

# Looking Beyond 2013: Are Africa-Europe Relations Still Fit for Purpose?

## Conference Report

28 October 2013, Brussels, Belgium



European Think-Tanks Group



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## Executive Summary

The European Think-Tanks Group (ETTG) held a conference to take stock of the current state of Africa-Europe relations on 28 October 2013 in Brussels. Participants from both Africa and Europe reflected on both horizontal and thematic issues pertaining to the partnership.

On crosscutting issues, participants noted that a number of historical biases and contentious issues need to be addressed to speed up the political dialogue between the two continents. Some of these issues include:

- Revive the partnership at the highest political level, notably by airing tensions that hinder political dialogue by addressing contentious (political) issues such as the EPAs
- Build on what works and capitalize on low-hanging fruits (i.e. alliances in global fora such as on the post-2015 discussions)
- Breathe new life into the partnership. This requires two key actions. First, accepting a view of Africa as a continent of opportunities. Secondly, addressing inconsistencies in European external action by ensuring that European institutions and European countries speak with one voice and are consistent if applying conditionality.
- Focus on traction and added value of the partnership

The thematic discussions encouraged participants to look into specific issues and identify key recommendations per theme. On **governance** the key message emerging from the session concerned the need to move away from conditionality and towards co-responsibility by supporting African homegrown initiatives without necessarily compromising European values. Regarding **peace and security**, participants recognized that cooperation in this area allowed the two continents to jointly develop a framework that is now pivotal in dealing with the peace and security challenges in Africa. It is therefore important to build on these successes and explore new areas of cooperation such as around the New Deal.

On issues of economic cooperation, participants noted that the discussion around **food security** needs to move beyond financing and incorporate a dimension of Policy Coherence for Development. Regarding support to the development of the **African private sector**, participants noted that beyond regulatory frameworks, one of the key hindrances to the development of small and medium enterprises in Africa is access to financing. They highlighted the need to address this challenge by encouraging banks to develop new regulations to adapt to the emergence of the private sector.

## Acknowledgement

The European Think Tank Group (ETTG) wishes to thank the participants for their lively engagement during the meeting. We would also like to thank all individuals who contributed in one way or another to the conceptualization and organization of the meeting. Special thanks go to the focal points and the rapporteurs, namely Sahra El Fassi, Essete Abebe Bekele, Raphaelle Faure, Erik Lundsgaarde, Svea Koch, Clare Castillejo, Mikaela Gavas, Alberto Lemma, Ola Belo and Faten Aggad-Clerx.

# 1. Introduction

The European Think-Tanks Group (ETTG)<sup>1</sup> held a conference to take stock of the current state of Africa-Europe relations on 28 October 2013 in Brussels. Successes, failures and challenges of cooperation between the continents were discussed with a view to refocus the partnership, make it more strategic, relevant, and fit for purpose in an evolving world.

The conference focused on four vital areas for future Europe-Africa cooperation: **Governance, food security, private sector development, and peace and security**. The diverse expertise of the participants allowed for a profound analysis of the Africa-Europe partnership. The ETTG conference provided a platform that not only stimulated an open debate around the successes and challenges of the Europe-Africa partnership but also identified **key messages for the preparations of the 2014 Europe-Africa Summit** that will take place in Brussels on 2-3 April 2014.

The conference pursued the following objectives:

1. To identify the **successes and challenges of the Joint EU-Africa Strategy (JAES)** since its creation at the Lisbon Summit in 2007.
2. To outline the **interests at stake** for both continents in renewing the partnership.
3. To discern the **burning issues both continents would like to prioritise** and cooperate on going forward.
4. To indicate what is needed to ensure that the **partnership is fit-for-purpose in a changing global landscape** to respond to the priorities, needs and ambitions of both partners.

Some 80 policy makers and senior officials from the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU) institutions, Member States as well as participants from the business sector, academia, think tanks and civil society organisations from both continents attended the meeting. The meeting was conducted under the Chatham House Rule. This report presents the key points and messages raised by the participants.

## 2. Process questions to improve Europe-Africa relations

### 2.1. A paradigm shift

The context in which Africa and Europe interact has changed significantly since the creation of the JAES in 2007. Africa's economic growth has attracted new partners that have altered the preferential position of Europe as Africa's almost exclusive trade partner. In Europe, the economic crisis forced European countries to focus locally and adapt their action internationally so as to optimize the use of their aid resources.

In this light, participants suggested that Europe should cease looking at Africa as a continent of threats and crises, and should start acknowledging that it is a continent of opportunities. While Africa already provides important investment and trade opportunities, some of the participants held the view that the continent could become part of the solution to European and global problems in the medium term.

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<sup>1</sup> The ETTG is comprised of four major EU development and foreign policy think tanks namely the German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE) and Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

Participants agreed that if this is not changed soon, the dialogue will not only stagnate but it will also have a negative impact on the partnership. Participants felt it is crucial for both sides to discuss the elements of a more substantial and effective partnership. Given the long history of cooperation and the geographic proximity of Africa and Europe, they have the obligation, not the choice, to cooperate.

In order for Africa and Europe to better understand each other, the stumbling blocks of the partnership need to be identified and addressed in an open high-level political dialogue. Ahead of next year's Summit, Europe-Africa relations in general, and the JAES in particular, are in dire need of moving towards a real political partnership based on shared responsibilities and mindful of interests and priorities in a new global context.

## 2.2. Addressing inconsistencies and contentious issues

Many hitches that challenge the partnership keep lingering in the memory of both parties. Contentious issues such as inconsistent application of conditionalities continue to result in a lack of credibility for Europe whose value agendas are often perceived to be marred with double standards. From the African side, more space and willingness for critical self-assessment is necessary to achieve a fully equal and balanced partnership.

European participants noted that Europe is not given enough credit and recognition for its efforts in Africa. Participants explained that one of the reasons behind this is that bilateral cooperation between individual European member states and African countries overshadow the European institutions' efforts, and at times, even contradict them. As African countries receive conflicting messages from Europe (from the EU member state and the EU institutions), confusion prevails on both sides with regard to the desired outcomes of the partnership.

Another concern highlighted by African officials was that Europe treats Africa differently from other partners, in particular when it comes to delicate issues such as migration, investment – or rather the lack of it – and the controversial International Criminal Court (ICC) issue. In addition to a less favourable treatment, African representatives stressed that Europe stands out as the partner who disappears the moment there is the slightest problem, unlike other partners.



Officials from both sides recognized the challenge that is inherent in international negotiations where different member states and actors will push for their agendas... It is important to focus on areas where there is traction.

The issue of the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) was also emphasized. In this respect some participants noted that the discussion around EPAs is no longer only about the impact of the EPAs on African regional integration processes but that it now poisons the political relations between the two continents. It was therefore suggested that EPAs be addressed as an urgent political issue and no longer as a technical one.

## 2.3. Focus, prioritization and added-value

Officials from both sides recognised the challenge that is inherent in international negotiations where different member states and actors will push for their agendas.

The importance of focusing on areas where there is traction was therefore underlined. In this respect, some participants expressed the need to radically reduce the scope of the partnership and orient relations towards economic cooperation and strengthened trade negotiations.

On a more positive note, representatives from Europe addressed challenges such as treating Africa as one and recognizing its potential as a continent of opportunities. In addition, participants expressed their esteem for Africa's aspiration and ambition to take responsibility for its own development and initiatives such as the African Agenda 2063. While Europe's behaviour towards Africa is still considered as patronizing by many, both sides noted that it is not about wanting to change Europe's conduct entirely. What is required is to *think global and act European*.



... a reconfiguration of the partnership, in practice, is needed that allows to move beyond aid and to address issues of mutual interest...

As for the JAES, both sides agreed that it is too broad with too many activities and priorities. The necessity for a limited number of cooperation areas with concrete results was stressed in areas such as peace and security, capacity building or environmental cooperation. Effective cooperation between Africa and Europe in less known areas such as research and innovation and the exchange of know how were also highlighted. In order to efficiently work together, both sides stressed the need to move from conditionality to co-responsibility and become even more committed in areas such as peace and security and economic relations.

Discussions about priorities and means to improve the partnership boiled down to the imperative of a frank political dialogue. In that light, a reconfiguration of the partnership, in practice, is needed that allows to move beyond aid and to address issues of mutual interest and concern especially in contentious areas.

### 3. Key thematic issues

#### 3.1. Governance and political conditionality in Africa

Despite the changing context of Europe-Africa relations and the numerous remaining challenges, there is solid agreement on both sides that human rights and governance constitute a crucial element of Europe-Africa cooperation and are central to the partnership”

##### 3.1.1. From conditionality to co-responsibility

Participants from both sides stressed that the question is not whether the EU and its member states should or should not engage in governance issues in Africa but how this engagement could be improved. There was also a sense that the EU is a very valuable partner to support governance and democratic reform in Africa. The main concern that needs to be addressed is how European actors can learn from previous experiences in order to make a difference in governance support and target countries that are most in need as foreseen by the Agenda for Change. To cooperate on fundamental values such as human rights,

democracy and the rule of law, better coordination, political dialogue and mutual accountability with local institutions are crucial.

Africa is developing its own architecture and strategy to deal with human rights and governance issues. There are overall mechanisms such as the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the African Governance Architecture (AGA) and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. These existing African frameworks are locally owned and normatively solid. European partners need to respect these African institutions and support their implementation. This is even more so since the financial and human resource capacity of the AU remains relatively weak

African states are also increasingly able to mobilise domestic resources and have alternative funding sources and new partners. This decreasing level of dependency on Europe, however, also has implications for Europe's leverage to push for governance reforms – especially in the form of political conditionalities. While conditionalities are controversial and not consistently applied by European partners, there is also a controversial debate regarding their effectiveness. In many instances, Europe has provided too few incentives for too high reform expectations. African representatives stressed that governance reforms cannot be imposed from outside but need to go hand in hand with African institutions and respect the developed mechanisms. At the same time, European countries face domestic political pressures to take the democratic governance performance into account when providing aid.



### **3.1.2. Ownership and the role of civil society - the need for a social contract**

Ownership is key to successfully support democratic governance and has to be anchored in local citizen demands. Local demand for better governance is necessary and empowered citizens hold the potential to lead to a backlash against oppressive state structures.

In recent years, African civil society has become increasingly vocal because of income and technological improvements. Empowered citizens have started to challenge corrupt and undemocratic governments. Increasing the space available for local civil society representatives to participate in political debates remains an important priority. An African civil society representative noted that in cases where African governments are able to provide CSOs with funds, these CSOs need to be respected by Europe instead of being perceived as not independent for the mere fact they receive government support.

Governments like those of Rwanda and Ethiopia might be able to control the degree of freedom they are willing to accord to their civil societies but pressure needs to come from within Africa. What matters is the social contract between citizens and governments. This was also demonstrated by developments in North Africa. It is thus important that European partners are aware of these local dynamics and ready to support citizens in their struggle for democracy and human rights.

### 3.1.3. Dialogue, alignment and coherence - Mutual accountability and co-responsibility

There is a clear need for greater and serious political engagement and dialogue at the highest level. Mutual accountability begins with the mutual assessment of challenges and needs to be built through better knowledge and dialogue that engages with governance processes and platforms set up at the African level. Because of strong domestic support in Europe, conditionality will most likely continue to be on the agenda. Given the negative discourse on conditionality however, it should be reframed as mutual accountability that would include parliaments just as civil society.

### 3.1.4. Key messages on governance and political conditionality in Africa

- There is a need to move beyond conditionalities towards co-responsibility to strike the balance between externally imposed requirements and internally driven agendas of change.
- Europe should demonstrate its added value in democracy support to Africa. Support to democracy initiatives should be enhanced through support to locally-driven processes while there is no harm in Europe remaining faithful to European principles and values. In doing so it would be important for European partners to remain consistent.

## 3.2. Boosting the role of the African Private Sector

Both Europe and Africa recognize the centrality of the private sector as a driver of development. The role of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is therefore critical. Participants recognized that the partnership between Europe and Africa has the potential to support this category of actors.

### 3.2.1. The Challenge of accessing and providing finance

While the availability of finance is not an issue in Africa, the reality is that most SMEs have limited access to finance in order to operate. This is partly the consequence of the African SME's image, that of being a loosely organised structure that tends to fall in the informal sector. As a result, formal financial institutions are not willing to provide them with loans.

These same financial institutions lack the needed innovation to deal with SMEs' special financial needs. For example, they retain cumbersome procedures for the provision of loans and requirements that are unrealistic for SMEs to meet. Some of the success stories emerging from African countries involve local banks. Thanks to a better understanding of the local context, they have achieved far better results than

their international counterparts in providing loans to SMEs.



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### 3.2.2. Improving the non-financial framework for SMEs in Africa

In addition to the financial challenges faced by SMEs in Africa, participants highlighted major difficulties linked to non-financial aspects such as governance and regulatory frameworks. The possibility of encouraging governments to formulate rules and regulations relevant for SMEs was recommended as a potential solution. To

achieve this, improvements in legal procedures, governance and general policies affecting SME performances have to be laid out. Assisting SMEs to integrate value chains and providing them with tailor-made trainings were some of the recommendations made by participants. Finally, the understanding of local dynamics and structures was stressed as being a key factor toward creating a conducive environment for SMEs in Africa.

### 3.2.3. Empowering the Role of Financial Institutions to support SMEs

Beyond non-financial challenges, several ways of enhancing the role of financial institutions were put forward. First of all, a sound understanding of the African financial architecture is crucial to inform the formulation of programmes under the EU-Africa partnership. Next, international banks must work together with local institutions to tackle the challenges faced by SMEs when trying to raise funds. Studies could be conducted to better understand the special nature of SMEs and the challenges they face when trading on international markets. Lastly, banks in Africa must adapt their procedures to guarantee an environment that is conducive for SMEs.



### 3.2.4. Possible Roles to be played by the continental organs: EU and AU

Both the EU and Africa need to recognize the role that can be played by SMEs in the economic development of both continents. The EU can play a greater role by sharing the experience it has accumulated with its own SMEs, for example via capacity building support to SMEs in Africa. The potential of policy initiatives to encourage large companies to work together with SMEs in Africa was also emphasized by participants.

### 3.2.5. Key Messages on Boosting the Private Sector in Africa

- “International banks, including EU banks, should develop financial instruments that encourage European and African SMEs to work together”
- International banks, including EU banks, need to transform their policies to bring European and African SMEs to work together
- EU-Africa partnership should strive to encourage African governments to formulate regulations that facilitate access to financial resources for SMEs
- Africa and Europe should work in close collaboration to share knowledge and best practices in the SME sector

## 3.3. Food Security

Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region with the highest proportion of food insecure people. Participants emphasized the need for food security to be high on the agenda of the partnership ahead of the 2014 Europe Africa Summit. In the light of joint concerns such as climate change and their implications for food security, there is urgency for the partnership to move beyond financing questions. The main lessons that can be drawn from previous EU efforts to address food security in Africa are the necessity for enhanced

political dialogue and Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). The prioritization of policy coherence needs to happen on two levels: at the level of the European agenda and on the ground in Africa.

### **3.3.1. African interests**

The concerns of African governments related to food security include the following: low productivity in food production, rain dependence and weather unpredictability as a result of climate change, and the lack of capital given that agriculture is considered a risky business. Increasing access to food and improving nutrition present additional challenges.

In general, Europe and Africa have shared views on how to promote food security and there has been a lot of progress in cooperation between the EU and the AU. However, the implementation of the CAADP remains a major challenge diminishing the appetite for cooperation. Representatives from the African side stressed the need to attract European investments in the agricultural sector in order to make better use of underutilized land. Civil society representatives, on the other hand, underlined the importance of placing the needs of small-scale farmers at the heart of any agricultural development strategy.

### **3.3.2. EU efforts to address food security in Africa**

The EU has responded to African countries' concerns by incorporating agriculture as a key focus in its development portfolio from 2005 onwards. Participants from both sides generally appreciated the existing frameworks and support from the EU in areas such as the food crisis or organic agriculture. Within European financial envelopes such as the European Development Fund (EDF) agriculture is also a priority. Representatives from Europe and Africa stressed that food security is high on the EU agenda.

The discussion also drew attention to critical aspects of existing frameworks for addressing food security issues including threats to small farmers and human rights concerns. Participants questioned whether farmers' rights were sufficiently supported through the CAADP or whether a complaint mechanism could possibly be introduced that would allow farmers to participate and raise their concerns. Participants further proposed that the JAES should prioritize the integration of agricultural policies within development policies.

### **3.3.3. Challenges for food security in Africa**

Representatives from Europe conceded that the implementation of food security programmes is a larger challenge than financing food security initiatives. Among the reasons inhibiting implementation are infrastructure problems that limit access to markets.

Another main concern relates to land tenure systems and the protection of farmers' rights in the face of land grabbing. Participants however questioned whether this issue should be addressed at the level of EU-AU dialogue or instead dealt with at the national level. Ambiguity with respect to land tenure was also viewed as a factor hindering investment in agriculture. Although the need for additional private investment in the agricultural sector was



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repeatedly stressed, participants also called attention to the need to promote a higher quality of investments on the continent.

In a similar vein, the discussion stressed that there is too little value added in agricultural production within Africa and emphasized the need to move from commodity to value chain analysis and development. In the light of robust African production but extensive waste, Europe hopes to prioritize a more value chain based approach in Africa. Intra-regional integration and regional markets are important in order to enhance framework conditions and investment in African agriculture. At the moment Europe is open to African imports as well as to encouraging European firms to invest in agriculture and development and to the creation of regional hubs and business workshops meant to create win-win opportunities across the continents.



### 3.3.4. Improving the food security partnership and reducing policy incoherences

Participants stressed the need for **PCD to become multilateral**. The need for mutual accountability at the global level was highlighted, particularly as the EU is not the food price maker anymore and hence prices will remain highly volatile. It was stated that PCD needs to be addressed on two levels, within the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and in Africa.

There are different viewpoints on how to best support agricultural development and food security in Africa. Some African participants stressed that a transition away from peasant farming towards industrialised agriculture would be desirable, and that investments in land currently have too negative a connotation in Europe ("land grabbing"). The EU seems interested in bringing the European private sector more strongly on board while maintaining a focus on upscaling small-scale farming.

### 3.3.5. Key messages - Food Security

- The promotion of food security and enhanced policy dialogue should remain high priorities.
- Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) should be prioritized equally in Africa and within European agendas.
- Agricultural research should be targeted more strategically to respond to the needs and experiences of small-scale farmers
- More attention should be paid to the impact of climate change on agricultural development and to key actors (farmers organizations and private sector actors) that will contribute to unleashing the full potential of African agriculture.

## 3.4. Dialogue on Peace and Security challenges

Among the pillars of the JAES, the peace and security pillar is considered as the most successful one, thus lessons can transfer from this aspect of the partnership to other areas.

### 3.4.1. Existing Mechanisms and Success Stories

Participants in the session highlighted a number of success stories that resulted, directly or indirectly, from cooperation between Europe and Africa on peace and security issues.

The first is the cooperation around the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA). As noted by a European participant, “jointly we have created a framework to address peace and security challenges in Africa”.

The Africa-EU partnership has provided mechanisms to support the ongoing mechanisms for peace and crisis management. The mechanisms that were put into place have resulted in conflict reduction and most previous conflict affected regions are relatively stable. The APSA structure can be linked to other sectors such as the *New Deal* development partnership structure. The agenda now is to set goals by incorporating what has been gained during the past ten years APSA experience.

The second area is the new deal. The New deal framework, which requires critical state building structures, sets the recipient countries at the forerunner of the conflict building process and development partnership. In the case of Somalia, which embraced the *New Deal* model, it allowed the country to focus on five pillar peace building goals at the same time developing a sense of belongingness to the peace building process.

### 3.4.2. EU's Role in Peace and Security

First, EU's distinctive advantage to play in the peace building pillar of the EU-Africa partnership is its experience in dealing with integration and intra-country conflicts. Participants also emphasised the need to have strong political dialogues within the EU-Africa partnership. This would require high level and significant engagements from the EU at the same time building upon the African ownership-for local solution making.

Secondly, concrete actions should be implemented in light of the already existing policy frameworks, to close the gap between policy and practice. Participants underlined the importance of giving emphasis to development as an end and means to conflict prevention and long term peace building in Africa.

Thirdly, participants indicated that **Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD)** need to get as much higher level of attention at the political level. The whole concept of the partnership must be respected and shared values and principles must be highlighted. Both Africa and EU have a stake on the long term peacebuilding initiative of Africa, considering EU's involvement in business and trade in Africa. The *African Solidarity Initiative* is taken as one program which has incorporated the experiences of previous peace and security development initiatives.

### 3.4.3. The AU's role in Peace building

The AU is heavily dependent on EU support, in the areas peacekeeping and it has developed together with its partners PCRD and African Solidarity Framework. The AU is currently focusing on supporting home grown efforts supported by homegrown mechanisms through the African Solidarity Initiative that has been developed from the AU's PCRD policy. The EU-Africa partnership could be redefined by focusing on shared values and African homegrown propositions. Looking ahead beyond 2013: AU and EU relations should move away from the current heavy dependence by the AU on support given by the EU to peace support operations –a 90% stake by the EU. Heavy dependence is a constraint especially in view of the financial crisis and the ownership issue. AU is expected to work more on integrating the various frameworks in peace and security, and promote the understanding of frameworks such as PCRD and the

*New Deal.* The AU's role in the APSA ought to be clearly visible now. EU-Africa partnership should strive to deliver an all-inclusive peace and conflict management strategy, involving all the RECs, national governments including CSOs and the private sector. The holistic nature of human security requires that the different directorates addressing possibly overlapping thematic issues need to work together under a common framework. Moreover, exchanges beyond the institutional architecture should be explored. Experiences were reported of working with civil society on gender and development issues. The result was a striking reality check, which highlighted the need (and added value) of making linkages on areas of cooperation, while linking the top to the bottom level.

#### **3.4.4. Key Messages on Dialogue on Peace and Security Challenges**

- It is useful to build on the success stories of the partnership and 'contaminate' other areas of cooperation with the methods of work that allowed for successful cooperation in the area of peace and security.
- There is a need for strengthened EU-Africa strong political leadership to have a better focus on strategic peace and security concerns.
- EU Africa partnerships must focus more on supporting home grown approaches towards peace and security. It is crucial to emphasize the role played by PCRD and to explore how this policy can be meaningfully linked to the New Deal.
- The AU needs to improve its own communication capacity to enhance the visibility and assert its role in peace and security related initiatives.
- The AU should mobilize alternative sources funding for development of sustainable peace and security

## 4. Conclusions: Broad strategic messages for the Summit

In addition to specific thematic recommendations, the conference participants highlighted broad strategic issues that policy makers need to take into account when preparing for the Summit and beyond. These include:



Cut down priorities and identify where traction is (i.e. economic transformation, inclusive growth, transparency in natural resources). This would ensure that the partnership is focused on current and owned priorities and would allow for the needed progress to sustain the relevance of Europe-Africa relations.

While addressing contentious issues (e.g. EPAs), it is important to focus, in parallel, on areas where positive outcomes are possible. Participants highlighted the more traditional areas of cooperation such as peace and security where there was relative success in the cooperation. But they also identified other beyond-aid areas of cooperation including business-to-business cooperation and cooperation around the management of natural resources.

Identify potential joint efforts to influence the global agenda. This is another area where Europe-Africa relations can bring a considerable added value and where the two continents may find a strong alliance considering the potential common interest they have around these issues. Participants particularly highlighted climate change negotiations and the post-2015 debate.

Focus on implementation. Participants noted that it is fine to agree on priorities but the partnership has to deliver if it is to be perceived to have value.

Traction, low-hanging fruits, implementation and cooperation in global fora is where the focus should be.

# Annexes:

## Programme

09h30 – 10h00	<b>Registration/ Welcome coffee</b>	
10h00 – 10h15	<b>Opening Session: Welcome by ETTG Directors: Giovanni Grevi (FRIDE), Imme Scholz (DIE) and Paul Engel (ECDPM)</b>	
10h15 – 11h15	<b>Session I: EU-Africa relations in a new context</b>	
	<p><i>Input providers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>How to foster a sustainable EU-Africa Partnership for the future? By Geert Laporte, Deputy Director of ECDPM and Florian Koch, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES)</i></li> <li>• <i>René Kouassi, Director of Economic Affairs of the African Union Commission (AUC)</i></li> <li>• <i>Françoise Moreau, Head of the Africa-EU Partnership and African Peace Facility Unit, DEVCO European Commission</i></li> </ul>	
11h15 – 11h30	<b>Coffee break</b>	
11h30 – 13h00  (Parallel sessions)	<p><b>Session II.a: Boosting the role of the African private sector</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Kevin Watkins, Director of ODI</i></p> <p><i>Input providers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Heike Rüttgers, Head of the ACP Portfolio Management and Policy Division, European Investment Bank</i></li> <li>• <i>Justin Chinyanta, CEO and Chairman of Loita Capital Partners, Board Member of the Africa Export Import Bank, Board member of the African Business Roundtable Network</i></li> <li>• <i>Marianne Mwaniki, Head of Social &amp; Economic Impact, Group Public Affairs, Standard Chartered Bank</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Session II.b: Governance and political conditionality in Africa</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Giovanni Grevi, Director of FRIDE</i></p> <p><i>Input providers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Jean-Louis Ville, Head of Unit, Governance, Democracy, Gender and Human Rights, EuropeAid</i></li> <li>• <i>Joseph Chilengi, African co-Chairperson, Africa-EU Civil Society Joint Steering Committee</i></li> <li>• <i>Mehari Taddele Maru, International Consultant and Research Fellow at NATO Defense College</i></li> </ul>
13h00 – 14h30	<b>Lunch</b>	

<p><b>14h30 – 16h00</b></p> <p><b>(Parallel sessions)</b></p>	<p><b>Session III.a: Food Security</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Imme Scholz, Deputy Director of DIE</i></p> <p><i>Input providers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Diodorus Buberwa Kamala, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania in Brussels</i></li> <li>• <i>Karin Ulmer, Senior Policy Officer Trade, Food Security and Gender, APRODEV</i></li> <li>• <i>Leonard Mizzi, Head of Unit 3, Africa, Caribbean and Pacific, South Africa, UN/FAO and G8 Directorate General for Agriculture &amp; Rural Development, European Commission</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Session III.b: Dialogue on Peace and Security Challenges</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Volker Hauck, Head of the Conflict Security and Resilience Program, ECDPM</i></p> <p><i>Input providers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Jeremy Lester, Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Adviser of the Africa Department of the European External Action Service (EEAS)</i></li> <li>• <i>Sadik Farah, G7+ and New Deal Focal Point from the Somalia Ministry of Planning and Finance</i></li> <li>• <i>Stella Mystica Sabiti, Peace and Security Consultant</i></li> <li>• <i>Jakkie Cilliers, Executive Director Institute for Security Studies</i></li> <li>• <i>Prosper Addo, Snr. Political/Humanitarian Affairs Officer at AU Liaison Office (via Skype)</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>16h00 – 16h30</b></p>	<p><b>Tea break</b></p>	
<p><b>16h30 – 18h00</b></p>	<p><b>Concluding Session: The road that lies ahead: The process ahead of the Summit</b></p> <p><i>Moderator: Paul Engel, Director, ECDPM</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Feedback from the parallel sessions on the <i>key thematic messages:</i></b>  <i>Giovanni Grevi, Director, FRIDE</i>  <i>Imme Scholz, Deputy Director, DIE</i>  <i>Kevin Watkins, Director, ODI</i>  <i>Volker Hauck, Head of Program, ECDPM</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Panelists:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Nicholas Westcott, Managing Director for Africa in the European External Action Service (EEAS)</i></li> <li>• <i>René Kouassi, Director of Economic Affairs of the African Union Commission (AUC)</i></li> </ul>	
<p><b>19h00 – 22h00</b></p>	<p><b>Cocktail and Dinner with Guest Speaker - Hon. Pedro Pires, former President of Cape Verde</b></p>	

## List of participants

First name	Last name	Organisation
Faten	Aggad-Clerx	ECDPM - European Centre for Development Policy Management
Sirili	Akko	TATO (Arusha - TZ)
Emily	Barker	ECDPM - European Centre for Development Policy Management
Cristina	Barrios	EUISS - European Union Institute for Security Studies
Marc	Baxmann	FriEnt
Essete Abebe	Bekele	ECDPM - European Centre for Development Policy Management
Oladiran	Bello	SAIIA - South African Institute of International Affairs
Nana	Bema Kumi	Institute of Diplomatic Practice and Development Policies (I-2DP)
Ajay	Bramdeo	African Union
Anna	Burylo	Delegation of the European Union to the African Union
Maurizio	Carbone	DIE - Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik
Clare	Castillejo	FRIDE - Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo
Joseph	Chilengi	Africa-EU Civil Society Joint Steering Committee
Justin	Chinyanta	Loita Group
Jakkie	Cilliers	ISS - Institute for Security Studies
Maria	de Jesus V.M.	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Quentin	Mascarenhas de Roquefeuil	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Frauke	de Weijer	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Karen	del Biondo	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Victoria	Egbetayo	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Sahra	El Fassi	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Paul	Engel	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Sadik	Farah	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Raphaëlle	Faure	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Jörg	Faust	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Jonas	Frederiksen	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Dieter	Frisch	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Jean-Denis	Gabikini	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
François	Gaulme	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Giovanni	Grevi	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Catherine	Guicherd	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Christine	Hackenesch	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Volker	Hauck	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Peter	Hillen	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Reinhard	Junker	Embassy of the Republic of Cape Verde in Brussels
Diodorus Buberwa	Kamala	Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania in Brussels
Mwila	Kamwela	African Union Commission - Economic Affairs Department
Adolf	Kloke-Lesch	DIE - Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik

<b>First name</b>	<b>Last name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Claas	Knoop	German Foreign Office
Florian	Koch	FES - Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
Svea	Koch	DIE - Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik
René	Kouassi	African Union Commission - Economic Affairs Department
Eric	Lampertz	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Luxembourg
Geert	Laporte	ECDPM - European Centre for Development Policy Management
Alberto	Lemma	ODI - Overseas Development Institute
Georg	Lennkh	Former Chair EU Africa Working Group
Jeremy	Lester	EEAS - European External Action Service
Fliss	Liwaddine	African Union Commission - Economic Affairs Department
Philippe	Loop	European Commission, DEVCO - Development and Cooperation, EuropeAid
James	Mackie	ECDPM - European Centre for Development Policy Management
José	Macuane	University Eduardo Mondlane
Mehari Taddele	Maru	Independent Consultant
Leonard	Mizzi	European Commission - DG Agriculture and Rural Development
Françoise	Moreau	European Commission - DEVCO
Nkosana	Moyo	MINDS - Mandela Institute for Development Studies
Marianne	Mwaniki	Standard Chartered Bank
Hiroataka	Nakamura	JICA UK - Japan International Cooperation Agency
Urszula	Pallasz	Council of the European Union
Pedro	Pires	Former President of Cape Verde
Donatella	Pribaz	European Parliament
Carolina	Quina	Independent Consultant
Camilla	Rocca	ECDPM - European Centre for Development Policy Management
José Luis	Rocha	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Cape Verde
Heike	Rüttgers	EIB - European Investment Bank
Stella	Sabiiti	Peace & Security Consultant
Imme	Scholz	DIE - Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik
Bernadette	Schulz	GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
Andrew	Sherriff	ECDPM - European Centre for Development Policy Management
Clem	Silverman	ECDPM - European Centre for Development Policy Management
Jennifer	Tangney	EU-South Africa Dialogue Facility
Jonathan	Tostevin	DFID - Department for International Development, United Kingdom
Rachel	Turner	DFID - Department for International Development, United Kingdom
Karin	Ulmer	APRODEV
Jean-Louis	Ville	European Commission, DEVCO - Development and Cooperation, EuropeAid
Nicholas	Westcott	EEAS - European External Action Service
Aiichiro	Yamamoto	JICA - Japan International Cooperation Agency



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