The Future of the Africa-EU Partnership

“Key Messages for the IV Summit”

A compilation of stakeholders views and messages from the Lunch-time Seminars organised by the European Commission/DG EuropeAid with the support of the JAES Support Mechanism between November 2013 and March 2014

1 Introduction

The Lunch-time seminars were designed to create an informal dialogue amongst the widest possible sub-groups of Africa-EU partnership stakeholders and take their consolidated views and key messages to enrich the formal dialogue of the partnership, especially during the build-up process towards the IV Summit. Six seminars were held between November 2013 and March 2014. The first five seminars focussed on specific thematic areas and the last one reviewed the key messages from the past meetings and identified key priorities and actions that participants would like to see being addressed at the Summit of Heads of States and Governments.

The six seminars received the direct contribution of 35 African and European high-level speakers who shared their views and suggest ideas in each of the seminar. The high attendance to the six seminars, amounting to 600 persons, from AU and EU institutions, African Embassies based in Brussels, African and European think tanks, Civil Society Organisations, Youth, Trade Union and Business Sector, attending the six seminars is a testimony of the great interest of stakeholders on the Africa-EU Partnership.

The participants engaged in forward-looking debates on key issues with a very frank and constructive mind-set. The informal character of these seminars and the fact that discussion took place under the Chatham House Rule contributed to open and successful debates. Each of the seminars focused on specific themes:

### Seminar themes

Six Lunch-time Seminars on the Future of Africa-EU Partnership were organized between November 2013 and March 2014.

- i) Research and Innovation: What avenue for enhanced Africa-EU collaboration? (27th November 2013);
- ii) Dialogue and Negotiations in Global Fora: Collaboration for win-win negotiations in multilateral fora? (5th December 2013);
- iii) Future Relations and Continental Integration: A “win-win” Partnership beyond aid (12th December 2013);
- iv) Democratic Governance, HR and Fight against corruption (20th January 2014);
- v) Capacity for Peace and Security in Africa: The Way Forward (25th February 2014); and
- vi) Key Messages for the IV Summit (6th March 2014).

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seminars generated a set of key messages aimed at informing the Africa-EU Partnership and the IV Africa-EU Summit.

This report presents a comprehensive output of the extensive discussions held at the 6th Lunch-time Seminar. It attempts to distil the strategic issues, which if addressed, would “make a difference” to the partnership in its entirety and to reinforce the added value of the Africa-EU partnership. The key messages on the first five seminars on specific thematic areas are presented in Annex A. Annex B provides the list of speakers and moderators of the seminars (by alphabetical order) and a word of thanks to all.

2 Main takeaway points

The views and messages conveyed during the seminars relate not only to the specific thematic areas of each seminar but also to issues which cut across the entire Africa-EU Partnership. Those cross-cutting issues contribute in particular to address important strategic questions:

- Is the Africa-EU partnership still relevant today?
- What are the major bottlenecks?
- What actions should be taken to make a breakthrough?

2.1 “Is the Africa-EU Partnership still relevant in today’s multi-polar world?”

The seminars have recalled that the world is considerably different from the situation which informed the conception of the Joint-Africa EU Strategy in 2007. Africa and the EU have themselves evolved and are constantly repositioning themselves in the new dynamics and in the changing international power-constellations. However, participants acknowledged that Africa and the EU have more to gain now from the inter-continental partnership than ever before. Some of the factors highlighted to justify the added value of the continent-to-continent partnership are:

- Africa’s booming markets and Europe’s low market growth rates
- Africa’s aspirations for Regional and Continental Integration and Europe’s success in that area
- Africa’s concern for equitable growth and Europe’s success in integrating the social dimension in its growth strategy
- Africa’s need of an environmentally viable industrialisation and Europe’s environment-friendly governance framework and technology
- The substantial increase in trade, investments and remittances flowing between Africa and the EU
- The opposite demographic trends on the two continents.
There was a general belief that “a strong Africa-EU Partnership is not an option but that it is the only option”. There was also an unequivocal call for the EU to reprioritize Africa in the EU’s investment, trade and foreign policy agenda and for Africa to look at Europe as its closest trading partners rather than an aid provider.

2.2 Major bottlenecks

However, there is a general perception that the significance and the pace of the results so far achieved are lower than both partners and their stakeholders had been expecting. The major bottlenecks of the Africa-EU Partnership as pointed out by participants are:

- **Political dialogue and stakeholder involvement need to be substantially reviewed and strengthened**
- **Lack of financial and capacity means on both sides to implement ambitious action plans**
- **Conversely, results are fewer than initially expected, not happening fast enough and lack visibility. This threatens to erode stakeholder enthusiasm and political momentum.**

2.3 Actions

The messages gathered from the seminars suggest three sets of actions:

a) **Consolidate and build on results achieved by the Partnership;**

b) **Tapping more from the emerging opportunities potential on both Continents; and**

c) **Change the way of doing business to achieve better results.**

2.3.1 Consolidate results

There is a general acknowledgement amongst stakeholders that the Africa-EU Partnership has produced results in many areas, even if there is still a long way to go to bring out all the potential of the partnership. A stronger thrust need to be exerted to push the processes started to ensure greater resilience and create greater impact. Some of the actions that may be considered are:

- **Restart the regular political dialogue as a driver of the Partnership between Summits:** the horizontal and sectoral political dialogue at ministerial level is considered a necessity to steer the relations between the two continents;

- **Mutual recognition of results and creation of higher impact:** Africa and Europe should raise the visibility of positive achievements made so far, particularly in the areas such as Peace and Security, Maritime Security, Democratic Governance, Human Rights, Fight against Trafficking of Cultural Goods, Migration, Research
and Innovation, Infrastructure, Space technology applications, Capacity Building and make more efforts towards improving the direct impact on populations in Africa and Europe;

- **Create more awareness on the partnership in African and EU States:** It was especially pointed out the need for the EU to bring back Africa as one of its priorities and that particularly new EU Member States should be sensitized for the strategic interest of the Africa-EU Partnership for both sides;

- **Deliver a real ‘people-centred’ partnership by reinforcing the participation of and support to African and European youth organisations and civil society.** Empowerment of and strategic support to non-institutional stakeholders are seen as an essential element if the two continents are to realise the potential and opportunities of their relationship.

2.3.2 Tapping more on emerging opportunities and potential on the two Continents

Africa and Europe have evolved a lot during the last few years, but those changes have not been fully taken into account in the way the Partnership players interact with each other and work together. The areas where those potential appear to be the most important are:

- **Africa is the last frontier to investment:** Market opportunities in Africa are unknown to many EU firms; Africa and EU private sectors need to develop a mutual understanding to more effectively work with each other (e.g. lack of communication facilities may affect response times, cultural differences including business cultures need to be understood and addressed);

- **Africa and Europe can make a difference in tackling global solutions:** Cumulatively representing nearly one half of UN membership, Africa and EU can be very influential in tackling global issues; African and European interests are closely related to each other on many of the pressing global issues such as the ongoing Climate Change and Post 2015 Development Framework negotiations;

- **Invest more in social protection:** More African countries are realising the importance of investing in social protection to achieve equitable and sustainable growth and can draw useful know-how from Europe in this area;

- **Mainstream Science and Technology in all partnership areas:** Africa and Europe should invest more in Research, Science, Technology and Innovation, for example to boost agricultural production. Universities and the private sector should be invited to collaborate more and play a key role in this venture;

- **Boost the investment in the African and European youth:** Employment, prosperity and peace on both continents require more inclusion of and financial support to joint youth activities; Create a Africa-EU Youth Facility to tackle
2.3.3 Change the way of doing business

It is not only important to determine WHAT areas should the partnership focus on but also HOW the partners should work together in order to get better results. The seminars brought forward a number of issues that could serve as useful lessons for the future:

- **Take a fresh look at each other**: Mutual perceptions that both continents have of each other need to change dramatically and old stereotypes should be avoided. Africa offers solutions to many of Europe’s problems and vice-versa. Whereas Africa should not solely perceive Europe as a neo-colonial power in Africa, Europe should not look at Africa as a continent ravaged by conflicts and as a mere source of problems;

- **Take into consideration the cultural identity and differences between EU and Africa**: There should be mutual respect while trying to have agreements in terms of human rights, political, social and economic aspects without any cultural alienation between the EU and Africa;

- **Work smarter**: There was a general recognition of the need to prioritise more in order to achieve better, more tangible and visible results and to build momentum. Meanwhile, it was acknowledged that prioritisation processes require time and resources, specifically when it comes to developing joint priorities;

- **Lead the way through “coalition of the willing”** between peer groups of African and EU ministers and/or “JAES ambassadors” that can be practical mechanisms for reaching useful outcomes including in global fora;

- **Apply the principle of equality in the Partnership relations**: Although the principle is recognised in the JAES, it is not systematically observed from either side; Europe needs to do away with its sometimes prescriptive approach or “imposing double standards”. On the other hand, although claiming “partnership beyond aid” Africa continues claiming aid money when it should make more financial contribution to joint-programmes ensuring this way greater ownership. **Acknowledge that the partnership is a 2-way process**: Africa has lessons from which Europe can learn as much as the other way round (e.g. South Africa’s Truth and Reconciliation Commission and Balkans);

- **Be more explicit on interest: recognise that there is a lot to gain in a partnership of interests**: Both partners need to define their interests more
clearly in order to develop an understanding of mutual priorities and thus to facilitate cooperation. For example, EPAs are good for the EU as they will create export markets. The EU also has an interest in stronger partnership with Africa on peace and security and joint agendas in multilateral fora. Africa has also to gain in these areas and should be more upfront why it could prefer the EU over other partners – including in its appreciation for the European model of regional integration, inclusive development, social protection, fair domestic resource mobilisation and taxation. The issue of whether the development dimension of the partnership should be done away with was debated without reaching a conclusion due to the multiple use of this concept – development aid/promoting investment, growth and job creation/etc.;

- **Deal with irritants, tensions and contradictions**: The ongoing negotiations on the EPAs have been a main irritant impacting on the Partnership over the past ten years. Meanwhile, a deal was struck in West Africa on the conclusion of an EPA with the EU which could lead to a more open and constructive discussion on the topic. Other irritants relate to the overly normative approaches and conditionality applied by the EU whereas the EU criticizes a lack of progress on the Africa side to become less dependent on EU funds in spite of numerous declarations to build a partnership that is no longer dominated by aid;

- **Show results on issues that matter on continental level to build momentum**: The Partnership should put more emphasis on global issues that impact on both continents such as multilateral negotiations, reform of international institutions, mobility, global threats;

- **Establish more effective delivery and monitoring mechanisms**: Use and support home-grown processes and systems to get better results, greater impact and create ownership. Moreover, performance indicators should be agreed to measure progress and impact as well as the efficiency of political decisions. This will help to measure the value and investment done in fora and workshops and correlate it with practical achievement in the field;

- **Guarantee a more inclusive approach**, involving the African and EU Youth as well as civil-society players both at policy and implementation levels in the various areas of the Joint Partnership and increase the role of Diaspora groups.
Annex A - Key messages from the thematic seminars

This annex recalls the key messages of each of the first five seminars. Those messages relate both specific thematic areas as well as to cross-cutting issues of the Africa-EU Partnership.

Seminar 1: “What avenues for enhanced Africa-EU collaboration in research and innovation?” (27 November 2013)

- **Mainstream STI within the Africa-EU partnership**: Technology and Innovation should be factored into other initiatives within the Africa-EU initiatives such as higher education and mobility (Pan-African University), infrastructure (i.e. PIDA), internet access (AfricaConnect) and agriculture (CAADP);

- **Encourage governments to invest in R&D and STI**: the inter-continental partnership enables governments, private sector and research institutions to join forces and to identify specific interventions of mutual interests that can be taken forward at the national level;

- **Enhance the role of the private sector**: The private sector is essential to transform STI investments into concrete gains;

- **Apply the principles of win-win**: the Africa-EU partnership is based on the pursuit of common interests and mutual obligations. These principles should continue to be the basis for future STI initiatives;

- **Act in areas of comparative advantage**: African and European actors have complementary assets that should be better used to optimise joint STI initiatives.

Seminar 2:“Dialogue and Negotiations in Global Fora: Collaboration for win-win negotiations in multilateral fora?” (5 December 2013)

- **Africa and Europe have a lot of common interests in international climate negotiations.** Africa's development and financing needs shall be taken into account, but it is vital that all countries of the world enter into binding climate commitments at the UNFCCC Conference in Paris in December 2015. Given the importance of climate change for Africa, the topic should be prominently placed at the Leaders' Summit and declaration in April 2014;
- **Africa and Europe need to address main irritants.** If Africa and Europe could reach a shared understanding of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDF) before or during multilateral negotiations then chances of success will substantially increase. Important ‘outstanding issues’ such as the Economic Partnership Agreements tend to have a negative spill-over on the willingness to reach compromises in other policy areas that are subject to international negotiations;

- **The partnership must embrace the ‘new Africa’**. While the partnership objectives and principles should be preserved, the way in which the continents perceive each other require substantial changes. Africa is changing rapidly as reflected in the Vision 2063 process. Only jointly can Africa and the EU successfully influence the changing international power-constellations, as well as ensuring conditions for a sustainable and inclusive economic growth;

- **A strong Africa-EU Partnership is not an option, it is the only option**. Given the geographical proximity, Europe’s future need for migrants due to its demographic trend, Africa’s enormous assets in terms of natural resources and growing population, a strong political and well-functioning partnership between the two neighbouring continents is critical for their mutual prosperity;

- **Making coalitions for win-win negotiations in global fora** requires high level political engagement. Regular ministerial dialogues prior to international negotiations are necessary conditions for reaching win-win positions for the benefit of both continents;

- **Lead the way: ‘Coalitions of the willing’** between peer groups of African and EU ministers and/or ‘JAES ambassadors’ can be practical mechanisms for reaching useful outcomes in global fora. Such progressive ‘core groups’ could be established in the area of climate change, Post-2015 Framework negotiations, Peace and Security as well as other areas of joint concern;

- **Establish Investment guarantees and risk-sharing instruments** to compete in the African market. Other sources must be leveraged including private equity and private sector investments as response to climate change and other global challenges;

- **Building more coherence in policy frameworks at the global level.** The EU could, for example, improve the effectiveness of its actions through further mainstreaming climate action into development policies;

- Opportunity to emphasise **Climate Change at the next Africa-EU Summit.** Climate Change should figure prominently on the agenda or be discussed by African and European Ministers dealing with climate change on the side-lines of the Summit.

- **Take a fresh look at the changing realities:** The Africa-EU partnership must adapt to the political, economic and social changes happening on both continents and in the international power-constellations.

- **Change the terms of the relationship:** There were unequivocal calls for the EU to reprioritize Africa in the EU investment, trade and foreign policy agenda and for Africa to look at Europe as its closest trading partner rather than an aid provider. African countries should start financing part of their regional integration process themselves.

- **Low intra-African trade should be boosted:** Regional value chains requiring a high level of specialisation provide important opportunities for Africa. The EU – with its successes and failures – offers know-how and capacities that can enrich African decisions in this regard. Political will to push forward the regional integration agenda, to reinforce regional institutions, mobilize investments to national and regional infrastructure development and capacity building will be necessary for a successful outcome;

- **“Break the ice” by dealing with the EPAs:** The EPA negotiations put a strain on the Africa-EU relationship and a political solution is needed. Technical solutions exist but an engagement at a high political level is required to push the negotiations forward. The discussion on EPAs should be included in the framework of JAES. Once the EPAs are concluded, Africa and EU could turn to addressing convergence of rules, standards and norms which go beyond the Cotonou Agreement;

- **Lessons that Africa can learn from Europe:** African integration requires effective ownership. Meanwhile it is important to look at the EU’s experience and how it may be useful for Africa, in particular to help Africa transform economic growth into well-being. Besides regional integration, addressing regional imbalances is important, through i.e. specific regional policies and tools that promote convergence of less-developed areas. These tools are not yet widely known in the development cooperation circles but are very important to tackle inequalities, promote local economic development, job creation and innovation;

- **Focus on regional rather than continental integration in Africa:** as the latter will not be a reality soon regional approaches to social and economic integration should be a priority;

- **Nevertheless pan-African institutions are indispensable:** One significant area in which they can contribute is the development of statistics and standards, which are of key importance to trade. Here the EU can play an important role;
- **Increase EU Africa cooperation on regulatory frameworks**: Participants called for enhanced capacity building in the area of regulatory frameworks, rules and standards, quality control and SPS measures to ensure that African exports can reach global markets;

- **Move from "aid for trade" to "investment for trade"**: trade facilitation is important to lower costs for African countries. Meanwhile, more attention is needed to build supply side capacities (skills, innovation, access to finance, entrepreneurship, territorial development).

**Seminar 4: “Democratic Governance, Human Rights and Fight against corruption” (20 January 2014)**

- **Africa and EU have common goals**: Good-governance, human rights, the fight against corruption, the promotion of greater transparency and accountability, are at the core of EU internal and external action (European Court of Human Rights, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, etc.) and are also upheld by the AU as demonstrated by the number of continental frameworks dealing with those issues such as the African Governance Architecture, the African Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption and the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights, etc.

- **Strengthening of local systems and home-grown reform processes**: Those elements are seen as of key importance in Africa and EU countries and a way of enabling citizens to use rule of law to challenge those who threaten their rights.

- **Continental added-value**: Although good governance, justice, rule of law, the management of natural resources and fight against corruption are exercised at country level, there is an added-value in addressing it at continental level to promote shared values and harmonise standards as well as to ensure exchange of best practices, at all levels, including in important industries such as the exploitation of mineral resources.

- **No African or European country can claim immunity from the risk of corruption and bad governance**: Good governance, including the institutionalisation of rule of law, of strong judiciary systems and fight against corruption is a permanent process; Africa and EU should work together on those issues without pointing fingers at each other.

- **Yes to frank and serious dialogue – No to prescriptions**: it emerged from the debate that renewed relations and enhanced dialogue should be based on forthrightness, and mutual respect, and avoid prescriptions and conditionality as it is doomed to fail in the long-run.
- *Transparency and accountability by citizens and corporate entities need to be reinforced in Africa and Europe* through the institutionalisation of effective legal and regulatory instruments to curb illicit financial flows including those that could potentially originate from the activities of multi-nationals and through reinforcing the roles of civil society institutions including consumer protection agencies and the strengthening of Parliament to Parliament dialogue;

- *Africa is not a monolithic block*: The tendency to treat Africa as a monolithic block should be done away with, especially when referring to issues related to governance, corruption and human rights;

- *There can be no room for double standards*: Africa and EU should avoid the application of double standards when taking measures on issues related to democratic governance, human rights, justice, rule of law, corruption and illicit financial flows, and illicit trafficking in general;

- *Respecting the life of spirit*: Africa and EU should consider adopting frameworks that meet peoples’ identity to address issues relating to human rights such as the cases brought before the ICC;

- *Universal relevance and/or universal rights*: the debate underlined the need for addressing this question in an open and balanced manner and highlighted challenges being faced both by the EU and Africa, challenges of universal relevance – such as inequality, unemployment, fight for a sustainable environment, human rights (including rights of minorities), etc.

- *EU and AU must open further to civil society if the partnership is to be relevant*: a call for more inclusiveness and more openness to civil society participation, at the various levels was made and considered essential, both on EU and AU side; examples of possible steps to create a more enabling environment for civil society were given, such as the call for NGOs that have observer statues at the ACHPR to be encouraged to participate in dialogues on human rights in the framework of the joint partnership.

- *Prioritise areas where there is high level consensus*: Africa-EU partnership actors need to take joint-cognisance of the areas that are still blurred (such as the articulation between human rights and the rights of minorities) by factors such as cultural differences and colonial heritage, and park those requiring better consensus in order not to lose momentum.


- *Africa has made a big leap in terms of more effective conflict prevention, management and resolution* through the establishment of the African Peace and
Security Architecture (APSA) as embedded in the AU Constitutive Act and the AU Peace and Security Protocol. APSA was launched only ten years ago as a framework for applying the AU principle of non-indifference and ensuring human security. Much has been achieved but there are still important political, institutional and financial constraints to be overcome.

- **Long-term capacity and institutional building:** the Africa-EU Partnership needs to invest more in long-term capacity building of APSA related institutions. The African Peace Facility has so far provided extensive support to operationalization of the APSA but its effectiveness and sustainability has been hampered due to various factors, such as generic capacity absorption constraints.

- **More African ownership and funding of APSA needed:** APSA is still too dependent on external funding to be credible and effective. Although support from the Africa-EU Partnership in particular will continue to be critical, there is an urgent need to mobilise more African funding to strengthen peace and security in Africa.

- **APSA is a means to an end, not an end in itself:** Lessons learnt from pragmatic experience, such as the AMISOM peacekeeping mission, need to be taken into account when reviewing some of the fundamental pillars of the architecture (e.g. the role of the ASF and the RECs).

- **Be clear on what is strategic for Africa and for the EU:** EU and Africa need to focus on mutual interests, be clear about shared objectives and prioritise their interventions in regions where most impact can be made. To achieve this, the two continents must be more strategic about each other and develop a more constructive partnership. There is a need to avoid long bureaucratic shopping lists and one-size fits all approaches.

- **Support in the area of peace and security through the African Peace Facility (APF) has been a game changer** in terms of making possible a growing number of African-led responses to political crises on the continent. The cooperation through this successful instrument should therefore be continued and politically reaffirmed.

- **Support to the African Stand-by Force (ASF) could be adapted** by concentrating efforts and resources where they are most needed as the degree of ASF operationalization differs significantly from region to region.

- The newly established **African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC),** which provides for African led and funded interventions, could be a promising mechanism to respond to crises more rapidly and to reinforce the principle of providing African solutions to African problems but there are still unresolved questions on practical issues (e.g. absence of a UN mandate, the
funding of ACIRC after the initial 30 days of operation, how it impacts on the relationship between the AU and the RECs);  

- **Mediation and peace building need to be given ever bigger attention:** Better and more effective initiatives are required to prevent conflicts, including Security Sector Reform on a national level to support failing national security systems and to prevent regional and international spill-overs.  

- **In some cases “global solutions” to “global problems” are needed:** Some problems need more than “African Solutions to African Problems” - they need global solutions to global problems and in this context the Africa-EU Partnership is a framework that can facilitate respective processes;  

- **Align interventions with strategic priorities and build more coherence and synergy among instruments:** There is a call for more systematic efforts to avoid a duplication of efforts through overlapping programmes (e.g. APF vis-à-vis the regional EU programmes) while making sure that they address the linkages of relevant issues (e.g. piracy, trafficking, border management, transnational crime).  

- **Underline the relevance of the Partnership at the next Summit:** It is critical that the commitment taken at the Lisbon Summit is reinforced and that the coming Africa-EU Summit makes a bold statement on how Africa and the EU want to work together in responding to both “conventional threats” and the “new” security challenges, such as trans-boundary crimes and trafficking, that have a negative impact on both continents.  

- On a different note, it was mentioned that **Africa and the EU also share the same vision on peace and justice as enshrined in the Rome Statute establishing the ICC.** On the African side the question of universality of the Rome Statute, particularly in relation to the UN Security Council, is an issue of concern. However, it was stipulated that the forthcoming Summit is not the right occasion to address this topic.
Annex B – Speakers and moderators (by alphabetical order)

Prince Randy Koussou ALAM-SOGAN
Chairman of Black Lion Rising Investments Ltd
Research and Innovation: What avenue for enhanced Africa-EU collaboration? - 27 November 2013

Dr. San BILAL
Head of Economic Governance, Trade & Regional Integration Programmes
Future Relations and Continental Integration: A “win-win” Partnership beyond aid - 12 December 2013

Wael M. ATTIYA
Director Human Rights, Social and Humanitarian Affairs Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt
Democratic Governance, HR and Fight against corruption - 20 January 2014

Rt Hon Lord Paul BOATENG
UK Parliament
Democratic Governance, HR and Fight against corruption - 20 January 2014
Key Messages to the IV Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014

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Jean BOSSUYT  
Head of Strategy, ECDPM  
Democratic Governance, HR and Fight against corruption - 20 January 2014

François CORNET d’ ELZIUS  
Director Sub-Saharan Africa - Public Federal Service Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Cooperation & Development - Belgium  
Key Messages to the IV Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014

H.E. Ajay Bramdeo  
African Union Representative to the EU  
Key Messages to the IV Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014

Jose-Fernando COSTA-PEREIRA  
Head of Division – Pan-African Affairs, EU External Action Service  

Dr Joseph CHILENGI  
Chairperson of African Union CSO Steering Committee on JAES  
Key Messages to the IV Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014

Filip David  
Director External Action  
Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Key Messages to the IV Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014
Connie HEDEGAARD
Commissioner for Climate Action, 
European Commission

Dylan HENDRICKSON
Senior Fellow in the Department of War Studies, 
King’s College London, and Member of the 
African Leadership Centre

Shada ISLAM
Director of Policy, Friends of Europe
Future Relations and Continental Integration: A “win-win” Partnership beyond aid - 12 December 2013

General Pierre-Michel JOANA
Advisor on Africa-EU Peace and Security initiatives and former Chair of the Africa-EU Partnership on P&S

Prof. Peter KNORRINGA
Nederland’s ISS, LDE Research Centre on “Frugal Innovation and Technology Networks in Africa”
Research and Innovation: What avenue for enhanced Africa-EU collaboration? - 27 November 2013

H.E. Mr Jagdish KOONJUL
Ambassador of Mauritius to the EU
Key Messages to the IV Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014

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Future Relations and Continental Integration: A “win-win” Partnership beyond aid - 12 December 2013

Geert Laporte,
Deputy Director, ECDPM
Key Messages to the IV Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014

Elizabeth LIPIATOU
Head of Unit for European Neighbourhood, Africa and the Gulf Directorate-General for Research & Innovation, European Commission
Research and Innovation: What avenue for enhanced Africa-EU collaboration? - 27 November 2013

Dr. Carlos LOPES
Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

Dr Obadiah MAILAFIA
Head of Cabinet of the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) States
Future Relations and Continental Integration: A “win-win” Partnership beyond aid - 12 December 2013

Alix MASSON
Head of Policy and Advocacy, European Youth Forum
Key Messages to the IV Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014
José Manuel de MORAIS BRIOSA e GALA  
Special Advisor to President Barroso on Africa & development within G8  
Democratic Governance, HR and Fight against corruption - 20 January 2014

Françoise MOREAU  
Head of Unit, African Peace Facility  
DG Development and Cooperation, European Commission  
All 6 Lunch-Time Seminars (27 November 2013 – 6 March 2014)

Anneline MORGAN, Director Africa Multilateral Cooperation, Department of Science and Technology, South Africa  
Research and Innovation: What avenue for enhanced Africa-EU collaboration? - 27 November 2013

General Cyrille NDAYIRUKIYE  
Director of Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM)  

H.E. Dr. Brave NDISALE  
Ambassador of Malawi to the EU  
Future Relations and Continental Integration: A “win-win” Partnership beyond aid - 12 December 2013  
Key Messages to IV Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014

Dr Oblé NEYA  
Director General, Ministry of Research - Burkina Faso  
Research and Innovation: What avenue for enhanced Africa-EU collaboration? - 27 November 2013
Sally Nicholson
Senior Policy Officer World Wide Fund for Nature & Member of the EU CSO Steering Committee
Key Messages to the Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014

H.E. Mxolisi NKOSI
Ambassador of South Africa to Belgium, Luxembourg & Head of Mission to the EU

Serguei Ouattara
President & Executive Manager, EU Africa Chamber of Commerce
Key Messages to the IV Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014

Dr. Mahama OUEDRAOGO
Head of Unit - Science and Technology
AU Commission
Research and Innovation: What avenue for enhanced Africa-EU collaboration? - 27 November 2013

Prof. Adebayo OLUKOSHI
Director of United Nations African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) and Member of International IDEA Board of Advisors
Democratic Governance, HR and Fight against corruption - 20 January 2014

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Carolina Quina  
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Process Facilitator of the six seminars  
(27 November 2013 – 6 March 2014)

Hassan SHIRE SHEIKH  
Director of the East and Horn of Africa Human Rights’ Defenders Network  
Democratic Governance, HR and Fight against corruption - 20 January 2014

Xavier Verboven  
Member of the European Economic & Social Committee  
Key Messages to the IV Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014

Dr. Alex VINES  
Chatham House Research Director  
Key Messages to the IV Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014

Nicholas Westcott  
Managing Director for Africa, EU External Action Service  
Key Messages to the IV Africa-EU Summit – 6 March 2014