

Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Programme 2021-2027

Multi-Annual Action Plan 2023 – Overview

1. Political outlook, intervention strategy

1.1. Political outlook

- Risk to political stability in Sub-Saharan Africa remains high. In the past years, there have been coups and attempts to overthrow governments in several countries. Violent extremism has also spread due to the political and economic marginalisation of some communities, the difficulties of transitioning to democracy¹, and governments' failure to improve governance and accountability. The region is characterized by weak institutions and low levels of trust between citizens and governments.
- Sub-Saharan Africa's economic recovery has been abruptly interrupted. Last year, activity finally bounced back, lifting GDP growth in 2021 to 4.7 percent. But growth in 2022 is expected to slow by more than 1 percentage point to 3.6 percent, as a worldwide slowdown, tighter global financial conditions, and a dramatic pickup in global inflation spill into a region already wearied by an ongoing series of shocks. Rising food and energy prices are impacting the region's most vulnerable, and public debt and inflation are at levels not seen in decades. Against this backdrop, and with limited options, many countries find themselves in an increasingly precarious economic situation. The near-term outlook is extremely uncertain as the region's prospects are tied to developments in the global economy and with a number of countries facing difficult socio-political and security situations at home. Within this challenging environment, policymakers must confront immediate socioeconomic crises as they arise, while also endeavouring to reduce vulnerabilities to future shocks and to build resilience. Ultimately, however, the region's safety and prosperity will require high-quality growth and the implementation of policies that will set the stage for a sustainable recovery, helping countries move away from the edge.²
- On 28 November 2022, the African Union and European Union Commissioners (C2C) engaged on their strategic partnership and reviewed progress in the implementation of the joint commitments taken at the 6th EU-AU Summit in February 2022: Global Gateway Africa-Europe Investment Package. The two Commissions expressed deep concern with the challenges to global food and energy security exacerbated by current conflicts and tensions and discussed the urgent issues facing both continents, took stock of progress in key areas, and agreed to strengthen efforts to identify, facilitate and support strategic, transformative and innovative programmes at national, regional and continental levels. The two Commissions launched the EUR 750 million programme in support of infrastructure investments in the areas of transport (including strategic corridors), digitalisation and energy connectivity in Africa³; furthermore priority aspects discussed and confirmed were: the progress to increase African autonomy in the production of medicines and vaccines; the EU's support for food security and agreement to establish a joint task force to identify short and long-term challenges related to access and affordability of fertilizers and propose solutions; the launch of the Team Europe Initiative on Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Africa at COP 27; the progress in the development of the electricity Continental Master Plan; the outcomes of the consultation on the AU-EU Innovation Agenda; and the agreement to establish a high-level dialogue on economic integration with a view to strengthen trade relations and sustainable investment between the two Continents. In the field of Peace, Security and Governance, the unique and continued partnership between the EU and the AU was recalled with highlighting recent commitments to AU and Africa-led peace support operations, jointly with the launch of new Actions supporting the AU Transitional Justice as well as its Election Observation and Assistance work. The two Commissions expressed concern about the recurrence of anti-

¹ Source: Issafrica.org

² Source: IMF.org

³ Action adopted as part of the Sub-Saharan Africa Annual Action Plan 2021.

constitutional changes of government in an increasing number of African countries, and stressed the need to strengthen their cooperation to face this new challenge and to speed the restoration of democratic and constitutional order. Agreement was reached to give further impetus to joint cooperation within the framework of the AU-EU-UN tripartite taskforce on stranded migrants and refugees in Libya, furthermore they reiterated their call for all relevant stakeholders, including the youth, civil society, local authorities, diasporas and the private sector, to continue to engage towards the renewed EU-AU Partnership.

1.2. Intervention strategy

- In this context, the Multi-Annual Action Plan (MAAP) 2023 for Sub-Saharan Africa, responds to multiple challenges faced by the region in line with the priorities of African leaders and supports the implementation of **Agenda 2063**. The proposed MAAP 2023 represents a well-rounded package consisting of 32 Actions with an EU contribution of EUR 1.429.500.000 supporting all main priorities of the Global Gateway Africa-Europe Investment package (GG) as well the joint EU-AU priorities on Peace and Security as well as Migration, thus allows for progress towards a comprehensive set of objectives.
- The MAAP 2023 covers all the priority areas of the Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA regional MIP), such as (i) Human Development; (ii) Governance, Peace and Security, Culture; (iii) Green Transition; (iv) Digital and Science, Technology and Innovation; (v) Sustainable Growth and Decent jobs; (vi) Migration and Forced Displacement; and Support Measures and it is well aligned with the SDGs and the main components of the UN's 2030 agenda.
- In particular, the MAAP 2023 has a substantial contribution (7 actions, EUR 335 M) to accelerate the **Green transition** priority of the GG. With regard to Africa's vulnerability to the extreme impacts of climate change the proposed package will contribute to the **TEI on Adaptation and Resilience in Africa** launched at COP 27 and targets the protection of vulnerable populations against residual risks through the development and implementation of Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (CDRFI) strategies, tools, and mechanisms. The **C2C meeting of November** reiterated deep concern about **food security**, thus multiple actions will address this challenge as well as the protection of biodiversity, and will contribute to: a climate relevant, productive, inclusive and sustainable transformation of agriculture and food systems in Africa; the development of sustainable and climate resilient pastoral systems in Eastern/Horn of Africa; the eradication of "Peste des petits Ruminants" (PPR); the sustainable and integrated use of ocean resources in West Africa as well as of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem in South-West Africa; and an integrated water management and development of circular economy approaches in Lake Tanganyika and Lake Kivu.
- The package of actions accelerating the **Digital transition** priority of the GG, in line with the outcome of the C2C meeting and in support of the **Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa** (DTS 2020-2030) will target the challenges of digital governance and the connectivity gap (2 actions, EUR 98 M). The actions are supporting Information, Communication and Technology regulation and the facilitation of broadband infrastructure investments and through **AfricaConnect4** addressing the needs of research and education communities: to expand and upgrade broadband networks to respond to fast changing digital connectivity needs; to support data infrastructures and the delivery and use of digital services; to foster open science practices and to increase their ability to serve institutions/end-users.
- A significant pillar (5 actions, EUR 422 M) of the MAAP 2023 contributes to the acceleration of the **Sustainable growth and decent jobs** priority of the GG, and directly responds to the outcome of the C2C meeting which confirmed that innovation, regional integration trade and investments remain high priorities for Africa. The first action will link the science, technology and innovation objectives with sustainable development and green transition through supporting **EU-African partnership in space and earth observation** related applications in line of the Agenda 2063 and the **African Space policy**. Boosting sustainable business environment, strengthening businesses and deepening economic integration are key objectives of this priority with the overall aim to support the implementation of the **AfCFTA**. The proposed actions are also supporting additional areas of the AfCFTA, such as increased competition and consumer product safety, facilitating trade and transport around strategic corridors, investing in circular economy and contribute to the **TEI of AfCFTA** and **TEI of IYBA** by supporting women-led businesses and financial inclusion.

- Within the **Health** package of the GG, the proposed actions (3 actions, EUR 100 M) will target Africa's challenges in vaccine deployment and production in line with the **MAV+ flagship**; The actions will target weak health systems and capacities, lack of universal health coverage and strengthen the capacity and strategic partnership with the Africa Centre for Disease Control and prevention, and address the lack of sexual and reproductive health commodities and contribute to the **Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights TEI** also supported by regional African partners – EAC, ECOWAS/WAHO and SADC.
- The actions under the **Education and training** priority of the GG (2 actions, EUR 125 M), will empower youth in Africa at socioeconomic and political level by supporting young leaders in line with the **Youth Mobility for Africa flagship**. Furthermore, in the context of the **Opportunity-driven Skills and Vocational Education and Training in Africa TEI** the skills gap will also be targeted with the objective to ensure that VET provisions are responsive to concrete and decent job opportunities created by investment, trade and other market dynamics in selected sectors and value chains.
- The MAAP 2023 will also contribute to complementary priorities of the GG which are also high on the political agenda as confirmed by the C2C meeting of November 2022, such as **Peace and security** (5 actions, EUR 190 M) as well as **Migration** (3 actions, EUR 60M). The proposed actions will target multiple weaknesses of Africa in the peace and security context, and will: support African-led non-military initiatives aimed at preventing and managing conflicts; support Fighting Illicit Financial Flows (IFF); improve the resilience of cross-border communities, strengthen local and border security and promote local dialogue, mediation and cross-border cooperation; strengthen institutions contributing to peace and justice in PALOP-TL countries; enhance maritime security in the Western Indian Ocean and Gulf of Guinea; and enhance SADC's conflict mediation, prevention, and preventative diplomacy capacity. The Migration support includes data and research on migration and forced displacement; support to free movement of labour mobility in the IGAD region; and sustainable urban integration of Displacement Affected Communities. The proposed actions contribute to the **TEI of IFF** and the two **TEIs on Migration – Western Mediterranean and Central Mediterranean Routes**.
- The **people related dimension of the GG** is also targeted by the MAAP 2023, by supporting regional networks of **Civil Society Organizations** (1 action, EUR 10M) to influence policy and operational decisions on credible and transparent electoral processes, to contribute to regional conflict prevention, resolution and peace-building activities, to fight against corruption, to promote protection of human rights, and equitable access to justice; to counter the shrinking of civic space; to contribute to establishing a regional policy approach to drug demand reduction and training and counselling and strengthen the voice of Disability People's Organizations in policy making. The MAAP 2023 will also support **culture** (1 action, EUR 30M), in particular: cultural exchange, cultural co-creation and co-production; cultural heritage protection; tourism promotion and regional outreach of festivals and events, as well as cooperation, skills development, cultural diversity and dialogue.
- Finally, support measures are also included in the proposed package (1 action, EUR 64 M) and target the support to **strategic communication on GG** and flagships, the provision of technical assistance and capacity building including to regional organisations in Africa; support for the **OACPS Secretariat**, support the **AU institutional reform**, improving mechanisms and results based management; support continental policy development in key areas identified at the Summits and within the scope of GG, etc.
- The proposed actions will mainstream environment and climate change aiming at promoting transformational change towards environmental sustainability, low carbon development and climate and disaster resilience. The proposed actions will contribute to the implementation of the Youth Action Plan and the Gender Action Plan III and promote gender equality and women's empowerment and reduce any form of gender discrimination. The proposed actions will also promote digital transformation. The formulation and implementation of the proposed actions will follow the human rights-based approach. Programmes implemented in conflict-sensitive countries where Conflict Analysis Screenings are on-going or are planned, will take into account the outcome of such analyses.
- The actions will also contribute to reinforce cooperation with civil society, local authorities as appropriate in line with the regional value added and subsidiarity principle, as well as the private sector, social and other stakeholders on shaping the multilateral landscape.

- All actions demonstrate a clear added-value from a regional perspective in line with the subsidiarity principle. Efforts will be made to ensure coherence between regional and national programmes in the different sectors during implementation.
- The proposed actions will contribute to the implementation of Flagship initiatives, including “Team Europe Initiatives” (TEIs) in almost all the thematic areas of the Global Gateway and Investment package.
- Funding for the individual actions of this MAAP 2023, for a total of EUR 1.429.500.000 will be sourced from the three sub-regional budget lines for respectively West Africa, Eastern and Central Africa and Southern Africa on the basis of a pro-rata funding arrangement across the three regions. For this specific AAP this means 35.3 % will be sourced from the West Africa budget line; 40.7 % from the Eastern and Central Africa line and 24 % from the Southern Africa line. In line with the need to remain within the funding key established in the Delegated Act (40%/39%/21%) over the MFF this means that in subsequent years activities in Southern Africa will have to be slightly curtailed.

Annexes

Actions foreseen under this MAAP⁴ (identification phase)

Table of contents

Priority Area 1: Human Development	7
Action 1: Regional dimension of the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Manufacturing and Access to Vaccines, Medicines and Health Technologies in Africa – MAV+ III – Foreseen amount EUR 50 M	7
Action 2: Strengthening One Health surveillance, early detection and prevention of emerging zoonotic diseases in Africa – Foreseen amount EUR 30 M	10
Action 3: Improved access to innovative and life-saving commodities for sexual and reproductive health in Africa – Foreseen amount EUR 20 M	13
Action 4: Africa Europe Youth Academy – Foreseen amount EUR 50 M.	16
Action 5: TEI Opportunity-driven Skills and VET in Africa – Foreseen EUR 75 M	18
Priority Area 2: Democracy, Governance, Peace	20
Action 6: Support to regional networks of CSOs – Foreseen amount EUR 10 M	20
Action 7: African Mechanism for Early Response (AMER) – Foreseen amount EUR 25 M	22
Action 8: Fighting Illicit Financial Flows in Africa – Foreseen Amount EUR 45 M	24
Action 9: Peaceful and resilient borderlands II – Foreseen Amount EUR 55 M	26
Action 10: PRO-JUST: Strengthening the criminal justice chain in PALOP-TL – Foreseen amount EUR 10 M	28
Action 11: Enhancing Maritime Security in Africa (“Safe Seas for Africa”) – Foreseen Amount EUR 45 M	30
Action 12: Enhancing the Capability and Effectiveness of SADC’s Peace and Security Architecture (2023-2027) – Foreseen amount EUR 10 M	32
Action 13: Support to Africa-Europe Cooperation and Exchange on Culture and on the Promotion of inter-cultural dialogue and cultural diversity – Foreseen Amount EUR 30 M	34
Priority Area 3: Green Transition	36
Action 14: Tackling Loss and Damage through climate and disaster risk finance and insurance – Foreseen amount EUR 40 M	36
Action 15: Transition to sustainable food systems in Africa (DeSIRA+ Africa, CGIAR, STOSAR) - Foreseen Amount EUR 150 M	39
Action 16: Regional Programme in Livestock and Pastoralism for Climate Change Adaptation in Eastern/Horn of Africa - Foreseen Amount EUR 40 M	42
Action 17: EU Support to the Eradication of Peste des petits Ruminants from Africa - Foreseen amount EUR 8 M	45
Action 18: West Africa Sustainable Ocean Programme (WASOP) – Foreseen amount EUR 59 M	48
Action 19: Blue Benguela Current - an Integrated Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) for a Sustainable Blue Economy – Foreseen Amount EUR 11 M	51

⁴ They correspond to the following sections of the Action Documents, to be completed prior to the SSC meeting.

Action 20: Gestion intégrée des eaux et développement de démarches d'économie circulaire dans le bassin du lac Tanganyika et du lac Kivu – Montant envisagé: 27 M EUR.....	54
Priority Area 4: Digital, Science, Technology and Innovation	56
Action 21: Africa-Europe Digital Regulators Partnership – Foreseen Amount EUR 33 M	56
Action 22: AfricaConnect 4 – Foreseen amount EUR 65 M.....	59
Action 23 - Africa-EU Space partnership programme – Foreseen amount EUR 45M	61
Priority Area 5: Sustainable Growth and Decent Jobs	64
Action 24: “Competition and Consumer Product Safety in Sub-Saharan Africa” – Foreseen amount 20 M	64
Action 25: Trade and transport facilitation measures for Strategic Corridors in Africa – Foreseen Amount € 315 M	67
Action 26: Regional Programme for “Women Economic Empowerment and Financial Inclusion in Sub-Saharan Africa (WEE-FI Africa)” – Foreseen amount EUR 27 M	70
Action 27: Promote and Invest in Circular Economy in Eastern and Southern Africa – Foreseen amount: EUR 40 M	72
Priority Area 6: Migration and Forced Displacement	75
Action 28: Data and Research on migration and force displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa– Foreseen Amount EUR 15 M	75
Action 29: Towards free movement and labour mobility in the IGAD region, phase II - Foreseen amount EUR 15 M	77
Action 30: Support Programme for the “Sustainable Urban Integration of Displacement-Affected Communities” (SUIDAC) in Sub-Saharan African cities – EUR 30 M.....	79
Support Measures.....	81
Action 31: AAP 2023 Support Measures – Foreseen Amount EUR 24.5 M	81
Action 32: EU - African Union Partnership Programme – Foreseen amount EUR 20 M	83

Priority Area 1: Human Development

Action 1: Regional dimension of the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Manufacturing and Access to Vaccines, Medicines and Health Technologies in Africa – MAV+ III – Foreseen amount EUR 50 M

Amount: EUR 50 million. The possibility of multi-annual funding will be examined during formulation. This allocation might be topped up with external assigned revenue of EUR 10 million from NL (transfer agreement under preparation). Action (and contracting) managed by G4.

a. Summary

MAV+ is a Flagship initiative under Global Gateway whose objective is increasing equitable access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential vaccines, medicines and health technologies for all Africans, in line with SDG 3.8. Considering ongoing and planned actions and the remaining gaps, consultations within the MAV+ Flagship project team, and feedback received from EU Member States, African and other international partners, the 2023 Action proposes to facilitate the access to catalytic financing as well as to African markets to innovators, the private sector and manufacturers. This is aligned with the objectives of the Partnership for African Vaccine Manufacturing (PAVM) and the renewed market shaping strategies of Gavi or the Global Fund.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is DG INTPA Unit G4.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is DG INTPA Unit G4.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The Overall Objective of this action is to facilitate access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential vaccines, medicines and health technologies for all Africans. This objective pursues SDG 3.8 and promotes ultimately universal health coverage (UHC). Its attainment requires reinforcing African pharmaceutical systems and health systems.

Specific Objective (Outcome): Innovations and private sector solutions for the public good are incentivised through enhanced access to catalytic finance as well as to markets.

African manufacturers and their European partners have listed the cost of capital on the continent and the uncertain economic returns as a significant challenge in setting and scaling up manufacturing facilities in Sub-Saharan Africa. While EU grants in various forms are currently contributing to underpin the enabling ecosystem for local production, the complex nature of projects, its associated risks, and the high financial allocations needed to succeed require a stronger EU partnership with European and African financing institutions, as well as offering concrete incentives to the private sector (not-for-profit, inclusive and socially responsible organizations) and innovators (including public institutions that are developing industrial applications based on academic research). Therefore, the *conditio sine qua non* to succeed in diversifying global value chains and be able to manufacture health products *in Africa for Africa* is offering catalytic financing for project preparation and obtaining market intelligence, de-risking loans and making them more affordable.

There are several ways in which the EU as a lead donor in the sector can help develop sustainable production sites and networks while seeking social returns to the investments. Considering market failures, public intervention is justified to ensure access to sustainable finance and product diversification according to the health needs of the population. EU grants can be transformed into catalytic financing (for technical project assistance, CapEx, OpEx or premiums) complementing other EU financing instruments such as guarantees. The matrix would be coupled with equity or concessional loans provided by financing institutions as own resources. This action proposes the creation of a dedicated financial platform at regional level that will make available primarily non-refundable resources to incentivise sustainable production of vaccines, medicines and health technologies in Africa by filling the gaps not satisfied through other potentially available resources such as EU guarantees and bank's own resources.

The allocation will be used for pooled technical assistance for project preparation, hence to advance the vision of the access to finance pillar of the AU's PAVM, which is co-led by the African Development Bank and Afreximbank in collaboration with European DFIs and IFC. Revolving grants could also be considered, for example for SMEs, innovators and new entrants in case they obtain benefits. It will also be critical to analyse markets and identify the essential supplies or molecules whose production is still limited or insufficient. The allocation will allow to implement the projects in the pipeline by offering grants for capital or operational expenditures, or a resilience premium to select new manufacturers, depending on the concrete needs.

Therefore, the platform would be a combination of TA to overcome market failures (not available in sufficient amounts through other means like the PIPs under EFSD+ Open Architecture) and a more traditional blending platform. By no means this vehicle will circumvent the blending doctrine as it will not offer a privileged position

to one single financial institution. There are examples in the EU like InnovFin – EU Finance for Innovators, as well as in other sectors like the Demand side management, Social Infrastructures, Renewables and Energy Efficiency (DESIREE) blending platform.

Consultations with financing institutions are advancing and several confirmed their interest in this proposal. Currently many banks have a pipeline of projects that could be implemented starting 2024. Countries to host these projects include tentatively Rwanda, Ghana, Senegal, South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya (non-exclusive list). Likewise, Gavi is proposing a new time-limited financial instrument that can help mitigate the high cost of vaccine production at market entry. Such instrument under preparation may require both grants and guarantees, as well as bank resources.

The final element to succeed in pharmaceutical manufacturing agenda is making demand more predictable. The demand side can be reinforced through “pull” incentives (e.g. through volume guarantees or advanced purchase agreements). In this sense, there are two PIPs under the EFSD+ Open Architecture that could offer bridge financing or volume guarantees complementing the “push” incentives created by the platform described in this note. These PIPs have been submitted by EIB/Gates (Human Development Accelerator) and EDFI (Transforming Global Value Chains). A third PIP also refers to MAV+ (First Movers Health Investors Fund by FMO/Cardano).

The advantages of a regional solution are: 1) having one assistance mechanism that pools expertise for various countries, 2) having a portfolio approach to spread the risk, and 3) allowing a regional value chain approach (the system is only resilient if the nodes are somehow interchangeable and components of a product may be sourced from different countries).

c. Implementation modality

The proposed action will be implemented in indirect management preferably by a consortium of financing institutions or an individual DFI if an agreement with several implementing partners is not possible. An existing similar collaborative model is the Sustainable Healthcare Industry for Resilience in Africa (SHIRA) financing platform coordinated by the EIB. Our proposed financing platform will be as open as possible.

The availability of own resources and proven ability to work with other financial institutions would be an important criteria for the final selection of the implementer(s).

d. Key elements of the TEI

To ensure both impact and sustainability, the TEI’s policy framework follows a comprehensive, 360-degree approach, encompassing three key dimensions –a) supply side, b) demand side, and c) the enabling environment to underpin pharmaceutical systems– and six interlinked work streams: 1) industrial development, supply chains and private sector, 2) market shaping, demand and trade facilitation, 3) regulatory strengthening, 4) technology transfer and intellectual property management, 5) access to finance, 6) R&D, higher education and skills.

e. Key stakeholders

European financing institutions (EIB, EDFI including AFD group, KfW group, FMO), African financing institutions (African Development Bank and Afreximbank), World Bank Group (notably IFC), the AU Commission, AU Member States (who procure health products), AUDA-NEPAD and Africa CDC are key stakeholders together with the World Bank, Gavi, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, WHO, the Gates Foundation and other multilateral and global health initiatives.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 50 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ⁵	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million

⁵ For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

<input type="checkbox"/> Education ⁶	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ⁷	Amount: EUR 0 million

⁶This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

⁷ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Action 2: Strengthening One Health surveillance, early detection and prevention of emerging zoonotic diseases in Africa – Foreseen amount EUR 30 M

a. Summary

This action is proposed in the framework of the Global Gateway Health Package presented at the EU-AU Summit. The regional Team Europe initiative with Africa on sustainable health security using a One Health approach has strong EU MS support: 5 MS are involved in the TEI working group⁸. INTPA's ongoing⁹ and planned¹⁰ contribution represents approximately 39% of the € 320 million indicative funding committed by Team Europe. This TEI aims to develop further the EU's strategic partnership with the Africa CDC, flagship public health agency of the African Union. Priority areas of support have been identified jointly by both Team Europe members and Africa CDC through various online and in-person meetings convened in 2022 by the TEI working group (see *Joint Intervention Logic in Annex*).

Emerging zoonotic diseases in Africa. Over the past decades 75% of the emerging diseases are of animal origin. Particularly vulnerable to climate change and suffering from environmental degradation in many regions, Africa is particularly exposed to zoonoses of epidemic potential¹¹. Those diseases continue to challenge its health systems, particularly the most fragile ones, and continue to impose a heavy toll on the population as highlighted by the current Ebola outbreak in Uganda. While most current COVID-19 pandemic related initiatives, actions and funding streams focus on preparedness and response taking place post spill-over of pathogens from wildlife or livestock, it is now reckoned essential to allocate more efforts on upstream prevention where millions can save billions. A multi-sectoral approach is now also considered essential to strengthen countries' core capacities to implement the International Health Regulations (IHR)¹² and address the risk posed by zoonotic threats by breaking down silos between human, animal and environmental health sectors.

This first action therefore proposes to reinforce the African architecture and strengthen continental capacities for health security using a One Health approach by focusing on upstream detection of zoonotic pathogens and working at prevent spill over of those with potential capacity to initiate infectious disease outbreaks. A first component will focus on strengthening early detection systems for wildlife and livestock and strengthen public services involved in this detection in order to prevent outbreaks of zoonotic diseases with epidemic potential. Projections for the impact of climate, natural disasters and ecosystem degradation on wildlife and livestock will be considered. A second component will focus on joining EU forces to reinforce Africa CDC's institutional and operational capacities for coordination of emerging zoonotic disease surveillance, prevention and response.

The focus on Africa CDC's organisational development is essential in the context of the ambitious New Public Health Order in Africa agenda and Africa CDC's evolution into a continental public health agency which is operationally autonomous from AUC procedures. The EU has been advocating for allowing Africa CDC to be accredited as Implementing Entity of the new Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF) for pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response (PPR), however Africa CDC's actual operational capacities are constraining their numerous initiatives and partnerships. A Team Europe collaboration, overcoming the current siloed support provided bilaterally by France, Germany and the EC, should accelerate Africa CDC's institutional development and capacity to be accredited by the World Bank or pass the EC pillar assessment.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is to be determined at the SSC.
2. The entities in charge of the contract management are DG INTPA Unit F3 for component 1 and the EU Delegation to the African Union for component 2.

⁸ Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Spain.

⁹ ECDC 4 Africa CDC, EBO-SURSY, Medilabsecure, Stronglabs, Labplus Africa, SEGA One Health, COHESA, AMR Multi Partner Trust Fund: approximately € 45 million in total

¹⁰ € 80 million from Africa MIP

¹¹ Ebola, Lassa, trypanosomiasis, yellow fever, Rift Valley fever, monkeypox

¹² SDG 3.D.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

Global Objective: This action intends to strengthen health security in Africa through strengthening One Health surveillance and early detection of emerging threats from wildlife and livestock, and by strengthening Africa CDC institutional and operational capacities for coordination of emerging zoonotic disease surveillance, prevention, preparedness and response.

Specific Objectives:

1. Strengthen the integration of One Health surveillance systems including the capacity of laboratories for early detection of zoonotic diseases of epidemic potential, especially at the interface with wildlife and livestock reservoirs.
2. Strengthen continental capacity for knowledge sharing, coordination of crisis and pandemic response, and partnership management.

The proposed action has two components:

A first component will focus on strengthening early detection systems for wildlife and livestock in order to prevent outbreaks of zoonotic diseases with epidemic potential in the context of ecosystem degradations. To do this, this action will build on the experience of Ebo-Sursy programme, a finishing €10 million project (2017-2022), EC-funded, focusing on preventing and detecting outbreaks of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) and other viral haemorrhagic fevers¹³ in 10 West and Central Africa countries (*see Annex*). This project has positive results and demonstrated its usefulness during the Ebola outbreak in Guinea in 2021¹⁴.

The new action will expand the scope of this existing project: i) to other geographic locations in Sub-Saharan Africa (which will be selected based on specific criteria¹⁵, mapping of existing similar support from other donors, and in consultation with EUDs¹⁶), ii) to other zoonotic diseases considered in the countries covered as potential risks at the environment-animal-human interface, iii) to strengthen the institutional and legal framework as well as pursue the community-based engagement which was initiated; iv) to other European, African and UN partners, while enhancing the One Health approach. It would notably foster the integration of African laboratories across sectors (medical, veterinary and environmental), under Africa CDC's Regional Integrated Surveillance and Laboratory Network (RILSNET). This new action will primarily benefit human health and operationalise the multi-sectoral approach considered as essential for strengthening pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.

A second component will focus on reinforcing Africa CDC institutional and operational capacities for coordination of emerging zoonotic disease surveillance, prevention & response. To do this, this action will build on and connect ongoing initiatives and projects led and funded by EU and EU MS -Germany (BMZ) and France - which aim to strengthen Africa CDC.

c. Implementation modality

Indirect management through pillar assessed international organisations and Member States agencies in consortia. Proposed project split and implementers:

- EUR 20 million to WOA¹⁷ (*tentatively 7M for West, 9M for Central and Eastern, 4M for Southern*), leading implementation agency of Ebo-Sursy project. WOA is the intergovernmental organisation focusing on improving animal health globally. WOA is expected to lead a consortium of the UN Agencies organised as Quadripartite (FAO, UNEP, WHO), specialized agencies from EU Member States (IRD, CIRAD, HIOH, among others), Pasteur Network, PREZODE initiative and network, other African national laboratories. It will establish a close collaboration with Africa CDC network (HQ, RCCs and RILSNETs), and AU-IBAR. This contract, a contribution agreement, will be managed by INTPA F3.
- EUR 10 million to AFD and GIZ as a Team Europe consortium (*continental contract: Multi Partner Contribution Agreement*), topping up ongoing MS-funded projects and combining various bilateral

¹³ Marburg virus, Rift Valley fever, Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, and Lassa fever

¹⁴ coronaviruses were added to the list of diseases to be looked in wildlife

¹⁵ Priority will be given to: i) countries with potential risk of emergence of zoonotic diseases due to problematic interface between environment, animal and human health; ii) countries with fragile human and animal diseases surveillance and health systems; iii) presence of potential partners already well established to initiate quickly project implementation

¹⁶ Several health EUDs have expressed interested in the regional TEI on health security/One Health and this action focusing on early detection systems for wildlife and livestock throughout meetings this year, during the Thematic Health Seminar organised in October, and at the ARCT health meeting of 9/11/2022

¹⁷ World Organisation for Animal Health

collaborations with Africa CDC. This contract will include an institutional and capacity building component for Africa CDC and budget resources needed to establish a support unit for the One Health TEI.. The EU Delegation to the African Union will manage this contract aimed at substantiating further (alongside the 'ECDC 4 Africa CDC' project, the EU support to the continental COVID response, and the support to the PAVM Secretariat) EU's strategic partnership with the Africa CDC.

d. Key elements of the TEI

The new action is being designed as integral part of the regional TEI with Africa on sustainable health security using a One Health approach (*see Joint Intervention Logic in Annex*). This first action of the new EU regional health security program would contribute to the Result 3, 4 and 5 of the TEI JIL. The TEI aims to achieve greater efficiency of European programming by coordinating programmes and promoting synergies, while empowering the Africa CDC to become a fully operational continental Public Health Agency coordinating international, regional and national efforts and building a long-lasting partnerships with other African regional organisations mandated to improve health security. Instead of creating new networks, the initiative also aims to build on existing ones and work on harmonizing methods and protocols, extend the geographical scope and expand the multisectoral dimension of existing programs while building bridges between programmes and partnerships to reduce fragmentation. DE, FR and INTPA are looking for options to establish early 2023 a support unit with seconded experts or staff from existing programs. It is proposed that the contract to the Team Europe consortium includes resources to sustain a dedicated support unit in the coming years.

e. Key stakeholders

All components will establish a close collaboration with the regional organisations working on health security/One Health: Africa CDC headquarters and its Regional Collaborating Centres, AU-IBAR¹⁸ notably. Other Key public stakeholders are: national authorities in charge of surveillance systems; African national laboratories and public health institutes; Specialized agencies of EU Member States (GIZ, AFD/EF, Enabel, ICARS etc.); Regional Secretariat of the UN Quadripartite (WHO, UNEP, WOA, FAO), WHO AFRO; DG SANTE, DG HERA, DG ECHO; World Bank.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: tbc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: tbc
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: EUR 0 million

¹⁸ Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources

Action 3: Improved access to innovative and life-saving commodities for sexual and reproductive health in Africa – Foreseen amount EUR 20 M

a. Summary

This action is proposed in the framework of the Global Gateway Health Package presented at the EU-AU Summit in 2022. The regional Team Europe initiative on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) in Sub-Saharan Africa has strong EU MS support: 10 MS are involved in the TEI working group¹⁹ and the combined indicative financial contributions towards the TEI amounts to EUR 1.7 billion, of which 13% consists of INTPA's ongoing²⁰ and planned²¹ contribution. The TEI also has support of African partners: three Regional Economic Communities (REC) EAC, ECOWAS/WAHO and SADC²² have been involved in the co-creation of the TEI. SRHR is a shared priority for Africa and Europe. Access to SRHR is fundamental for the achievement of the SDGs and the AU's Agenda 2063. SRH commodities are essential for the prevention and management of unintended pregnancies, maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV. Despite progress, considerable system challenges and social and economic barriers remain. The COVID-19 pandemic has reversed gains, making it harder especially for adolescent girls and young women to meet their SRH needs. The lack of appropriate, accessible and acceptable commodities at the point of delivery is a significant contributing factor. This action will contribute to demonstrating the concrete added value and results of the co-creation process related to the TEI on SRHR, which is deemed to be pertinent at both political and technical levels.

This action will contribute to improving availability, affordability and accessibility of quality assured, life-saving SRH commodities, in partnership with EAC, ECOWAS/WAHO, and SADC. The action will focus on expanding access to new and underused SRH commodities. Particular attention will be focused on maternal health commodities, as maternal deaths and disabilities continue to make pregnancy and delivery a high risk for girls and women across Africa. The range of commodities to prevent and treat the main causes of maternal mortality are limited. Pre-eclampsia and eclampsia (pregnancy related high blood pressure, embolisms and seizures) leads to an estimated 25% of maternal deaths while post-partum haemorrhage (PPH) causes 25-40% of maternal deaths globally, the majority in Africa. There are now several new and promising maternal health products, already WHO-recommended²³, which require additional investments and skills development to enable their integration into African health care systems and uptake by African health professionals, notably tranexamic acid and heat stable carbetocin. If fully deployed in Africa, these products can meaningfully improve the treatment of maternal health emergencies and avert significantly maternal mortality. The action will support innovative partnerships to incorporate SRH commodities into the health system, particularly at primary and community levels where women and girls are most at risk during pregnancy and delivery. It will generate operational evidence, strengthen supply chains, and support implementation and adherence to evidence based practices at primary and community levels. The supply chain in this context constitutes an end-to-end approach that extends from the production, verification, registration and procurement of commodities to regulatory management, distribution, and use, including – critically – access and availability at the point of delivery every time they are needed.

Addressing the regulatory barriers for innovative SRH products will be supported through MAV+²⁴. There is potential to establish further synergies with MAV+ at the point of exploring expanded or local production, although the interventions in this action will focus on health systems rather than manufacturing.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is the EU Delegation to Nigeria.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is the EU Delegation to Nigeria.

¹⁹ Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden

²⁰ Spotlight Africa Regional Program and Spotlight Africa countries (€ 130 million) and multi country projects from CfP on vulnerable adolescents' SRHR (€ 32 million)

²¹ € 60 million from the Africa MIP

²² SADC (Southern African Development Community), ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States), WAHO (West African Health Organisation), EAC (East African Community).

²³ <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/277276/9789241550420-eng.pdf> <https://list.essentialmeds.org/>

²⁴ MAV+ (Manufacturing and Access to Vaccines, Medicines and Health technology products in Africa)

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

Global objective: This action will contribute to improving availability, affordability and accessibility of quality assured, life-saving commodities for sexual and reproductive health of women and girls, especially in contexts where maternal lives are most at risk because of current commodity limitations.

Objectives: There is a need for deployment of new and underused commodities for prevention and treatment of postpartum haemorrhage (PPH), addressing systems gaps and economic and social barriers through a large-scale pilot implementation project to generate evidence, integrate commodities into supply chains and accelerate scale-up in high burden West, Southern, Central and East African countries (which will be selected in consultation with the RECs and EUDs²⁵). The objectives are to:

- **Objective 1: Expand knowledge and operational evidence** about new and underused SRH commodities, especially for PPH, with a view to improving standards of care. This includes providing additional evidence that enables national guidance to be updated (in line with WHO's latest recommendations) and generating updated operational guidance for regional scale up.
- **Objective 2: Strengthen supply chain management** of SRH commodities, especially for PPH, in collaboration with regional procurement mechanisms of EAC²⁶, ECOWAS/WAHO²⁷, SADC and the UNFPA Supplies Partnership. This includes market shaping activities enabling regional uptake of commodities and exploring the feasibility of the development of Africa-based production of medicines for PPH management (*linkage with MAV+: see above*), rather than financing the actual procurement of commodities per se which is covered by other EU support.
- **Objective 3: Support the implementation of evidence-based guidance** and improve quality of care related to the clinical use of and demand for new and underused SRH commodities. This includes strengthening the incorporation of commodities into SRH protocols, training health workers and increasing demand for and value placed on new and underused commodities at primary and community levels including through self-care.

c. Implementation modality

The implementation modality will be an indirect management through **a pillar assessed international organisation (EUR 20 million to be split across Southern, West and Central, and East Africa)**. Possible options:

- **Unitaid**²⁸, a global health initiative hosted by WHO and specialized in generating evidence about and improving equitable access to new, innovative, and underused commodities that save lives and improve health in low- and middle-income countries. Unitaid's core business is to assemble partnerships among public, private and civil society partners to catalyse equitable access to innovative health solutions particularly at production, regulatory, and procurement end of the supply chain.
- **UNFPA**²⁹, the UN's sexual and reproductive health agency mandated to lead on the delivery of SRHR-related SDGs. The UNFPA Supplies Partnership³⁰ is the largest global distributor of free/low-cost quality assured SRH commodities worldwide, primarily by supporting procurement, supply chain management capacity building to the last mile in partner countries, strengthening domestic resource mobilisation and improving quality of care. UNFPA has established work relations with relevant RECs.

Both agencies work closely with WHO, whose collaboration will benefit the generation, dissemination, and implementation of updated clinical guidelines (Objective 1 and 3).

There is a possibility that Unitaid and UNFPA could work in consortium although this will require managing overheads carefully. The UN has economical pass-through funding arrangements. **Various EU MS (BE, DE, FR, NL, SE) are joining ongoing discussions with Unitaid and UNFPA and co-financing opportunities might arise.**

The lead entity in charge of this action and of contract management is EUD Nigeria. The monitoring, content management and engagement with EAC and SADC will be coordinated also with EUDs in East and Southern Africa, while INTPA HQ (A2 and G4) will remain involved in the coordination (including with EU MS) and provide

²⁵ Several health EUDs have expressed interest in the regional SRHR TEI and this action focusing on SRH commodities throughout meetings this year, during the Thematic Health Seminar organised in October, and at the ARCT health meeting of 9/11/2022.

²⁶ EAC Member States have agreed (September 2022) to establish a pooled procurement mechanism for reproductive health commodities, contributing to the regional supply value chain being promoted under AfCFTA

²⁷ Regional Financial Mechanism of Reproductive Health Commodities of ECOWAS, funded by DE (KFW), NL, FR (AFD) and Gates Foundation

²⁸ [Home - Unitaid](#)

²⁹ [United Nations Population Fund \(unfpa.org\)](#)

³⁰ [UNFPA Supplies Partnership](#)

additional support from G4 technical expertise. In addition of being the ‘regional EUD’ for ECOWAS, the Nigeria/ECOWAS EUD has expertise on health/SRHR, is a large, high burden country suitable for a large-scale project as well as a country interested in developing its pharmaceutical industry.

The TEI working group has been engaging with RECs to develop the JIL and will, in liaison with EUDs, further work with them to develop this action. EAC, SADC, and ECOWAS/WAHO health teams adhere with in the objectives of this fiche. All RECs are interested in strengthening the access to use of new and underused quality PPH commodities and have specifically confirmed the problem of substandard oxytocin. Coordination is well underway with other actors, including the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition³¹, SEMA Reproductive Health³², and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). There is potential for private sector engagement.

d. Key elements of the TEI

Recognizing African and European commitments to SRHR, the TEI SRHR has been co-created by the European Commission and EU MS in close partnership EAC, ECOWAS/WAHO and SADC. The mapping of TEI members’ ongoing and forecasted contributions to the TEI highlight that relatively less support appears to have been planned for the second specific objective (SO2) of the TEI Joint Intervention Logic (JIL) which focuses on SRH commodities, particularly addressing availability through local manufacturing and accelerating the introduction of innovative health tools, which offers the opportunity of synergy with MAV+. Annex outlines the TEI JIL and Annex 2 elaborates further on the rationale for prioritizing SO2.

e. Key Stakeholders

Direct beneficiaries are women and girls throughout the reproductive life course. Other key stakeholders related to health systems strengthening include RECs, governments, health care workers, civil society organisations, private sector, academic institutions and other development partners, including the UN.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 20 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ³³	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input type="checkbox"/> G1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education ³⁴	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ³⁵	Amount: EUR 0 million

³¹ [Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition \(rhsupplies.org\)](https://repsupplies.org/)

³² [SEMA Reproductive Health \(semareprohealth.org\)](https://semareprohealth.org/)

³³ For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

³⁴ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on “Social inclusion and Human Development” is also marked.

³⁵ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Action 4: Africa Europe Youth Academy – Foreseen amount EUR 50 M.

a. Summary

The **Africa Europe Youth Academy** (AEYA) intends to strengthen young peoples' changemaker capacity and contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by:

- Empowering youth in Africa at socioeconomic and political level, and
- Engaging and connecting young leaders to strengthen the political, economic cultural relations between Africa and Europe.

The action will do so by

- Strengthening the capacities of young people to act as multipliers for change in line with SDGs and fundamental values
- Increasing the opportunities for young people to contribute to the strengthening of political, economic, cultural relations between Africa and Europe
- Building sustainable networks of young change-makers in Africa and between Africa and Europe

The programme will target the whole spectrum of young leaders (up to 35 years) beginners to well established leaders in their fields, and the whole sphere of activities from community leaders, to junior professionals in the private and public sectors as well as in civil society and culture/media. Beneficiaries will engage in targeted learning programmes tailored to the participants' level of experience and socio-economic background. The programme will encompass not only skills development, learning mobility and other exchange opportunities within Africa and between the two continents, but also opportunities to allow the young leaders to put leadership skills into action and the strengthening of networks of young leaders. To strengthen the Africa-Europe dimension, to enable intercultural dialogue as well as fostering partnerships between young people from both continents specific actions will also be open to young people from Europe.

The initiative is a key component of the EU-Africa Global Gateway Investment Package as part of the Flagship 'Youth Mobility for Africa'. It is also one of the flagship actions of the Youth Action Plan in EU External Action.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is either DG INTPA Unit A2 or G3 or the EU Delegation to the African Union – to be decided by the SSC.
2. The entity in charge of contract management is either DG INTPA Unit A2 or G3 or the EU Delegation to the African Union – to be decided by the SSC.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The **overall objective** is to strengthen young people' changemaker capacity and contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The **specific objectives and outputs** of the action are the following:

SO1 Youth in Africa are empowered in their socioeconomic and political capacity

- OP1: Capacities of young people to act as multipliers for change in line with SDGs and fundamental values are strengthened,
 - Activities will include i.a. online, hybrid and physical training offer, peer-to-peer coaching, (informal and formal education) for different target groups and accelerator programmes for young people's initiatives.
- OP2: Opportunities for young people to contribute to the strengthening of political, economic, cultural relations between Africa and Europe.

- Activities will include e.g. supporting learning mobility, professional fellowships, internships etc.

SO2) Engaging and connecting young leaders to strengthen the political, economic cultural relations between Africa and Europe which will be achieved through:

- OP3: Sustainable networks of young change-makers in Africa and between Africa and Europe are built.
 - Activities: partnerships with local and regional stakeholders, joint activities, peer-learning and mentoring, alumni engagement, outreach campaigns.

Those activities would work in synergy with the AU-EU Youth Cooperation Lab, Erasmus+ and the ASAF alumni as well as public diplomacy strategies and Member States activities.

c. Implementation modality

The Academy would be implemented in indirect management (European Union Contribution Agreement / Multi-Partner Contribution Agreement) with a consortium of MS Agencies, taking into account the expertise of the concerned entities, the Team Europe potential and the important public diplomacy dimension of the action. In the consortium, EU Cultural Institutes/EUNIC, academic exchange offices, EU-based universities and local organizations (Universities/Cultural Foundations etc.) should play a central role.

d. Key elements of the TEI

NA at the moment.

e. Key stakeholders

The AEYA will interact with multiple stakeholders at national, regional and international level: individual youth; youth organisations, groups and networks; civil society organisations working with youth (girls organisations); local, regional and international education and training providers; Governments and regional, continental institutions from Africa (AU; RECs); The engagement with Member States, notably their cooperation agencies, cultural institutes and diplomatic services is key for the success of the action; Actors from the private sector, foundations, cultural organisations, philanthropy as well as leaders and influential figures from both continents shall be actively involved as partners.

Being a flagship of the Youth Action Plan in EU External Action, the involvement of young people in shaping this programme throughout the formulation and implementation is the guiding principle of this action.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender ³⁶	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education ³⁷	Amount: EUR 50 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ³⁸	Amount: EUR 0 million

³⁶ For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

³⁷ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

³⁸ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Action 5: TEI Opportunity-driven Skills and VET in Africa – Foreseen EUR 75 M

a. Summary

The TEI Opportunity-driven Skills and VET in Africa intends to complement VET and skills development programmes financed at country level by helping these orient towards concrete employment opportunities created by (EU) investments, trade, (regional) value chain development, grants and other market dynamics in partner countries. The initiative is a key element under the EU-Africa Global Gateway Investment Package announced at the 2022 EU-Africa-Summit, supporting sectors that are part of the package. At regional level, the initiative consists of three building blocks:

1. a Technical Assistance (TA) facility providing support on demand, in particular to identify skills needs of job opportunities EU initiatives help create and translate this in targeted recommendations for VET system support;
2. a platform to enable regional exchange on Public Private Partnerships (PPP), and linking Erasmus+ financed actions on capacity building for PPP in VET; to strengthen the required role of the private sector in Opportunity -driven VET while enhancing EU-Africa engagement on skills;.
3. A Funding Mechanism for Opportunity Driven VET actions in specific (regional) value chains, EFSD+ and/or Global Gateway initiatives.

The initiative will come in support of more than 40 countries in Sub-Sahara Africa who have identified VET and skills development as significant activities under the priority areas addressing the green and digital transitions, sustainable growth and decent job creation, strengthening of health systems or as dedicated priority areas in their EU MIPs or as envisaged by MS implementation in national TEIs.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is DG INTPA Unit E2.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is DG INTPA Unit E2.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The overall objective of the action is to ensure that VET provisions in Sub-Saharan Africa are responsive to concrete and decent job opportunities created by investment, trade and other market dynamics in selected sectors and value chains. This may be achieved through 1) the identification of employment opportunities and related skills profiles, 2) advisory services for VET provision responsive to identified opportunities and profiles, and 3) Engaging the private sector in this process through stimulation of PPP for VET including mobilization of forthcoming Erasmus+ partnerships.

So, where a specific investment (e.g., pharma, hydrogen, etc.) is envisaged under EU initiatives, the TEI would help to identify the required skills profiles this investment needs, including those linked up and down stream, and translate this in recommendations for the VET system to be able to deliver. The implementation for these recommendations would be done using country envelopes and managed by EUD or local TEI group. For this approach an excellent link with the private sector is needed and this is supported in the other elements, including tapping into EU experience of working with business through roping in Erasmus financed twinning.

To help realise the ambitions of the Global Gateway, EFSD+ and other flagship EU interventions where available MIP financing is not sufficient, the envisaged Funding Mechanism will - through a competitive process - finance VET interventions to support specific (regional) value chains and regional actions that strengthen the paradigm shift to opportunity-driven VET.

c. Implementation modality

The Action will be implemented in indirect management (European Union Contribution Agreement / Multi-Partner Contribution Agreement) with a consortium of MS Agencies, building on the experience of the current VET Toolbox.

Implementation of the TEI follows a multi-level and multi stakeholder approach with support interventions at country and regional level. Such interventions will be funded and managed by country level programmes financed by EUDs or Member States together with their local partners.

The focus of actions financed from the Funding Mechanism will be fully agreed with the European Commission. The Actions financed from the Funding Mechanism will be administered by the consortium.

d. Key elements of the TEI

The action will involve EU Member States : Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg (tbc), Netherlands (tbc) and Sweden (tbc). The TEI OP-VET builds on the existing cooperation of implementing agencies from four EU Member States (BE, DE, FR, LU) and the UK in the VET Toolbox 1 & 2. This has included the management of sub-grants.

The TEI will seek to cooperate with other regional and national TEIs providing support services in relevant areas – as e.g. the TEI IYBA providing support to the ecosystem for entrepreneurial development; sector specific TEIs which have identified skills as a relevant support service, e.g. in the green and digital spheres knowing that VET is an engine of the twin transitions indispensable for a just recovery and a critical enabler of a just transition; in the health or pharmaceutical sector/value chain which requires skills and workforce development to ensure e.g. reliable logistics, manufacturing processes.

e. Key stakeholders

The TEI will interact with multiple stakeholders at regional/international level:

- Private sector networks in Africa and the EU – in selected value chains and sectors (e.g. Engage in the EU-AU Business Forum).
- The action will interact with authorities with a continental or regional mandate although the focus will be on business networks. At country level there will be direct interaction with public and private sector partners in the context of the Commission's and MS country's programmes.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts) (Point 9 of Section 1.1 -Action Summary table- of the Action Document))

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 75 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender ³⁹	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education ⁴⁰	Amount: EUR 75 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ⁴¹	Amount: EUR 0 million

³⁹ For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

⁴⁰ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

⁴¹ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Priority Area 2: Democracy, Governance, Peace

Action 6: Support to regional networks of CSOs – Foreseen amount EUR 10 M

a. Summary

The aim of the Action is to enhance the capacity of civil society to play a role in regional dialogues and influence regional policies. The programme will achieve this by supporting existing regional networks of CSOs to:

1. Become recognized stakeholders in regional dialogues managed by RECs (SADC, EAC, IOC) on issues such as electoral processes, conflict prevention and management, or citizen participation in governance processes to promote transparency and accountability.
2. Act at regional level on selected governance and human development issues on which the CSOs ability to engage directly with the population can complement efforts being done by national and regional authorities to address them. These include drug demand reduction in Western Africa, youth and women participation on conflict prevention and resolution in the Great Lakes and supporting the inclusion of people with disabilities in Southern Africa.

The action targets areas and organizations where it is either possible to build on an ongoing dialogue between Regional Organizations and civil society networks (component 1) or where the targeted organizations work is having a recognized regional impact (component 2).

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is INTPA A2.
2. The entities in charge of the contract management are the EUDs in Botswana, DRC, Mauritius, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Zambia.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The overall objective of the action is to strengthen civil society and enhance civic and democratic space at regional level in SSA. The action will have two outcomes:

1. Enhanced quality and impact of regional dialogues between CSOs and RECs. The foreseen outputs are the following:

In SADC region: The role of CSOs in the review and monitoring of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2020-2030) and the SADC Vision 2050 will be strengthened. Through capacity building and strengthened dialogue, regional networks of CSOs will be capacitated to influence policy and operational decisions on: credible and transparent electoral processes, regional conflict prevention and peace-building initiatives, fight against corruption, protection of human rights, and equitable access to justice, especially for marginalized groups.

In the EAC region: CSOs will contribute at regional level to counter the shrinking of civic space in some of EAC member countries by supporting policies and initiative to enhance citizens' participation with a particular focus on youth and women. The programme will facilitate the sharing at regional level of best practices and lessons learned at national level.

In the IOC region, where the current Strategic Development Plan of the IOC establishes that the civil society has to be associated to the definition and implementation of IOC's programmes, one of the objectives of the proposed support would be to structure the NGOs in the region for example through youth/women forum associations, thematic networks of NGOs active in the areas where EU interests lie. Ad hoc forums could also act as direct interlocutors to the EU, the IOC and any other relevant partner, in the policy dialogue for design and implementation of programmes in the Indian Ocean region. The support will therefore be used to set up or strengthen these networks. The funds can also be used to empower NGOs with a regional outreach for policy dialogue through trainings and other types of support.

2. Stronger CSO regional action on selected human development/governance issues where the regional approach has an added value. The foreseen outputs are the following:

Drug demand reduction in the ECOWAS region: The *West Africa Drug Policy Network* will contribute to establishing a regional policy approach to drug demand reduction as well as promoting drug policy reform. This will be implemented through activities promoting a coordinated regional approach to drug treatment and care, and counselling as well as drugs policies that are humane and based on principles of democracy, human rights, public health and human security. The Action is aligned with and will contribute to the external dimension of the EU Action Plan Drugs 2021-2025. The Action is also anchored in ECOWAS priorities, such as

the ECOWAS Action Plan to *Address Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organised Crime and Drug Abuse in West Africa*. Inclusive and democratic space in the Great Lakes region: In line with the EU Strategy for the Great lakes, a regional platform of youth organisations will contribute to conflict prevention and resolution initiatives thanks to the dialogue and the implication of youth organisations in the region. The network will also become an important interlocutor for the EU.

Disability inclusion in Southern Africa: Enhanced involvement and participation of Disability People's Organisations (DPOs) in processes such as Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and Universal Periodic Reviews (UPRs) of the SDGs and increased accountability for domestication and mainstreaming of the recommendations contained in the UN Convention of Rights of People with Disabilities (UNCRPD). Stronger advocacy for the signing and ratification of the African Disability Protocol.

c. Implementation modality

Each component will be developed and managed by EUDs. While a final decision on modalities will be taken at formulation stage, the envisaged implementing modalities are:

Outcome 1 - SADC region: Indirect management with GIZ. EAC region: Both possibilities are being assessed: contribution agreement with GIZ or grant contract with one of the existing regional networks (East African Civil Society Organisations' Forum). The final decision will depend on the assessed administrative capacity of the network to manage EU funds. IOC region: Direct award or Call for proposals for grant.

Outcome 2 - Drug demand reduction in the ECOWAS region: Grant (direct award) to West Africa Drug Policy Network. Inclusive and democratic space in the Great Lakes region: Call for proposals for a grant to a consortium of local and regional CSOs networks. Disability inclusion in Southern Africa: Call for proposals for a grant.

d. Key element of the TEI

N/A

e. Key stakeholders

Specific key stakeholders will be identified during formulation by each component but, beside involved RECs, networks, women's organisations, civil society organisations working with youth, institutions (at continental, regional and national level) will be the key stakeholders of the action. Private sector, universities and other education institutions, leaders and influential figures from both continents will be also involved to various degrees.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 5 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ⁴²	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education ⁴³	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ⁴⁴	Amount: EUR 5 million

⁴² For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

⁴³ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

⁴⁴ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Action 7: African Mechanism for Early Response (AMER) – Foreseen amount EUR 25 M

a. Summary

The action will contribute to the renewed and enhanced cooperation for peace and security of the Africa-EU partnership, by supporting African-led non-military initiatives aimed at preventing and managing conflicts. Initiatives may include activities on preventive diplomacy, mediation, confidence building, reconciliation, support to implementation of peace and security provisions of peace agreements, and support to civilian peace missions.

The Action is based on the lessons learnt from the implementation of the Early Response Mechanism (ERM) of the African Peace Facility. The key idea underpinning the ERM is to encourage EU/AU joint assessment of potential or actual conflicts and finance African early response to prevent or manage them. While the objective remains relevant, the ERM, which is implemented by the African Union, has struggled to deliver effectively. The limited African Union Commission's (AUC) capacity to mobilize funds and recruit personnel has impaired ERM's capacity to finance agreed initiatives in an early manner.

The renewed mechanism proposed by the Action (AMER) will continue to finance African-led responses to jointly identified needs based on common African/European assessment of potential or ongoing conflicts. Decisions on the initiatives to be financed by AMER will be adopted by consensus the Executive Committee of the Mechanism, which will be composed by the AU and the EU. The Action will be implemented in indirect management by an EU Member State Agency or International Organization to be identified during the formulation phase.

The Action is composed of two windows:

- 1) Window one (EUR 20M): Financing initiatives implemented by African Union or African (sub-) regional organisations.
- 2) Window two (EUR 5 M): Financing initiatives implemented by CSOs.

For both windows,

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is the EU Delegation to the African Union.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is the EU Delegation to the African Union.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The overall objective is to contribute to peace and stability in Africa by financing African-led non-military conflict prevention, conflict management, and conflict resolution initiatives.

The Specific objectives (outcomes) are:

O1: African Union Commission and African (sub)regional organizations implement initiatives aimed at the non-military prevention and/or management of violent conflict in a timely, efficient and effective manner.

O2: African Civil Society organizations implement initiatives aimed at the non-military prevention and/or management of violent conflict in a timely, efficient and effective manner.

c. Implementation modality

The Action will be implemented through either direct management through a service contract or in indirect management with a Member State Organization or an International Organization. INTPA A2 and the Delegation are currently examining both modalities. A decision will be taken during the formulation phase.

The Action will be governed by an Executive Committee composed of the EU (Delegation to the AU and Headquarters representatives) and the AUC, which will approve the initiatives to be financed by consensus. Executive Committee meetings will be prepared by a technical committee also composed by AU and EU.

The Implementing Agency will be contracted by the EUD Delegation to the African Union. The implementing Agency will sub-grant funds for the implementation of the approved initiatives to the relevant organizations. It will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of approved initiatives, and will assume its obligations regarding information sharing and financial and narrative reporting, as specified in the Contribution Agreement.

d. Key element of the TEI

N/A

e. Key stakeholders

The main stakeholders of the action will be the AU Commission, African regional organizations, and African civil society platforms and specialised NGOs in the area of peace and security.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts) (Point 9 of Section 1.1 -Action Summary table- of the Action Document))

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 2.5 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: EUR 24 million

Action 8: Fighting Illicit Financial Flows in Africa – Foreseen Amount EUR 45 M

a. Summary

According to UNCTAD estimates, in 2020 the annual volume of capital flight from Africa reached US\$ 88.6 billion. This is nearly as much as the combined amount of official development assistance (ODA) and foreign direct investments (FDIs) the continent receives. There is an increasing awareness among African and international stakeholders that Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs)⁴⁵ are one of the continent's most pressing challenges. Such awareness is fostered by unprecedented OECD-G20-led international cooperation on global transparency and exchange of information to counter tax evasion under the Inclusive Framework, which is the encompassing framework of action to tackle IFFs and capital flight specific challenges (34 African countries take part under a dedicated African initiative component, to which the EU contributes as a donor).

The vast volume of capital generated and moved illegally by Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) and terrorist groups, not only distorts markets and financial structures, but also has a devastating impact on good governance and the rule of law, negatively impacting countries' and regions' stability and security. The risks of weak anti-money laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) and tax good governance systems in Africa have become more evident as numerous countries in the continent have been (or are on the verge of being) included in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) "grey" or "back" list, as well as the EU lists of Non-Cooperative tax Jurisdictions ('EU tax list') and/or of high risk third countries ('EU AML list').

The EU and many of its Member States have been providing technical, material and expert support to African partners to help them adopting, upgrading and implementing more effective policy responses to different categories of IFFs. However, despite progress in some areas, technical and human deficiencies, as well as more structural challenges linked to policy development and legislation, enforcement and lack of cooperation, remain noticeable across the continent. Aware of these needs and challenges, a continental Team Europe Initiative (TEI) to support Africa in combating IFFs and TOC will be launched in March 2023. This TEI represents the EU ambition to join forces with its Member States and key African partners such as the African Union (AU) in an increasingly crucial policy area⁴⁶. The present Action aims to continue supporting African partners and their institutions to enhance their capacities in the fight against IFFs and to ultimately increase domestic resource mobilization, stabilization and security across the continent. There will be two components:

- (1) Support to the AU & continental structures
- (2) Support to national and regional structures/bodies

Cluster I: Eastern & Southern Africa

Cluster II: Western and Central Africa

The overall budget for component 1 will be 5 MEUR and 40 MEUR for component 2, split equally across the two clusters.

The Action will be carried out in complementarity with both EU and non-EU funded initiatives at national, regional and continental levels, including with the AU and relevant Regional Economic Communities (RECs), as well as other regional and international mechanisms. In particular, taking into account the linguistic, legislative and administrative *specificities* of Portuguese-speaking countries, those countries will benefit from a dedicated support in the area of the fight against IFF/AML under the PALOP RoL Action⁴⁷. Therefore, both Actions will be implemented in close coordination for components linked to IFF/AML to avoid possible overlap and ensure the overall consistency of our support. Lastly, the formulation of the Action will be duly informed by the lessons learnt from prior interventions and recommendations from evaluations carried out.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is DG INTPA.A2.
2. The entities of the contract management are yet to be defined (multiple contracts foreseen) but include the EU Delegation to the African Union for the continental component.

⁴⁵ According to the UN, IFFs can be defined as cross-border financial flows that are illicit in origin, transfer or use and reflect an exchange of value instead of purely financial transactions.

⁴⁶ This Action will contribute to delivering on the Joint vision for 2030 presented at the February 2022 EU-AU Summit, where both continents' leaders committed to combatting IFFs with a very high interest from the AUC.

⁴⁷ Annex 10.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The Action intends to contribute to increase domestic resource mobilization, stabilization and security in Africa. The specific objectives of this Action are:

(1) Support to the AU & continental structures

(SO1): The AUC facilitating role in fighting IFFs in Africa is strengthened

(SO2): Awareness regarding IFFs is raised among public institutions (including the AUC and AU Member States) and CSOs

(SO3): Accountability of public institutions regarding IFFs is improved at national and regional levels, through the implementation, among others, of good governance standards

(2) Support to national and regional structures/bodies

(SO1): Effective law enforcement and judicial responses to illicit financial flows (IFFs) linked to transnational organized crime and the financing of terrorism in public and private sectors in partner countries are achieved

(SO2): Effective regional and inter-regional cooperation in the fight against IFFs and money laundering linked to transnational organized crime and the financing of terrorism is enhanced

c. Implementation modality

The action's components will be implemented in indirect management with Member State or International Agencies. GIZ, CIVIPOL and Expertise France, which are currently implementing EU-funded regional actions in this area, are considered as potential implementing partners although other international organizations which have a proven technical expertise and working experience in the area of IFF, including AML/CFT will also be considered during the formulation phase.

d. Key element of the TEI

This Action is at the core of a continental TEI initiated to support African partners to effectively prevent and combat IFFs of different categories. It will contribute to achieve the overall objective of the Initiative, namely: to contribute to increase domestic resource mobilization, stabilization and security in Africa. This Action also has a direct connection to the EU Global Gateway. As long as African governments and institutions are not able to tackle AML/CFT and other IFF-related issues, e.g. tax related, their capacities to attract capital, mobilise investments and develop their economies will remain diminished. From this perspective, the components of this Action can be understood as enablers of the EU Global Gateway in the continent.

e. Key stakeholders

At the continental level, key stakeholders are the AUC, Coalition for Dialogue on Africa (CoDA), RECs and African public institutions. The Good Financial Governance network organisations (ATAF, AFROPAC, CABRI, AFROSAI) and the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption (AUABC) will also play a key role in the implementation of the Action. Other potential stakeholders could be the Global Forum of OECD, UNCTAD, UNECA, etc.

Key stakeholders also include national and regional institutions, public/private organisations involved in the areas of intelligence, investigation, prosecution, conviction and asset recovery, inter alia: FIUs, law enforcement, border control and asset recovery agencies; judges and prosecutors; ministries of finance, tax administrations, financial institutions, the banking sector including regional and national Development Banks, and civil society organisations. The Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Networks for East Africa (ARIN-EA), for West Africa (ARIN-WA) and for South Africa (ARIN-SA) are also relevant stakeholders, as well as CSOs working on IFF-related topics, including rights-holders' representatives.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount:
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount:
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount:
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: 45 Million

Action 9: Peaceful and resilient borderlands II – Foreseen Amount EUR 55 M

a. Summary

Borderlands in Sub-Saharan Africa are often characterised by livelihood systems, population, goods and natural and mining resources movements, as well as illegal trafficking, which tend to span beyond national borders. When associated with insecurity, conflict, poverty, marginalisation and isolation from State-provided basic services, they can become an important factor of instability for the entire continent and lead to major forced displacements. This is the case of the Sahel, with the recent expansion of violent extremism into the Littoral states on the Gulf of Guinea, and of Eastern DRC, with the upsurge of armed attacks by non-state armed groups. This Action intends to address root-causes of instability and conflict by improving the resilience of cross-border communities, strengthening local and border security and promoting local dialogue, mediation and cross-border cooperation, capitalizing on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach. To achieve this, an integrated approach will be applied, covering peace and resilience building, including resilience to climate change. There will be two regional windows, corresponding to two different borderlands areas:

- 1) Senegal-Mali-Guinee (Senegal and Niger rivers basins)
- 2) Democratic Republic of the Congo-Uganda (DRC: Ituri and North Kivu; Uganda: Northern and Western regions)

The areas indicated above, will be confirmed during the formulation and inception phase and after discussions with relevant local authorities and communities, in accordance with existing policy frameworks, including the EU Security Sector Reform Framework. Actions will be adapted to the local context of each area. This action complements other EU ongoing bilateral/regional initiatives, included FPI funded initiatives on mitigating terrorism spill-overs and green sector related actions (in particular NaturAfrica and programmes on pastoralism).

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is INTPA A2.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is EU Delegation to Senegal for window 1 and EU Delegation to DRC for window 2.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action (Section 3.5 of the Action Document)

The overall objective is to prevent and mitigate the impact of local conflicts in borderland areas.

- 1) Senegal-Mali-Guinee
 - a. *Strengthening the resilience of local communities by i) improving inclusive access to basic services and ii) fostering inclusive income generating activities via value chains approach (reinforced and formalised gold mining among others), with a focus on women and youth;*
 - b. *Improving local security⁴⁸ by i) fighting illegal trafficking (including trafficking in human beings) and cross-border crime and ii) reinforce security co-production (including internal security forces, civil society, local authorities, women and youth) to prevent and address local conflicts and building trust towards the authorities;*
 - c. *Fostering cross-border cooperation via common interest activities and strengthened local governance (according to the local context, inclusive participation of youth, women, civil society and local authorities).*
- 2) DRC-Uganda
 - a. *Fostering socio-economic development by i) promoting cross border trade, economic activity and essential infrastructure and ii) improving socio-economic conditions of refugees, internally displaced populations and host communities;*
 - b. *Strengthening integrated border management by i) improving the transparency, control and monitoring by relevant law enforcement agencies, regarding the flow of people and goods*

⁴⁸ No direct or indirect support can be provided to Defence and Security Forces in Mali for the time being. Work with local authorities can be possible on a case by case basis. Community-based co-production of security will be prioritized both in Mali. A similar approach will be adopted for Guinee, adapting to the developments of the political transition.

between countries and by ii) support the fight against trafficking in human beings and the trafficking of goods;

c. Support dialogue and reconciliation at local community level.

c. *Implementation modality (Section 4.3 and 4.4 of the Action Document)*

- 1) Senegal-Mali-Guinee: tentatively divided in 3 components: 'resilience' to be implemented in indirect management with a pillar assessed entity, possibly ENABEL; 'local security' to be implemented in direct management through grants, possibly with Coginta; 'cross-border cooperation' to be implemented in indirect management with a pillar assessed entity, possibly GiZ.
- 2) DRC-Uganda: tentatively divided in 3 components: 'socio-economic development' to be implemented in direct management through grants (or indirect management if the pillar assessment of the entity is completed), possibly with TMEA, 'border security' to be implemented in indirect management with a pillar assessed entity, with a possible component of twinning; 'dialogue and reconciliation' to be implemented in direct management through grants with an NGO..

d. *Key element of the TEI*

The action could complement and contribute to several national and regional TEIs: "Green economy" (Senegal), "Green and Blue economy" and "Stability and good e-governance" (Guinee), "Peace and security" (DRC), "Atlantic and Western Mediterranean route migration" (regional), "Responsible mining in the Great Lakes region" (regional). This Action, under window 1, could also contribute to the Great Green Wall and NaturAfrica flagship initiatives.

e. *Key stakeholders*

Relevant central ministries and their decentralized services (and in particular security forces and customs), local authorities, specialized national agencies (*when local conditions allow it*); Civil society, NGOs, associations of mineworkers, beneficiaries; Religious and private sector stakeholders; Relevant regional stakeholders ("Organisation pour la mise en valeur du fleuve Sénégal", "Autorité du bassin du Niger"); Other donors and development implementing agencies.

f. *Contribution to targets (including NDICI-Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)*

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: 0 MEUR
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: 0 MEUR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: 22 MEUR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: 0 MEUR
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: 55 MEUR

Action 10: PRO-JUST: Strengthening the criminal justice chain in PALOP-TL – Foreseen amount EUR 10 M

a. Summary

The Action will strengthen institutions in the African Portuguese speaking countries⁴⁹ and Timor-Leste (PALOP-TL) contributing to peace and justice. It will focus on fighting corruption, money laundering, and organized crime; and on improving accountability and good governance. By so doing, it will contribute to achieve the objectives of the continental TEI to support Africa in combatting Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) and Transitional Organised Crime (TOC).

The Action builds on the results of the previous programme *Supporting the Consolidation of the Rule of Law in PALOP countries and Timor-Leste* (PACED) which ended in June 2022. Further than consolidating networks, agreements, materials, and digital platform developed by the previous programme, it will include new components (e.g. digitalisation) and involve new stakeholders (e.g. customs and media).

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is the EU Delegation to Mozambique.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is the EU Delegation to Mozambique.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The Action intends to contribute to the promotion of peace, justice and the rule of law in the PALOP-TL (overall objective). The specific objectives is to improve the capacity of PALOP-TL criminal justice chain to prevent and fight corruption, money laundering and organized crime, especially drug trafficking. The outputs are:

- OP1.1) Legislation on corruption, money laundering and organized crime drafted and in line with national and international legal frameworks;
- OP1.2) Key state and non-state actors involved in the fight against corruption, money laundering, and organized crime have improved skills and independence to execute their specific mandates and functions;
- OP1.3) Strategic means (including digital) for the criminal justice actors to operationalize their functions and mandates are strengthened;
- OP1.4) Improved coordination and joint work capacities between key criminal justice chain actors involved in the fight against corruption, money laundering, and organized crime in the PALOP-TL countries.

The Action will promote interactive activities and joint-initiatives on capacity development, training and mentoring, as well as specific joint operations (dummy and real) at national and regional (PALOP-TL) levels using new methods and tools. South-south and triangular cooperation will be used to promote inclusive public policy dialogue.

c. Implementation modality

The action will be implemented in indirect management with an International Organisation and/or a Member State agency, which has proven technical expertise, experience and presence in all the PALOP-TL countries.

d. Key elements of the TEI

By improving the effectiveness and coordination, and fostering the independence of the judicial and law enforcement institutions, this Action will act as an accelerator for the Global Gateway strategy and Team Europe Initiatives, notably the continental TEI to support Africa in combating IFFs and TOC, mentioned above.

e. Key stakeholders

The direct beneficiaries of the Action are: the Financial Information Units (FIUs); Anti-Corruption and Money Laundering Agencies; Criminal Investigation Polices, National Polices and Customs; Judicial and Judiciary Training Schools; Public Prosecutors; CSOs and Media. The indirect beneficiaries of the Action are the: Ministries of Finance; Central Banks; Ministries of Justice; Ministries of Interior; Ministries of Internal Administration; Attorney General of the Republic; Office of the Prime Minister and/or the President of the Republic; and National Parliaments. According to specific legal frameworks, the indirect beneficiaries oversee most of the entities mentioned under the direct beneficiaries. The indirect beneficiaries will be actively

⁴⁹ Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe.

engaged on the actions under Output 1 (political dialogue and legal frameworks); while the direct beneficiaries will benefit (mainly) from actions under Outputs 2, 3, and 4.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: EUR 10 million

Action 11: Enhancing Maritime Security in Africa (“Safe Seas for Africa”) – Foreseen Amount EUR 45 M

a. Summary

African seas are home for an immense variety of natural resources crucial to the livelihood of coastal and non-coastal nations. In its East shores, the continent is bathed by the Western Indian Ocean (WIO), crossed by some of the busiest maritime routes in the world. In the West, the Gulf of Guinea (GoG) covers the 6000 kilometers of coastline stretching from Senegal to Angola. It is a relevant maritime space not only for its riches but also for the maritime routes it hosts. Ensuring the security of these maritime spaces is crucial not only to regional, continental and global trade, but above all to the sustainable development and growth of the continent.

In the last decade, illicit maritime activities have had a destabilizing effect in the countries along the GoG and the WIO, weakening local communities’ resilience, states’ institutions and economies and regions’ stability. While maritime threats are varied, countries in the WIO and GoG face similar challenges, ranging from piracy and armed robbery, drugs smuggling, oil theft and bunkering, to Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, environmental pollution/degradation and irregular migration. The groups behind these illicit activities have been operating in an increasingly sophisticated manner, exploiting jurisdictions and law enforcement gaps and weaknesses. In many areas, they are also believed to be diversifying their sources of income by engaging in multiple, interlinked and transnational forms of crime, such as the trafficking of narcotics, human beings, weapons and wildlife, among others, jeopardizing sustainable development as well as rights of local communities. Evidence also suggest that both in the WIO and the GoG the profits from these activities were also then used to finance terrorist and violent extremist groups present inland.

Since 2009, the EU has been supporting numerous initiatives in the WIO and the GoG, from development cooperation/technical assistance projects to full-fledge CSDP missions and operations, as a way to enable African partners building up their capabilities and capacities and thereby ensure the security of their maritime spaces. These initiatives have contributed to build momentum for EU maritime strategies and achieved relevant results, but some of these are due to finish within the next months. This represents a risk to (first) building and reinforcing the regional maritime security architecture as well as to the sustainability of the support provided thus far by the EU; and (second) to the capacity of national and regional institutions to continuing coping with existing and emerging threats.

-This Action will have two components divided according to the geographical area/maritime space namely:

- (1) East Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (broadly referred to as Western Indian Ocean)
- (2) Gulf of Guinea, comprising all coastal countries from Cape Verde to Angola.

The overall budget for component 1 will be 25 MEUR and 20 MEUR for component 2.

The Action will be complementary to both EU and non-EU funded initiatives at national and regional level, including with international institutions or EU MS that have specific competence in relevant fields and relevant Regional Organisations (ROs) directly involved in forging the political buy-in concerning maritime security issues. The Action will seek coordination with other EU maritime actions, including on maritime information sharing and surveillance.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is INTPA A2.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is EU Delegation to Mauritius for component 1 and EU Delegation to Nigeria for component 2.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The overall objective of the Action is to contribute to enhance maritime security and safety in Africa. The Specific Objectives (Outcomes) for both geographical areas are detailed below:

(SO1) national maritime law enforcement agencies’ capacities and capabilities are increased to prevent, respond and investigate piracy and other maritime crimes including drugs and arms trafficking

(SO2) judicial bodies more efficiently prevent, repress, respond and adjudicate/trial maritime-based crimes and detention/correctional capacities are increased

(SO3) the capacities and capabilities of national and regional maritime security centres-are strengthened

(SO4) intra-national/inter-agency and inter-regional coordination and cooperation are developed

c. Implementation modality

The Gulf of Guinea component of this Action will be implemented in indirect management with a pillar assessed entity. The implementation modalities for the Western Indian Ocean component will be discussed with EUD Mauritius and the Indian Ocean Commission during an upcoming formulation mission.

d. Key elements of the TEI

N/A.

e. Key stakeholders

At the national level, the key stakeholders of this Action should be, inter alia: law enforcement agencies and related judicial institutions, including forensic and investigative units, prosecutors and judges; coast-guards and other relevant authorities with coast-guard functions or competences on maritime security sectors; port and customs authorities, as well as relevant Ministries (e.g. Defence, Transport, Interior, Public Works and Infrastructures, Finance, Marine Affairs, Environment, Fisheries and Tourism).

At the regional level, the different bodies with a relevant role both in forging the political buy-in of coastal states and in the implementation of regional maritime security policy frameworks are, inter alia: ECOWAS, ECCAS, IGAD, the IOC and SADC.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: EUR 45 million

Action 12: Enhancing the Capability and Effectiveness of SADC's Peace and Security Architecture (2023-2027)

– Foreseen amount EUR 10 M

a. Summary

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is the only legitimate regional organisation with the mandate and legal capacity to operate in SADC Member states to address issues of democracy, peace and security. This capacity is established under the SADC Treaty⁵⁰, and the SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation of 2001⁵¹.

The EU has partnered with SADC in the past for the implementation of two key programmes under the 10th and 11th EDF⁵². Both Programmes have supported SADC in promoting democracy and good governance and bolstering the region's capacity to sustain peace and security as a pre-requisite for regional development. The 10th EDF programme focused on building SADC's capacity through the creation and operationalisation of specialised units to assist the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. The 11th EDF programme has utilized the capacities of the new SADC Secretariat units to develop and support the region's Infrastructure for Peace (I4Ps)⁵³ including policies and physical institutions at regional and national level.

The new programme will focus on strengthening the capability and effectiveness of the I4Ps established under its predecessor programmes to ensure enhanced response capabilities. The Action will enhance SADC's conflict mediation, prevention, and preventative diplomacy capacity to support Member States, including through a structured engagement with civil society, especially youth and women, in conflict prevention, management, and resolution of disputes in the region. It will also strengthen SADC's monitoring, analytical, implementation, knowledge management and information sharing capacities and response mechanisms. The aim is to ensure that the region responds more effectively and in a timely manner to contemporary and emerging threats based on strong evidence-based approaches and using systematic methods and tools which stimulate regional ownership of the peace and security agenda by all stakeholders, in line with the provisions of the Regional Indicative Strategic Plan (RISDP, 2020-2030) and SADC's Vision 2050. Thus, the action is operationalised through a Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach. The Action is aligned with SDG goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and sub-priority Area 2 "Peace and Security" of the 2021-2027 MIP for Sub-Saharan Africa and in particular: Result 2.2 African organisations active in the area of peace and security are able to carry out their tasks and to deliver on their mandate.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is the EU Delegation to Botswana.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is the EU Delegation to Botswana.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The Overall Objective of the Action is to promote peace, security, stability and democracy as a foundation for regional integration. It will be structured around two specific objectives and three outputs under each SO:

S.O.1: Enhanced capability and effectiveness of SADC Peace and Security Architecture to enable early response and action: Output 1 - Enhanced capacity of SADC's structures for mediation, conflict prevention and management; Output 2- Strengthened capacity of women and youth to participate in SADC's peace and security interventions; Output – 3 Enhanced capacity of SADC's peer review mechanisms on good governance and electoral practice;

S.O.2: Increased capacity of Non-State Actors (NSAs) to strengthen SADC's Peace and Security Architecture: Output 1 - Strengthened collaboration with NSAs to enhance conflict tracking, early response and action. Output 2 - NSA Platform to improve SADC's capacity to enhance peace and security interventions established

⁵⁰ Article 5 (c) of SADC Treaty: The objective of SADC shall be to consolidate, defend and maintain democracy, peace, security and stability (<https://www.sadc.int/document/declaration-treaty-sadc-1992-0>)

⁵¹ <https://www.sadc.int/document/protocol-politics-defence-and-security-2001>

⁵² Regional Political Cooperation Programme (FED/2012/308-781) and Support to Peace and Security in the SADC Region (FED/2018/400-064)

⁵³ The notion of 'I4Ps' encompasses a plethora of skills, capacities, resources, tools and institutions that contribute to the building of constructive social relationships and enhance resilience of societies against relapse into violence and conflict. The Regional Counter Terrorism Centre (RCTC), SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC), Panel of the Elders (PoE) or the Mediation Reference Group (MRG) are concrete examples.

and operationalized. Output 3: Knowledge management, information sharing and awareness raising system (involving NSAs), established to improve SADC's actions and capabilities.

The Action is complementary with the ongoing EU programme to support the African Peace and Security Architecture, which focuses on early warning and the SADC Standby Force. The Action is also complemented by a regional programme within this Annual Action Plan (Action Number XXX), which will enhance regional civil society networks' ability to contribute to SADC's policies and improve democratic governance and the defence of human rights in the region.

c. Implementation modality

Indirect Management with a pillar assessed entity

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the Secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

d. Key elements of the TEI

N/A.

e. Key stakeholders

The direct end beneficiaries of this intervention are the SADC member states and indirectly the population of the region, who will benefit from stronger peace and security institutions at national and regional level.

The involvement of civil society, think tanks and academic institutions will be key across the interventions proposed under this action. To be able to effectively track, monitor, analyse and respond to conflict for example, SADC will require additional support from Non-State actors (includes early warning; counter terrorism institutions) which have the capacity to research, document and provide evidence-based advisories upon which the Organ may respond to emergencies in a timely manner. The capacity to capacitate and support national and regional systems, by and large, also lies with regional Think Tanks and Technical formations outside of the state systems.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: EUR 10 million

Action 13: Support to Africa-Europe Cooperation and Exchange on Culture and on the Promotion of inter-cultural dialogue and cultural diversity – Foreseen Amount EUR 30 M

a. Summary

Aspiration 5 of Africa's *Agenda 2063* (hereinafter the "Agenda") envisions "an Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics". The proposed Action seeks to support the AU and its Member States in their endeavour to promote culture as vector for exchange, dialogue, peace and economic growth. The Action aims to encourage multi-country and cross-border cooperation. It will be articulated along three components:

1. **Continental component**, which will set up an *Africa-Europe Culture Cooperation Hub* with the aim of fostering continent-to-continent and people-to-people cultural exchange, co-creation and co-production. This component will complement at the continental level what the two components below aim to achieve at the sub-regional level, whilst ensuring that no overlap emerges between them;
 2. **Southern Africa component**, which will lay down the foundations for a *Southern African Cultural Exchange Programme* and a *Southern African Cultural Tourism Programme* to strengthen Southern African cultural organisations capacities and people-to-people cooperation to lead in the fields of cultural production, Cultural Heritage Protection and tourism promotion; with the aim of strengthened ties within the region and between the region and the EU.
 3. **Western Africa component**, which will boost regional cultural integration and people-to-people cooperation through EU support to cultural organisations engaged in existing Western African festivals and events. The focus will be on promoting regional outreach and cooperation, skills development, cultural diversity and dialogue.
1. The lead entity in charge of this action is INTPA A2.
 2. The entity in charge of the contract management are the EU Delegation to the African Union for Component 1, the EU Delegation to South Africa for Component 2 and the EU Delegation to Senegal for Component 3.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The action's Overall Objective is: *To strengthen EU-Africa and intra-Africa regional and multi-country cultural co-creation and cooperation and promote intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity*

The Action is composed of three components:

Component 1: Africa-Europe Continental Culture Cooperation Hub

- **Outcome 1. Euro-African and intra-African cultural cooperation and exchange is improved.**
 - Set up an Africa Europe Culture Cooperation Hub to promote coproduction, exchange and capacity-building (e.g. support to cultural co-creation and co-production projects, promotion of cultural professionals mobility; capacity building);
 - Promoting, distributing and circulating cultural content (e.g. creating partnerships with Creative Europe programme, organising Euro-Africa windows in existing festivals, events and exhibitions to disseminate African-European content and to create audiences and market between Africa and Europe);
 - Setting up a network of regional Africa-Europe Cultural Cooperation Desks to create and promote opportunities for Africa-Europe cultural cooperation (hosted by EUNIC⁵⁴ clusters)

Component 2: Southern African Cultural Exchange and Cultural Tourism Programs

- **Outcome 2. Southern African cultural organisations' capacities strengthened for cultural production through regional and international cultural exchanges.**
 - Setting up a **Southern African Cultural Exchange Programme** which will provide support to cultural organisations' capacity building (e.g. cultural programming, cultural production and distribution), production and exchange (e.g. regional network-building, joint cultural

⁵⁴ EU National Institutes of Culture.

programming and co-production), and audience and market development (e.g. people-to-people and skills exchange, cooperation with the EU and EUMS)

- ***Outcome 3.** Southern African government capacities to promote Cultural Heritage Protection as a tool for cultural tourism and vector of regional integration are strengthened*
 - Setting up a **Southern African Cultural Tourism Programme** which will provide support to governments' capacity-building (e.g. sustainable cultural tourism, product planning and marketing); product development (e.g. cultural asset mapping); partnership development (e.g. collaborations with private sector).

Component 3: Support to Western African regional culture platforms

- ***Outcome 4:** Western African cultural regional integration is strengthened through stronger partnerships between cultural platforms, structures, events and strengthened partnerships with European actors.*
 - Setting up a structured support to existing **Western African** cultural entities and structures organising festivals and events which will enhance the capacity, development and regional outreach and collaborations of cultural initiatives. Support will include capacity-building (e.g. festival and event planning, content creation and co-creation), skills development (e.g. artists' and technicians' professional training programs), outreach (e.g. content dissemination, marketing and festival collaborations), as well as win-win partnerships with European actors (capacity-building, exchange, collaborations, dissemination etc.).

c. Implementation modality

Component 1: Indirect Management with EUMS (EUNIC, through one of its pillar-assessed members)

Component 2: Indirect Management with a pillar assessed organisation (e.g. EUMS agencies), UNESCO

Component 3: Indirect Management with EUMS (EUMS Agencies and/or EUNIC pillar assessed members)

d. Key element of the TEI

N/A.

e. Key stakeholders

Key stakeholders include: i) **African and European Institutional stakeholders** (including AU, RECs, AUMS, law enforcement agencies, EUMS, European Cultural Institutes, EUDs); ii) **African and European cultural actors** (including African World Heritage Fund, African continental and regional cultural operators, other European cultural organizations); iii) **Third Sector** (e.g. African and European civil society, African national and local administrations, culture professionals, tourism organisations and networks, artists and creators, cultural networks, diaspora organisations, youth groups). In this area, a specific attention will be paid to gender equality and to artists and cultural actors from minorities and excluded communities, youngsters, women and People With Disabilities (PWDs).

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 30 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: EUR 0 million

Priority Area 3: Green Transition

Action 14: Tackling Loss and Damage through climate and disaster risk finance and insurance – Foreseen amount EUR 40 M

a. - Summary

Most African countries will enter unprecedented high-temperature climates early this century, underscoring the urgency of adaptation action on the continent. Climate change and related disasters threaten people's lives and health, impair peace and security, and hinder economic development and social progress. Our cooperation can only be successful when it is climate-proofed and takes disaster risks into account.

In order to take the EU support and dialogue with African partners to a new level, a **Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Adaptation and Resilience in Africa has been developed with Germany, France, Denmark and the Netherlands. It was officially launched at COP27 on the 16th of November 2022.**

The Team Europe Initiative (TEI) responds to adaptation needs and disaster risks by focusing on a comprehensive four-pillar framework:

1. Support collection, aggregation and analysis of risk and asset data;
2. Reinforcing early warning systems at regional and national level, strengthening governance, and promoting risk-informed decisions;
3. Enhanced access to climate adaptation finance;
4. **Strengthen Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (CDRFI) solutions for Africa by enhancing the Global Shield against Climate Risks and related initiatives to enhance protection against residual risk.**

This action will focus on the implementation of Pillar 4 and will be financed through the SSA RIP Green Transition, priority area 3 with an amount of EUR 40 million and included in the AAP 2023. The action will be implemented through:

- **The Global Shield Solutions Platform (EUR 30 million):** the central financial vehicle of the G7 Global Shield against Climate Risks Initiatives has been established as a multi-donor grant facility managed and implemented by the Frankfurt School of Finance & Management (Frankfurt School). It will provide technical assistance and finance CDRFI support in partner countries through in-country dialogues and packages with the objective to increase the resilience of poor and vulnerable people and consequently help to avert, minimize and address losses and damages of climate change.
- **The African Risk Capacity (EUR 10 million)** is a Specialized Agency of the AU established in 2012 to work with African governments to improve their capacities to better plan, prepare, and respond to extreme weather events and natural disasters. ARC provides member states with capacity building services and access to early warning, contingency planning, and risk pooling.

Both initiatives provide a geopolitical approach with a focus on a number of African countries⁵⁵ allowing optimising synergies with national indicative programmes while at the same time contributing to a unified and consistent donors-approach in the area of disaster risk finance (DRF). In both cases, not only private sector resources are leveraged but also new financial instruments could be tapped on to increase the number of beneficiaries by reducing the cost of insurance policies.

At the TEI launch event at COP27, the **Executive-Vice President (EVP) Timmermans announced EUR 60 million for loss and damage from the overall EU contribution to the TEI. This pledge will be fulfilled through two actions. The present action will contribute with its full amount (EUR 40 million) towards this pledge with a focus on CDRFI, thus “addressing” loss and damage notably through disaster risk financing/transfer.** The remaining EUR 20 million from the SSA RIP STI priority 4 will focus on “minimizing” loss and damage through strengthening the capacities to access meteorological and climate satellite data and to deliver adequate information in particular for early warning systems and disaster risk reduction. It will complement with services, applications and data the support to disaster risk financing and transfer provided under the present

⁵⁵ Preliminary discussions are taking place with the Frankfurt School for the selection of beneficiary countries as to ensure complementarity.

action. Both these actions being adopted under AAP 2023, the EU will be able to showcase the will to rapidly deliver on commitments.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is DG INTPA A2
2. The entities in charge of contract management are:
 - a. DG INTPA F1 for the Global Shield Solutions Platform
 - b. EU Delegation to AUC for the African Risk Capacity

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The **action's overall objective** is to enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of Africa's most vulnerable populations and ecosystems against climate change-induced and natural hazards, with a special focus on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

The **specific objective** is to strengthen the protection of vulnerable populations against residual risks through the development and implementation of Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (CDRFI) strategies, tools, and mechanisms.

African countries and communities are inadequately prepared to encounter climate risks through finance and insurance: Insurance penetration is less than 2% of GDP. For example, 90% of climate disaster losses in 2018 were uninsured, leaving a large risk protection gap in Africa. Post-disaster measures, including donors' assistance, often come too late, are usually uncoordinated and cannot meet the countries' needs. African countries therefore need innovative solutions to finance disaster related anticipatory action, response, recovery, and reconstruction. Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (CDRFI) are such innovative instruments capable of strengthening financial resilience and protection in case of climate and natural hazard events, but capacities at regional and national level to plan and implement CDRFI strategies, tools and mechanisms need to be developed.

This action will support and implement CDRFI instruments to protect vulnerable populations. The mechanisms are set up to disburse finance quickly and reliably to populations affected by disasters, providing predictable and rapid access to resources to help protect public budgets, as well as lives and livelihoods. The action will increase knowledge of and access to CDRFI products in Africa, contributing to the Global Shield against Climate Risks and to regional risk pooling mechanisms and instruments, such as the Africa Risk Capacity. It will further investigate possible complementarity with financial instruments and tools such as bank guarantee facilities through the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+). This would help scale up existing CDRFI products, thereby reducing costs for vulnerable populations and countries.

c. Implementation modality

This action will be implemented in Indirect Management with an entrusted entity:

- A contribution agreement for an amount of EUR 30 million will be signed with KfW to contribute to the Global Shield Solutions Platform financial vehicle. A second possibility would be to award a direct grant to the Frankfurt School of Finance & Management on the basis of Article 198(5) FR, clause f)⁵⁶ as trustee of the Global Shield Solutions Platform.
- A contribution agreement for an amount of EUR 10 million will be signed with the World Food Programme (WFP), which provides administrative and technical services to the ARC through an Administrative Services Agreement (ASA). The contribution would complement the EUR 9 million provided to the ARC under the 11th EDF Intra-ACP Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (ACP/FED/041-233).

d. Key elements of the TEI

The TEI on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa, to which this action is an integral part, will accelerate Team Europe's coordinated action on adaptation and resilience in Africa, and enhance cooperation with African partners. It will enhance synergies between existing and future adaptation programmes, while reinforcing coordination and cooperation with Africa through a policy dialogue platform. It will also mobilise

⁵⁶ For actions with specific characteristics that require a particular type of body on account of its technical competence, its high degree of specialisation or its administrative power, on condition that the actions concerned do not fall within the scope of a call for proposals. These cases must be duly substantiated in the award decision.

additional finance and find new modalities between European and African institutions to promote adaptation and resilience.

The TEI is being developed by INTPA in collaboration with Germany, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, and in close coordination with the African Union Commission (AUC). It has been discussed with concerned Line DGs (CLIMA, NEAR, ECHO) and the EEAS. At this stage, preliminary contributions provided by the EU and EU Member States represent a total amount of more than EUR 1 billion (mainly in the form of grants). Contributions to global climate funds for Africa are considered.

e. Key stakeholders

- (i) The AUC and other African institutional partners and African specialised agencies;
- (ii) International and African financial and insurance institutions such as AfDB, National Insurance Institutions, National Agencies dealing with DRR and Emergency response;
- (iii) Private sector.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 40 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ⁵⁷	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education ⁵⁸	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ⁵⁹	Amount: EUR 0 million

⁵⁷ For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

⁵⁸ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

⁵⁹ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Action 15: Transition to sustainable food systems in Africa (DeSIRA+ Africa, CGIAR, STOSAR) - Foreseen

Amount EUR 150 M

a. Summary

This Action aims at enhancing innovation through multi-stakeholder partnerships involving research to accelerate agro-ecological transitions of food systems in Sub-Saharan Africa. Investments are indeed needed to better understand and use ecological processes, to develop agro-ecological technologies, to stimulate and bring innovations to scale, to mobilize and strengthen the capacities of national research, farmers' organizations, NGOs and private sector, and to improve enabling policies for agro-ecology and sustainable food systems.

The Action will be articulated around three components that will support: (1) the Consultative Group of International Agriculture Research (CGIAR) in addressing Africa's pressing challenges to make food systems more productive and resilient.

(2) key partnerships, led by non-research actors but supported by research, to co-create and scale up agro-ecological innovations in Africa for more productive and more resilient food systems.

(3) the implementation of the SADC regional strategy on sustainable food systems while building on the dynamics of the other two components and previous experience in the region.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action will be determined at the SSC.
2. The entities in charge of the contract management are DG INTPA Unit F3 for component 1, EU Delegation (TBD) for component 2 and EU Delegation to Botswana for component 3.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The Action will contribute to a climate-relevant, productive, inclusive and sustainable transformation of agriculture and food systems in Africa based on agro-ecological approaches, ecosystem-based and nature-based solutions. The Action is climate- and biodiversity relevant.

Component 1 - Support to CGIAR Regional Integrated Initiatives (RIIs) in Africa

The specific objectives are to:

- Contribute with other donors to African, integrated research and innovation initiatives, based on national or regional challenges and demands;
- Reinforce the participation of national and regional research organizations in these initiatives;
- Support innovation in agroecological/ecosystem/nature-based solutions by investing in research.

The CGIAR is one of the most prominent international research body addressing food systems challenges. The EU (incl. the EC and Members States) is an important contributor to the CGIAR and champion to its on-going reform (known as the One-CGIAR) aiming at streamlining its governance and implementing a more coherent research and innovation portfolio. Being part of the CGIAR funders structure, the EU fully contributes to the CGIAR priorities setting ensuring full alignment with its own.

European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen announced a pledge to CGIAR at the Global Citizen Live event on September 2021.

Component 2 - DeSIRA+ for agro-ecological innovations in Africa

The specific objectives are:

- Design, test and scale up innovations and pilots addressing regional or multi-country issues;
- Promote and upscale innovations on the ground by building solid partnerships at regional or multi-country level involving the private sector, producers' organizations, NGOs, public sector and European and African regional and national research capacities;
- Promote innovation systems and policies supportive of a transition towards agro-ecological agri-food systems.

DeSIRA+ will build on the results and modalities of the on-going DeSIRA⁶⁰ initiative. Its specificity vis-a-vis the EU support to the CGIAR is that: (i) actions will be led by non-research actors (private sector, farmers' organizations or NGO) supported by research bodies from Africa and Europe based on partnerships, (ii) the focus will be on scaling up multi-stakeholder, agro-ecological innovations to better address food and nutrition

⁶⁰ Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture.

security, economic opportunities (and challenges), inclusivity, climate change, depletion and degradation of natural resources (in particular land, water, forest) and biodiversity loss. These agro-ecological systems may also abide to the EU regulation on deforestation.

DeSIRA+ will address a set of topics that have emerged from consultations with African counterparts at continental and regional levels. This dialogue is on-going and also involves EU Member States and other actors. Those topics could include:

- Participatory breeding, conservation and access to plant seed material, in particular for neglected and underutilized crops, addressing complementarities between formal and informal seed systems;
- bio-solutions and integrated pest and disease management, and promotion of new services (bio-inputs, advisory services) and improved surveillance mechanisms;
- mechanization for small farmers adapted to agro-ecology (weed control, harvest technologies, processing at farm level, etc.) integrating new methods, service providers and business models;
- design and use of digital services for agro-ecology to foster experience exchanges among actors or to improve the traceability of products (organic, national labels, etc.) while mobilizing new service providers (telecommunication, up- and down-stream firms, farmers' organisations, etc.);
- legumes, plant-based and/or alternative proteins to improve the resilience of farming systems and nutrition of rural/urban population;
- responsible value chains based on circular economy (waste management for organic inputs, storage/cold chain based on renewable energy) and access to inclusive markets (organic, fair trade and other public/private certifications).

DeSIRA+ will have a support facility to share lessons & experience among the regions and to strengthen capacities and policies conducive to agro-ecological transitions at continental and regional levels.

Component 3 - Support Towards the Operationalization of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (STOSAR II)

The specific objectives are:

- Enhance information and knowledge-building on agri-production, sustainability and competitiveness to allow evidence-based decision-making, provide standardized data for analysis and research and facilitate intra-regional trade;
- Improve access to markets through the development and implementation of plant and animal pest and diseases strategies at the regional level, including enhancing capacities to address Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) requirements for international trade;
- Develop a regional mechanism to monitor SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy implementation, which would include strengthening integrated food systems approaches for food security, as well as a regional repository and food composition tables for indigenous and underutilized nutritious crops;
- Support selected, promising agro-processing value chains and develop/extend Clusters, Producer Organizations and Agricultural Industrial Associations, based on sustainable innovations and in line with agro-ecological principles.

It will build on the strengthened capacities of the SADC Secretariat and on the experience acquired during the first phase of the STOSAR programme. This component will be implemented in close connection with components 1 and 2 to maximize capitalization from research and innovation.

c. Implementation modality

Component 1 (up to €40M - 2023-2026): direct management with the World Bank (FIF) - CGIAR Trust Fund;

Component 2 (at least €100M - 2023-26): management by selected EU Delegations of contribution agreements with a limited number of EU MS agencies or with an international organization (such as IFAD), if relevant ; and a service contract at headquarters levels.

Component 3 (€10M - 2023-2026): indirect management through a contribution agreement with FAO.

d. Key elements of the TEI

DeSIRA+ will maintain a "Team Europe" spirit in the design, implementation and monitoring of the Action and seek management and synergies with EU Member States (France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, The

Netherlands, etc.) based a.o. on successful and innovative experiences of co-funding under the on-going DeSIRA Programme.

e. Key stakeholders

Component 1: the main actors will be the CGIAR system and centers in collaboration with National Agricultural Research & Innovation Services (NARIS), collaborating with the private sector, civil society as well as policy makers at continental, regional and national levels.

Component 2: the leading actors will be the private sector (associations, cooperatives, etc.) and civil society organisations (professional, farmers, NGOs, etc.) working with international, European and African research institutes, academia, experts, and policy makers at continental (mainly AU Commission), regional (RECs) and national levels.

Component 3: key stakeholders will be the SADC Secretariat and the SADC community. Regional and national organizations involved in data collection and management, sanitary situation monitoring, etc. will benefit from and contribute to this component.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 150 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 60 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: EUR 0 million

Action 16: Regional Programme in Livestock and Pastoralism for Climate Change Adaptation in Eastern/Horn of Africa - Foreseen Amount EUR 40 M

a. Summary

Pastoralism is considered a key livelihood source in the Horn of Africa region. According to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), it 'constitutes a major economic, social and cultural facet of life for over 250 million people'.⁶¹ However, the practice of pastoralism is also seen to be at a critical juncture. Concurrently, around 9 million livestock have died as a direct consequence of the severe drought. At the same time, societal shifts in the region, mean that fewer young people are interested in what is traditionally considered as the pastoral lifestyle.

Improved pastoral systems have the potential to strengthen climate mitigation measures and prevent resources degradation/conservation as well as conflict. At the same time, pastoralism offers income-generating opportunities at various stages of the value chain, as well as in relation to conservation and tourism initiatives. Products derived from pastoralism are also a direct source of income for a large segment of the population and a source of nutrients especially at local level. Last, one cannot neglect the extent to which pastoralism plays a valuable role for societies within the region, in terms of lifestyle and culture and as such improved pastoral systems can contribute to peaceful co-existence in the selected clusters.

The action aims at *contributing to the development of sustainable and climate resilient pastoral systems in Eastern/Horn of Africa that have the ability to improve the livelihoods of pastoral communities*".

Having invested significantly in the past at both bilateral and regional levels, the EU is challenged to adapt its programming with regard to contributing to a pastoral sector that is adapting to the effects of climate change. The action is complementing several EU funded or planned initiatives: Naturafrica, Great Green Wall and the Food Production and Resilience of Food Systems in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries (special measure 2022 - 336,5 M€) and the Cross-Border programme⁶². The Action is also of strategic regional importance, since pastoralism often implies cross-boundary movements, international trade, and the institutions that deal with pastoralism have a regional dimension.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is the EU Delegation to Kenya.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is the EU Delegation to Kenya.

b. Intervention logic for the proposed action

The overall objective of the Action is: *To contribute to the development of sustainable and climate resilient pastoral systems in Eastern/Horn of Africa that has the ability to improve the livelihoods of pastoral communities*. The complex pastoral sector can be considered as a value chain, whose main pillars are economic, social and environmental.⁶³

The underlying intervention logic for this Action is that:

IF we identify what the main challenges are at the different stages of the value chain (and for which actors) and we define appropriate investment and support that create advantages and eliminate constraints and bottlenecks THEN Social and economic progression will be assured, culminating in sustainable and climate resilient pastoral systems. Social, economic, and environmental conditions are created, the causes of instability and conflict will be reduced.

Specific objective 1: *To improve pastoral landscapes to be able to withstand rangeland degradation and contribute to a neutral carbon balance (environmental pillar).*

- **Indicative activities SO1 (focus on water and pasture availability):** to disseminate sustainable practices that are climate resilient while preserving biodiversity; to ensure that cattle and beef production are sustainable and legal and do not cause any deforestation or forest degradation; to restore degraded rangelands through removal of invasive species, reseedling, *in-situ* water harvesting along cross-border routes; to contribute to the private sector driven fodder value chain; to rehabilitate and protect water

⁶¹ <https://igad.int/livestock-development-at-igad-in-a-nutshell/>

⁶² The Karamoja clusters of the proposed Action partially overlaps with the Cross-Border programme. However, the former focuses on reducing the impact of conflict and a broad border cooperation. Cluster coordination is foreseen, with the details to be developed at project-level.

⁶³ EU methodology: [Value Chain Analysis 4 Development \(VCA4D\)](#)

bodies, forests and riverine ecosystems, to facilitate implementation of regional policies such as the East Africa Animal Feed Action Plan and the IGAD transhumance protocol, to implement Cross border natural resources management plans and agreements.

Specific objective 2: *To create income-generating opportunities from the pastoralist value chain with a focus on supporting women and youth (economic pillar).*

- **Indicative activities SO2 (focus on market and health)** : to harness traditional and improved system of livestock management practices appropriate for pastoral communities; to improve access to markets and market information [within and outside the region]; to support the establishment of an enabling business environment to facilitate access to cross borders markets, improve cross-border health infrastructure; to reinforce public and private sector engagement in delivering animal-human health under the one health strategy/approach, considering antimicrobial use and resistance in cross border areas⁶⁴; to introduce innovative solutions controlling the spread of diseases in cross-border markets and transhumance routes, to involve pastoralism communities in eco-tourism initiatives.

Specific objective 3: *To strengthen advocacy and policy implementation for pro-pastoral development contributing to cross-border peace and security (social pillar).*

- **Indicative activities SO3 (focus on social empowering)**: to strengthen capacities and networks of people-led advocacy and peace and security institutions; to strengthen cross-border pastoralist cooperatives and unions (youth, women, elders) and trade groups; to advocate for increased pastoral representation/agenda prioritization in legislative houses and in regional economic blocks; to advocate for legal recognition of tenure and land rights for pastoral communities.

Due to the geographic scope of the Action and to ensure the available resources can lead to the intended objectives, it will intervene at cluster level. Three clusters, which are also aligned to the IGAD clusters⁶⁵ were provisionally selected.⁶⁶ Key criteria for selecting ecosystems were linked to the NaturAfrica programme: i) tackling biodiversity losses, ii) promoting the sustainable management of surrounding landscapes of protected areas and iii) enhancing ecosystem services (e.g., carbon sequestration, soil fertility, disaster risk reduction). The three specific objectives will be implemented across the geographic scope of the Action. Meanwhile, the prevalence of each objective in each cluster will depend on the main entry point that characterize the cluster.

c. Implementation modalities

The Action is foreseen to be implemented through indirect management with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) or GiZ. The lead entity in charge of this action and of the contract management is the EU Delegation to Kenya.

d. Key elements of the TEI

N/A.

e. Key stakeholders

The main stakeholders are the various actors along the pastoral value chains, including herders and their network and entrepreneurs, as well as the organisations and persons representing the pastoralists' organisations. Local cross-borders authorities and representatives of line ministries will also be involved during the consultations and at policy implementation level. While traditionally disadvantaged in terms of owning livestock, the Action will make a deliberate attempt to reach women and youth.

At implementation level, the key stakeholder is currently identified as either FAO or GiZ, who may work with the following organisations. The detailed modalities of the participation of these partners will be finalised during the preparation phase.

⁶⁴ Consider initiatives such as: <https://empres-i.apps.fao.org/>

⁶⁵ Defined under the IGAD Drought Disaster and Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRISI)

⁶⁶ The following three clusters have been identified: i) Serengeti-Mara transboundary cluster, ii) the Karamoja including Lower Omo-Turkana cluster, iii) "Border between Sudan/South Sudan across Bahar El Arab (Blue Nile state, White Nile state, South Kordofan state, South Darfur and East Darfur state)". In total nine clusters were assessed. The clusters not selected could replace selected ones in case implementation may not take place for security challenges. Additional three clusters (1. border between Sudan and South Sudan-excluding Abyie and Nuba Mountain, 2. Radon cluster) were proposed.. These clusters will be analyzed during the preparation phase and the final list of selected clusters may change.

- ICPALD: Facilitating policy dialogue on trade, application of regional policies, operationalizing the intervention of AU-IBAR at cross border/ecosystem level.
- ILRI: i) Dissemination of community-led e-surveillance system, application of bundling system, implementation of one health approach ILRI (together with FAO and all members of the land alliance coalition) Rangeland management/governance, advocacy, and conflict management. The coordination with CELEP will be assured by members of the land alliance coalition.
- ICIPE: Dissemination of tick bio-pesticides and biting flies control methods, setting up GIS facilities for disease surveillance, mapping, developing of predictive models of animal diseases, trainings.
- IGAD: Policy dialogue, coordination among countries, Steering Committee.
- NGOs and INGOs active in the select ecosystems.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 16 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 16 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safe Food	Amount: EUR 5 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conflict Reduction	Amount: EUR 5 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic Integration, Trade	Amount: EUR 10 million

Action 17: EU Support to the Eradication of Peste des petits Ruminants from Africa - Foreseen amount EUR 8 M

a. Summary

This action will pave the way for the eradication of the disease Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Sub-Saharan Africa. This highly devastating viral disease affects small ruminants (i.e. sheep, goats) in Africa, South Asia, Middle East and parts of West Eurasia. It is closely related to rinderpest (affecting bovine animals) which was eradicated worldwide in 2011. Across Africa, 37 countries have reported PPR on their country. Risk factors for potential PPR spread into southern Europe include its presence in Turkey and irregular migrations from northern Africa. PPR also affects camels and wild ruminants including some critically endangered antelopes thus impacting on biodiversity.

PPR is a very contagious disease with death rates of up to 90% of affected animal populations. Estimated annual global losses are between US\$ 1.4 and 2.1 billion worldwide and Africa bears 40% of the losses. PPR virus is fragile and eradicable using available highly effective vaccines and diagnostic tests. A benefit-cost analysis of PPR eradication estimated total discounted costs of US\$2.26 billion for a 15 years programme yielding a net benefit of US\$74.2 billion⁶⁷ and a benefit cost ratio of 33.8.

The action will be developed around 3 pillars: a. strengthening the capacities of key regional/continental actors, b. establishing a solid coordination system, c. preparing and organizing the vaccination response.

This action is the first phase of a larger approach aiming laying the foundation for PPR eradication in Africa. The output will be a harmonized continental strategy with a realistic theory of change and a comprehensive Business Plan for complete eradication of PPR. Subsequent implementation phases will entail targeted evidence-based interventions for a time-bound eradication process.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is DG INTPA Unit F3.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is DG INTPA Unit F3.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

Small ruminants constitute an important part of the African livestock and therefore represent a key element in food and nutrition security in Africa. In 2018, at global level, it was established that 30 % of sheep and of goats worldwide were living in Africa. Furthermore, small ruminants are generally farmed in areas where climatic and living conditions are challenging and feed scarce for livestock. In those regions, goats and sheep are mainly owned by family farmers, who rely on them primarily for food and protein intake but also for other products, such as wool and skin. Additionally, in Africa, women are generally involved in small ruminant farming which may represent for them additional income, financial independence, and improvement in child nutrition and education. Small ruminants also provide manure for fertilising crops and serve as insurance and source of income in case of crop failure and drought. Research has therefore associated PPR with increased poverty (10%); food and nutritional insecurity; environmental degradation; school dropout and migration of households. The Action focuses on ensuring the contribution of small ruminants (including wildlife) to more resilient agri-food systems and livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa.

The specific objectives are to:

- (i) Strengthen the capacity of regional/ continental actors and institutions to respond to threats of transboundary diseases of sheep and goats in Africa.
- (ii) Establish a system of governance for coordinating the global PPR eradication in SSA with a strategy of planned actions with a clear project architecture based in Africa closely linked to coordination initiatives.
- (iii) Prepare and organize the vaccination response to PPR at all stages, by mapping the vaccine chain in SSA including production, banks of vaccines, laboratories intervention and logistic issues and establishing the state of play of PPR vaccination as an element in the global strategy for PPR eradication.

This Action will complement the two programs currently in the pipeline and covering the Sahelian belt from the east to west Africa, in support to pastoral smallholders (heavily relying on small ruminants) and whose economies are undergoing through profound transformations, hidden by climatic and/or security shocks (total amount 100 MEUR). A connection (without overlapping) will also be established with the One Health programme.

⁶⁷ Jones BA, Rich KM, Mariner JC, Anderson, J, Jeggo M, Thevasagayam S, et al. (2016) The Economic Impact of Eradicating Peste des Petits Ruminants: A Benefit-Cost Analysis.

c. Implementation modalities

It is foreseen that a contribution agreement for € 8 million will be signed with FAO working in partnership with WOA⁶⁸ and to support AU-IBAR⁶⁹ as the overall secretariat/coordination centre and prepare the vaccination strategy. Other modalities may include calls for proposals for the provision of animal health services by private sector actors and for CSOs involved in animal health and wildlife conservation in support of rural livelihoods, including those in wildlife-human interfaces and conflict prone areas. Private sector actors, especially for vaccine production, may become important for this action.

The lead entity in charge of this action and of the contract management is DG INTPA Unit F3.

d. Key elements of the TEI

This Action is aligned with EU priorities outlined in the New European Consensus on Development and “Towards a comprehensive strategy with Africa”. It aims to contribute to EU support for maximising the benefits of the green transition and minimise threats to the environment in full compliance with the Paris Agreement through support to sustainable agri-food systems as well as boosting trade in livestock products through the African Continental Free Trade Area.

Multiple partners (AU, RECs, affected AU Member States, FAO, WOA⁶⁸, the World Bank, USAID, ILRI⁷⁰, France, Sweden and Germany) are active in supporting PPR control in different countries/regions. The efforts are fragmented, achieving limited short-term control of the disease but are insufficient for eradication. This action will catalyze and focus efforts towards the eradication of PPR by putting in place a coordinated strategy.

The EU is widely recognized as the main donor for the eradication of rinderpest from Africa^{71,72}. This Action will consolidate the recognition of EU as the most reliable and consistent partner supporting the livestock sector in Africa especially through the prevention, control or eradication of transboundary animal diseases.

The EU will advocate and lobby the EU MS States to solidify the TEI approach as well as engage in dialogue with other key donors for continued build up and impact of this initiative. The action was conceived within the framework of **Global Gateway (Investing in sustainable and resilient food systems)**, the new strategy set out by the European Commission and the EU High Representative to strengthen health, education and research systems across the world mobilizing jointly in a Team Europe spirit the EU institutions and the EU Member States.

e. Key stakeholders

The main strategic stakeholders are

- AU (AU-IBAR and AU-PANVAC⁷³) mandated to support strategies and coordinate continental interventions in Africa and veterinary vaccine quality certification respectively.
- WOA⁶⁸ leads animal health standards setting, provides guidelines, capacity building and official accreditation of the PPR status of Member Countries.
- FAO has multidisciplinary teams supporting the control of transboundary animal diseases in 17 countries in Africa and jointly with WOA⁶⁸, lead the PPR Global Eradication Programme through a Global Secretariat.
- RECs coordinate regional PPR strategies and countries implement the national PPR strategies.
- Vaccine production units in Africa and laboratories.
- National authorities
- Local authorities lead implementation of interventions at the local level, with CSO organisations, farmers, communities, and NGOs in remote places.
- The main beneficiaries are sheep and goat producers including women and youth small-holder farmers, live animal traders, market operators, livestock transporters and sheep and goat producers’ associations.

f. Contribution to targets (including NDICI-Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets; please specify the expected amount per target where relevant)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
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⁶⁸ WOA⁶⁸: World Organisation on Animal Health

⁶⁹ AU-IBAR: The African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources

⁷⁰ ILRI: International Livestock Research Institute

⁷¹ The eradication of rinderpest from Africa – a great milestone: <http://repository.au-ibar.org/handle/123456789/602>

⁷² Roeder P, Mariner J, Kock R. 2013 Rinderpest: the veterinary perspective on eradication. Phil Trans R Soc B 368:

20120139: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2012.0139>

⁷³ AU-PANVAC: The African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre

<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 4 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ⁷⁴	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education ⁷⁵	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ⁷⁶	Amount: EUR 0 million

⁷⁴ For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

⁷⁵ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

⁷⁶ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Action 18: West Africa Sustainable Ocean Programme (WASOP) – Foreseen amount EUR 59 M

a. Summary

Coastal industries, fisheries, cities and ports account for more than 50% of West Africa's GDP. The Blue Economy (BE) has been declared Africa's Future in the African Union's Agenda 2063, recognising the key role ocean resources play as a catalyst for socioeconomic transformation.

There are however major constraints to unleash the BE full potential. Climate change and pollution are changing the coastal and open waters ecosystems in West Africa (WA). Lack of capacity, access to finance, transparency and adequate legal frameworks are preventing investments in sustainable marine activities. The governance, regulatory bodies and enforcement of regional agreements are weak, leaving critical protected areas and coastal zones unprotected and making the overexploitation of marine resources an increasing concern.

The promotion of the BE with sustainable integrated use and management of marine and coastal resources is critical for the advancement of the Global Gateway (GG) priorities, through the strengthening of climate resilience, the promotion of sustainable food systems and the investment in strategic corridors. Marine resources are, by nature, transboundary, with marine and coastal ecosystems deeply interconnected across borders and through international waters. This WASOP programme will contribute to the GG Investment Package, which refers to the sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity protection and nature-based solutions as the basis of a green recovery. It will also contribute to the NaturAfrica flagship, which main objective is to support biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development in key landscapes/seascapes for conservation and development.

This Intervention will enhance the potential of the BE sector in WA¹⁴, through three main areas of intervention: regional ocean governance; innovative and sustainable inclusive BE growth; enhanced marine and coastal resilience. **On the first area**, the programme will seek innovative ways to strengthen and make more effective marine resources governance structures in WA, through existing Regional Fishery Bodies (RFB), with the main objective of improving regional coordination, enforcement of agreements and reduction of red tape to promote investments. It will enhance the collaboration between existing RFB⁸⁰, EUDs, DG MARE and the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA), ensuring consistency with the EU policies and GG objectives. **On the second area**, the programme will contribute to creating enabling conditions to boost BE investments in WA. Innovative regional flagship investments, in climate-proofed and sustainable marine resources and fisheries projects, will be identified and supported. These will serve as proof concept and will play a pivotal role to inspire other investments in the region. In addition, the programme will set up a Technical Assistance (TA) facility that will enhance a more active role of actors (including EUDs, partner countries and private sector) in the region, to develop concrete climate-proofed and environmentally sustainable BE activities and support the drafting of bankable proposals bridging the gap between private and public investors and EDFIs. **On the third area**, the programme will support the management (protection and restoration) and monitoring of critical marine and coastal (national and cross border) protected areas. Innovative approaches for effective use and conservation measures will be developed with a view to sustain marine and coastal biodiversity while contributing to economic local development and climate change adaptation.

1. The lead coordination entity in charge of this action is the EUD of Cabo Verde.
2. The entities in charge of the contract management will be defined during formulation between the concerned EUDs. The regional coordination of the three areas of intervention will be achieved through the deployment of efficient coordination tools in EUDs.

b. Intervention logic for the proposed action

This action ultimately aims at **enhancing the sustainable and integrated use of ocean resources in West Africa to boost inclusive economic growth** (OO). To achieve this, the programme embraces three inter-related Specific Objectives (SO): (SO1) Strengthen regional ocean governance; (SO2) Support innovative and sustainable BE growth; (SO3) Enhance marine and coastal resilience.

Under the SO1 the programme will focus on ocean governance and seek ways to strengthen more effective marine resources governance structures in WA, with the main objectives of promoting the sustainability of the stocks, strengthening science-based decisions and promoting regulatory frameworks for sustainable investments. This will entail improving regional coordination (and operations), mainstreaming "sustainable oceans" approach in regional policies, the effective implementation of international agreements and strengthening the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Under the SO2 the programme will create the enabling conditions to boost BE investments in WA. The programme will identify and support a restrictive number of innovative "regional flagship" projects, in specific

sustainable marine activities areas, that will link regional policies, (public and private) investors, EUDs and organisations in the ground. The programme will provide short-term expertise through a TA facility, upon demand from EUDs and partner countries, with the objective of enhancing regional policy dialogue, project and investment opportunities identification, management plans, country fiches, and sector analysis. Specific support will be given to support the preparation of private and public investors' bankable projects wanting to access (green and blue) finance through EDFI's and IFI's, matching investor's needs and financial institutions eligibility criteria.

Under the SO3 enhanced marine and coastal resilience will be achieved through improved regional and local ocean conservation measures including support (protection and restoration) or creation of marine protected areas (MPA) and other area-based management tools or effective conservation measures. Strong emphasis will be placed in promoting climate change adaptation, cost efficient enforcement and sustainable benefits sharing mechanisms. This will include support to specific regional projects linking development of sustainable economic activities and effective protection and conservation measures, underpinned by strong marine science-based guidance. Initiatives around circular economy strategies, payments for ecosystem services, pollution monitoring and management, regional strategies to fight plastic pollution, ridge-to-reef approaches and nature-based solutions with mitigation, adaptation, and risk reduction co-benefits will be key in this area and mainstreamed in the programme.

A focus on gender and youth will be ensured through policy support at governance level (SO1) and in supported field interventions with local or regional women-led and youth associations.

c. Implementation modality

A financial agreement will be signed with ECOWAS to provide an overall governance framework to the regional programme and ensure sufficient time is allocated for contract preparation and negotiation. Through the Technical Assistance facility (under SO2) technical assistance will be provided to ECOWAS to support its governance actions, policies and interventions.

Considering the programme structure, the location of some of the partner/beneficiary institutions, and EUDs' prioritisation of the BE sector, the EUDs of Cabo Verde, Ghana, Senegal and Nigeria will be in charge of managing specific contracts. The EUD of Cabo Verde is willing to play a major role in ensuring the overall coordination of the programme and the management of the regional facility for sustainable BE.

Under **SO1** support will be given to the two main RFB (grants): the Fishery Commission for the Eastern Central Atlantic – SRFC (Cabo Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone) and the Fishery Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea – FCWC (Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo). Both are currently under contracts managed, respectively, by the EUDs of Senegal and Ghana. It is envisaged to provide TA to these bodies and national authorities, through EFCA (contribution agreement), which has proven to be an effective partner ensuring capacity building to strengthen the fight against IUU fishing in the region. The Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) has been identified as the sole regional body with a mandate in the areas of research, scientific support and scientific advice to the members in the region. It will be supported through a dedicated (contribution) contract with FAO (entity responsible for CECAF secretariat).

In consultation with all concerned EUDs, **SO2** will be attained through a contribution agreement with an EU Member State agency[2] responsible for identifying and contracting, under the guidance of the EU, innovative flagship projects, with regional relevance. The implementing agency will also be responsible for providing local and international expert services through the TA facility on sustainable BE. This facility will also provide support, for the overall coordination of components and EUDs to ensure regional synergies, information and cross fertilisation. It is proposed that this contract is led and managed by the EUD of Cabo Verde ensuring EU leadership, visibility and liaison with all involved EUDs.

For **SO3**, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) will be responsible for implementing regional protection, conservation and restoration initiatives, possibly under a contribution agreement[3]82. It will also provide capacity building and technology transfer in support of these activities to other actors (e.g. Réseau régional d'Aires Marines Protégées en Afrique de l'Ouest - RAMPAO). There are three ongoing large contracts with IUCN managed by EUDs in the region which have proved to be effective. The programme will also factor-in contributions from other ocean conservation regional actors such as Wetland International, in line with the 4 priority landscapes identified under ongoing EU regional projects (e.g. project on "Mangrove Protection from Senegal to Benin").

d. Key element of the TEI

There is no Team Europe Initiative (TEI) under the regional ocean portfolio. But the programme supports a TE approach. The EU will therefore work closely with EU MS and respective development agencies to establish synergies, namely under SO2 and SO3. During the formulation phase, in consultation with MS and agencies active in this sector in the region, the potential to build a TE approach on “ocean sustainable resource management in West Africa to boost inclusive economic growth” with this programme as one of the main pillars, could be explored.

e. Key stakeholders

For the **SO1**, on Ocean Governance, key institutions include the two RFBs operating in WA (SRFC and the FCWC), CEEAF, FAO, EFCA and ECOWAS. For the **SO2**, on BE growth, national institutions (e.g. Ministries of Environment or Sea, port authorities), IFI providing green and blue funds (e.g. AfDB, EIB, AFD, WB), private sector (sustainable fishing industry, aquaculture business, blue tourism operators), local or regional associations and INGOS will be fundamental to develop innovative flagship projects, with regional relevance. IUCN is a key institution for the **SO3** on conservation and resilience, thanks to its current work in WA countries, as well as RAMPAA and other INGOS (e.g. Wetlands International) active on protection, conservation and restoration.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 23.6 million (40%)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 23.6 million (40%)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 59 million (100%)
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: EUR 0 million

^[1] The action shall be carried out in 13 countries: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

^[2] Various consultations have been conducted with France Expertise which has experience in managing large programmes in the same domain and which seems to be well placed to undertake this task.

^[3] IUCN is presently in the process of finishing the pillar assessment with DG ENV.

Action 19: Blue Benguela Current - an Integrated Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) for a Sustainable Blue Economy – Foreseen Amount EUR 11 M

a. Summary

The Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) is situated along the coast of south-western Africa, stretching from east of the Cape of Good Hope in the south (South Africa), all along the Namibian coast towards the Angola Front, near the northern geopolitical boundary of Angola. It encompasses one of the world's four major coastal upwelling ecosystems. These systems are important centres of marine biodiversity and high marine productivity. They also support major fisheries.

In spite of intergovernmental and national efforts to sustainably manage the BCLME, the ecosystem has been suffering from increased pressure by human activities, including effects of global climate change. Unsustainable fishing practices, pollution, loss of ecosystem health and biodiversity and climate change were identified as major threats in the most recent Transboundary Diagnostic Analyses (2021). Since these threats compromise the BCLME's ability to continue providing the goods and ecosystem services on which the well-being and socio-economic development of millions of people in the region depend, the situation calls for better governance and for taking effective mitigating measures.

This Action will aim at strengthening the sustainable and integrated management and governance of marine biodiversity and natural resources of the BCLME while promoting the development of an inclusive and sustainable Blue Economy (BE). The Action shall be carried out in the entire BCLME, covering the coastal areas and Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of Angola, Namibia and South Africa.

The Action has three main objectives namely:

- Special Objective 1 (SO 1) – support regional governance, cooperation and coordination on policies, research and data sharing
- Special Objective 2 (SO 2) – support initiatives promoting nature-based solutions that create and diversify jobs to the more vulnerable groups of the coastal population
- Special Objective 3 (SO 3) – promote and strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of the BCLME

A financial third-party contribution from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) is foreseen for this Action.

This programme will contribute to the Global Gateway Investment Package, which refers to the sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity protection and nature based solutions as the basis of a green recovery. It will more particularly contribute to the NaturAfrica flagship, which main objective is to support biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development in key landscapes/seascapes for conservation and development (KLCDs).

Synergies with other programmes will be ensured when relevant (e.g. regional programmes on Science, Technology and Innovation, in particular those related to the capacities of Regional Centres of Excellence and Earth Observation in Africa). Links will be sought with the EFSD+ investments and in particular the TA facility on debt for nature swap. Maritime security-related issues are covered through other programmes.

The lead entity in charge of this action and contract management is the EUD Namibia.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The Action aims at promoting the development of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) in an inclusive and sustainable manner by promoting a Blue Economy (BE) with conservation areas and the provision of sustainable goods and services. (Overall objective).

The main objectives of the Action will be to strengthen regional governance, namely support the regional cooperation and coordination on policies, research and data sharing (SO 1); promote nature-based solutions that would create and diversify jobs, targeting the more vulnerable groups of the coastal population (SO 2). These initiatives will demonstrate how the conservation and restoration of biodiversity can increase the

revenues of local populations. Finally, it will be to promote and strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of the BCLME (SO 3).

To implement SO 1, the Action will focus on improving the institutional environment to safeguard the governance of the BCLME, namely the Benguela Current Convention (BCC) (Result 1.1). Concretely, the institutional improvements that the action aims to generate will include: 1) strengthening capacities through capacity building and training. This should contribute to a solid environmental governance at regional level; 2) sharing national experiences and data at regional level to promote a coordinated regional approach to the long-term conservation, protection, rehabilitation, enhancement and sustainable use of the BCLME. This should provide economic, environmental and social benefits.

To enable SO 2, the Action will ensure that local populations benefit from the BE by sustainably using the marine biodiversity and natural resources in and around the conservation areas (Result 2.1). Attention will be on enhancing the socio-economic benefits that the BCLME countries/population could reap from the sustainable use of the goods and services provided by the ecosystem and other nature-based solutions.

To achieve SO 3, the Action will ensure that key marine biodiversity areas of the region are conserved, equitably governed and integrated into the wider seascapes. (Result 3.1) It is envisaged that at least 1 new Maritime Protected Area per country would be declared by the end of the action, 3 in total. The BCC and its Contracting States institutionalise and implement ecosystem-based Marine Spatial Planning (Result 3.2), namely national legal frameworks and their implementation. Finally, the action will promote innovative financing to support the creation of Maritime Protected Areas, namely through a “debt swap for nature”. (Result 3.3)

It is assumed that (1) that the targeted beneficiary institutions will effectively use their strengthened capacities for an improved governance of the BCLME and for the development of an inclusive and sustainable BE and (2) that a good number of viable and diversified initiatives will provide positive returns and have a good potential for a wider dissemination and adoption.

c. Implementation modality

The following implementation modalities are proposed:

- **Indirect management with GIZ** for SO1, SO2 and most of SO3. GIZ has been working closely with the BCC since 2014 through the Marisma project, which contributed to strengthening the BCC Secretariat and the BCLME MSP. The BMUV (DE) has committed to contribute financially to this Action.
- For the component on the “debt-swap for nature”, it is envisaged to sign a **contribution agreement with a development financing institution** that has extensive experience in using different finance tools including “debt swap for nature”. Climate Finance Managers from **FMO (NL)** are being considered.

The lead entity in charge of this action and contract management is the EUD Namibia

d. Key element of the TEI

Although there is no Regional Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Oceans, the EU will favour a TE approach and work closely with GIZ and potential other EU MS and/or EU MS agencies.

e. Key stakeholders

For the public sector, the main stakeholders will be (1) the Benguela Current Convention as intergovernmental agency; (2) the national Ministries in charge of marine conservation and the Marine Spatial Planning processes (fisheries in Angola and Namibia, environment in South Africa); (3) the Local Authorities of coastal cities and communities.

Local CSOs and CBOs will participate in local initiatives for improving and diversifying BE-based livelihoods of vulnerable groups in the coastal communities in and around the conservation areas.

The final beneficiaries are all inhabitants and users of the BCLME, with special attention for vulnerable groups.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
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<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 2.5 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ⁷⁷	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 11 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education ⁷⁸	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ⁷⁹	Amount: EUR 1 million

⁷⁷ For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

⁷⁸ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

⁷⁹ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Action 20: Gestion intégrée des eaux et développement de démarches d'économie circulaire dans le bassin du lac Tanganyika et du lac Kivu – Montant envisagé: 27 M EUR

a. Résumé

L'action, co-construite avec les organismes de bassin du Lac Tanganyika et du Lac Kivu, envisage de renforcer la gestion des ressources en eau afin de prévenir la détérioration de la biodiversité des lacs et de son bassin versant et préserver les modes de vie des populations riveraines qui dépendent des ressources naturelles des lacs et de la rivière Rusizi. Cette action fait suite aux programmes de gestion des ressources transfrontalières des lacs Tanganyika et Kivu financés par l'UE (11^{ème} FED régional), et prend en compte les recommandations et les leçons apprises issues de leurs évaluations à mi-parcours. Avec près de 17% de l'eau douce disponible dans le monde, le bassin versant revêt une importance mondiale et constitue une source de bien-être socioéconomique pour des millions de personnes. Dans la continuité des premières actions au sein du bassin, cette proposition vise à poursuivre les efforts de préservation de l'eau sur l'ensemble du bassin du lac Tanganyika (Burundi, RDC, Rwanda, Tanzanie et Zambie). L'action ambitionne d'une part de créer les conditions techniques et institutionnelles pour que les organismes de bassin bénéficient d'un outil opérationnel de suivi et de contrôle des eaux. L'acquisition et le partage de ces données est un prérequis indispensable à une politique de GIRE (Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau) et une bonne gouvernance de l'eau. Par ailleurs, le projet développera, dans chaque pays, des activités spécifiques de lutte contre les pollutions. Celles-ci se feront en fonction des principales sources de pollutions, des différents écosystèmes, des besoins des populations ciblées, et seront inspirées par le concept de l'économie circulaire.

Cette action concourt aux domaines clés de la stratégie Global Gateway (croissance durable, transitions écologique et numérique, éducation, etc.) et renforce le rôle de leader de l'Équipe Europe sur la gestion des eaux transfrontalières et de leurs bassins versants. Par exemple, le renforcement d'un système de surveillance permettra d'être un levier transformatif pour d'autres programmes internationaux en cours d'identification (GEF, BAD, BM), qui souhaitent disposer de données environnementales digitalisées et d'organismes de bassin en capacité de les collecter, les interpréter et les partager.

L'entité en charge de l'action et de la gestion du contrat sera la Délégation de l'UE au Burundi.

b. Logique d'intervention

La logique d'intervention est de contribuer à l'amélioration de la gestion des ressources en eau, de la biodiversité et du développement humain et économique dans le bassin des lacs Tanganyika et Kivu (OG).

A l'échelle du bassin versant, l'action vise à :

- i. constituer un système de surveillance environnementale (suivi de la qualité et de la quantité des eaux) pour améliorer les connaissances sur la situation des écosystèmes lacustres et les effets du changement climatique, permettre une priorisation des décisions politiques et techniques, et faciliter les investissements des acteurs économiques (OS1) ;
- ii. accompagner les institutions au niveau régional et national dans leurs capacités techniques, humaines et de plaidoyer pour garantir la pérennité des résultats de l'action (OS2) ;
- iii. faciliter la mise en œuvre d'actions localement, visant à réduire la pression sur les ressources en eau (pollutions anthropique et biologique, dégradation des sols, etc.) et dans une logique d'économie circulaire (OS3) ;
- iv. sensibiliser et mobiliser les acteurs locaux sur les conséquences de la pollution et sur les opportunités d'augmenter le revenu local basé sur des idées circulaires, en particulier les jeunes, les femmes et les populations les plus vulnérables (OS4).

Pour assurer la pérennité de l'action, l'engagement des différentes institutions au niveau national et régional est indispensable. Le programme vise à :

- initier des négociations pour réunir les cinq pays riverains au sein d'un même organisme de bassin (e.g. adhésion du Rwanda à l'ALT⁸⁰, fusion de l'ALT et de l'ABAKIR⁸¹, etc.) ;
- démarrer dès la mi-parcours un engagement financier progressif des autorités des 5 pays pour que l'organisme de bassin ait des capacités humaines et techniques à gérer certaines activités de l'action (gestion du système de surveillance, etc.) ;
- établir un protocole de partage et utilisation des données validé et signé par les autorités nationales ;

⁸⁰ Autorité du Lac Tanganyika

⁸¹ Autorité du Bassin du Lac Kivu et de la Rivière Ruzizi

- établir des partenariats (MoU) avec des institutions de recherche régionales et internationales pour consolider leur implication dans le développement du système de surveillance environnementale.

L'action repose sur et permet d'amplifier certaines des actions prévues dans les MIPs nationaux des différents pays (ex. programme biodiversité du Burundi dans le bassin de la rivière Rusizi ; programme biodiversité, climat et restauration des paysages du Rwanda ; etc.).

c. Modalités de mise en œuvre

La signature d'une (ou plusieurs) convention de contribution est envisagée avec des Agences des États membres de l'UE localisées dans les cinq pays du bassin. Au vu de leur présence et expériences dans ce bassin, un consortium ENABEL-GIZ est actuellement envisagé. A défaut, une gestion unique avec ENABEL sera prise en compte, comme dans la première phase du programme de gestion des eaux du bassin du lac Tanganyika. Les aspects relatifs à la répartition des responsabilités entre les Délégations concernées seront approfondis pendant la formulation et présentés dans le Document d'action.

En termes de gouvernance, un Comité de pilotage (conduit par les bailleurs, les autorités étatiques et régionales) et l'instauration d'un comité scientifique sont examinés dans la perspective d'une meilleure insertion du projet dans les dynamiques nationales et régionales et l'utilisation des données par les secteurs académique et économique.

d. Éléments-clés des IEE

Cette action vise être un des projets phare de l'Initiative Equipe Europe "Transboundary Water Management for Africa" dédiée à la gestion transfrontalière de l'eau en Afrique, entre les institutions européennes et les États membres (Allemagne, Autriche, Belgique, Danemark, France, République Tchèque, Slovaquie et Suède). Une implication financière et opérationnelle des États membres présents dans les cinq pays du bassin du lac Tanganyika est également envisagée et en cours d'identification.

e. Parties prenantes clés

L'ALT et ABAKIR ont le mandat de coordonner la mise en place d'une GIRE dans la région. La mise en œuvre de l'action doit se faire en coordination avec ces Autorités et les ministères qui siègent dans ces instances. Les autorités locales chargées de la gestion de l'assainissement liquide et solide, de la gestion des ressources en eau, de la planification et de l'aménagement des espaces ruraux et du développement économique sont des relais indispensables pour identifier des solutions intégrées locales. De nombreuses organisations de la société civile (OSC), associations des femmes et des jeunes, et entreprises sont engagées dans des activités de sensibilisation et développement de chaînes de valeur en lien avec les ressources des lacs (OS4). Les connaissances techniques et les moyens humains des universités et centres de recherche locaux et internationaux (JRC, GMES Africa, etc.) sont essentiels pour le fonctionnement du système de surveillance. Des organisations internationales (UNDP, BM, etc.) peuvent également apporter un soutien technique et financier complémentaire. Les organismes de bassin environnants peuvent apporter des informations et expériences profitables (ex. CICOS⁸²).

f. Contribution aux cibles de dépense (y inclus NDICI-Global Europe, INTPA et cibles UE)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and déplacements forcés	Budget : EUR 0 millions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climat (adaptation)	Budget : EUR 10,8 millions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inclusion sociale et développement humain	Budget : EUR 10,8 millions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Genre	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversité	Budget : EUR 27 millions
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Budget : EUR 0 millions
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Budget : EUR 0 millions

⁸² CICOS : Commission Internationale du Bassin Congo-Oubangui-Sangha.

Priority Area 4: Digital, Science, Technology and Innovation

Action 21: Africa-Europe Digital Regulators Partnership – Foreseen Amount EUR 33 M

a. Summary

The programme aims at supporting the African Union Commission (AUC), telecommunications National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) and their Regional Regulatory Organizations (RROs) for the achievement of key strategic EU-AU partnership priorities in the digital domain. This especially pertains to Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) regulation and the facilitation of broadband infrastructure deployment, as outlined by the AU in the Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (DTS 2020-2030). The Action thus directly supports the DTS implementation plan, for which adoption is expected during the Session of the Bureau of the AU Specialised Technical Committee on Communication and ICT (STC-CICT) in 2023.

The programme will have three components: 1) Technical Assistance to the AU for the implementation of the DTS (3M); 2) Peer-to-peer Cooperation between European and African ICT Regulatory Authorities (15M); 3) Support to National Regulatory Authorities for the development of Harmonized Broadband Mapping Systems (15M).

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is INTPA A2.
2. The entity in charge of contract management is EU Delegation to the African Union for component 1 and DG INTPA Unit A2 for the other components.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action (Section 3.5 of the Action Document)

The logic behind this Action lies in the acknowledgement of key factors including:

- 1) the relevance of a continental enabling environment for inclusive digital transformation, ensuring harmonised ICT regulation and support to frameworks enabling digital infrastructure investments in continuity with the Policy and Regulation Initiative for Digital Africa (PRIDA);
- 2) the importance of solid regulations governing ICT, implemented and enforced by independent regulators mandated to ensure compliance with governmental policies and regulations, to promote efficient investment, fair competition and protect the interests of end-users;
- 3) the acknowledgement that the complexity and constant evolution of technologies requires regulators to gain a timely understanding of technical and commercial aspects that can affect the deployment of digital infrastructure and the delivery of digital services.

NRAs operating in the telecom sector are mandated to manage, as well as implement and enforce the regulation of the electronic communications market, and in some cases of ICT services. Strengthening their capacity on regulating and mapping digital connectivity is therefore crucial to guarantee that the electronic communications markets provides efficient, qualitative, secure and cost-effective services.

Component 1: Technical Assistance supporting the AU for the implementation of the DTS (3M)

This component will ensure overarching support to the AUC in engaging in policy dialogue with actors that have been mandated to implement the DTS at all levels. This could potentially refer to actions including the development of harmonized and integrated digital policy and regulation; implementation of digital policies and regulations at continental, regional and national level. Inputs on the implementation modality and the exact scope of activities will be provided by an ongoing evaluation of the PRIDA project (results expected in January 2023).

Component 2: Africa Europe peer-to-peer cooperation on ICT Regulation (15M)

This component will target the national and regional level through two work streams:

- 1) At regional level, the Action will support RROs in Western Africa (WATRA), Central Africa (ARTAC), Eastern Africa (EACO), and Southern Africa (CRASA). This work stream is designed to strengthen the ability of RROs to act as a hub for regional ICT regulation, including through: capacity building, coaching, knowledge sharing; collection of NRA-level statistics and facilitation of regional information exchange; support to the design of regional policy, regulations and guidelines. In addition, tailored grants will aim to cover RRO funding gaps and allow them to build sustainable business models.

- 2) At national level, NRA members of the selected RROs will be invited to implement *change initiatives*, i.e. strategic projects in line with the country's strategic direction for ICT regulatory reform. Each *change initiative* will be implemented through a specific partnership between an EU and African NRA and address needs-based strategic projects within ICT market governance, connectivity infrastructure, secure communications, consumer protection, price regulation. Over the course of the programme, this work stream will be reiterated through 4-5 rounds per year, with each change initiative lasting for 10-12 months. NRAs will thus engage in continuous capacity building, which will enable sustainable institutional strengthening. Tailor-made change initiatives and an accurate assessment of existing and planned capacity of the NRA will ensure ownership and sustainability of activities.

Selection of countries for the first work stream will consider two key aspects: 1) coherent integration of the support activities into a digital package of EU interventions and investments; and 2) capacity of NRAs to ensure the effective implementation of ICT regulations beyond project support. Activities within the second regional work stream will however benefit all countries within the partner RROs, thus ensuring NRAs at any level of capacity are able to benefit from the programme. Thematic focus of support will be based on shared regulatory priorities for governance of the ICT market, and in line with EU values and the human-centric digital transformation approach and may include: spectrum management; fair competition and domestic market development; consumer protection; licence management; interoperability protocols and standards; secure communications; price regulation; and universal access fund management and deployment.

The identified Implementing Partner for this component is SIDA, which will work together with the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority (PTS) and the Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions (SPIDER). These partners have already been running a similar project for the past years, which this Action will scale up through a TEI that may also involve Portugal and Luxembourg, as well as the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC), currently involved in activities targeting ICT regulation harmonisation at AU level within PRIDA.

Component 3: Development of Harmonized Broadband Mapping Systems (15M)

The component contributes to facilitating evidence-based, targeted digital infrastructure investments by supporting the development and implementation of harmonized broadband mapping systems in Sub-Saharan Africa. The main partners for this component will be NRAs as bodies in charge of the management of broadband mapping systems. These are digitized information systems that gather, structure and represent georeferenced data on the reach and quality of telecommunication networks in a given geographical area, which may include an infrastructure demand, at service or investment layer, or a combination of layers. Broadband mapping is a prerequisite for investment in sustainable, inclusive infrastructure, to identify gaps and boost digital access among underserved vulnerable user groups and communities, but also to enhance network security and resilience. Harmonised support will offer an opportunity for interoperability of mapping systems across regions that allows cross-regional transfers of best practices and expertise. Challenges to the development of such systems are related to both policy and regulation (strategy, governance structure, regulatory obligations and specifications) and technical issues (project design, technical specifications, financing and budgeting, human resources, and implementation).

This component will target the national level through two work streams:

- 1) At policy and regulatory level, the component will perform analysis of regional and national frameworks relevant to the development of broadband mapping systems to produce recommendations on related reforms. Activities may include the promotion of open data policies, administrative decrees and specific regulatory and legal agreements that foster public-private information sharing and ultimately allow for infrastructure mapping.
- 2) In terms of technical support, technical specifications will be developed to cover areas pertaining to compliance with common tech standards, accessibility requirements, state registers integration, IT environment scalability, strict data formats and validation, accountability and data collection timelines. The component will support harmonized technical installation of functioning national broadband mapping systems through procurement of relevant equipment and services (hardware and software) in selected countries, ensuring interoperability and harmonized approaches at regional/continental level. To ensure sustainability, a tailored action plan for each beneficiary country will be designed.

Awareness raising and capacity building on topics including GIS software, IT project management, data science for spatial data, open source tools and knowledge will be cross-cutting for ensuring sustainability and autonomy in management of the broadband mapping system.

The identified Implementing Partner for this component is the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), which has extensive global experience in country support for the development of broadband mapping systems and its enabling elements, including data collection, data sharing, open source, connectivity mapping (incl. ITU Interactive Transmission Maps).

c. Implementation modality (Section 4.3 and 4.4 of the Action Document)

The first component may be implemented through service contract in direct management. The second component may be implemented through indirect management by SIDA. The third component may be implemented in indirect management by ITU.

d. Key stakeholders (Section 2.2 of the Action Document)

The main stakeholders are the AUC, in particular the Digital Division within the Infrastructure and Energy Department (IED), Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Governments as well as NRAs and RROs as main partners of the two operational components, as well as ITU as the mandated UN specialised agency on telecommunications. Private sector and investors such as operators and service providers, as well as Civil Society Organizations, will participate in regulatory dialogue and benefit from related improvements in the digital market ecosystem, with a focus on consumer protection, taxation, connectivity in underserved and unserved areas, gender and inclusion. EU stakeholders involved in the Action will include EU MS, their regulators, BEREC, as well as EU Delegations.

e. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts) (Point 9 of Section 1.1 -Action Summary table- of the Action Document))

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: EUR 33 million

Action 22: AfricaConnect 4 – Foreseen amount EUR 65 M

a. Summary

The Action consists in the follow-up phase of the ongoing AfricaConnect project, partner-led initiative belonging to the Digitalisation priority area key delivery channel for the Global Gateway strategy. National Research and Education Networks (NRENs) and Regional Research Education Networks (RRENs) are increasingly at the forefront of ICT development in Africa as enablers of sustainable development and are therefore important EU partners in the field of Digitalisation/Science, Technology and Innovation. Through AfricaConnect 4, DG INTPA will step up its efforts to support the evolution and strengthening of Research and Education Networks in Africa and Arab countries, working closely with regional partners ASREN (North Africa/Arab countries), UbuntuNet Alliance (Southern and Eastern Africa) and WACREN (West and Central Africa), together with European RREN GEANT, with the overall aim of providing Research and Education (R&E) communities (students, teachers, researchers, scientists) with high-speed internet and digital tools and of fostering Europe-Africa, intra-Africa and global science research and research and innovation cooperation.

AfricaConnect 4 will support 1) the expansion, upgrade and maintenance of high-speed connectivity networks provided by RENS for the benefit of R&E institutions; 2) the provision of data infrastructures for storage, management, analysis, exchange and re-use of research / scientific data and the delivery of digital services pivotal to the work of R&E communities; 3) fostering of open science practices 4) strengthening of RRENs and NRENs and raising public awareness about their role. Overall, the innovative elements introduced to AfricaConnect with this Action will be the increased capillarity with specific interventions at national level with regard to connectivity provision and broader support to NRENs to provide value-added services, a stronger emphasis on connecting more underserved institutions and on the delivery of services for selected use-cases to better respond to end-users' needs and social challenges, as well as a streamlined support to open science practices and science cooperation. The Action will integrate the Mashreq countries previously supported via EUMEDCONNECT project managed by DG NEAR (Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine) in one single coherent project. In addition, concerted intervention with Team Europe partners and international stakeholders already actively engaged or interested in connecting R&E institutions will be sought to maximise impact.

Expected NDICI contribution: 65 M EUR (55 M EUR from SSA Regional MIP, 40 M from Digital and 15 M STI + 10 M EUR from Regional MIP Southern Neighborhood of DG NEAR to ensure continuation of pan-African approach with North Africa region including Mashreq countries).

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is INTPA A2.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is INTPA A2.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

Since its inception, AfricaConnect has had a very positive impact on the evolution of African and Arab RRENs and NRENs, providing meaningful connectivity and services to over 1700 institutions and 4.5 million end-users. The COVID-19 pandemic ushered in rapid development in adapting digital technologies in education worldwide, calling for a radical rethinking of Africa's research and education sectors. To respond to lockdown measures, many African RENS have adapted and provided connectivity and services even beyond research and education, demonstrating their ability to adapt to the changing needs of R&E communities and countries' response to external shocks.

The intervention logic of this Action is responding to needs and gaps identified through consultations with implementing partners, offering an opportunity for continued yet enhanced and innovative intervention:

- Need to expand and upgrade broadband networks to respond to fast changing digital connectivity needs of R&E communities: improvements in broadband connectivity for R&E communities have to be carried out across the broadband value chain—at the international level where connectivity enters the country, at cross-border and regional levels allowing the exchange of data, and nationally, incl. campus level to ultimately reach end-users. While continuing to connect countries to RRENs and strengthening the resilience of existing regional networks, the action will introduce a national dimension, by supporting NRENs in targeted countries to connect a higher number and a more diverse set of institutions (universities, research centres, hospitals, government buildings, innovation/tech hubs, centres of excellence, etc.) and to expand and upgrade campus networks.
- Need to support data infrastructures and the delivery and use of digital services for R&E communities provided by RENS: RENS offer services which support the digitalisation of existing practices and facilitate

collaboration, joint research projects and access to scientific data repositories and computing resources (which consists in their added value vs commercial connectivity providers). AfricaConnect 4 will emphasise the delivery of basic and advanced services by RENs, and the skills development needed for service uptake. Priority will be given to serving the needs of institutions in specific thematic areas (for instance: climate, health/telemedicine, e-learning, early warning systems/emergency).

- **Foster Open Science practices:** RENs are supporting new trends in science cooperation, open science and science dialogue, as they facilitate cooperation and enable research communities to manage and share research data with their peers across borders, while providing services to store domain specific data (e.g. agriculture, climate science, education). AfricaConnect 4 aims to support the adoption of open science services, infrastructures and policy environment, stepping up the existing efforts of supporting a pan-African and pan-Arab viable open science ecosystem.
- **Support NRENs and RRENs to increase their ability to serve institutions/end-users:** the REN landscape in Africa and Arab countries is heterogeneous, with different levels of maturity and capacity to deliver services and infrastructures. AfricaConnect 4 aims to strengthen the institutional capacity and sustainability of RRENs, including mainstreaming cybersecurity, while intervening at national level to support the establishment or reinforcement of NRENs. Capacity building is important for the sustainability of NRENs/RENs and of the overall project results. In addition, there is a need to further promote NRENs and RRENs' visibility, user-engagement within R&E communities, multi-stakeholder dialogue and policy development.

c. Implementation modality (Section 4.3 and 4.4 of the Action Document)

This Action may be implemented in direct management via grant contracts with:

- WACREN – the Research and Education Network for West and Central Africa
- UbuntuNet Alliance – the Research and Education Network for Eastern and Southern Africa
- ASREN - the Arab States Research and Education Network (Northern Africa /Mashreq)
- GEANT – the European Regional Research and Education Network

d. Key stakeholders

The key stakeholders of the Action are the African and Arab National Research and Education Networks (NRENs) and Regional Research and Education Networks (RRENs). They establish high-speed networks to interconnect universities, colleges, and research centres and deploy a wide range of services that allow instructors, researchers, scientists and students to seamlessly access a wealth of invaluable R&E resources. At regional level, RRENs interconnect NRENs, thereby facilitating cross-border exchanges of data and collaboration. The interconnection with GEANT gives RRENs access to R&E global networks. The three RRENs UbuntuNet Alliance, WACREN and ASREN will be the implementing partners of the Action, with the support of the pan-European Research and Education Network (GÉANT). The final beneficiaries of this Action are the education and research communities, as well as other end users from institutions connected to the NREN which can be public libraries, teaching hospitals, etc.

e. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: tbc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 55 million (+ foreseen EUR 10 million from DG NEAR)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ⁸³	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education ⁸⁴	Amount: tbc
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ⁸⁵	Amount: EUR 0 million

⁸³ For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

⁸⁴ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

⁸⁵ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Action 23 - Africa-EU Space partnership programme – Foreseen amount EUR 45M

a. Summary

Space technologies and Earth Observation (EO) are crucial in supporting proper management of natural resources and global efforts in tackling climate change challenges. Most African organisations, however, have significant needs of improving their human and technical expertise, as well as in mobilising sustainable financial flows, to promote effective delivery and use of space-based products and services tackling today's major societal and environmental challenges, contributing to the sustainable development paths in Africa. Space can help address some of the continent's challenges, while supporting countries achieving SDGs' targets. The use of new technologies and know-how transfers in highly specialised scientific fields such as space applications is strategic to support Africa cross-sectorial development. The EU Space programme, specifically through its components Copernicus and Galileo, has a key role to play and has been providing services and solutions leveraging both space-based and in-situ data to bolster Africa's development initiatives.

In this context, the SSA RIP STI priority 4 will aim at supporting an **Africa-EU Space partnership programme**. The latter will focus on institutional and innovation space partnership, support the space-based industry and ecosystems, and strengthen the capacities to access meteorological and climate satellite data. Besides, it will deliver – through know-how for designing and developing innovative satellite-based tools, products, and services – adequate information to decision makers in various socio-economic sectors, in particular for early warning systems, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and other space-based green transition services for risk-informed, evidence-based and inclusive development in the green transition.

Investments in this area are relevant to support the achievement of the Green and Digital agenda, as well as the climate action target set in the NDICI-Global Europe. This initiative will also contribute to Digital Twin Earth, a crucial element of support to the global response to the threat of climate change.

The Africa-EU Space partnership programme builds on a long-standing cooperation with Africa on Earth Observation through programmes such as the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security and Africa (GMES&Africa) and its predecessors, the 11th EDF Intra-ACP Climate Services and Related Applications Programme (ClimSA), etc. and on the projects supporting Satellite Navigation in Africa.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The overall objective is to contribute to sustainable development and a green transition in Africa through an **enhanced strategic EU-African partnership in Space and EO related applications and services**.

The specific objectives (SO) are:

SO1: Enhanced African institutional and innovation space cooperation framework

The partnership aims to strengthen the strategic EU-Africa partnership in the field of Space and Earth Observation and related services and applications. This component supports the capacity of space-related institutions, foster collaboration between actors in Africa and in the EU at all levels (continental, regional and national), notably in the areas of green transition, and support the achievement of the SDGs. Moreover, the partnership for space and innovation between Africa and the EU will capitalise on and to align with policy and strategy agreements at African level (e.g., Agenda 2063, African Space policy, etc.), and at EU level (e.g., Green Deal, Digital Agenda, the Global Gateway, etc.). International frameworks and global targets (i.e., Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development/SDGs, Paris Agreement) play an important overarching guiding role for operations.

Possible activities foreseen: (i) support to regular EU-AU space dialogue to enhance collaboration and exchanges, (ii) support the build-up and operationalisation of the African Union's African Space Agency via e.g., the setup of civil servant training programme, set up of expert groups to support the identification of the work programmes, study visits to EU space facilities; (iii) support private and public collaboration for the development of strategic collaboration in the area of "New Space" allowing for instance partner countries to increase their capacity and capabilities in the area of climate change (e.g. development and launch of African EO CubeSats satellites).

Other possible collaborations and exchanges such as with African national space agencies may be sought in the context of industrial space cooperation and innovation partnership. The Space Dialogue with Africa Union will be led by DG DEFIS in close collaboration with DG INTPA. It promotes high level exchanges mainly at continental level with the African Space Agency.

SO2: Strengthened African space private sector ecosystem and industrial cooperation

Private stakeholders should play a crucial role in bridging the gap between services providers and users, developing sustainable solutions for a digital society and a green transition.

Activities under this outcome could focus on boosting the African private sector via supporting start-ups, promoting entrepreneurship and digital innovation, and linking African and European space stakeholders, enhancing digital society and green transition (e.g., in the domain of smart cities, urban planning, health, air quality/pollution): (i) capacity development for space economy (including gender-sensitive skills development, training institutional, technical and private/end users, train the trainers, etc.); and (ii) the set-up of EU-Africa joint space business support schemes for innovation and incubation labs (activities could include: mentoring, awarding, grants, incubators, accelerators, hackathons, awards).

SO3: Enhanced service delivery and applications, leveraging space technologies, data and information, for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and early warning systems

The upcoming new generation of meteorological satellites of the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT), namely the MeteoSat Third Generation (MTG) and EUMETSAT Polar System – Second Generation (EPS-SG) together with the other Copernicus satellites (Sentinels in particular) will offer an unprecedented wealth of information to enhance and strengthen critical early warning systems and overall disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in Africa. The activities will strengthen African capacities to access and process meteorological satellite data, and to deliver, through generating innovative products and services, adequate information to decision makers in various socio-economic sectors.

In particular, activities may support: (i) data access and processing, in particular meteorological satellites data and related information (such as from MTG), (ii) the establishment of the African Meteorological Satellite Application Facility (AMSAT), (iii) a network of African institutions which will strengthen the know-how for developing innovative satellite-based tools and products, (iv) design and delivery of weather and climate services in support of socio-economic sectors, for instance contributing to Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS), and (v) support respective institutional and policy frameworks and user interface mechanisms in these areas.

SO4: Enhanced outreach on the benefits of Space

Clear, effective, and transparent communication on the benefits of space will also be delivered, with a focus on how space can support green transition and sustainable growth. Information and outreach activities will be designed and implemented.

Activities could focus on: (i) developing outreach materials, (ii) supporting EU-Africa Space events at continental level, (iii) organising information / training sessions targeting policymakers and users focusing on the benefits of space-derived data and solutions, through a gender-sensitive approach, (iv) encouraging government demand of African commercial space solutions, and (v) increasing space cooperation with the academic sector (e.g. developing support plans).

All countries in Sub-Saharan African are potential beneficiaries of the action. Countries which have an operational Space Agency (such as Angola, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, etc.) are targeted in SO1; their selection will be done during the formulation phase.

c. Implementation modality

A Contribution Agreement with the European Space Agency (ESA) may be set up to support:

- the EU-Africa Space dialogue with the African Union Commission, providing support (capacity building, technical assistance) to the operationalisation of the African Space Agency and to the national Space agencies, organising staff exchanges, organising high-level events, etc.
- the African space private sector ecosystems, building on the lessons learnt from the many projects in Europe (e.g., Business Incubation Centres (BICs), innovation phi-lab), to set up an African incubation programme and support private and public collaborations for the development of the upstream sector (mapping, surveys, events, twinning, etc.).

An Administrative Arrangement with DG JRC may be set up to contribute to the space science-policy interface and communication through platform(s) developing outreach materials (trainings, workshops, use cases, etc.) – capitalizing on JRC’s activities (visits, surveys with EUDs, workshops, etc.).

The opportunity of having contractual engagement with the African Union Commission or with African specialised centres will be assessed during the formulation of the project.

d. Key element of the TEI

The action is not a TEI but discussions are ongoing with the D4D WG on Space and Earth Observation to assess the interest of EU Member States (and EU private sector actors) to explore possible future synergies. With this action, European private sector may also invest for a transformational impact in key strategic sectors of the value chain.

Further discussions are in place around (i) possible participation of MS development agencies (contacts have been established with Portugal, France, Italy, and Slovenia), national space agencies and private sector, (ii) possible implementation of the initiative via TEI as well as (iii) coordination and synergies with MS activities and with other digital-related initiative is under evaluation.

e. Key stakeholders

The Action will involve the following African stakeholders: (i) the AUC, (ii) the African Space Agency and (iii) relevant national Space Agencies, (iv) African centres active in the production of services related to green transitions (including Regional Climate Centres and Regional and National Specialised Meteorological and Hydrological centres), (v) policy makers benefitting from the expansion of services and applications, (vi) space-related actors at national, regional, continental, and international level (including RECs and national departments/ministries in charge of environmental protection as well as jobs and growth, international organisations with a mandate for space, EO, etc.); (vii) private sector (start-ups); and (viii) academia.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

Total EU contribution: EUR 45M

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 45 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: tbc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ⁸⁶	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: tbc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education ⁸⁷	Amount: tbc
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ⁸⁸	Amount: EUR 0 million

⁸⁶ For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

⁸⁷ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on “Social inclusion and Human Development” is also marked.

⁸⁸ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Priority Area 5: Sustainable Growth and Decent Jobs

Action 24: "Competition and Consumer Product Safety in Sub-Saharan Africa" – Foreseen amount 20 M

a. Summary

This action core support focuses on competition authorities in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) with the aim to increase SSA's competitiveness, improve its business environment to attract investment, and benefit African and EU consumers and businesses by addressing monopolistic behaviour by dominant companies and cartellists alike. This would ultimately boost intra-Africa and EU-Africa trade and foster African sustainable economic development and decent job creation. The action is being developed together with DG COMP, DG JUST and EU Delegations following a request from partners.

It will have two main pillars:

1. It will support the WAEMU/ECOWAS, COMESA, EAC Competition Authorities and courts to develop and enforce competition laws, regulatory frameworks and policies. In addition, the Action will support the COMESA Competition Commission to develop and enforce Consumer Product Safety regulatory frameworks, and policies. The support will look at the existing agreements that set the regulatory frameworks in Africa on Competition and Consumer Product Safety - AfCFTA, RECs laws and regulations, national regulations and bilateral agreements with the EU (EPAs).
2. It will engage with the public and private sector to ensure their understanding and foster their compliance with Competition and/or Consumer Product Safety rules, catering for linkages with relevant fora and providing targeted compliance initiatives.

The lead entity in charge of this action is INTPA A2.

The entities in charge of the contracts management are Regional Delegations, as per table below.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The action will be mindful of the fact that competition and consumer protection law rely on different competences and regulatory frameworks within the EU and Africa. It will have a geographic focus on regions with the most mature competition authorities, i.e. the ones that have enforcement structures in place (with an adopted competition law and an operational authority in place) to maximise their trade-driven growth. Namely: WAEMU/ECOWAS; COMESA; EAC. Moreover, it will support the COMESA Competition authority for consumer product safety as this regional body is the first in Africa with mandate and experience in consumer product safety, and thus also the most advanced on this matter.

In addition, in order to cover ad-hoc requests for short term support by other regions and countries and also to provide some support to the AfCFTA Secretariat and AUC, the Action foresees to top up the current Team Europe initiative (TEI) Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) to the AfCFTA, facilitating the mobilisation of experts from the EU National Competition Authorities. This would allow the Action both to cover the needs arising from the AfCFTA Competition Protocol negotiations as well as to carry some activities in less mature regions and countries. The Action will coordinate with existing programmes in competition policy (i.e., the Africa-EU Competition Cooperation Project). Therefore, the proposed programme will be developed through three regional components and a continental one as follows:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Lead EU Delegation</i>	<i>Indicative budget (tbc)</i>
<i>AUC/AfCFTA Continental</i>	EU Delegation Addis	3.000.000
<i>Regional WAEMU/ECOWAS</i>	EU Del to WAEMU/ EU Del to ECOWAS or EU DEL Gambia	8.200.000
<i>Regional COMESA</i>	EU Del to COMESA or EU DEL Malawi (including a component on consumer product safety)	7.800.000 (4.000.000)
<i>Regional EAC</i>	EU Del to EAC	1.000.000

It is proposed to use a common results framework. The different results will be defined during the formulation phase with various relative importance in the different regions depending on the capacity and needs of the institutions and private sector. Regional components will include activities at country level.

Proposed results framework:

Overall objective: Increase Competition and Consumer Product Safety in SSA

Specific Objective 1: African Competition Authorities regulatory and policy frameworks are strengthened

1.1: Competition regulations and policies are further developed based on international best practices

1.2: Competition regulations and policies are further harmonised and coordinated at national, regional level and continental level

1.3: Consumer Product Safety regulations and policies are developed, harmonised and coordinated at national, regional level in the COMESA region

Specific Objective 2: African Competition Authorities enforcement capacities are strengthened

2.1: Competition Market Investigation capacities are increased

2.2: Competition Market sector Analysis capacities are increased

2.3: Transparent and robust surveillance mechanisms are in place for Consumer Product Safety in the COMESA region

Specific Objective 3: Public and Private sector compliance with Competition, and Consumer product Safety rules is fostered

Output 3.1: Public bodies have an increased understanding of Competition law, and of Consumer Product Safety in the COMESA region

Output 3.2: Private businesses have an increased understanding of Competition rules and enforcement mechanisms, and of Consumer Product Safety rules and enforcement mechanisms in the COMESA region

Output 3.3: Public-Private dialogue is enhanced

c. Implementation modality

For the continental component, it is proposed to top up the ongoing TEI TAF AfCFTA hosted by the AfCFTA Secretariat, whose implementation modality is indirect management with EU Member State Agencies.

For the regional components, responsible EU Delegations will choose the most suitable implementing modalities/partners in consultation with HQ, based on their core strengths and capacities as well as their track record in previous programmes. Existing options will be fine-tuned with EU Delegations during the ongoing formulation phase. We will assess the opportunity to select similar implementation modalities and partners between the different geographic components, to foster synergies, coherence and complementarity. Partners initially identified to hold specific technical dialogues with are UNCTAD, OECD.

d. Key element of the TEI

This Action is an important element of the TEI on support to African Economic Integration towards the AfCFTA. The Commission and EU Delegations are seeking opportunities for partnerships and co-financing by Member States.

e. Key stakeholders

- Policy bodies: AUC Department of Economic Development, Trade, Industry and Mining, AfCFTA Secretariat, Regional Economic Communities, Sectoral Ministries
- Institutional and technical bodies at regional and national level: Regional and National Competition Authorities, Regional and National Appellate and Higher Courts, Standards/quality/metrology/certification Government bodies, Consumer product safety, Government agencies
- Continental and regional Business Councils, Business Associations and Chambers of Commerce, both national and regional, national trade promotion organisations
- Private sector organisations, consumer associations, SMEs...
- Thematic Fora: Africa Competition Forum
- CSOs

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ⁸⁹	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education ⁹⁰	Amount: EUR 0 million

⁸⁹ For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

⁹⁰ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ⁹¹	Amount: EUR 0 million
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⁹¹ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Action 25: Trade and transport facilitation measures for Strategic Corridors in Africa – Foreseen Amount € 315 M

a. Summary

The Global Gateway strategy aims at supporting African continental and regional economic integration through improved interconnectivity within the continent and with Europe, inter alia with significant investments in infrastructures at the level of selected Strategic Corridors.

However, lacking physical infrastructure is often not the only obstacle to real economic integration and socio-economic growth: non-physical barriers to effective integration continue hampering connectivity and limiting intra-African trade (that remains very low at 18% average) and EU-Africa trade. Moreover the performance of strategic corridors and their management by partner countries/regions need to be strengthened with a holistic approach in order to ensure seamless and efficient transport of people and freight and to facilitate regional, continental and EU-Africa trade in goods.

The proposed action addresses the **two interlinked objectives of trade and transport facilitation simultaneously within a corridor approach**, focusing activities and measures on the same strategic corridors on which the bulk of investments will take place, so as to leverage the impact of such investments.

In terms of resources, the action combines funds allocated to 'Trade facilitation' and to 'Transport soft measures' under the SSA regional MIP - Priority 5, and it will be implemented progressively through the different sub-regions thanks to multi-annuality of funds.

From the transport angle, measures can include strengthening the capacity of partner countries and regions in preserving the corridor infrastructure assets (including improving maintenance systems and funding, axle load control measures), working on the overall efficiency and greening of physical corridors, including ports (promoting multimodality, improving logistics and information flows, tackling port and corridor safety, reducing pollution risks in ports and on the corridors), improving transport services (enforcing better standards and regulations for transport operators, exploring measures for fleet renewal).

For a real impact, these activities will go hand in hand with more specific trade facilitation measures, always at the corridor level: harmonising border and custom procedures (including the one-stop-border-posts - OSBPs), simplifying documentation and certification checks (e.g.. interconnectivity of customs computerised clearance system), border agency cooperation (strengthening capacities and efficiency of agencies responsible for border controls), implementation of custom connectivity systems. Steps towards the creation, or the reinforcement, when already existing, of Corridor Authorities or similar mandated institutions, can also be envisaged. Elements of security can also be foreseen where needed and relevant to facilitate trade and transport, in coherence/complementarity with ongoing and proposed regional security actions.

It is also recognised that this "corridor approach" must be coordinated under the broader regional integration dynamics, particularly for what concerns the institutional and regulatory dimensions of trade. In some of the regions where corridors are clearly delimited under a regional block and where a strong political mandate exists, the Regional Economic Communities (such as ECOWAS) will have a role in ensuring the adoption of a harmonised framework, and later in monitoring the efficient implementation of the regulations beyond the specific corridors and aligning to broader regional interventions (implementation and transposition of custom code, common external tariff, trade liberalisation schemes, rules of origin certificates, custom procedures and documentation, dispute settlements mechanisms, among others). This regional level will be the primary institutional anchoring, and it will be complemented by a continental coordination level, allowing an overall steer/ view of the different actions under the Strategic corridor initiative, cross-fertilization among regions, connection of sub-regional markets, and stronger synergies with the continental economic integration process (AfCFTA) and Africa 2063 vision, as well as high-level communication/visibility.

The action will ensure continuity with ongoing programs, capitalising on their results (the West Africa Trade Facilitation program and the Transport governance program, both ending in 2023-24, the PAGIRN and PAIRIAC in Central Africa, the TTFP in Eastern and Southern Africa, and the COMESA and SADC Trade Facilitation programs). Preliminary or advanced discussions have already taken place, for a number of specific corridors, with potential implementing partners, (AFD, ENABEL, GIZ, Expertise France, World Bank, TMEA, UNCTAD) both at HQ and Delegation level.

Indicative budget:

Level component	EU Amount M €	Contract Management (EUD)	Envisaged implementation modality
Continental	5	Addis (AUC)	Service contracts
Western Africa Regional (ECOWAS) Corridors - Praia - Dakar – Abidjan - Cotonou- Niamey - Abidjan – Ouagadougou - Abidjan- Lagos	15 100	Nigeria - Guinea Conakry - Benin - Cote d’Ivoire - Cote d’Ivoire	Contribution Agreements and Service Contracts
Eastern and Central Africa Regional Eastern (tbc) Corridors - Mombasa – Kisangani - Dar es Salaam/Nairobi – Addis Abeba - Djibouti / Berbera - Cairo- Khartoum – Juba - Kampala Regional Central (CEEAC-CEMAC) Corridors - Libreville-Douala/Kribi – N’Djamena - Douala/Kribi – Kampala	10 75 5 50	Zambia/ Tanzania (tbc) - Kenya - Ethiopia - Uganda/South Sudan Libreville/ Cameroon/ CAR tbc? - Cameroon - DRC	Contribution Agreements and Service Contracts
Southern Africa Regional (SADC/SACU/other - tbc) Corridors: - Durban-Lubumbashi - Maputo-Gaborone-Walvis Bay	5 50	Botswana (tbc) - South Africa - Botswana -	Contribution Agreements and Service Contracts
TOTAL	315		

The allocation to each corridor will be defined during the formulation phase keeping into consideration the number of countries involved in each corridor (ranging from 2 to 8), identification of specific needs, the sub-regional policy priorities and ongoing corridor development programs and detailed discussions with stakeholders and possible implementing partners. The action foresees the commitment of EUR 80 M in 2023, EUR 135 M in 2024 and EUR 100 M in 2025, estimated on the basis of the different stages of the preparatory work and absorption capacity in each of the corridors.

The lead entity in charge of this action is DG INTPA Unit A2, in coordination with thematic units F4/E2, line DGs and involved Delegations.

The entities in charge of the contract management are Regional Delegations and lead Delegations for each corridor, as detailed in the table above.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The overall objective of the Action is contribute to enhanced regional and economic integration in Africa.

The Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are detailed below:

- (SO1) transport systems on selected Strategic Corridors are more efficient, greener and safer, and the physical circulation of goods and people is improved
- (SO2) trade and trading capacities along strategic corridors are boosted, through comprehensive implementation of trading agreements and economic measures, improved customs procedures and facilitated transit

- (SO3) sustainability of investments on strategic corridors carried out by partner countries, the EU and its partners is reinforced, through better management of corridors and maintenance systems of assets
- (SO4) small scale cross-border trade is improved in cross-border markets and regions with a focus on women traders.

All components of the action will be structured around the same logical framework so as to ensure coherence of the approach and consolidation of results.

c. Implementation modality

This Action may be implemented in indirect management with one or several International Organisations, UN institutions, Member State Agencies. Direct management by EU Delegation through service contracts or grants may also be envisaged.

The continental coordination will be under the responsibility of the EU Delegation to Addis/ or HQ and will involve all sub-regional mandated EUD and actors, to ensure the overview.

The regional institutional component will be under the responsibility of the EU Delegation to the relevant regional authority, in close coordination with all concerned Delegations and HQ (regional and thematic).

The specific corridor components will be under the responsibility of the 'champion' Delegations of each corridor, in coordination with all Delegations involved on the corridors, the regional Delegation and HQ (regional and thematic).

d. Key element of the TEI

This action contributes to the Team Europe Initiative on Africa Economic Integration and Trade towards the AfCFTA. Some key TEI members with whom we already collaborate under some ongoing programs have expressed their interest in engaging, with modalities under discussion (the Netherlands, Sweden, Germany and France).

Moreover each corridor has the potential to be a fully-fledged TEI as public and private investments of Team Europe partners will deliver the Global Gateway in Africa.

This action will aim at mobilising co-funding from EU MS and could also be implemented preferably by TE members, reinforcing the overall Global Gateway approach.

e. Key stakeholders

The key stakeholders of this Action will be, inter alia: the Regional Economic Communities; Corridor and local authorities; port and customs authorities; relevant Ministries in all partner countries crossed by the four strategic corridors (e.g. Transport, Public Works and Infrastructures, Trade, Economy, Finance, Gender, etc.); transport and trade operators and the productive sector, including SMEs and cross-border market operators. Final beneficiaries include all corridor users, trade operators, private sector, small scale cross border traders and African consumers at large.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 126 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ⁹²	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education ⁹³	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ⁹⁴	Amount: EUR 0 million

⁹² For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

⁹³ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

⁹⁴ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Action 26: Regional Programme for “Women Economic Empowerment and Financial Inclusion in Sub-Saharan Africa (WEE-FI Africa)” – Foreseen amount EUR 27 M

a. Summary

The economy of the Sub-Saharan Africa region (SSA) is recently facing a combination of shock and policy challenges, in particular as the war in Ukraine is creating further stresses for the global economy, weakening the post COVID 19-pandemic recovery and putting socio economic development, financial inclusion and stability at risk. The private firms and the most vulnerable segments of the African population, including women and youth, are also paying a high price.

Against this background and building into the logic of the flagship Team Europe Initiative – Investing in Young Business in Africa (TEI IYBA), the WEE-FI Africa programme will support fostering decent job creation and socio-economic resilience and inclusion in SSA, by supporting the improvement of women-friendly entrepreneurial ecosystems and ensuring greater access to finance, including for youth.

3. The lead entity in charge of this action is DG INTPA Unit E2.
4. The entities in charge of the contract management are DG INTPA Unit E2 and the EU Delegation to Ivory Coast.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

This regional action will directly feed-into TEI IYBA logic by the means of two separate, interlinked and complementary components:

1. **Women Entrepreneurship (EUR 25 million):** Building on the Women Entrepreneurship for Africa (WE4A) programme supporting female entrepreneurs in selected countries in Africa with entrepreneurial training, improvements of the entrepreneurial ecosystem for women and increased access to finance. The action will have three main building blocks : (a) support to women entrepreneurs via the Tony Elumelu Foundation (TEF) entrepreneurship training and access to seed finance, (b) reinforcing the entrepreneurial ecosystem for women entrepreneurs (including working with ecosystem actors such as chambers of commerce, private sector organizations and especially those women led, women entrepreneur networks, accelerators, sector specific entrepreneurship training initiatives as well as financial institutions) and (c) improving access to finance for women entrepreneurs, focusing on support to financial institutions. This component will directly contribute to building blocks 1,2 and 3 of the TEI IYBA.
2. **Financial Inclusion (EUR 2 million):** This component aims at reinforcing financial inclusion policies and support policy makers and regulators in SSA through four main building blocks – (a) Digital Financial Services (DFS) and Consumer risks: activities will aim to advance an enabling and safe regulatory environment for DFS; (b) Targeted financial inclusion policies for women and youth through activities that will aim at strengthening capacity of financial sector policymakers and regulators; (c) Address climate risks and improve green climate policies through activities that advance conceptual and practical understanding and skills on Inclusive Green Finance (IFG) policies and (d) Amplify public-private dialogue and exchange to tackle the financial inclusion agenda to deepen engagement and collaboration between the private sector actors and AFI members of the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI); It has a clear link to the IYBA TEI and will contribute to building block 3 of the TEI IYBA, by enabling an inclusive and attractive business environment for investors and businesses.

c. Implementation modality

Component 1 Women Entrepreneurship – Contribution Agreement with an EU MS Organization (GIZ) or consortium of EU MS Organizations. This includes GIZ implementing the EU support to women entrepreneurs participating in the Tony Elumelu Foundation entrepreneurship program.

Component 2 Financial Inclusion – Direct award of a grant without call for proposal: justified because the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) according to Art.195 (f) of the FR 2018 will implement activities with specific characteristics that require a particular of technical competence, and high degree of specialisation; the activities concerned do not fall within the scope of a call for proposals. AFI is a global network of financial policymaking and regulatory institutions from 75 developing and emerging economies in total and 34 member institutions from 28 countries in SSA, pivotal in delivering the impact and the policy changes required to strengthen financial inclusion in the SSA region.

- a. Where applicable, key element of the TEI (transformative Impact, contribution from other Team Europe stakeholders, including where possible information modalities) (Point 9 of Section 1.1 -Action Summary table-and Section 1.2 of the Action Document)*

This action is fully in line with the approach and logic of the flagship TEI – IYBA and is being built around it and to reinforce its transformational impact. The two components of the action are complementary with the work carried out in the framework of the TEI and more specifically they will contribute as follows:

Component 1 – this component will focus on building blocks 1 (very early stage; pre-seed financing), 2 (early stage; seed or “Series A+B” financing) and 3 and namely on supporting IYBA target group of women entrepreneurs. Activities under this component will ultimately aim at reinforcing women entrepreneurship, the entrepreneurial ecosystem and improved access to finance .

Component 2 – this component will support Building Block 3 of IYBA through the promotion of more effective policies and regulations that provide support and adequate conditions for early-stage businesses and entrepreneurs to thrive and make countries more attractive for investors and are financially inclusive.

- d. Key element of the TEI*

N/A.

- e. Key stakeholders*

Key stakeholders are to be considered relevant private sector actors (especially business support organizations and business incubators, including women’s business organisations and youth organisations, women-led enterprises, sectoral or geographic business associations) regional organisations, civil society organisations, policy-making and regulatory bodies (including local governments, ministries, AU), financial sector actors (DFIs, commercial banks, impact investors etc).

- f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)*

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: tbc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: tbc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ⁹⁵	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input type="checkbox"/> G1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education ⁹⁶	Amount: EUR 1 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ⁹⁷	Amount: EUR 0 million

⁹⁵ For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

⁹⁶ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on “Social inclusion and Human Development” is also marked.

⁹⁷ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Action 27: Promote and Invest in Circular Economy in Eastern and Southern Africa – Foreseen amount: EUR 40 M

a. Summary

Climate change and environmental degradation are existential threats to the entire world and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has not been spared from the adverse effects coming along. Linear⁹⁸ economic thinking has led to overproduction, overconsumption and overtrade, this producing increasing volumes of waste that ends up in landfills and our Oceans. The promotion and investment in circular economy (CE), along all segments of the value chain, is key to reverse this trend, to attain vital climate action targets, and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The proposed regional Action is to “**Promote and Invest in Circular Economy in Eastern and Southern Africa**”, which aligns with EU’s political priorities. The Action will focus on the following circular economy Priority Value Chains (i) the packaging and plastics waste and on (ii) the electronics and e-waste. The transition to Circular Economy (CE) will trigger new market opportunities and deliver on sustainable economic growth, create decent and more qualified jobs and will have positive environmental outcomes in ESA countries. The Action aims at mobilizing guarantees under the EU-Africa Global Gateway Investment Package, which target access to finance and capacity building of SMEs.

To enhance focus and impact and taking into account the limited funds available, the regional Action will initially focus on 8 to 10 countries⁹⁹ of the ESA region, namely Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. Subject to the availability of co-finance, e.g. through EU member states, the geographic focus of the regional Action could be enlarged to the neighbouring Indian Ocean (IO) countries.

The Regional Economic Communities (RECs), such as COMESA, EAC, SADC, and the AU, will play supportive roles towards the CE transition, leveraging on SADCs' Circular Economy Strategy (currently under design with EU support) and on RECs' regional and sector political mandates and convening power.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is the EU Delegation to Zambia and COMESA.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is the EU Delegation to Zambia and COMESA.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The intervention logic foresees various interlinked outputs to initialise and catalyse ESA countries' transition to CE, by addressing challenges linked to the policy and regulatory environment, to standards and technologies, to skills and human development, as well as to access to finance.

The **Overall Objective** is “To promote sustainable growth and job creation in Africa”.

The **Specific Objective** is “To support the transition to a sustainable, inclusive and circular economy in Eastern and Southern Africa”.

The following are the expected Results/Outputs that will contribute to the achievement of the Specific Objective:

Result/Output 1: Awareness, national policies, business enabling environment, investment climate and policy dialogues on CE are enhanced across the region with a gender transformative approach

The Action will stimulate South-South cooperation/twinning between Governments and competent authorities of more advanced ESA countries, by facilitating the sharing of experiences and lessons learnt on CE transition with their peers from less advanced countries in the region. The Action will thus promote and nurture both, South-South and North-South sector policy dialogues within the ESA region and with the EU and EU MSs.

Result/Output 2: Regulatory frameworks and best practices for promoting specific CE value chains are developed and applied, with a gender transformative approach

While activities under Results/Output 1 focus on dialogue between competent authorities within and across governments, the emphasis under Result/Output 2 is on economic and private sector development. Activities will entail focused interventions in the above-mentioned Priority Value Chains (PVCs), stimulated by the South-

⁹⁸ Linear economic models, which take, make and dispose, have been criticised for putting pressure on the environment, natural capital and resource extraction and accelerating climate change.

⁹⁹ The selection of the pilot countries is justified based on the analysis of the geographic distribution of priority focus on E under the bilateral MIPs 2021-2027⁹⁹ (refer to map below).

South partnerships and joint ventures across the ESA region. The Action uses existing platforms, such as Africa Circular Economy Alliance (ACEA), which the European Commission recently joined. Annual CE conferences, themed on specific PVCs, will serve as networking opportunities, as innovation hubs and incubators to promote joint ventures between SMEs in the region.

Result/Output 3: Support to gender sensitive human and skills development interventions in the targeted priority value chains is facilitated

Skills development, capacity building and lifelong learning are indispensable to promote and invest in green growth through sustainable investments and circular economy. As businesses invest and evolve to circular models, new skills are demanded by industry for re-using, re-designing, re-manufacturing and re-purposing products and services. Activities will focus on skills required in the above-mentioned PVCs. Once again, South-South cooperation/twinning will be facilitated, e.g. in terms of the development a specific curricula. In addition, the possibility of North-South twinning between vocational training institutions from EU MS that have experience with the circular curricula, could possibly be piloted on 2 to 3 countries of the ESA region, leveraging on interventions under Erasmus+. Bilateral Actions on TVET will be complementary to this Action.

Result/Output 4: Concrete projects and investments support innovative start-up companies and SMEs in their transition to more sustainable and circular economy business models

The output will have a matching grant facility (MGF), through which the EU will support direct investments in circular economy in SSA African countries. It is envisaged to launch 3 to 4 Calls for Proposals under different lots for start-ups, SMEs, Public Private Partnerships and joint ventures with companies from EU MSs in close cooperation with the EU delegations in each countries and in complementarity with the bilateral programmes on green transition for private sector¹⁰⁰. The provision of technical assistance and capacity building to innovative young start-ups and SMEs will be critical for those committed to investing in their transition to more sustainable and circular business models. The MGF will address one of the main bottlenecks to circular economy: access to finance. National and regional banks will be mobilised and encouraged to provide financial services tailored to circular innovations.

The proposed regional Action is expected to attract interest and mobilize additional finance and investments of Team Europe, e.g. through the *Global Gateway Africa*-Europe Investment Package, meaning by mobilizing guarantees under the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD+) to further improve access to finance of SMEs, working closely with European Development Financial Institutions (EFDIs), such as EIB.

c. Implementation modality

Output/Result 1 to 3 will be implemented under indirect management by a pillar assessed international organization or EU member state entity. The formulation will look into possibilities of twinning grants under direct management of the Delegation with consortia of specialized entities of EU MSs, which could be applicable to Output/Result 3, in particular.

Component 4 will be implemented under indirect management with a specialised international organisation, with technical capacity and experience to manage matching grant facilities, preferably in the area of CE.

d. Key element of the TEI

The regional Action will closely cooperate and/or even join hands with the “Africa Circular Economy Facility”, currently co-funded by the AfDB and Finland and partly implemented by the ACEA. The possibility of designing a joint regional Action should not be excluded and will be looked at during programme formulation. The Twinning option between EU MS and selected pilot countries in the ESA region will enhance the Team Europe approach and could be particularly attractive to other EU MS.

The Team Europe approach will be particularly triggered through the *Africa*-Europe Investment Package, i.e. by EFDIs submitting proposals and providing loan finance to invest, through national/regional/local banks, in start-ups and SMEs that are committed to the transition from linear to circular economic models.

¹⁰⁰ This will help to reduce the practice of grant seeking by companies and increase the overall impact of the EU supports to greening the private sector

e. Key stakeholders

Key stakeholders include key government authorities, such as Ministries for Economy, Environment, Climate, Commerce, Trade and Industry, Ministries of Finance and Small and Medium Sized Enterprises. Others include Non-State Actors such as chambers of commerce, business associations (including women in business associations) and clubs, think tanks, CSOs, vocational training institutions, and higher education establishments within ESA countries. Engagements with EU MS will steadily increase their interest in being part of this Action, either directly or through their EFDIs will form part of the stakeholders.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 35 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ¹⁰¹	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education ¹⁰²	Amount: EUR 5 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ¹⁰³	Amount: EUR 0 million

¹⁰² This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

¹⁰³ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Priority Area 6: Migration and Forced Displacement

Action 28: Data and Research on migration and force displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa– Foreseen Amount
EUR 15 M

a. Summary

The proposed Action intends to support data collection, research and analysis on migration and forced displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa. The information developed and collected would help address gaps in knowledge allowing EU services and Delegations to develop evidence-based migration and forced displacement programming and implementation under NDICI/Global Europe. The needs had previously been addressed by dedicated facilities such as the Research and Evidence Facility (REF) in the Horn of Africa, the Technical Research Facility for West Africa and the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) managed by Altai Consulting and by IOM under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative through funding from the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF). Following the end of the EUTF this Action will build on the knowledge and networks developed through the previous programs by expanding the scope of the REF to the whole of Sub-Saharan Africa through a contract with the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London (SOAS), maintaining the learning component of the MLS through a contract with ALTAI Consulting, and ensuring key elements of data gathering through a contract with IOM.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is INTPA A2.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is INTPA A2.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The Action intends to address the need for data, research and analysis on migration and forced displacement within Sub-Saharan Africa. The Action is based on the needs expressed by EU services and Delegations. Its specific objective will be to gather data, carry out research and develop analysis to help address gaps in knowledge and to inform EU programming and implementation on migration and forced displacement. The success of the program will rely on the use of dedicated facilities with proven expertise in migration and forced displacement and in-depth knowledge of the EU and EU programming that can respond to research/data needs on request and be mobilised quickly.

c. Implementation modality

The Action will be implemented in direct management through direct awards to SOAS, acting in a consortium with other universities and think tanks for the REF, ALTAI consulting for the MLS, and IOM. The REF and MLS were facilities developed and supported under the EUTF to deliver data, research and analysis to inform EU programming on migration and forced displacement. They have unique knowledge of INTPA programming on migration and forced displacement and have developed strong working relationships with EU headquarters and EUDs as well as EU implementing partners. IOM's data gathering on migration and forced displacement was also previously supported through the EUTF. Its input is recognized as an indispensable source of data for the EU and other stakeholders such as EU MS and other stakeholders working on migration and forced displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa.

d. Key element of the TEI

This action could contribute to the two Team Europe Initiatives (TEI) for a comprehensive migration approach in the Atlantic/Western and Central Mediterranean Routes by providing data and evidence on migration.

e. Key stakeholders

The main key stakeholders are EU services and institutions. However, the data, research and analysis can also be useful for representatives of the governments at central and local level, UNHCR, IOM, international and local NGOs, organizations of the civil society and private sector.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 15 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: tbc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 10 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: tbc
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: EUR 0 million

Action 29: Towards free movement and labour mobility in the IGAD region, phase II - Foreseen amount EUR 15 M

a. Summary

This action aims at promoting regional integration in the IGAD region through the implementation of the Protocol on Free Movement and the Protocol on Transhumance that IGAD Member States adopted in 2021. It builds on a first program financed through the EUTF, which culminated in the adoption of the Protocols. The action will bring lasting economic benefits to IGAD Member States and the region as a whole, while providing greater opportunities for regular labour migration, advancing decent employment, livelihoods and trade, regional integration, reducing the need for irregular migration or onward movements, and improving livelihood/job prospects, especially for young people of the region including those forcibly displaced or (at risk of) statelessness. The action will be implemented through technical support provided by ILO to the IGAD Member States that have signed the protocols¹⁰⁴, and through the IGAD secretariat, which will ensure the coordination and strategic and political overview of the processes.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is the EU Delegation to Djibouti and IGAD.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is the EU Delegation to Djibouti and IGAD.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The action intends to deepen regional integration in the IGAD region, by supporting IGAD Member States in domesticating a regime of free movement of persons and transhumance. This will be achieved by (i) supporting IGAD Member States in the ratification, domestication and the first steps of implementation of the protocols on Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance, in particular the harmonisation of national legal, policy and institutional frameworks with the provisions of the protocol, (ii) supporting IGAD Member States to improve and facilitate labour migration and decent employment opportunities within the IGAD region in line with the Protocol on Free movement of persons and the Djibouti Declaration on labour, employment and labour migration, and (iii) supporting the IGAD's Secretariat and IGAD's Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) to follow, monitor and evaluate the progress of implementation and realisation of the Protocols on free movement of persons and transhumance in the IGAD region and the Djibouti Declaration on labour, employment and labour migration.

c. Implementation modality

As during phase 1 of the program, this action will be implemented in indirect management with the International Labour Organisation (ILO). ILO will provide technical support to the IGAD secretariat and IGAD Members States based on its experience in supporting national processes for ratification and implementation of international or regional labour instruments, including the harmonisation of national legal frameworks. ILO will further provide technical support in the field of international labour standards, labour migration, social protection, skills development and improving employment services, including for people forcibly displaced or (at risk of) statelessness.

The IGAD secretariat will also be the beneficiary of a direct grant to ensure the coordination and the strategic overview and political guidance of the action, including monitoring of progress.

d. Key element of the TEI

The action is not foreseen as a TEI, but it will reinforce the coordination with EU Member States supporting IGAD and its Member States on migration, labour, employment and labour migration, in particular in the areas of labour migration data and statistics.

e. Key stakeholders

The key stakeholders are the IGAD secretariat, IGAD's Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD), IGAD Member States and in particular the immigration and border governance institutions, labour and employment ministries and authorities and social partners at regional and national level.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 15 million
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¹⁰⁴ To date, Sudan and South Sudan have signed, the remaining signatures (Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Djibouti) are foreseen before the end of 2022.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: tbc
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ¹⁰⁵	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education ¹⁰⁶	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ¹⁰⁷	Amount: EUR 8 million

¹⁰⁵ For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

¹⁰⁶ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

¹⁰⁷ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Action 30: Support Programme for the “Sustainable Urban Integration of Displacement-Affected Communities” (SUIDAC) in Sub-Saharan African cities – EUR 30 M

a. Summary

Displacement patterns are changing. Nowadays, most forcibly displaced people, namely refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and asylum seekers, do not live in refugee or IDPs camps, but in urban areas, which they perceive as sites of safety, shelter and opportunities. According to UNHCR more than 60 percent of all refugees and 80 percent of all IDPs are living in urban areas.

Forcibly displaced population living *out of camp* in urban areas are mostly settled in informal settlements and slums where they are confronted to specific challenges. Urban planning and service delivery do not cater sufficiently for their needs; the quality of external assistance (e.g. cash and food rations) is poor; there is lack of access to documentation, housing and other basic services, or formal employment opportunities; and their exposure to protection risks is greater than in camps.

The Action will address the nexus between forced mobility and urban development in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. The Action will adopt an area-based approach focused on alleviating the pressure caused by the presence of forcibly displaced communities on targeted hosting cities. This will be achieved through the provision of services and increased economic opportunities to both host and forcibly displaced population. In addition, the Action will address specific protection needs of the displaced and support Local Authorities in improving urban development plans.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is INTPA A2.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is INTPA A2.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The overall objective of the Actions is to facilitate the local integration of urban forcibly displaced populations in Sub-Saharan African cities in targeted countries.

The foreseen Specific Objectives (outcomes) are:

1. To improve social cohesion and self-reliance of Displacement Affected Communities (DACs) in urban and peri-urban areas through increased participation in local decision-making, support to livelihood opportunities creation, provide access to basic services such as health, WASH, education, energy and housing, land and property;
2. To ensure legal protection (e.g. access to rights, documentation), including persons with specific needs, such as women, children, People with Disabilities (PWDs), ethnic minorities;
3. To strengthen the capacity of local authorities (i.e. including city authorities, municipalities and local governments) to adopt integrated approaches targeting DACs in existing and new urban development/infrastructure plans, enhancing at the same time the sustainability of the Action;
4. To promote political and policy dialogue and analysis about urban forced displacement issues at regional, national¹⁰⁸ and local levels with the aim of improving existing policy frameworks and inspire future policy discussions.

c. Implementation modality

The action will be implemented in indirect management through a contribution agreement with an international organisation. “Cities Alliances” a global partnership formed jointly by the World Bank and the United Nations, has been pre-identified as potential implementing partner. They will organise national implementation in targeted countries in liaison with INTPA A2 and EUDs. Implementation modalities at the national level will be based on calls for proposal or direct awards (when a crisis declaration applies to the partner country).

¹⁰⁸Technical engagement with the National Authorities of Ethiopia and Sudan will be kept to a minimum until the political context is perceived as conducive. The minimum level of technical engagement is to ensure the implementation of the activities for the direct benefit of refugees, IDPs, asylum seekers and host communities.

d. Key element of the TEI

N/A

e. Key stakeholders

The main key stakeholders are: representatives of the governments at central and local level, UN agencies working on forced displacement in urban settings, final beneficiaries (refugees, IDPs, asylum seekers, host communities, stateless people), international and local NGOs, organizations of the civil society, relevant regional organizations, the private sector, women and youth organizations.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 30 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: EUR 0 million

Support Measures

Action 31: AAP 2023 Support Measures – Foreseen Amount EUR 24.5 M

a. Summary

The action will implement support measures foreseen in the Regional MIP through **four** components:

Technical Assistance: Technical Assistance is needed to translate through appropriate programme identification, formulation and implementation the political and strategic priorities formulated in the Regional MIP into concrete activities achieving the intended impact. This component will make available the expertise required to achieve these objectives. Activities will be implemented through the procurement of services and the award of grants.

Capacity Building: The EU aims to forge stronger partnerships with African multilateral and regional organisations including by supporting capacity building for these actors. The Action will target the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Eastern African Community (EAC), other Regional Organizations were supported in previous AAPs. Support will focus on upgrading administrative and financial systems.

OACPS-EU Partnership's Institutional Framework Support: The support will contribute to: i) strengthen the work of the OACPS Secretariat to fulfil its role as administrative and executive body of the OACPS in the implementation of the OACPS-EU Partnership Agreement; ii) ensure that effective dialogue is maintained at the level of OACPS-EU Joint Parliamentary Institutions including with cooperation with external stakeholders.

Strategic Communication: In accordance with the Regional MIP, Strategic Communication activities will be implemented to increase awareness, understanding and perception of the EU and its action in the region, in particular through public awareness campaigns and political communication activities, in particular through Global Gateway flagships and regional Team Europe initiatives. Strategic Communication activities will serve to demonstrate Europe's partnership with the region and position the EU as a trusted and reliable partner for Africa.

The lead entity in charge of this action is INTPA A2.

The entities in charge of the contract management are:

Component 1: INTPA HQ Units and EU Delegations depending on identified interventions over the course of period covered by AAP 2023;

Component 2: EU Delegation to Zambia, EU Delegation to Tanzania;

Component 3: INTPA A1;

Component 4: INTPA 02.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

1. Technical Assistance

Support will include: i) Contributing to the EUDs and INTPA HQ identification of SSA regional/multi-country programs in fields such as, trade/free trade zone negotiations, trade facilitation and digital trade, competition and market access, digitalisation, environment, private sector, infrastructure development, migration, borderland stability, social cohesion, security and human rights; (ii) Enhancing the monitoring of current EU-funded initiatives; (iii) TEIs coordination

2. Capacity Building

Support will include: i) Support to advance COMESA's capacity to implement EU and AU programs aiming to: boost regional integration, coordination with EU and participation of civil society in regional integration processes, particularly with regards to the green and digital transformation; (ii) support to EAC institutional capacities to upgrade administrative and operation systems as well as support to implement the EAC treaty, the AU protocols and the follow-up of the EAC Council of Ministers' decisions.

3. OACPS-EU Partnership

Similarly to the current partnership agreement, the new OACPS-EU Partnership's (post-Cotonou) framework component will be financing the costs associated with the organisation of meetings of joint institutions (e.g.ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly); and the operating costs of the OACPS Secretariat with regard to

the implementation of the Partnership Agreement, including the protocols in the framework of the new agreement.

4. Strategic Communication

(i) Public awareness campaigning on Global Gateway priorities and impact; (ii) designing and implement day-to-day political communication activities on Global Gateway flagships and regional TEIs, including around Summits, events and visits by College members; (iii) producing any necessary material (sourcing quality footage/images, video production, animation/design), implementing social media boosting, working with influencers, advertising etc.

c. Implementation modality

The identified implementation modalities are the following:

1. **Technical Assistance:** Direct management through framework contracts, service contracts and grants;
2. **Capacity Building:** Indirect management through contribution agreements with EU MS Agencies and/or pillar assessed international organisations;
3. **OACPS-EU Partnership:** Direct Management through either an Action Grant or Operating Grant to OACPS Secretariat;
4. **Strategic Communication:** Direct Management through service contracts.

d. Key element of the TEI

N/A.

e. Key stakeholders

For Components 1,2,3,4: African Union Commission, African Regional Organizations (e.g. COMESA, EAC), African partner national governments, OACPS.

Additionally, for Component 4: Wider audiences, comprising ordinary citizens, especially in the 18-35 age bracket, who are not involved in policy, advocacy or international relations, and who may hardly be aware of the EU.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ¹⁰⁹	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Education ¹¹⁰	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ¹¹¹	Amount: EUR 24.5 million

¹⁰⁹ For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

¹¹⁰ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

¹¹¹ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

Action 32: EU - African Union Partnership Programme – Foreseen amount EUR 20 M

a. Summary

The programme will contribute to strengthen the AU institutional capacity along the ongoing AU reforms in order to achieve the AU-EU partnership priorities and meet the goals of the Agenda 2063. The action will build on the lessons learned from the African Union Support Programmes and is to be designed to improve efficiency, effectiveness and impact compared to the previous programmes.

In particular it will focus on the following components:

- i) Support the AU institutional reform and capacities;
- ii) Support continental policy development, dialogue and enforcement along EU-AU priorities;
- iii) Support monitoring and follow-up of policies and AU flagships.

The action will also help leverage policy dialogue with the AU and AU MS and reinforce AU institutional processes and governance as an on 'AU budget' Action. With EU MS looking into pooling institutional support efforts the new action may incorporate EU MS and other partners' resources.

1. The lead entity in charge of this action is INTPA A1.
2. The entity in charge of the contract management is EU Delegation to the African Union.

b. Intervention Logic for the proposed action

The underlying intervention logic for this action is to support the EU-AU partnership, as renewed by the February 2022 Summit of Heads of State and Government and their Joint Vision for 2030. In particular the action will enable the EU to reinforce the institutional and operational capacity of the AU and support the implementation of the AU reform and Agenda 2063 along key EU-AU partnership priorities such as digital and green transition and economic integration.

In particular it will target AUC and key other AU organs and institutions such as AfCFTA Secretariat, AUDA/NEPAD, CDC, etc.

For each of the components the Action will focus on:

- i) Supporting the AU institutional reform and AU's capacities. This includes engaging on the human resources and administrative reform, accompanying pillar assessment certification for AUDA and possibly other AU organs, coordinating and engaging on the One-AU budget process, and improving mechanisms and results based management.
- ii) Supporting continental policy development, dialogue and enforcement. The focus will be on continental policies in key areas of cooperation identified at the Summits and which fall within the scope of the Global Gateway Africa-Europe Investment Package. Possible policy areas are digital, connectivity and infrastructure, education and health, climate/environment, agriculture and food security, trade, migration. This is an approach that has already proved to be successful in the past in the case of the AfSEAM, the AfCFTA, and SPS policies. This is also the geopolitical EU in action influencing AU policy and alignment with our EU policies.
- iii) Supporting monitoring and follow-up of policies and AU flagships. The aim is to reinforce AU's capacity to follow up and report on policy and flagship implementation, and to elaborate proposals towards enforcement mechanisms.

c. Implementation modality

Part of the funds will be allocated to the AU through indirect management. A single umbrella contract with AUC - in its Secretariat function – will be used to channel support to other organs and will cover the 3 components of the programme. Implementing through the AU is key to support ownership and ensure harmonization in the implementation of the 3 programme components. It will in addition allow the EU to influence AU governance processes and efficiency through the trilateral (AU MS, AUC/organs and partners) budget and other processes. As lead partner around the table the EU will have leverage vis-à-vis AU MS and AU organs and other partners.

A second part of the funds will allow for the contracting of Technical Assistance in direct management to rapidly respond to needs, invest in existing and new priorities of the partnership (e.g. Artificial Intelligence, hydrogen, customs union and single markets) and speed up implementation. It will in particular be focused but not limited to component ii) of the action.

Finally an operational grant could also be considered if relevant for the achievement of the objectives.

Moreover, the programme might provide a framework for a possible joint programming and/or implementation action, with a Team Europe core component enlarged to other Joint Financing Arrangements. The aim is to bring all institutional support under one roof coordinated with the EU, thus limiting transaction costs for the AU.

d. Key element of the TEI

N/A.

e. Key stakeholders

The main stakeholders are the AU institutions, including its Policy Organs, other Organs, the African Union Development Agency (AUDA - NEPAD) the 8 Specialised Offices, the AfCFTA Secretariat, the RECs/RMs and its MS. They are the key counterparts for policy and political dialogue as well as key beneficiary of the institutional support actions. Other important stakeholders are international organisations (particularly the EU, UNECA, and AfDB), bilateral partners, JFA partners and civil society organizations.

f. Contribution to targets (including Global Europe, INTPA and EU targets and expected amounts)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount: tbc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: tbc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: tbc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender ¹¹²	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: tbc
<input type="checkbox"/> Education ¹¹³	Amount: EUR 0 million
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance ¹¹⁴	Amount: EUR 20 million

¹¹² For Actions marked G0, justification needs to be provided below the table

¹¹³ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

¹¹⁴ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.