

Report

First Strategic and Technical Meeting on the Operationalization of the Africa-EU Roadmap's 2014-2017 Governance Priority

Pretoria, South Africa, 21-22 November 2014

Key Messages

It is important to build on the experience of the implementation of the former Africa-EU Partnership on Democracy and Human Rights. It provides a number of important lessons, which can inform an efficient and effective cooperation in the context of the Governance Priority of the EU-Africa Roadmap 2014-2017.

Governance is *political* and includes the delivery of good and services that all citizens can expect from their Governments, and that all governments are expected to provide to their citizens. Dialogue, as a result, should form an important component of cooperation under the Governance Priority.

Cooperation should take into account ongoing African initiatives to address governance issue especially the African Governance Architecture (AGA).

The Governance Priority should focus on support to the AGA that entails among others political dialogue and effective coordination of implementation of African Union shared values. Particularly, four areas of cooperation could be envisaged:

1. Support to the implementation of the AGA's work plan.
2. Enhancing synergy and cooperation between peace and security and democratic governance architectures especially on preventive diplomacy, translating early warning to early action, political dialogue and mediation. Focus on this area could be on addressing unconstitutional changes of government.
3. Dialogue on issues of common interest (i.e. fighting illicit financial flows).
4. Dialogue on governance within the context of the post-2015 OSD Agenda framework.

1. Introduction

From 21-22 November 2014, the Africa Governance Institute (AGI) and the European Center for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) convened a strategic technical meeting on the Africa-EU Roadmap 2014-2017 Governance priority in Pretoria, South Africa. The meeting benefited from the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Bureau. It brought together representatives from civil society organizations, youth, the media, foundations, the AUC, the EU, the RECs, Member States as well as independent experts.

The objectives of the meeting were as follows:

- Popularizing the outcome of the 4th Africa–EU Summit and content of the JAES 2014-2017 roadmap;
- Bring on board relevant stakeholders, discuss implementation work programme and need for a platform of dialogue and coordination shared responsibilities;
- Provide input to the format and structure of the JAF as well as salient issues for discussion during the forum;
- Facilitate a common understanding on the current and prospective policy entry points with regard to Governance Priority;
- Map out the key focus areas of the Governance Priority as articulated in the Roadmap in order to ensure adequate implementation;
- Identify the right tools and mechanisms as well as appropriate structures that could facilitate the work of stakeholders engaged in the Governance Priority.

Discussions were structured around three broad sets of reflection, namely: (i) Strategizing Africa's cooperation with the EU on Governance; (ii) implementation modalities of the revitalized cooperation on governance including financing; and (iii) structures in charge of follow up and their linkages with existing structures. These were contextualized by the outcome of the 2014 joint Summit, reflections on the last 7 years of the implementation of the Joint EU-Africa Strategy (JAES) and continuous deliberations on the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in the partnership. Particular focus was **made to** defining African governance priorities. The Meeting was held under the Chatham House rules inviting participants to speak in their personal capacity and opening the floor to frank discussions.

This report aims at serving as a contribution to the implementation of the Governance partnership ahead of the EU-Africa Joint Annual Forum (JAF), which is due to take place in Addis Ababa in February 2015.

2. The context of governance in Africa

Africa has made significant progress in tackling governance issues during the past 7 years. These include the launching of the African Governance Architecture (2011) and its Platform (2012); the entry into force of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (2007); the adoption of the African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration (2011); the finalization of the African Human Right Strategy and Action Plan; the pursuit of the institutionalization of the APRM and the adoption of a protocol granting the PAP a legislative mandate; the reinforcement of decentralization and local governance processes; the Decision of the Assembly of Head of State and Governments of the African Union of January 2012 to accelerate the regional integration agenda with the goal of creating a common market by 2017; and the formalization of the AU Agenda 2063 for socio-economic transformation of Africa within the framework of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the OAU/AU and the adoption of the African common position on the post-2015 development agenda.

Despite these positive trends, a number of challenges remain. These are, among others, a deficit in management of identity and diversity, mismanagement of natural resources, limited citizen engagement, youth unemployment, poor public service delivery performance, corruption, accountability, the emergence of new threats that affects human security, and poor level of ratification and implementation of AU norms and standards on democracy and governance and more generally poor adherence to the rule of law as testified by the persistence of unconstitutional changes of governments.

In order to address some of these challenges, the following entry points were highlighted:

- Promote citizen-driven democratic governance systems, processes and demand for accountability;
- Guarantee, safeguard and restore constitutional order and the rule of law especially in countries emerging from conflict;
- Strengthen the capacity of continental, regional and national democratic governance institutions, to foster synergy, coherence cooperation and complementarity;
- Promote domestication and implementation of African norms and standards on democracy, human rights and governance;
- Provide technical support to Member States to enhance public service delivery and effective public service performance;
- Improve accountability systems and address corruption and impunity;
- Enhance effective management of identity and diversity;
- Ensure effective management of natural resources.

The role of international partners was also briefly discussed. How to deal with ambiguities and conditionality as well as the traditional form of support, which became mainly techno-bureaucratic? In order to address such issues, the top-down models used within the partnership and poor coordination and insufficient alignment with African owned processes have to be addressed. Participants also noted that the EU also has governance and human rights issues notably related to roles of migrants, struggles with corruption, growing inequalities and other abuses. These problems could equally feature on **joint agendas if a win-win partnership** is desired to show progress.

Another aspect relevant to revitalizing the Strategy is taking into account the paradigm shift that has taken place both in Africa and Europe and that is currently influencing the partnership. Changing dynamics encourage and require the partnership to align initiatives undertaken in regards to governance; with efforts pursued in the frame of broader development plans. The post-MDG debate and the Agenda 2063 are important elements and frameworks that express development aspirations and should be considered within the JAES partnership. Time has come to take action on economic and social issues for the benefit of people on both continents, instead of playing a blame game.

3. Learning from past cooperation: The Africa-EU Dialogue on Democracy and Human Rights

The Prioritization of the political dimension of the governance partnership

Participants noted that strengthening the political dimension of the governance partnership is the prerequisite of the success of the operationalization of the Roadmap in this area. This would mean strengthening political dialogue where it has been previously weak (also see the chapter on Strengthen the high-level political dialogue component of the partnership below).

Define and openly communicate respective priorities.

First, lessons from past experiences need to be drawn. For an equal partnership, both sides need to define and communicate their priorities. This would focus the partnership and facilitate a better delivery of results. Therefore, both sides have to engage in frank discussions towards an implementable strategy with tangible results and proactively address fundamental issues. The Brussels Summit 2014 was a progress considering proposals to innovative structural changes and finding means to ensure effective dialogue mobilise existing forums and clarify the role of stakeholders within the framework. In order to ensure a win-win partnership, the roadmap now needs unpacking in its five priority areas: benchmarking, timeframes, sustainable resource mobilization and financing, and regular M&E with clearly defined roles for stakeholders. The question of the real nature of the Joint Annual Forums (JAF) was addressed. It was also the case for the challenge of synergy in relation to other strategic documents, by highlighting the need to align the roadmap to the objectives of the Agenda 2063 and the post-2015 development agenda. It was found to be imperative that the Africa-EU partnership becomes aligned to Africa's continental vision. As another prerequisite for success, the need to avoid double or multiple standards was stressed.

The implementation structure is important.

Within the context of the Partnership on Democracy and Human Rights, a Platform for Dialogue on Democracy and Human Rights was launched. The Platform aimed at providing space to strengthen dialogue on common governance challenges. However, the Platform's success was limited due to lack of a clear strategy and action plan at the time on both sides on how to implement the Roadmap. The launch of the African Governance Architecture and Platform (AGP) provides a solution and should help in operationalizing the EU-Africa Platform on Dialogue on Democracy and Human Rights.

Increasingly focus and structure efforts around the AGA.

Participants identified the AGA, which addresses and provides an implementation strategy and action plan on all the issues of common interest, as providing an appropriate Framework for focus in the governance priority. The Roadmap already clearly expresses the EU's readiness to support the AGA and its implementation and the opportunity to do so should be seized.

Build on successes

Overall there has been some progress made within the partnership. This was for example the case in the partnership on peace and security and through dialogue around the Human Rights Council meetings. With just few months ahead to the Joint Annual Forum (JAF) both sides have to be well prepared in order to allow implementation and actually operationalizing and 'endogenizing' the Roadmap.

Allow more active CSO and private sector participation.

Civil Society Organizations and the private sector need to become more included in the democratic governance and human rights partnership and play a critical role. It was noted that the EU-Africa Partnership on DGHR has been very consistent in involving civil society in the deliberations of the then informal Joint Expert Group (iJEGs) meetings. Now and with increasing experience in the JAES partnership, there is a need for increased stakeholder involvement, greater inclusiveness of civil society, youth and the private sector. Participants also highlighted the difficulties associated with civil society involvement in policy processes. The ECOSOCC could certainly have better synergy with AGA and EU partners; the question is how to encourage such synergy. In Africa, the space for participation for African NGO and African based CSO is shrinking. This is yet another reason as to why the space for civil society participation needs to be safeguarded. Participants also highlighted the difficulties faced by civil society in mobilising resources to support their engagement in the EU-Africa Partnership on Governance and Human Rights. Here, participants debated the type of civil society (indigenous vs. international, African vs. Africa-based, etc.) and concluded that emphasis should rather be place on transparency and on selecting civil society that 'maximises the African voice'.

Financing modalities for the implementation.

Challenges faced by the partnership include the absence of financial instrument towards implementation of decisions. During the African Group Retreat in Zanzibar in 2013, the following were identified as factors that hindered the Africa-EU partnership namely:

1. Absence of dedicated funding;
 2. Existence of parallel processes;
 3. Preference for a regional envelope.
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1. Financing and the structure of the partnership need to be linked and allow for joint decision-making. Previously a lot of money went into iJEG meetings etc. How could the Pan African Program (PanAf) funds be used more effectively? In that regard consultation and coordination of African positions is a challenge that needs to be addressed in order to advance consolidated positions on priority areas that merit funding. Exchange and consultation within the EU on a number of topics including budget discussions and the allocation of funds is simplified by the fact that most of the relevant EU

institutions are based in Brussels or somewhere close. In Africa the exchange of information and intelligence in that regard faces challenges as coordination is taking place over great geographic distances.

2. The creation of the PanAf is a positive development. However, the consultation process for its programming needs to ensure that stakeholders are adequately informed about the purpose of the instrument as well as its limits. Furthermore, it was noted that it is important to strengthen consultations with the African actors, including on how to involve Africa in implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
3. Participants also raised the question regarding African financial contributions. It was noted that for the time being a great amount of the African financing at least for the AU is European. This results in unilateral cooperation rather than a partnership to which African countries also need to contribute financially. In order for African countries to be able to take decisions it is crucial that countries make an effort to provide funds for initiatives aimed at improving governance. That could be easily done if the dialogue also emphasised on the importance of jointly tackling the issue of IFFs.

4. Elements to implement the Governance Priority

The Governance Priority Area, as articulated in the Roadmap 2014-2017 document, has as an objective to “ensure a transparent, democratic and accountable environment in the respect of Human Rights and the Rule of Law, contributing to reducing fragility, fostering political stability and effective governance, and enabling sustainable and inclusive development and growth.” It seeks to focus on the following cooperation areas:

- Strengthen the continent-to-continent cooperation of democratic governance issues related to accountability, transparency, governance of natural resources, rule of law, among others;
- Support the monitoring of elections by the African Union and ensure coordination with the EU’s electoral observation missions in African countries;
- Political dialogue on issues related to human rights, including in cooperation and coordination in international fora;
- Support to the African Governance Architecture (AGA); and
- Cultural goods.

In order to further focus the cooperation, participants sought to identify possible opportunities that can contribute in advancing the objectives of the Roadmap.

Identifying priorities within the AGA framework.

The AGA framework encompasses all elements in the Roadmap. Therefore, the Roadmap should be fully aligned to the AGA priorities. In that regard the roadmap could be more explicit and even address issues that are so far absent, i.e. a more comprehensive approach to electoral cycle processes, local governance, the strengthening of the public sector or addressing illicit financial flows. These additional elements should complete the five thematic clusters of the AGA: democracy; governance; human rights and transitional justice; constitutionalism and rule of law and humanitarian assistance. The AGA priority includes initiatives that should guide alignment with the Roadmap.

The AGA has proposed 5 focus areas of common interest, which could be considered for further cooperation. These are:

1. Coordination, synergy and cooperation towards effective norms implementation, notably by supporting:
 - a) The full operationalization of the AGA Platform.
 - b) The implementation of the African Charter on Democracy, Election and Good Governance (ACDEG) – particularly on the issue of unconstitutional change of governments), Benchmarking and State Reporting.
 - c) Technical Support to African institutions (APRM, the PAP, the creation of a High Level Council of Local Authorities,...).
 - d) Promotion and reinforcement of accountability.
 - e) Resource mobilisation (including the fight against Illicit Financial flows).
2. Citizens participation and engagement:
 - a) Support to civil society organisations, including at national level in line with Art 10 and Art 44 of the ACDEG.
3. Preventive diplomacy, mediation and dialogue:
 - a) Support to civil society initiatives: engagement & participation – for example in Burkina Faso, CAR, Burundi and Lesotho, ...).
 - b) Preventive diplomacy, pre-election and democracy assessments.
4. Knowledge, data generation and share of comparable lessons:
 - a) PRC, STC and PSC briefings.
 - b) Annual High Level DG Trends and Pre-Forums.
5. Strengthening linkages with the post-conflict reconstruction and development framework of the AU–Burundi, South Sudan, Sudan, DRC, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Guinea Bissau, Libya and Egypt.

These elements could form the basis for further dialogue with the European partners ahead of the JAF.

A Draft Logical Framework looks at 8 priorities the AGA has identified which also are in line with the AU 2014-2017 Strategic Plan. The Outcome of the African brainstorming meeting on the future of the Africa-EU partnership that took place in June 2013 in Zanzibar identified some of the key issues explaining why the partnership on DGHR has not delivered the results it possibly could have. Among the issues is the lack of political commitment on both sides.

Good governance constituted by service delivery and quality of services.

The objective of the AGA is for citizens of Africa to experience good governance constituted by service delivery and quality of services as an outcome. Governments should be obliged to responsibly and consistently provide services regardless change of office bearers. Instruments have already been developed to help governments to respond to the needs of citizens. Such charters and strategies however are too often only adopted and not consequently implemented. Efforts have been undertaken to address such issues and this year state reports on measures to implement on charter governance and human rights

are expected. In addition, under the cluster of governance, local governance is now under a special technical committee. Participants noted that public service delivery and decentralisation should not become 'orphan' issues. They are also part and parcel of the AGA.

Strengthen the high-level political dialogue component of the partnership.

The EU-Africa dialogue on governance should provide a space to dialogue on a number of governance issues. A number of issues were identified in this respect. These are:

- **Aligning positions in the event of unconstitutional changes of governments.** It was noted that the respective positions of the EU and Africa on conflict situations on the continent were not always aligned. The cases of Egypt and the most recent case of Burkina Faso were highlighted. Participants noted that dialogue on this issue could be strengthened in order to build a common vision on dealing with unconstitutional changes of governments in Africa.
- **Explore options to strengthen dialogue on governance within the frame of the AU Agenda 2063 and the post-2015 SDGs framework.**
- **HL political Dialogue on sensitive issues of common interest such as the International Criminal Court (ICC) and illicit financial flows (IFFs).** The latter received much attention at the meeting, where it was noted that addressing this challenges would ensure sustainable development in Africa. Countering IFFs is a joint effort for Africa and Europe where transparency & accountability play a key role. One element needed in order to counter IFF is a combination of data in EU and Africa. More generally, legislation that supports transparency also when deals are negotiated is required. Overall, these efforts need to be embedded in global standards for transparency and disclosure.

Build synergies between existing structures and overcome fragmented approaches that continue to delink connected issues.

The governance priority and the peace and security priority need to be linked. There also needs to be a reflection and action on how to best link existing structures such as the AGP. This reflection has to go beyond Addis and include questions such as those pertaining to the readiness and competency of the African group in Brussels to follow up on the implementation of the partnership. Even though they are the ground, the African group of Ambassadors is rarely included in the work that needs to be done in preparation and in order to maintain the joint EU-Africa partnership. Their inclusion is relevant even beyond Brussels in Geneva and New York in order to effectively coordinate on relevant issues.

Building capacity and engage public intellectuals and civil society.

In order to enable programmatic implementation of the AGA across Member States, capacity building and the engagement of public intellectuals and civil society is crucial. Capacity building also means to make best use of available capacities; connect the work across institutions, outline interfaces, find common position and priority themes. Connecting research institutions with public institutions could help visualizing the AGA interface with governance and human development.

5. Conclusion

Ahead of the February 2015 Joint Annual Forum, this meeting was undertaken in an effort to generate a reflection among the Africa group on its key priorities for a dialogue with the EU on governance issues. In order to realistically make the governance priority work, participants highlighted the following elements: **ownership, harmonization, coordination and leadership**. In that context, Africa should consider three strategic approaches: **indigenize, diversify (look in all directions for knowledge) and domesticate**.

In operational aspects the insistence on implementation and participation is crucial. The importance attributed to local governance and decentralisation also has to figure in joint plans as they have been defined as essential. Given the fact that ownership and commitment within the partnership are lacking, it is necessary to increase synergy on political dialogue as well as cooperation with civil society and the private sector. Furthermore, it was noted that one of the prerequisites for a functioning partnership is the flexibility of financial instruments.

Last but not least, within the Africa-EU partnership, it was noted that there has been a gap between intentions and what the partnership has been able to achieve. Common positions to work together have to be found and the interfaces with different sectors of society need to be outlined in order to find value addition. Now it is time to focus efforts and allow the AGA to pick up pace, and promote an action-oriented political leadership. Synergy needs to be created with EU partners in order to tackle the needs that the African partners have identified. Institutional strengthening and capacity building are key elements to connecting the governance work and weaving in different priorities.

List of participants

	Name and surname	Institution and functions
1	H.E. Gana Fofang	UNDP Resident Representative and UN System coordinator in South Africa
2	Amb. Ajay Bramdeo	AUC Representative to the EU
3	Ms. Mwila Kamwela,	Department of Economic Affairs, JAES Focal point
4	Dr. George Mukundi	Head of AGA Secretariat
5	Amb. Dr. Gervais Nkanagu	COMESA Representative to the EU
6	Tom K. Agalomba	EAC, Policy Analyst Good Governance
7	Hon. Diagne Mousse Daby	Special Advisor CGLUA
8	Mr. Joseph Chilengi	Representative of CSO
9	Abraham Okoko Essau	Representative of CSO
10	Amb. Sheila SiSulu	Former Deputy Director WFP, Member of the AGI Governing Board
11	Mrs Madeleine Mukamabano	Representative of the Media
12	Dr. Roseline Achieng Muwango	Representative of the Thabo Mbeki African Leadership Institute (TMALI)
13	Dr. Annie Barbara Chikwanha	Independent expert
14	Mr. Serge Mathias Tomondji	Representative of the Media
15	Mr. Stephano Varriale	EU Delegation to South Africa
16	Mr. Jean-Bernard de Milito	EU Delegation to South Africa
17	Mr. Yohannes Altamo	Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia in South Africa
18	H.E.Mr. Bounafou Sidibé	Ambassador of the Republic of Mali in South Africa
19	Mrs. Martha Pobee	Officer in Charge, Embassy of the Republic of Ghana in South Africa
20	Mrs. Maimouna Barry Camara	Officer in Charge, Embassy of Guinea in South Africa
21	Mr. Desire Assogbavi	Head of Programme OXFAM
22	H.E Dr. Abdoulie Janneh	Chair of AGI Governing Board
23	Dr. Maurice Enguéléguélé	AGI Director of programmes
24	Mrs Maty Ndiaye Cissé	AGI Programme Associate
25	Mrs Faten Aggad-Clerckx	Head of Programme ECDPM
26	Sarah El Fassi	ECDPM
27	Mrs. Sirandou Sall	Mo Ibrahim Foundation
28	Mr. Brian Kagoro	UNDP
29	Mr. David Omozuafoh	UNDP
30	Mrs Carolina Quina	Independent Expert
31	Ms Thérèse Dibor Dang	Youth Representative
32		The Officer in Charge of the Embassy of DRC in South Africa
33		The Representative of the French Embassy in South Africa

Programme

Day 1	
09h00 – 09h30	<p>Welcome and opening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.E. Mr. Gana Fofang UNDP Representative and RC RSA - H.E. Mr. Abdoulie Janneh, Chair of the AGI Governing Board, on behalf of the facilitators - H.E. Amb. Ajay Bramdeo, Ambassador of the African Union Commission to the European Union
09h30-11h00	<p>Session I: Framing the debate - From 2007 to 2014</p> <p>Facilitation: Amb. Dr. Gervais Nkanagu, Comesa</p> <p><i>The purpose of this session is to frame the debate by contextualizing the outcome of the 2014 joint Summit and reflecting on the last 6 years of the implementation of the Joint EU-Africa Strategy (JAES). The session will also reflect on the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved up-to-date.</i></p> <p><i>Input:</i> Mrs Faten Aggad (ECDPM) – <i>The JAES in Context – Towards a win-win partnership?</i> Amb. Bramdeo (AUC) - <i>The Summit and the role of the Brussels Group in the partnership</i></p> <p><i>Discussion / Questions</i></p>
11h00-11h30	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>
11h30-13h00	<p>Session II: Overview of Priority area 2: Democracy, Good Governance and Human Rights of the Roadmap 2014-2017</p> <p>Facilitation: Dr. Roseline Achieng Muwango, Thabo Mbeki Leadership Academy</p> <p><i>This session will provide the background to the Governance Priority (progress under the preceding Partnership on Governance and Human Rights) and identify the key lessons from this past experience. It will also provide an overview of the new Governance Priority as articulated in the Roadmap 2014-2017</i></p> <p>Input: Dr. Annie Barbara Chikwanha (Independent Expert) – <i>Past experiences with the implementation of the Partnership on Democracy, Good Governance and Human Rights and lessons for the way forwards</i> Mrs Carolina Quina (independent Expert and former Portuguese co-chair of the Governance Partnership) – <i>Past experiences with the implementation of the Partnership on Democracy, Good Governance and Human Rights and lessons for the way forwards</i> Maurice Enguéléguélé (AGI) – <i>The Governance Priority under Roadmap (2014-2017): A framing</i></p> <p><i>Discussion/questions</i></p>
13h00-14h30	<i>Lunch Break</i>

<p>14h30 – 16h30</p>	<p>Session III: Strategizing Africa’s cooperation with the EU on Governance</p> <p>Facilitator: Mr. Joseph Chilengi, ECOSOCC</p> <p><i>What could be the focal areas for dialogue? This session will reflect on the linkages that could be created between the Roadmap and ongoing AU Efforts in the following areas:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>African Governance Architecture (Dr. George Mukundi, Head of AGA Secretariat, DPA)</i> • <i>Illicit financial flows, accountability and transparency (Mr. Desire Assogbavi, OXFAM)</i> • <i>Local Governance and Decentralisation (Hon. Daby Diagne, UCGLA)</i> • <i>Cross cutting areas (Amb. Bramdeo - AUC)</i> <p><i>Discussion/Question</i></p>
<p>16h30 – 17h00</p>	<p>Summary of the day’s discussion by Facilitators</p>
<p>Day 2</p>	
<p>09h00 – 12h00</p>	<p>Session I: Financing</p> <p>Facilitator: Mr. Desire Assogbavi, Oxfam</p> <p><i>The purpose of this session is to discuss the financing modalities for the implementation. This will include a briefing on the overview and objectives of programmes identified under Pan-African Programme financing envelope’s Annual Action Plan 2014-2015 and link with roadmap.</i></p> <p><i>Input:</i></p> <p><i>Mr. Maurice Enguéléguélé (AGI), What key strategic questions should be considered?</i></p> <p><i>Mrs. Faten Aggad,(ECDPM), Current thinking around the Pan African Program and possible entry point for Africa</i></p> <p><i>Dr. George Mukundi,(DPA/AUC), Priorities for the African Governance Platform</i></p> <p><i>Mr. Joseph Chilengi, (ECOSOCC), What role for non-state actors?</i></p> <p><i>Discussion/questions</i></p>
<p>12h00 – 12h30</p>	<p>Session II: Closure of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Brian Kagoro, UNDP - Maurice Enguéléguélé, AGI - H.E. Amb. Ajay Bramdeo, African Union Commission