Regional cooperation in Africa

Germany's contribution to development
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Africa is no longer the continent in crisis that it was long held to be. Increasingly, public opinion is focusing on positive developments and opportunities. Real economic growth has consistently topped 5% since the year 2000, and poverty is declining. More than 60% of Africans today live in countries with democratically elected governments. The number of armed conflicts is on the wane. Africa is increasingly playing an important part on the global stage, and is tackling its problems independently.

Continuing regional and pan-African integration has reinforced the positive changes observed in recent years. African bodies and institutions are paving the way for transnational cooperation, shared values and conflict resolution mechanisms – especially the African Union (AU), founded in 2002, along with the regional communities. For these institutions to operate effectively it is paramount that they have a wide-reaching political mandate, including, for instance, in the field of peace and security. Positively, the African states rejected the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of sovereign nations, as demonstrated, for example in the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). In these ways they are underscoring their shared responsibility for democracy and peace, human rights and good governance.

The development potential can better be harnessed and protected from the threat posed by conflict and competition through regional cooperation and integration. There is a greater possibility of deriving economic benefit from globalisation, for instance, if the comparatively small national markets in Africa begin to cooperate by simplifying and harmonising customs procedures. Solutions for one country alone cannot guarantee economic, political and social development, or peace and stability on the African continent in the long term.

For these reasons, the Federal Republic of Germany has expanded its bilateral cooperation with African states to include transnational regional cooperation. Germany cooperates with pan-African and regional African organisations, networks and private sector stakeholders. Cooperation focuses on the following sectors:

- regional governance reform processes
- peace and security
- transboundary water resources management
- regional economic integration.

These priority areas are supplemented by regional cooperation in other important areas, including (renewable) energy, health (HIV/AIDS), natural resources management and coping with climate change. Education is a central cross-cutting issue in all these fields.

In this way the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is making a valuable contribution to realising a partnership of equals with our neighbouring continent, as laid out in the German Government’s Africa Strategy. Cooperation is geared to the Joint Africa-EU Strategy adopted in 2007, which provides the EU with a coherent, comprehensive, integrated and long-term framework for relations with Africa. The Joint Africa-EU Strategy provides for close consultation with the AU when specifying measures to be adopted to achieve the objectives.
German development policy is committed to supporting self-sustaining development, promoting productive forces in the private sector and strengthening good governance. In the long term development cooperation should make itself superfluous. This will only be possible, however, if a robust private sector generates pro-poor growth and democratic governments use the revenues independently and responsibly to develop their countries. This presupposes peace, security and stability.

Regional cooperation is another increasingly important instrument in efforts to achieve this objective. This loose leaf file ‘Regional Cooperation in Africa’ presents our regional cooperation programmes.
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Regional support for African governance reform processes

**Context**

Good governance is a key precondition for sustainable development, the improvement of living conditions and the realisation of human rights, as well as peace-making and peacekeeping. Numerous countries in Africa are making progress in this direction, often under extremely difficult conditions. The various indicators and indices used to track and assess developments in the field of governance in African states give us a mixed picture, but in recent years positive trends predominate. These trends are clearest in the field of economic governance, which involves improving the regulatory and institutional framework and putting in place an enabling environment for investment. Authoritarian leadership has not yet vanished in Africa, but the number of dictatorships has declined sharply since the early 1990s. Multi-party elections have already been held in more than 40 African states. Respect for formal institutions and procedural regulations (with respect to elections, competing political parties and changes of power) is gaining ground. Another particularly important factor is that, according to opinion polls, the vast majority of the African population would like to see democracy, while authoritarian regimes are widely rejected.

Positive trends are not only promoted by national governments and civil society. Governance issues are increasingly being dealt with at regional and continental level and progress is being made. This is generating impetus that could increase the chances of overcoming obstacles to reform in these states.

The AU and its organs, especially the African Union Commission (AUC), the Pan-African Parliament and the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights are among the most important organisations involved in forging ahead with governance issues. More than 30 countries have already signed up for the APRM under which African states monitor each other with respect to national governance. Of these, 13 have already completed the complex and demanding procedure in its entirety and are working on implementing their action plans. Others are at various stages within the process.

The regional organisations in East, West, Central and Southern Africa together form a second major pillar in the field of governance. Some are assuming an increasingly significant role in developing regional governance standards and in supporting member states in the implementation of reforms and good governance practices, for instance in terms of elections and transparent public financial management. As continent-wide processes become more important, the range of duties of the regional organisations too is expanding, since they act as a link between pan-African and national institutions.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) also plays a vital role over and above its function as a regional bank, as it supports the implementation of the African reform agenda.

**Approach**

For German development cooperation with Africa, the promotion of governance reforms has long been a key issue. Support, which takes the form of a multi-level approach ranging from local to continental level, focuses on the institutional dimensions of governance. The main thrust involves establishing and consolidating institutions which are effective and legitimate, i.e. transparent and accountable.

Two main approaches are adopted:

1. **Developing the institutional capacities of the AU and regional organisations.** Many African organisations are not yet effective enough to perform...
their duties. Despite some remarkable progress, they often find it difficult to offer member states clear benefits. This is one reason why member states do not always provide the desirable political support. Frequently, little institutional provision is made for the involvement of non-governmental actors (the private sector, civil society). Overall, the organisations must become more effective if they are to be better accepted and better supported by member states.

German development cooperation offers the African partners support in three areas:

- **Internal institution building and consolidation.** This includes support to improve organisational and planning processes, assistance in the fields of human resources development, communication and knowledge management, financial management, and process and results-based monitoring.

- **External networking and cooperation management.** This relates to the relations between and among members as well as relations with civil society and the private sector. It also embraces cooperation arrangements with sector networks and donors.

- **Improving service delivery.** Depending on the character and the mandate of the organisation, various roles can be involved here, such as representing the interests of members and performing lobby work, providing a forum for discussion and an exchange of experience and knowledge, or acting as a needs-driven service provider for members and other stakeholders.

The core principles of German support involve gearing assistance to the priority areas and strategies of our partners, such as the good governance agenda of the Strategic Plan adopted by the AUC, as well as fostering donor harmonisation.

2. **Support for pan-African governance initiatives.** Pan-African governance initiatives are playing an increasingly political role.

Germany is enabling African organisations both to make progress on establishing comprehensive governance standards and platforms and to push ahead with specific governance issues and agendas. For instance, German development policy is helping realise the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and APRM processes in individual countries. One field that is very much at the forefront is public financial management and good financial governance. Several sector networks (including supreme courts of audit, senior budget officials and tax administrations) are receiving support, as are efforts to elaborate an African good financial governance agenda to be adopted at top political level.

**Results**

Support from German development policy has helped improve administrative structures within partner organisations. It has proved possible to achieve greater transparency of political actions and a clearer understanding of roles and key functions. Specific governance issues, such as the reform of public finances, have moved up the political agenda of regional and pan-African organisations. This improves the outlook for raising governance standards on a sustainable basis in Africa.
Strengthening the capacity of the African Union Commission in the field of good governance

**Context**

The AU Commission and its specialist departments, especially the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the Department of Social Affairs (DSA), play a central and coordinating role in realising the AU’s governance objectives, including the protection of human rights. The Commission’s Strategic Plan (2009 – 2012) lays out measures to promote good governance as one of four pillars (Pillar 3 – Shared Values), underlining the high status accorded to promoting good governance by the community of African states. This entails a wide range of responsibilities for the DPA and the DSA, including the elaboration of joint standards within the framework of legal instruments, such as the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. The DPA and the DSA are working not only to have these produced and adopted at AU level, but are pushing for the ratification and implementation of instruments at the level of each member state. They are also responsible for forging ahead with the AU’s governance objectives in specific sectors. This wide mandate represents a huge challenge to the DPA and the DSA, especially in view of the fact that resources are becoming increasingly scarce.

**Project**

The main objective of the project is for the DPA and DSA to increasingly develop the capacity to help raise standards in AU member states in the fields of democracy, electoral processes, anti-corruption and human rights. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is acting on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to support the AU Commission in the following two complementary fields.

- **Support for the DPA.** Cooperation between Germany and the AU Commission in the field of good governance began with support provided to the DPA in 2006. Since then the programme has been extended and now comprises the promotion of superordinate governance processes on the continent, in particular the elaboration of an African Governance Architecture (AGA). With the help of the AGA, the DPA aims to improve the coordination of the activities of the various AU organs and institutions, thus building their capacities, and making their work more effective. The programme also involves promoting processes relating to specific issues. In the field of elections, Germany is supporting the DPA’s Democracy and Elections Assistance Unit (DEAU), with a special focus on preparing electoral monitoring missions and cooperating with and promoting national electoral commissions. In the field of anti-corruption, cooperation further focuses on implementing the AU Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption. Cooperation has now been expanded to include an additional AU organ, the AU Advisory Board on Corruption.

- **Support for the DSA.** Cooperation with the DSA started during the ongoing phase in 2010 and focuses on combating harmful traditional practices, in
particular female genital mutilation (FGM). Since FGM represents a serious violation of women’s rights, this cooperation is making an important contribution to promoting human rights. The elaboration of standards and monitoring instruments is allowing the DSA to help promote gender policies in member states, the regional economic communities (RECs), other AU organs and civil society, as well as better dovetailing the various stakeholders. Support is also being provided to help establish an electronic database and a compilation of good practices in the fight against FGM.

In order to achieve the programme objectives, the DPA and the DSA are increasingly being enabled, through managerial and organisational advisory services, to realise core reform processes of the AU Commission, also in terms of introducing results-based budget planning. Advice is being delivered with a view to improving long-term planning, implementation and monitoring processes. Technical advisory services in specialist areas are also being provided. The two departments are receiving support to allow them to clarify their mandate as laid out in the Strategic Plan and to meet the terms of this mandate, in some cases involving cooperation with other stakeholders. It is indispensable for the DPA and the DSA to systematically shape and strategically use working relations with other bodies if they are to achieve their ambitious governance objectives in spite of the fact that their own resources are becoming increasingly scarce. Financial contributions and advisory services are being provided, along with materials and equipment to allow the Commission to realise its activities independently and in the final analysis to raise the effectiveness and the profile of the two departments on the African continent.

Results

During the first few years of cooperating with the AUC in the field of good governance, German support was able to help initiate key reform processes, including the design of the AGA. Interaction between the Commission and other key actors such as the RECs and member states too was encouraged. This helped raise acceptance for the measures launched by the Commission, including activities relating to the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. Parallel to this, the Commission was enabled to better perform its role of leader and coordinator of the African governance agenda. The cooperation during these first few years also made it possible to build trusting relations, which form the foundation of wider cooperation.
Enhancing the management capacity of the African Union Commission (Bureau of the Deputy Chairperson)

Context
The emergence of the AU from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 2002 posed a major challenge for the African community and in particular for the AU Commission and its Secretariat. The OAU had to be transformed from an advocacy institution that fought to end the colonial era in Africa to an organisation that is able to push ahead and realise an ambitious African integration agenda with the various programmes and projects laid out in its Strategic Plan, as adopted by AU heads of state and government. Parallel to this, external resources had to be managed on a massive scale. The Strategic Plan (2009-2012) embraces four pillars. Pillar 4, Institution and Capacity Building, represents the institutional and strategic base for all other pillars and programmes contained in the Strategic Plan. The Bureau of the Commission Deputy Chairperson (DCP) is responsible for realising Pillar 4. The DCP thus plays a central part in capacity building and coordination of internal strategic and management processes as well as processes involving accountability vis-à-vis the political hierarchy. Responsibility for the human resources of the entire AU system is also vested in the DCP.

Project
Since 2004 GIZ has been providing direct contributions to the process of institutional transition. One part of this has been the development of a results-based management system as well as procurement and financial planning systems. Other management instruments (e.g. MIS) of an international standard are being implemented under a joint financing arrangement (JFA) which includes a German contribution of EUR 3 million, and with the help of direct contributions. A more dynamic management culture is being introduced and the pertinent further training and human resources plans drawn up. In the medium term, the project aims to step up the performance capacity of the AUC in terms of strategic and operational efficiency and effectiveness in the realisation of the Strategic Plan (2009-2012). As a result the Commission’s Deputy Chairperson will need support over the coming years to build capacities in the field of strategy and policy planning instruments and in coordinating radical reform processes, so as to strengthen management systems and accountability.

This is why GIZ is working on behalf of BMZ to deliver support for the following institutional transition processes, to give but some examples:

- elaborating a medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF);
- establishing a results-based, gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation (M+E) system to assist with the realisation of the AU’s Strategic Plan;
- introducing results-based assessment systems and performance assessments for staff members;
- ensuring an effective internal financial control system;
- being accountable to the AU, on the basis of reliable and classifiable statistical data and results chains.
Results
A new project and budget monitoring system (AMERT) has been developed to cut transaction costs. This has already remedied some organisational bottlenecks. The AUC’s capacity to handle donor financing agreements correctly has been significantly improved. Staff assessments focus more on results-based management. Parallel training is increasingly mainstreaming the principles of institutional effectiveness and efficiency. The secondment of a Ghanaian advisor, who was actively involved in aligning the Ghanaian budget to a medium term expenditure framework (MTEF), has vastly improved planning and policy development processes, and has produced for the first time ever a programme budget for 2011, although there is still scope for improvement. An initial road map for programme-based cooperation with international partners is a reflection of the increased efforts of the AU Commission to step up its institutional performance with a view to making cooperation more effective.

A financing programme involving five partners and a German contribution of EUR 3 million has provided effective support for the process of institutional transition. The performance capacity of the AUC in the implementation of financial contributions has risen significantly. With the help of further training measures the principles of operational and general effectiveness have been better mainstreamed in the AU.

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Enhancing the capacity of the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights

Project
Enhancing the capacity of the African Court on Human and People’s Rights

Project region
All AU member states

Project partner
African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights (AfCHPR)

Project term
Phase 1: June 2007 to June 2010; Phase 2: July 2010 to May 2013

Budget
EUR 3 million (Phase 2)

Context
The founding of the AU in 2002 revived interest in African integration. The Protocol to establish the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights (AfCHPR) had been adopted in 1998. This Court rules on the member states’ compliance with fundamental rights as laid out in the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights and other human rights instruments. It works closely with the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights which is based in Banjul, Gambia.

The Commission, which is also an AU organ, has been monitoring compliance with human rights on the African continent since 1987. Over this period, it has investigated numerous complaints lodged by individuals and non-governmental organisations relating to human rights violations. Unlike the Court, the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights cannot, however, take final and binding decisions. It can only issue recommendations. Twenty-six African states have recognised the jurisdiction of the Court to date, and five of these (Mali, Malawi, Tanzania, Burkina Faso and Ghana) have also recognised the right of individuals to take their complaints directly to the Court.

In September 2007 the Court began operations in its headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania. It consists of 11 judges, with only the President actually employed full time at the headquarters of the Court. The other judges hold other posts too and come to the regular court sessions in Arusha every three months.

In 2008 the Court adopted provisional procedural regulations and began work. In 2010 the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights and the AfCHPR harmonised their procedural regulations. Since the start of 2011, the Court is increasingly being called on. The African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights has already presented the Court with its first case. This focuses on the violent suppression of peaceful protests in Libya. Because of the severity of the human rights violations and the urgency of the case, the Court issued an interim injunction against the Libyan Government in March 2011. The Court is expected to decide soon on other ongoing cases.

Project
Germany is supporting the Court primarily in the form of long and short-term expert assignments. Over and above this, the project is providing materials and equipment on a limited scale.

During the initial phase, the project fostered the administrative and organisational establishment of the Court to enable it to operate efficiently. In this context, electronic communications systems have been put in place for judges and staff members, a website has been created, and support provided in order to establish a court library and put in place further training measures for judges and staff. The second phase of the project is focusing primarily on underpinning the activities of the Court and supporting additional activities aiming to publicise the work of the Court in legal circles and
among the general public. This includes fostering relations between the Court and other courts, human rights institutions and pertinent non-governmental organisations. Special attention must be paid to relations with the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, since the mandates of the two organisations are designed to be complementary. At political level it is essential for the long-term strengthening and harmonisation of human rights in Africa for other African states to recognise the jurisdiction of the Court in general, and its responsibility for following up complaints lodged by individuals in particular.

Results
In institutional terms the AfCHPR is now fully operational. Activities are underway to publicise the work of the Court within civil society and to network it with other institutions working in the field of human rights. The group of those entitled to lodge a complaint is being extended, and moves to persuade other African states to recognise the jurisdiction of the Court supported. It is also to be ensured that the Court is able to cope with the expected caseload in future in line with the standards that apply to international courts. In the long term, the project is helping to develop human rights standards in Africa and to harmonise African law.

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Support for pan-African institutions (SPAI)

Project Support for pan-African institutions (SPAI)
Project region Africa (AU member states)
Project partner Pan-African Parliament (PAP), Secretariat | New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD); NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency | APRM, Secretariat
Headquarters: Midrand, South Africa
Project term Launched: August 2006 | July 2010 to June 2013 (Phase 2)
Budget EUR 11.2 million

Context
The founding of the AU and its various organs in 2002 provided the institutional framework for realising the vision of integrated development in Africa. The AU intends to promote unity and solidarity among African states, as well as step up cooperation and international relations. The continent is to bridge the development gap independently with its own solutions in order to achieve better living conditions for the people of Africa.

The organs and pan-African initiatives founded under the aegis of the AU bear particular responsibility for shaping reform processes and for promoting integration efforts across Africa.

Project
The conceptual approach of the project ‘Support for pan-African institutions’ is unique because it links the cooperation of the three key institutions in Africa’s reform architecture. The project aims to make pan-African institutions more effective and efficient so that they can help tackle the challenges facing the continent.

The project involves cooperation with three institutions:

• The Pan-African Parliament (PAP). The main objective of the PAP is to adopt legislative responsibilities and budget sovereignty as AU parliament within a foreseeable period.

To this end the Parliament has adopted a strategic plan that lays out institutional and political objectives. These involve, for the most part, being present in AU member states and in the regions (especially in the regional economic communities) and demonstrating the competence and capacity of the Parliament as the ‘Voice of the African Peoples’ (One Africa – One Voice) through political initiatives. This is to encourage the AU Assembly to extend the rights and functions of the Parliament as a legislative body.

The administration of the Parliament is receiving support from Germany to help it extend the range of services and raise the quality of the services it provides to Parliament to help it in its work.

• New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD); NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency. In 2001 NEPAD was founded by the heads of state of Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa with a view to pushing ahead with their own initiatives and programmes to develop the continent by fostering cooperation among African states at pan-African and regional levels. NEPAD’s driving principle is African ownership of the social and economic development of the African continent and its people. At the start of 2010, NEPAD was integrated into the AU structures. As the technical arm of the AU Commission,
the Agency is mandated to coordinate the implementation of AU programmes and to mobilise the necessary resources.

So that the NEPAD Agency can perform its duties within the African integration process more effectively and more efficiently, one focus of cooperation is organisational development, which is intended to build institutional capacities. At the same time, the Agency is receiving support to help it perform its communication work. Over and above this, support is being provided within the framework of selected NEPAD programmes, including the establishment of the Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness (APDev).

- **African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).** In the APRM, the heads of state and government of AU member states have adopted an extremely demanding political procedure which involves them reviewing governance on a mutual basis. Countries signing up for the APRM can first voluntarily subject their own situation to a critical self-review which also entails submitting to an independent review of this self-assessment. The self-assessment is conducted in four separate fields: democracy and political governance, economic governance, corporate governance and socioeconomic development.

The project supports primarily the APRM structures in the participating countries in implementing the APRM process (self-assessment process, post-review phase) and supports an exchange of experience among countries.

**Results**

Numerous national and international events have underscored the massive commitment on the part of our partners to realising the African reform agenda. The continental reform process is attracting much political attention and praise, also from the G8 and the Africa Partnership Forum (APF), an international dialogue forum intended to foster more in-depth cooperation with Africa.

The PAP Strategic Plan 2006–2010 has been drawn up, as have the relevant action plans of the committees. The project is now supporting the parliamentary committees in realising their activities as well as assisting the administration of the Parliament in the field of organisational development and media and communication work.

Cooperation with the new NEPAD Agency too is successful. Measures to support internal organisational development and the establishment of APDev have been launched with German support. Moreover, the communication work of the NEPAD Agency, which has also received German support, has begun to bear fruit. A new website, a communication strategy and a new branding process are helping publicise the role of NEPAD within the African reform process across the continent.

The project has so far successfully supported APRM processes in Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Mali, Lesotho, Mozambique, Ghana, Nigeria and Benin. Thirteen of the 30 countries that have signed up for the APRM have now completed the process (as at December 2010).

All in all, technical exchange and cooperation between the three pan-African institutions have increased significantly as have their institutional capacities and their performance.

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Strengthening the reform agenda and management structures of SADC institutions

Project
Strengthening the reform agenda and management structures of SADC institutions

Project region
15 SADC member states: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Headquarters of the SADC Secretariat: Gaborone, Botswana

Project partner
SADC Secretariat

Project term
Launched: September 2002; ongoing phase: January 2010 to December 2012

Budget
EUR 5.8 million (ongoing phase)

Context
The main objectives of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) are to reduce poverty, establish peace and security, ensure democracy and good governance, regional economic integration and food security, and to stem HIV/AIDS. The SADC thus aims to achieve politically stable and socially equitable economic development.

Since 2001 the SADC has been undergoing an extensive reform process, which aims to effectively push forward with the integration and cooperation agenda of the Community. To this end, in 2004 the SADC adopted a 15-year Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). A Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO) has also been produced. Since 2001 decentralised functions have been focused to a greater degree within the SADC Secretariat, which is the Community’s highest body. As a result the Secretariat has seen the spectrum of its responsibilities widen.

Currently, the institutional capacities and performance capacity that the Secretariat would need in order to forge ahead with the reform process are still relatively weak. There is also a lack of structures that would be needed to effectively translate the decisions of the SADC into practice in the individual member states and at pan-African level.

Project
German development cooperation is supporting the SADC in the realisation of its reform efforts and in achieving its development strategy. On behalf of German development cooperation, the programme is fostering capacity development within the SADC, involving the establishment of efficient decision-making, managerial and steering structures. The aim is to enable the SADC Secretariat to perform its core duties so that it can specifically launch the reform process within the regional community.

The German contribution to promotion comprises training SADC personnel and providing technical back-up and facilitation services for internal working groups. With the help of discussion forums with high-ranking participants, expert commissions and scientific studies, progress has been made on the regional integration agenda. The programme places regional short-term experts, subsidises selected measures and secures the delivery of materials and equipment. The programme also helps realise the SADC donor partnership, as laid out in the 2006 Windhoek Declaration on a New SADC/ICP (International Cooperating Partners) Partnership and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.
Results
Germany is an important international partner of the Secretariat. During the very first annual planning and budgeting process with German support (2003/2004) it emerged quite clearly that the 40 staff members of the SADC Secretariat were labouring under the substantial additional workload resulting from the new responsibilities of the Secretariat. An organisational analysis supported by the programme revealed the need for organisational change and generated pressure on decision-makers to introduce a transparent, performance-based communication and management culture. With German support the SADC management introduced staff meetings and regular formal management meetings to ensure that the new organisational culture became firmly anchored within the institution. The participatory planning of change with the involvement of the Secretariat staff was a critical factor in the sustainability of these measures, as was the commitment on the part of political leaders and the support provided by experts.

As a result of the reform, objectives-oriented planning and budgeting mechanisms were institutionalised along with results-based monitoring and a reporting system.

The programme continues to support the SADC Secretariat in reorganising its management and human resources structures and introducing a new human resources management system. In February 2008 the functional organisational and management structure came into force with 220 central posts, 170 of which have already been filled using a complicated regional recruitment process and a country quota for each member state.

In August 2008 the SADC Council of Ministers adopted a framework capacity development programme for the SADC Secretariat. With the support of the EU and the German contribution, a concerted action emerged in order to bridge capacity gaps at regional, national and pan-African levels as swiftly as possible.

The strategic organisational change approach developed on a pilot basis by Germany, which has been in operation since 2003, is in future to be extended to embrace all core areas of the partner organisation. The individual measures of the programme to develop capacities are to be coordinated centrally. To finance the multi-phase programme, a partnership has been agreed between the SADC and international cooperation partners for capacity development.

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Advising the ECOWAS Commission on strengthening economic and political integration within ECOWAS

Project
Strengthening the ECOWAS Commission by delivering strategic managerial and technical advisory services

Project region
The 15 ECOWAS member states: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

Headquarters of the ECOWAS Commission: Abuja, Nigeria

Project partner
ECOWAS Commission

Project term
Launched: October 2006, ongoing phase: January 2011 to December 2013

Budget
EUR 10 million (ongoing phase)

Context
The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is one of eight African regional communities which play a pivotal role for the AU in efforts to push ahead with political and economic integration on the African continent. It was founded in 1975 and is intended to promote cooperation and economic integration in the region. ECOWAS has gradually extended its range of activities and is today active in conflict resolution and prevention as well as in the economic, political, cultural and social domains. In 2007 the community transformed its Executive Secretariat into a Commission. Member states have undertaken to preserve and promote human rights, democracy and the principles of good governance.

To allow it to meet the expectations of member states, ECOWAS has laid out the priority areas for which the Commission is to be responsible, in a medium-term strategic action plan. The plan was drawn up in conjunction with NEPAD and with the support of development partners.

Project
For its member states, ECOWAS represents an important forum for cooperation, within which the Commission acts as a facilitator. It offers the region projects and makes proposals for harmonisation and integration. At management level, the ECOWAS Commission faces the challenge of meeting the expectations of member states and acting as a locomotive for regional integration.

The project aims to improve the performance capacity of ECOWAS vis-à-vis its member states. It is helping develop more efficient, effective and transparent management structures to enable ECOWAS to better foster political and economic integration in the region and to coordinate and reconcile the interests and positions of member states.

The thematic focus of cooperation between ECOWAS and German development cooperation has been on institution building and capacity development since it began in 2006. In 2008 the scope of the project was extended in order to strengthen the link between strategic and contentual managerial decisions. Germany provides expertise and financial support:

• for the Office of the Vice President who bears the overall responsibility for leadership, planning, and monitoring and evaluation;
• in the field of economic integration for the Office of
the Commissioner for Macroeconomic Policy and the Office of the Commissioner for Trade, Customs and Free Movement;
• on peace and security issues for the Office of the Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security.

Over and above this, the project will probably in future make a financial contribution to the ECOWAS Multi-Donor Trust Fund, which is to be used to help devise a capacity development action plan for ECOWAS.

Results
At institutional level, the project is helping the ECOWAS Commission to better identify internal needs for change and to introduce the pertinent reforms. The introduction of a management information system will make it easier to understand decision-making processes, simplify the exchange of information within and between individual offices, as well as regulate the allocation of duties. In this way strategic planning and results-based management are gradually becoming an integral part of the organisation.

Examples of successive transformation include the medium-term strategic action plan and the adoption of the ECOWAS ‘Vision 2020’ in June 2007. This aims to take the Community ‘from ECOWAS of States to ECOWAS of Peoples’.

At regional level, results can be traced back to the increased effectiveness and efficiency of the ECOWAS Commission. With its extended managerial capacities, more systematic approaches and coherent operations as well as increased performance in the fields of peace and security on the one hand and private sector development on the other, it is increasingly helping to strengthen good governance in the region and indeed across Africa. The organisation is now better equipped to fight poverty in the region and to foster political and economic integration and can better support member states in developing capacities in crucial areas of good governance. By establishing effective instruments for crisis prevention and conflict transformation, including a mediation unit and a regional peacekeeping force, the organisation can also make a more effective contribution to avoiding and resolving armed conflict in the region.

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Support for the network ‘Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI)’

Project
Support for the network ‘Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI)’

Project region
Africa, transnational

Project partner
CABRI; University of the Witwatersrand; SADC Centre for Education Policy Support; ministries of finance, planning and education in selected states

Project term
Launched: January 2006; ongoing phase: January 2010 to December 2012 (former GTZ), January 2010 to December 2012 (former InWEnt)

Budget
EUR 5.5 million (ongoing phase)

Context
Effective and transparent public financial management is an important precondition for sustainable development on the African continent. Scarce state resources must be used efficiently and transparently so as to maximise results in terms of achieving economic and social development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In spite of progress that has been made in many countries, there is still an urgent need for reform in the field of public budget management. The programmes drawn up by regional initiatives help meet the challenges of public financial management in Africa. The Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI), a professional network of senior budget officials in African ministries of finance and planning, is one such initiative. CABRI owes its existence to the efforts of ministries of finance and planning to reform budget management, for which they need suitably qualified staff.

Since it was founded at the end of 2004, CABRI has supported the development and realisation of reforms in public budget and financial management in order to develop the capacities of states in this field. In this way economic growth is to be promoted and a contribution made toward achieving development goals. The network concentrates on fostering an exchange of knowledge and experience in the fields of budget planning, implementation and monitoring, designing budget reform processes and peer learning. The initially informal network was accorded the status of an international organisation at the end of 2009. The CABRI Secretariat is attached to the South African Ministry of Finance.

Project
Germany has been supporting CABRI since 2006. Cooperation focuses on questions relating to budget management and on support for ongoing reform processes in the field of public financial management. Core tasks include the promotion of specialist work in the budget sector and capacity development services for CABRI as an international organisation. The German contribution comprises:

- support for establishing the network as an international organisation; support delivered in the form of organisational, technical and strategic advisory services;
- boosting the performance capacity of the CABRI Secretariat in relevant fields of budget reform; qualitative improvement of services offered by CABRI by delivering relevant expertise;
- support for holding the annual meeting of senior budget officials and seminars to foster an exchange of specialist experience addressing the needs of member states;
- further training and networking of specialists and managers through dialogue events and workshops.

Photo: GIZ | Klaus Brückner

| Third annual CABRI seminar entitled ‘Bridging the Gap – from policies to budgets’ hosted by the Ethiopian Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and UNECA, November 2008, Addis Ababa |
Results
Numerous African states, regional organisations and international institutions are increasingly coming to see CABRI as a successful institutional framework for developing budget reform concepts and establishing joint African positions on budgetary issues.

The network operates within various projects along with African and international institutions, including the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the AfDB, the World Bank Institute (WBI) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). To date representatives of 30 African states have taken part in CABRI’s activities. As an international organisation, CABRI already has seven member states (as at July 2010). By helping organise dialogue activities and networking members, the project is involved in institution building for CABRI. Various further training measures addressing specialists and managers working in African ministries of finance, planning and education have facilitated an intensive exchange of experience on reform processes in the field of budget management. They have also helped ensure that experience gained has been incorporated in ongoing processes to render public financial management more effective. Germany is thus making a contribution to ensuring that public resources are put to effective use and to establishing sustainable regional structures for African initiatives that are supporting budget reform processes in African states.

Over and above the support delivered to CABRI, German development cooperation has developed a post-graduate course on education financing, economics and planning in conjunction with the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa and the SADC. This course will produce a pool of experts with a thorough understanding of planning and budgeting in the education sector.

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Support for the network ‘Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI)’

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Support for the political design of decentralisation processes in Africa – AMCOD

**Context**
During the pan-African 'Africities' conference on decentralisation and local government, which was held in Namibia in May 2000, African ministers for decentralisation launched an institutionalised exchange on decentralisation reforms. In 2005 a constitution was adopted for the All African Ministerial Conference on Decentralization and Local Development (AMCOD) in Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Mayors too have recognised the need for a transnational dialogue on the challenges posed by decentralisation and on lessons learned. In 2005 they founded the pan-African umbrella association, the United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLGA), which brings together some 1,000 African towns and cities. Mayors and other municipal representatives argue that Africa will play a more important role in our increasingly global world if strong, competitive municipalities and regions emerge on the continent.

Germany is supporting both initiatives. They aim to foster cross-border and continental exchange of information and experience, and to establish shared principles for decentralisation processes that have the support of as many of the AU member states as possible. In 2007 the AU recognised AMCOD as a specialised technical committee. In the long term, more African states are to be encouraged to accord top political priority to decentralisation.

**Project**
The project advises and strengthens the partner organisations AMCOD and UCLGA in technical and institutional terms. AMCOD and UCLGA receive support for their organisation- and institution-building processes. This represents a particular challenge since no real experience has yet been gained that could help identify a way of incorporating these structures in the organisation of the AU and put a figure on the resources needed.

By promoting AMCOD, the project is helping design decentralisation processes at state level:

- A political road map for decentralisation processes is to be adopted, coordinated with the AU and development partners, and publicised in AMCOD member states.
- On the basis of case studies, criteria for successful decentralisation are to be identified. The interests of women are to be taken into adequate account.
- Cooperation arrangements with regional economic communities are to be launched focusing on decentralisation.

By promoting UCLGA the project is helping design decentralisation processes at regional level:

- UCLGA is to receive support to enable it to become involved in important aspects of the pan-African decentralisation process within the framework of AMCOD.
• UCLGA is to be assisted so that implementation plans are devised and put into practice for existing contractual agreements on cooperation with other pan-African organisations including NEPAD and APRM.

Cooperation between AMCOD and UCLGA too is to be developed. In this, the project can build on experience gained in supporting decentralisation reforms in 17 African states. Cooperation also involves conferences and special events so that participants can exchange experience across national borders. Additionally, measures to step up exchange between specialists and managers and with the AU are to be promoted.

German development cooperation provides financial contributions for specialist reports, case studies and documentation of experience and success stories to date.

In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the project is cooperating with various donors, in particular the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UN-Habitat) and with Canada, France and Switzerland.

**Results**

As the AMCOD member states stress, decentralisation is a political reform, which fosters needs-driven, participatory development at local level, and good governance. The potential of the project must be seen in its ability to put democratic governance on the agenda of AU member states. Shared African standards, better concepts and the realisation of decentralisation policies in these states and hence the establishment of better conditions for harnessing local development potential, are being promoted by the project. Decentralisation projects are particularly well suited to ensuring the equal participation of men and women in local development processes.

The first UCLGA assembly was held in July 2008. Talks are ongoing with the AU regarding recognition as an advocacy body for African cities and municipalities.

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Support for the political design of decentralisation processes in Africa – AMCOD
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Strengthening governance in Central Africa’s extractive sector

**Project**
Strengthening governance in Central Africa’s extractive sector

**Project region**
All member states of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC):
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of the Congo
Headquarters of CEMAC: Bangui, Central African Republic

**Project partner**
CEMAC

**Project term**
Launched: November 2007; ongoing phase: November 2009 to October 2011;
new phase: November 2011 to October 2014

**Budget**
EUR 2 million (ongoing phase); EUR 2 million pledged for new phase

**Context**
The Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l’Afrique Centrale – CEMAC) is a regional organisation which was founded in 1993 to replace the Central African Customs and Economic Union (Union Douanière et Économique des États de l’Afrique Centrale – UDEAC) that had been in existence since 1964. The CEMAC member states are together home to about 35 million people. With the exception of Equatorial Guinea, which is Spanish-speaking, the CFA franc currency zone is francophone.

The CEMAC region is rich in mineral resources; exports of oil and gas account for almost 80% of exports. This natural wealth is not, however, automatically synonymous with positive economic and social development. The majority of the population of CEMAC member states continue to live in poverty, since little has been done to ensure the responsible management of this wealth and the sustainable utilisation of raw materials.

Transparency in flows of goods and finance is a good way of ensuring that there is no incentive to engage in corrupt practices and of reducing the risk of conflict in conjunction with the extraction of and trade in raw materials. Transparency also increases the chances that revenue generated will be distributed more equitably. This is where the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) comes in. EITI demands that participating companies regularly disclose all payments made to governments of participating countries in connection with extractive industries. These governments in turn are required to disclose all revenues received from the companies. Payments and revenues are compared and published by independent auditors in line with international standards, including any discrepancies.

In September 2004 the finance ministers of the CFA franc currency zone decided at a meeting in Paris to support the states in the region in their efforts to put into practice the principles of EITI. In the wake of this important political signal in favour of good governance, transparency and poverty reduction, CEMAC has been receiving German support since November 2007.

**Project**
Germany is supporting CEMAC with a view to strengthening governance in Central Africa’s extractive sector. The project is advising CEMAC’s Commission, initially for a two-year exploratory phase. In essence, support is being delivered to help CEMAC analyse existing structures and processes, organisational development services are being provided, workshops organised and a dialogue initiated involving all relevant stakeholders, including numerous state and private-sector groups, NGOs and other civil society groups such as churches and trade unions. In September 2009, for instance, the project helped CEMAC hold an International Conference on Geological Resources, Transparency and Governance in the Extractive Sector in Africa.
The project also works directly with individual CEMAC member states. On the basis of examples of good practice in other regions, yardsticks and standards are being developed. Along with other donors, special attention is paid to creating transparency in the extractive industries (implementing EITI) in fragile states.

The project is dealing with an issue that is socially and economically hugely controversial. It is working to realise international transparency and reform efforts in the extractive sector that will help achieve those MDGs relating to poverty reduction. The German contribution will complement the approaches of the World Bank, the EU, France and other donors.

The following is to be achieved in the CEMAC region:

• raw materials management is to make more of a contribution to reducing poverty and fostering sustainable economic development;
• the national legal frameworks in the extractive sector are to be brought into line with international regulations and standards (EITI commitments);
• gender-aggregated evidence is to become available of the socioeconomic impacts of raw materials management, including the involvement of local companies in value chains, the provision of social services and the expansion of the local business base;
• international NGOs see positive trends in the development of transparency with respect to the conclusion of contracts and awarding of licences for new investments in the extractive sector in the Congo Basin, based on hearings and publications, for instance;
• oil companies and mining companies are to comply with EITI commitments and international standards, thus contributing to a greater extent to socially and economically sound raw materials management as well as to regional development.

Results

In November 2008 the Central African Republic was the fifth CEMAC member state to become an EITI candidate with the support of the project and the involvement of civil society. The project supports and advises the partner countries striving to implement EITI provisions through the regional organisation CEMAC. Between 2007 and 2010 the project managed to foster greater civil society involvement and participation in the process. In September 2010 the official EITI validation for Cameroon, Gabon and the Republic of the Congo was finalised. Because of the lack of transparency, Equatorial Guinea ceased to be an EITI candidate in March 2010. Chad, by contrast, was welcomed as a new EITI member in February 2010. It now has until February 2012 to acquire EITI compliance, with the support of CEMAC and the project.

Within the framework of HIV/AIDS mainstreaming in the project, more than 3,000 informal diamond mine operators in the Central African Republic have so far been offered free HIV testing and initial counselling.

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Regional support for peace and security in sub-Saharan Africa

**Context**

Crisis and armed conflicts can wipe out years of development progress within a very short period of time. Peace and security therefore have a direct bearing on development and the attainment of the MDGs.

According to the Research Group on the Causes of War at the University of Hamburg, more than 60 armed conflicts have occurred in sub-Saharan Africa since 1945. Although the majority of them were conflicts within states, some also spilled over national borders and led to regional destabilisation. There were nine new conflicts in 2009, mainly in Central and East Africa (including Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda).

In recent years, African states have taken on more responsibility for crisis prevention, conflict management and peacekeeping, primarily through the regional and pan-African organisations. The AU, for example, has been given a broad mandate by its member states to intervene in crisis situations. In a clear break with the principle of non-intervention which previously applied, this now includes the option of military intervention to protect a population from war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity, even against the will of the government concerned. With support from the RECs, the AU is establishing a comprehensive African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) based on the following five institutional pillars:

- the Peace and Security Council as the supreme decision-making body
- the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS)
- the Panel of the Wise to mediate in potential or ongoing disputes and for ‘silent diplomacy’
- the African Standby Force (ASF) for deployment to crisis regions, and
- the Peace Fund to provide financial resources for peace and security measures.

Other priority issues for the APSA include reconstruction in post-conflict societies, control of small arms and light weapons and security sector reform.

The AU’s first peace operations in Darfur (Sudan), Somalia and the Comoros, the suspension of Guinea’s membership of the AU following the military coup in 2008, and the suspension of Côte d’Ivoire’s membership in 2010 after the illegal seizure of power by the outgoing president are clear political signals that the AU is taking its Peace and Security Architecture seriously. Nonetheless, the APSA is still being developed and its administrative, logistical and financial capacities remain limited at present.

**Approach**

Germany has committed to support the APSA in its Federal Government’s Strategy for Africa as well as by signing up to the G8 Africa Action Plan and the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. To that end, German development cooperation is engaging closely with the AU and the relevant regional organisations in East, West and Southern Africa. The priority areas of this cooperation are:

- **Crisis prevention.** The efforts to prevent armed conflicts focus, inter alia, on supporting the establishment of early warning systems, strengthening Africa’s own mediation structures, and assisting with the preparation and funding of election monitoring missions, for example in the SADC region. Support is also provided for small arms control through the development of action plans and the facilitation of cross-border police cooperation, for example in the East African Community (EAC) region.
• **Development of the civilian capacities of the African Standby Force.** Here, the focus is on developing strategies for the recruitment and training of civilian experts for peace support operations as well as on developing integrated training strategies for the military, the police, and civilian experts. Topics include civil-military cooperation and disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration (DDR). In this context, Germany engages in direct cooperation with the regional organisations responsible for providing the regional standby forces for the ASF, such as ECOWAS and the Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM). Germany also supports capacity building for African training centres which prepare personnel for participation in peace operations, such as the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) in Ghana.

• **Stabilisation and reconstruction in post-conflict societies.** The stabilisation of post-conflict societies is an important objective of the AU and regional organisations. They aim to achieve this by developing relevant strategies and standards, providing advice and monitoring in post-conflict countries and through mediation in response to emerging conflicts. German development cooperation provides support in all these areas. Key examples are the assistance provided by Germany for the Regional Programme of Action for Peace and Security by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and Germany’s support for the Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Programme in the Great Lakes Region.

• **Institutional capacity building.** In parallel to the thematic priorities, this cross-cutting field of action encompasses organisational advice, staff training, and support of strategic processes in the relevant institutions, such as the AUC’s Peace and Security Department (PSD).

All the German contributions adhere to the principles of alignment with partner priorities and harmonisation, and are therefore coordinated with partners and other donors.

**Results**

Based on this technical and organisational advice and the provision of financial support, it has been possible to further develop the capacities of the partner organisations, which means that they are now better equipped to develop and deploy the APSA instruments successfully.

With Germany’s support, the establishment of the AU’s Continental Early Warning System will soon be completed; it complies with international standards while meeting Africa’s specific needs. The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) established by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in East Africa has already successfully prevented outbreaks of violence on various occasions. In 2009, for example, the imminent threat of renewed violence in a conflict in the Kotido district of Uganda was detected in time. With support from the CEWARN Rapid Response Fund (RRF), a reconciliatory meeting was held with neighbouring communities, which averted escalation into violence.

At the peacekeeping training centres, around 600 experts, most of them civilians, have undergone training to prepare for deployment in future African peace support operations. Planning and field training exercises have been held, for example by the East African Standby Force, to rehearse scenarios for a multidimensional peace mission involving the military, police, and civilians. The quality of election monitoring missions in the SADC and ECOWAS regions has also been improved through the provision of preparatory training.
Support to the Peace and Security Department of the African Union

Context
The African Union (AU), which was founded in 2002, has taken on a substantially enhanced mandate in the field of peace and security. This new mandate centres on the active promotion of stability, security and peace as a prerequisite for sustainable development. With a new African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), the AU aims to find ‘African solutions to African problems’ by developing improved capacities for the prevention, management and transformation of conflicts on the continent. This has awakened high expectations of the African Union (AU) in terms of its evolution into a politically significant and influential organisation with the capacity to shape relations among 54 African nations in the peace and security arena.

The APSA is a collective security arrangement which is equipped with mechanisms to deal with all phases and types of conflict. Its key components are the Peace and Security Council as the standing decision-making body, the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), the Panel of the Wise, the African Standby Force (ASF), and the Peace Fund to provide financial resources for peace support operations and other activities of relevance to peace and security.

The AU Commission, as the AU’s executive body, is responsible for policy-making and for progressing the APSA’s development and expansion, based on close cooperation with the African RECs. Although substantial progress has been made with the establishment of the individual mechanisms, however, the APSA is not yet fully functional and the existing components require ongoing support.

One of the main reasons for this is the continued lack of capacities in the Peace and Security Department (PSD) at the AU Commission. As is the case with the Commission as a whole, the PSD is still a fairly new organisational unit which requires assistance to develop its personnel and technical capacities, maximise the efficiency of its internal processes, and encourage the involvement of the RECs.

Project
Germany has cooperated with the AUC and its key partners in the area of peace and security (primarily the regional organisations and pan-African institutions) for many years. This cooperation aims to assist the partner organisations to develop the main components of the APSA and deploy them effectively. To achieve this goal, various approaches are applied on a flexible basis, according to the situation. They include:

- contributions to the development and expansion of individual elements of the APSA, such as the CEWS and the civilian capacities of the ASF;
- assistance for the fulfilment of the PSD’s priority tasks through the deployment of external advisors, organisational support and, if appropriate, funding for specific activities;
- institutional capacity building and assistance with resolving specific organisational problems in the PSD, such as those relating to strategic planning and
information processes or knowledge management in the Peace Support Operations Division;

- promotion of cooperation with the regional organisations and other key partners, for example through improved consultation processes;
- development of partners’ strategic and conceptual capacities through support for the AU’s research and training programme at the University of Addis Ababa’s Institute for Peace and Security Studies (IPSS) and the establishment of a peace and security network involving African universities;
- increasing the financial stability of the PSD together with other partner countries, through the development of durable financing mechanisms.

A key feature of the work being undertaken with the PSD is the high level of consultation with other development partners, for instance in the context of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. To support donor coordination, Germany is an active member of the relevant peace and security working groups and supports initiatives which aim to harmonise donor activities in line with the provisions of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

**Results**

At the request of the AUC, the project supports a range of activities which can be integrated flexibly into the Commission’s political and organisational priorities. It also aims to build the PSD’s institutional and policy-making skills and capacities on a sustainable and holistic basis.

The most important outcome is therefore a general improvement in the partners’ capacities to respond to the range of challenges relating to the prevention, management and permanent transformation of crises on the African continent.

The support provided for the development and expansion of the CEWS should be mentioned in particular. After the completion of the CEWS Handbook, which sets out the methodological framework, the AU initiated its intensive cooperation with existing regional early warning mechanisms and international organisations. In 2011, CEWS will be fully functional, which means that, for the first time, the AU’s decision-making bodies – primarily the Peace and Security Council – will have their own reliable information sources and analytical tools available to monitor conflict situations on the African continent.

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Support to peace and security at the East African Community (EAC)

Project
Support to peace and security at the East African Community (EAC)

Project region
EAC: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda

Project partner
EAC Secretariat | Headquarters: Arusha, Tanzania

Project term
Launched July 2006; ongoing phase: October 2009 to December 2012

Budget
EUR 4.5 million (ongoing phase)

Context
The East African Community (EAC) is the regional intergovernmental organisation of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The EAC’s mission is to widen and deepen economic, political and social integration. The EAC countries have recognised that stability and security in the region are prerequisites for successful economic integration. As the experience with Kenya in 2008 has shown, the economic development of the entire region can be hampered or even thwarted by a national crisis of one of its members. The collapse of state structures in Somalia and the conflicts in the Great Lakes Region affect all the EAC member states by triggering cross-border refugee flows, encouraging the trafficking of drugs and weapons, and causing the collapse of markets. In addition, the unregulated and illegal trafficking and hence the ready availability of small arms and light weapons (SALW) heighten the frequency and intensity of armed conflicts.

The EAC is therefore endeavouring to build capacities and establish policies and instruments for crisis prevention, conflict transformation, and the promotion of good governance. In the area of peace and security, the EAC Secretariat’s mandate includes initiating and coordinating activities which aim to curb and control the unregulated and illegal trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW) in member states. In this context, EAC engages in close cooperation with the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) in Nairobi. The EAC is thus able to reach other countries in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa which are not EAC members and whose problems with illicit small arms spill over into the EAC countries.

Project
The project builds EAC’s capacities to mobilise its member states for joint activities in the peace and security arena and to support the implementation of these activities.

The cooperation between Germany and the EAC in the field of peace and security focuses on two priorities:

- **Control of small arms in the region.** Support is provided for the EAC to enable it to establish and consolidate a unified framework and joint mechanisms to curb the unregulated and illegal trafficking and use of SALW in member states. In this context, EAC engages in close cooperation with the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) in Nairobi. The EAC is thus able to reach other countries in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa which are not EAC members and whose problems with illicit small arms spill over into the EAC countries.

- **Support for the establishment of the new Directorate for Peace and Security in the EAC Secretariat.** The Directorate should ultimately be in a position to undertake relevant peace and security tasks within the EAC Secretariat. This has created a need to strengthen the EAC’s institutional capacities to enable it to fulfil the tasks associated with the planning, establishment and development of the new Directorate.
The German contribution combines sectoral and policy consultancy to the EAC Secretariat with organisational development and management advice. This builds the EAC Secretariat’s capacities to implement and coordinate the relevant activities. At the same time, the EAC’s organs and bodies receive competent support, and the implementation of measures in conjunction with the relevant organisations in the partner countries is improved. Support will also be provided for networking and coordination among the regional organisations, e.g. between the EAC and IGAD, and between the EAC at the regional level and the AU. Germany also supports the EAC Secretariat’s networking with civil society organisations and with research institutions working in the area of peace, security and good governance.

The project contributes directly to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (2001) and to the establishment of the APSA. It also supports the implementation of the G8 Africa Action Plan, adopted in 2002.

Results
Since the launch of the project, a number of significant developments have taken place in the region and the EAC, such as the accession of Rwanda and Burundi to the EAC (2007), the development and adoption of the Strategy for Regional Peace and Security in East Africa (2006) and the setting up of the Directorate for Peace and Security (2009).

Interventions to date have focused primarily on raising policy-makers’ awareness of the issue of illicit small arms, and on implementing measures for SALW control as a prerequisite for peace and stability. Moreover, since 2007, 120,000 small arms and light weapons have been put beyond use, for example through destruction events held in public during the EAC Peace and Security Conference (2009) or similar events to mark the launch of the African Union’s Year of Peace (2010). The issue of SALW control is now a key item on the political agenda. Contacts and structures for a broader peace and security commitment have been established. All the security sector institutions in the member states are working to make the vision of peace and security in the region a reality.

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Support for the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

**Project**
Support for the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

**Project region**
11 ICGLR member states: Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia

**Regional headquarters**
Bujumbura, Burundi, with a branch in Nairobi, Kenya

**Project partner**
ICGLR Secretariat and 11 member states

**Project term**
Launched October 2004; ongoing phase: January 2008 to June 2011

**Budget**
EUR 5.7 million (ongoing phase)

**Context**
Since the mid-1990s, the Great Lakes Region in Africa has been one of the world’s most conflict-prone regions. The countries in this region have now recognised that many of these national or ‘internal’ conflicts have a wider regional dimension. Conflict resolution strategies which focus solely on the national level therefore cannot resolve the causes of instability and insecurity with their potential to trigger violent conflict.

The countries concerned and other stakeholders have therefore launched a comprehensive diplomatic and political process in order to transform the Great Lakes Region into an area of durable peace and security, of political and social stability, and of economic growth and shared development. This process, which is based on an initiative of former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, has led to the establishment of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). Viewed from a global perspective, this initiative is comparable with only one other process: the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). Having overcome initial difficulties, the 11 member states signed the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region in December 2006.

The Pact covers a broad range of topics which the 11 member states wish to address jointly through a wide-ranging initiative. Joint regional measures focus on matters of peace and security, democracy and good governance, economic development and regional integration, as well as humanitarian and social issues.

The Pact also deals with cross-cutting issues of relevance to all sectors, such as gender equality, HIV/AIDS, human settlements, environment, and youth. Although driven by heads of state and government at the highest political level, it has, from the outset, been inclusive in nature. For example, it envisages the systematic involvement of government agencies and NGOs, including the private sector, civil society, women and youth, as well as partner organisations such as the UN, the AU, RECs, and neighbouring countries.

**Project**
Within the ICGLR, Germany is one of the active members of the Group of Friends, a forum comprising a total of 28 partner countries and various international organisations. Furthermore, Germany has provided direct support for the ICGLR process since late 2004. Besides contributing to the multi-donor trust fund established by the Group of Friends, Germany has provided an advisor for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region since early 2005, in order to facilitate the development and negotiation of the Pact. The implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region (2006) marks the beginning of a new phase. Germany’s support for the process remains undiminished.
The project builds the capacities of the Conference Secretariat and national coordination mechanisms. It supports the establishment of a regional mechanism for the certification of natural resources and promotes transnational development cooperation in the Great Lakes Region. The German project combines a standard approach to technical cooperation aimed at capacity development with financial contributions to regional basket financing, which is administered by the AfDB.

**Results**

The ICGLR is a broad-based and comprehensive political process. It requires member states and international development partners to learn to adopt a regional and transnational approach in their thinking and action while also utilising and enhancing national development frameworks. The ambitious goals set within the ICGLR process can only be achieved with patience, perseverance and a long-term view. Nonetheless, although it only started recently, the process has already produced some initial successes. The ICGLR member states are now maintaining diplomatic relations of unprecedented intensity and regularity. They have begun to work together to address some of the most contentious issues – a sign that the ICGLR process has helped to build trust. Furthermore, the members have entered new territory on matters of regional cooperation, such as the joint security management of common borders and joint action to combat the illegal exploitation of resources.

The tangible outcomes of cooperation include the establishment of a regional mechanism for certification of natural resources and the promotion of border region development, as well as projects for transnational cooperation on security issues. This could open up new opportunities for the use of previously untapped resources in the region – thus benefiting all the countries and their populations. The achievement of these outcomes will depend to a large extent on effective mechanisms to implement the Pact. The efforts to build the capacities of the Conference Secretariat in Burundi and improve the national coordination mechanisms in the 11 member states make an important contribution here.

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Promoting the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the field of peace and security

Project
Promoting the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the field of peace and security

Project region
IGAD member states: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda | Headquarters: Djibouti

Project partner
IGAD Secretariat

Project term
Launched 1999; ongoing phase: April 2008 to December 2011

Budget
EUR 4.9 million (ongoing phase)

Context
Between 1974 and 1984, recurring serious droughts and other natural disasters in East Africa led to widespread famine, environmental degradation and economic hardship. It was apparent, from the scale and intensity of the problem, that a regional approach was required in order to supplement the efforts being made to address these problems at the national level. In 1986, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) was set up, from which IGAD emerged in 1996.

While the original objective of IGADD was to overcome the problems associated with drought and desertification, it became apparent, over time, that this platform offered opportunities for regular exchange between the heads of state and government in the East African countries with a view to addressing other political and socioeconomic topics in a regional context.

Today, IGAD is facing various regional challenges. The Authority has extended its mandate; it now also covers peace and security, economic integration, food security, improved protection against natural disasters and political and humanitarian affairs. IGAD is working to promote the political, economic and social integration of its members with the aim of improving the quality of life of around 160 million people. The willingness to engage in cooperation and the mechanisms available to the IGAD member countries need to be expanded further, however, if it is to safeguard peaceful coexistence and achieve the effective implementation of joint development strategies.

Project
Germany has provided support to the IGAD Secretariat since 1990 with the aim of achieving joint development goals in the member states and making substantial contributions to peace and security.

- **Strengthening the IGAD Secretariat.** GIZ provides specialist advice on the institutional strengthening and organisational development of the IGAD Secretariat. Efficient structures, improved planning and management instruments and staff training are intended to enable the Secretariat to act as the initiator and coordinator of the integration process in the Horn of Africa.

The advisory services provided by Germany have strengthened communication and networking within the Secretariat and substantially improved internal planning and monitoring processes on the basis of comprehensive organisational analyses, which include the new IGAD Strategy and plans for its implementation. Furthermore, at Germany’s initiative, the committee originally set up to monitor the Strategy’s implementation has been revitalised. Various meetings involving the Secretariat, the IGAD member states and donor countries have taken place. In addition, the cooperation with civil society organisations, other RECs and with the AU has been improved.

- **Peace and security.** IGAD is one of the eight RECs recognised as important pillars by the AU. It plays a key role in peace and security throughout the East...
African region. Germany has supported IGAD in implementing its regional initiatives for crisis prevention and conflict resolution since 1999. During the peace processes in Sudan and Somalia, the organisation greatly improved its standing as a forum for mediation, both within the region and internationally. Notwithstanding various differences of opinion among its member states, IGAD is currently the only political platform where member states come together to make joint decisions.

Support is also provided for a consultation process involving governments and representatives of civil society, the aim being to establish a joint mediation structure. This will build on the experiences gained by IGAD in the peace processes in Somalia and Sudan, and aims to help resolve border disputes and develop a strategy for human security in the region.

The establishment of a regional Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) is one of the most important pillars in IGAD’s activities in the field of peace and security. IGAD has already gained a wealth of experience with the cooperation among its member states, which is proving to be extremely useful to other RECs and the AU in their efforts to establish their own early warning systems. German development cooperation has provided substantial support for CEWARN, in the form of advisory services and funding, since the mechanism was established in 2000.

**Results**

The project is helping to improve the livelihoods of people in the region through measures to promote peace. The IGAD Secretariat is currently involved in the peace processes in Sudan and Somalia. Through the CEWARN system, structures for cooperation between government organisations, local peace committees and local observers have been created, along with a Rapid Response Fund. This has improved communication between the central and local levels in the member states, facilitated the transfer of expertise and, through mediation, prevented imminent violence from breaking out between hostile groups.

The project contributes to peaceful coexistence in the region and helps to improve cross-border cooperation. As the CEWARN mechanism brings together observers, national research institutes and state actors from the pilot areas, it is also improving transnational cooperation.

Other positive outcomes of the project are:

- a willingness of member states and regional academic communities to support the IGAD Secretariat, e.g. with the development of a regional peace and security strategy;
- member state support for the expansion of the CEWARN pilot areas;
- contributions to the Somalia peace negotiations (e.g. drafting of a new constitution).

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Support for peace, security and good governance in the SADC region

Project region
15 SADC member states: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Headquarters: Gaborone, Botswana

Project partner
SADC Secretariat: Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation

Project term
Launched January 2006; ongoing phase: January 2011 to December 2014

Budget
EUR 5.65 million (ongoing phase)

Context
The Southern African Development Community (SADC) was founded in 1980 in order to promote economic integration and development in the region. During the 1990s, this cooperation was expanded to encompass political integration, the development of collective instruments for conflict resolution and a regional peacekeeping force as well as common standards of good governance and democratic values. SADC currently has 15 member states, ranging from South Africa to Tanzania.

Support for peace, security and good governance in the SADC Region

Project
There are a number of crisis countries in the SADC region. By focusing the project on conflict resolution and peacekeeping and shifting away from the current principle of national security towards an understanding of human security, it will be possible to achieve positive impacts on the quality of life and development prospects of people in the region. Peace and security are, not least, the prerequisites for growth and development.

The project aims to develop regional mechanisms and instruments for crisis prevention and conflict management and to promote stability and democracy in the region. To that end, conflict resolution bodies will be established, such as a panel of distinguished persons to mediate between conflict parties, a conflict early warning mechanism, and a regional capability for peace support operations as part of the African Standby Force (ASF).

At the same time, existing agreements will be implemented, such as the staging of democratic elections with election monitoring in the member states. Other protocols, such as those pertaining to a regional human rights commission and anti-corruption measures, will also be developed and adopted.

The project also aims to build the capacities of a network of regional police forces in order to curb the illegal trafficking of small arms and improve cooperation to tackle cross-border crime.

In pursuing these activities, there is close cooperation not only among countries and governments but also, and in particular, among civil society organisations, such as NGOs, universities, research institutions, and business associations.

Capacity development is provided for the SADC Secretariat, the various directorates, the member states and...
and civil society in order to promote political and economic integration in the region. This takes place through the following measures:

- deployment of experts
- promotion of access to external knowledge and experience
- sharing of knowledge and experience at the international level (e.g. the European Union)
- participation of civil society
- provision of strategic advice.

**Results**

There are numerous examples to show that the SADC region is increasingly finding shared African solutions to African problems.

In 2007, South Africa – on behalf of SADC – took over the mediation of the conflict in Zimbabwe which has been entrenched for many years. After the elections in Lesotho, the former President of Botswana was appointed to negotiate between the conflict parties on behalf of SADC. SADC has also pledged to support the reconstruction process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and assisted Angola to clear landmines in preparation for the 2008 elections. The Community also took on a mediating role following the outbreak of the crisis in Madagascar in early 2009.

Election monitoring by the SADC member states strengthens the democratic credentials and transparency of elections. The targeted training for election monitors provided by the South Africa-based Electoral Institute for the Sustainability of Democracy in Africa (EISA) is enhancing the quality of SADC monitoring missions. Election monitoring missions in Madagascar (2007), Malawi (2009) and Tanzania (2010), to name just a few examples, have increased the pressure on all member states to implement the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections.

A structural conflict has been resolved in relation to efforts to tackle cross-border crime. The Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO) has been nominated as a member of SADC, clearing the way for good cooperation as a fundamental prerequisite for effective measures to tackle cross-border crime.

SADC’s Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) in Harare has adapted its curricula in line with the ASF’s needs and expanded its programme to include courses for civilian participants in peace operations.

A regular exchange is gradually commencing with other regional organisations and already takes place with the AU.

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Support for peace, security and good governance in the SADC region

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Support for the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)

**Context**
Armed conflicts and the escalation of political disputes into violence continue to hamper development in West Africa. Governments as well as regional and international organisations have responded to this situation by launching various initiatives for the further development of existing approaches to crisis prevention, peacebuilding and peacekeeping. These efforts focus on strengthening local capacities and on expanding regional training centres.

The founding of the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) was based on an initiative by the Government of Ghana. It was implemented with support from international donors and in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Since 2004 the Centre has evolved into West Africa’s most important centre for the operational training of personnel for regional and continental peace support missions. It is one of three official peacekeeping training centres in West Africa and is recognised as a centre of excellence by the ECOWAS Commission.

KAIPTC is headed by a Commandant from the Ghana Armed Forces, who is supported by a Deputy Commandant and staff. The professionals working at the Centre are national and international experts who are currently deployed in three main departments: the Training Department, which is responsible for the general training programme at the KAIPTC and also organises pre-deployment training activities; the Research Department; and the Department of Administration, which deals with all aspects of operational support and finance.

The Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution Department (CPMRD) is KAIPTC’s civilian research department and, for many years, was the most important institutional partner for most development project activities undertaken with Germany. In cooperation with the other departments, it carries out research projects and offers policy advice and training, and produces publications, gives lectures, holds expert workshops, and leads courses. Today, however, the project mainly collaborates with the Office of the Commandant, in order to support the involvement of all departments. KAIPTC targets its activities towards military and civilian personnel involved in peace support operations, as well as towards policy-makers, research institutions and civil society.

**Project**
The overall long-term objective of the project is to support the expansion of the Centre’s institutional, research and training capacities and to improve cooperation and coordination with other key stakeholders in the region. This ensures that peace support operations, crisis prevention measures and election monitoring tasks are carried out by qualified personnel from the region itself.

Since 2004 the Federal Government has supported KAIPTC’s activities through the project Support for the...
Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC). In this context, GIZ works with the German Center for International Peace Operations (ZIF) in Berlin, which holds regular training on election monitoring at KAIPTC. The project supplements other support provided for KAIPTC by the German Federal Foreign Office (AA) and the Federal Ministry of Defence (BMVg).

Various forms of support are provided within the framework of German development cooperation. They include technical advice, financial contributions towards KAIPTC’s activities, and the promotion of strategic partnerships with regional peace operations undertaken by the AU and ECOWAS, as well as with civil society organisations in the region. GIZ also provides expertise and deploys specialists for the purpose of capacity building. The project is fully embedded in the Centre’s activities.

German development cooperation currently supports KAIPTC in three main areas:

• institutional capacity development
• training activities which focus on civilian crisis prevention and peacebuilding
• promotion of regional cooperation between KAIPTC, the other West African training centres in Mali and Nigeria, civil society organisations, and the ECOWAS Commission.

Results
The cooperation between Germany and KAIPTC is having positive effects. The training programme and training policy workshops are continually expanding. More and more civilians are participating in training. Course participants, including many election monitors from ECOWAS member states, have been trained and deployed in various missions or peacebuilding programmes. Training manuals and publications have been produced jointly and the cooperation with regional peace missions has intensified. Experience gained to date has been evaluated and integrated into a new strategic plan and a thematically expanded training programme. This is also one outcome of an organisational development process which was initiated in order to strengthen local ownership, capacity building and strategic linkage with the ECOWAS Commission. Furthermore, the Centre’s cooperation with specialised civil society organisations has intensified and this is increasingly reflected in the training programme.

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Strengthening of EASFCOM in planning and training for peace support operations

**Project**
- Strengthening of EASFCOM in planning and training for peace support operations

**Project region**
- Member states: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda
- Headquarters: Nairobi, Kenya

**Project partner**
- Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM)

**Project term**
- October 2008 to September 2011 (first phase)

**Budget**
- EUR 3 million (first phase)

**Context**
The emerging African Peace and Security Architecture is based on a comprehensive mandate for the African Union (AU) in the area of peace and security. Among other things, it envisions the establishment of a multidimensional African Standby Force (ASF). The Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) is one of five regional forces within the ASF and consists of military personnel, police and civilian experts. To contribute to the establishment of the EASF and develop its planning and steering component, the Eastern Africa Standby Force Coordination Mechanism (EASFCOM, known as EASBRICOM until 2010) was established in April 2007.

EASFCOM faces the challenge of facilitating cooperation between military, police and civilian personnel in the event of a crisis, which requires integrated planning and implementation of peace support operations. There is still scope for improvement in the Standby Force at present, however. The same applies to training, where there is still potential for development in terms of both quality and quantity, especially for civilian experts. The opportunities to make a positive contribution to peace support operations through the EASF and the ASF have therefore not yet been utilised to the full.

EASFCOM has been given a political mandate to identify training needs and standards and to commission and coordinate training delivery. It is still a very new organisation, however, and it will therefore benefit from competent advisory services to develop its capacities to fulfil these functions satisfactorily in the medium term.

**Project**
The project’s long-term goal is to apply an integrated approach to planning and training for peace support operations for which EASFCOM is responsible, in compliance with AU and UN standards. To that end, close cooperation between civilian, police and military components is required.

In order to achieve this goal, Germany supports EASFCOM, firstly, through the provision of process, organisational and management advice and, secondly, with technical advice on the management of civilian and integrated training programmes. The project advises EASFCOM on the development of training strategies, the definition of standards in compliance with AU and UN criteria, and regional coordination and organisation of courses. The training courses themselves will be delivered on behalf of EASFCOM at two regional training centres: Rwanda Military Academy (RMA) and the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), Kenya.

The German project promotes networking between EASFCOM and the AU, other regional organisations and training centres, in order to facilitate an exchange of experience and shared learning processes with a view to achieving coherence in the development of the ASF.
Results
The still relatively new cooperation between Germany and EASFCOM within this project framework is already achieving some initial successes. Planning and training exercises for peace support operations are based on the integrated approach involving the military, police and civilian components. Support has been provided within the project framework for EASFCOM to apply the integrated approach to the entire mission cycle and to integrate it into the strategic planning. In November and December 2009, EASF held its first field training exercise (FTX); this took place in Djibouti with the involvement of all member states. It can thus be judged a major political success for the establishment of the Eastern African Standby Force and the African Standby Force as a whole. Civilian experts participated in both the preparatory courses and the training scenario. At the initiative of the two German projects on site, this was preceded by an exchange of views between EASFCOM and ECOWAS about the lessons learned during the West African FTX in June 2009.

Furthermore, in 2009, the curriculum and materials for a foundation course on participation in peace support operations were developed and delivered to prepare civilian experts for the regional field exercises. Based on the experience gained, the course was updated in 2010, developed further in conceptual terms, and held on two additional occasions.

In 2010, various courses were devised and delivered: an election monitoring course in Burundi, a course on disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration in Sudan, a media management course in Rwanda, and a course for the mid-level management level in Ethiopia. In addition, a study trip of EASFCOM’s multidimensional planning element to place to Darfur and Juba in Sudan/South Sudan in order to facilitate an exchange of experience with ongoing AU/UN peace operations.

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Support for the regional economic communities in the context of crisis prevention

Support for the regional economic communities in the context of crisis prevention

Project region
ECOWAS member states: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo | IGAD member states: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda

Project partner
ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Network (ECOWARN) | ECOWAS Early Warning Department. CEWARN established by IGAD

Project term
June 2006 to December 2012

Budget
EUR 2.6 million

Context
In parallel to the AU’s Continental Early Warning System, both ECOWAS and IGAD have developed conflict early warning and response mechanisms in order to prevent conflicts in their respective regions at an early stage. IGAD opened the CEWARN unit in Addis Ababa in July 2003, while ECOWAS began its activities in this area in May 2003 with the founding of the ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Network (ECOWARN).

Both CEWARN and ECOWARN involve various stakeholders at different levels, such as staff from IGAD/ECOWAS as well as representatives of their member states, NGOs, and civil society. Despite some progress made, there is still an urgent need for support in order to strengthen these mechanisms and build their capacities at both institutional and individual level.

ECOWARN and CEWARN and the key stakeholders involved in these mechanisms receive support from Germany in order to promote and strengthen peace and security in East and West Africa.

Project
Germany’s objective is to contribute to the further development of effective early warning systems in order to prevent violent conflicts and build the capacities of the RECs. Its main project partners are the ECOWAS Commission’s Early Warning Department and IGAD’s CEWARN Unit.

The aim of the early warning mechanisms established by ECOWAS and IGAD is to prevent the outbreak of violent conflicts, or limit their scale, through the provision of up-to-date information and advice. The mechanisms gather and share information about potential violent conflicts and their regional escalation, analyse the data and prepare recommendations for decision-makers on possible responses.

The main contributions made within the project framework are:

• capacity development and professional training for selected experts and multipliers in the early warning departments, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders in the member states and civil society organisations working in areas such as conflict analysis, data management and reporting;
• further development of the early warning systems through dialogue and exchange among experts, professionals and decision-makers, and through support from the member states and civil society organisations.
Results
Within the project framework, tailor-made guidelines and training materials are produced for the early warning systems and training is provided for relevant stakeholders. Core topics include the development of standards and the provision of specialist training in conflict analysis, data management and reporting.

The training courses and materials make a lasting contribution to enhancing the quality of analysis and reporting. Over the long term, this provides decision-makers with better information about the background to conflicts and ensures that they have sound information available to make informed choices about possible responses to prevent conflicts at an early stage.

A regional expert dialogue involving relevant stakeholders facilitates mutual learning and networking and enables lessons learned to be put to good use. At the same time, a pool of experts is being established to provide professional support and guidance for the early warning systems. The project thus helps to strengthen the capacities of African regional organisations in the field of peace and security.

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Transboundary water resources management in Africa

Context
Water is vital for human development. Water and basic sanitation are prerequisites for achieving appropriate standards of living, nutrition and health. Water is also an important factor in agriculture and industrial development.

More than 40% of the population of Africa (some 300 million people) still have no adequate water supply, and 60% have to survive without any appropriate sanitation. The poorer sections of the population in rural areas and urban slums in particular are under-served in this respect. This not only results from their living in particularly water poor areas such as the Sahel Zone and Southern Africa. Water pollution, the wasteful use of water and, perhaps above all, the lack of the financial and institutional resources required to ensure sustainable water resources management, all play a part. High rates of population growth and rapid urbanisation are major factors which further aggravate water stress. In future, climate change will put additional pressure on water supplies. The most recent forecasts of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warn that the percentage of Africans suffering from water shortages could rise to 65% by 2025.

Worsening water scarcity will fuel the potential for conflicts over water use. These could also be of an international nature, given the fact that some 80% of the water available in sub-Saharan Africa (in 59 water catchment areas) comes from surface and ground water reserves that straddle national borders. Transboundary sustainable water resources management is therefore an important policy field with regard to preserving peace and fostering development.

The fact that since the turn of the century a new pan-African water policy has been taking shape is thus a welcome development. In 2002 the African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW) was founded. At continental level it lays down the course to be taken by integrated transboundary water resources management and its recommendations address all relevant levels, from RECs to river basin organisations, national governments and local user groups. In 2008 an AU summit focused for the first time ever on achieving the MDGs in the field of water supply and sanitation. The AU Commission mandated AMCOW to devise a strategy that will translate the summit declaration into practice.

Approach
The German Government has supported transboundary water resources management in Africa since 1995. The aim is to harness transboundary water resources management as a source of cooperation, peacebuilding and development in the region.

German development policy in this sector is geared towards the vision of integrated water resources management (IWRM). This is a flexible, process-oriented, holistic approach that aims to maximise the human and economic benefits, while taking into account the imperatives of preserving ecosystems. To this end the stakeholders at different governance levels, from global to local, are to be networked. User groups and other stakeholders within a water catchment area are involved in decisions (for instance when infrastructure projects are planned and designed). Competing interests (for instance of residents of the upper and lower reaches of a river) are also to be reconciled as far as possible. Germany is, for example, promoting IWRM plans for SADC.
German development policy is adopting the following approaches in order to promote transboundary water resources management:

• **Promoting international dialogue in the water sector.** Germany is actively involved in the international sector dialogue on transboundary water resources management and donor coordination, especially within the scope of the G8, the European Water Initiative (EUWI) and the Petersberg Process, an initiative launched by the German Government and the World Bank on transboundary water resources management.

• **Institution building for transnational water organisations.** Support is being delivered to almost dozen river basin organisations. The Niger Basin Authority (NBA) is supported to help it establish dialogue and cooperation structures with riparian states. The support comprises advisory services on sector, cooperation and process-related issues as well as inputs of materials and equipment and financial contributions.

• **Harmonising water policies.** National water policies are to be adapted to bring them in line with shared regional or sub-regional cooperation objectives. In the same vein, the German Government is advising AMCOW on the networking of river basin organisations, and helping SADC member states make the necessary adjustments in order to comply with the provisions of the joint SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems.

• **Assistance on the establishment of information systems.** Germany is promoting knowledge management inside relevant organisations. Assistance takes the form of staff training and technical and organisational support to put in place relevant units and to procure and install measuring instruments. The German Government is, for instance, helping the International Commission of the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin (CICOS) to establish a regional maritime college and a regional information system.

In future, German development cooperation will be concentrating even more on developing the capacities of partner institutions to cope with the challenges posed by climate change.

**Results**

German development policy is making a contribution to sustainable water resources management and coping with the consequences of climate change.

• It has strengthened the international dialogue to raise awareness about global water problems and the correlation with climate change.

• It has supported the creation of an enabling political and administrative environment for sustainable water resources management at various levels of governance.

• It has gained the confidence of member states by upgrading the services delivered by water authorities and improving the flow of information between member states and regional and international river basin authorities.

• German development policy has thus enhanced regional cooperation as a whole, not only in the water sector. This has had a positive impact on sensitive situations involving more than one state.
Supporting the Water Directorate of the African Union Commission and the African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW)

**Project**
Supporting the Water Directorate of the African Union Commission and the African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW)

**Project region**
All AU member states

**Project partner**
AUC and AMCOW

**Project term**
December 2009 to November 2012

**Budget**
EUR 5.5 million (BMZ: EUR 4 million; EU Commission: EUR 1.5 million)

**Context**
Africa is behind schedule on achieving the MDGs in the field of water supply and sanitation. Millions of people do not have adequate access to safe drinking water or to sanitation. Two thirds of all Africans live in the 59 international water catchment areas on the African continent. To secure the natural resource base on which the population depend, as well as achieve the MDGs and build peace in Africa, it is indispensable that agreement is reached at pan-African level on a strategic plan to take the continent forward, and that water resources are managed sustainably and coordinated at international level.

On 1 July 2008, in a comprehensive declaration, the African heads of state attending the AU summit meeting in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, affirmed their commitment to accelerate efforts to achieve the goals set in the water and sanitation sectors in Africa. Special importance was accorded to national action plans for water and sanitation supply, transboundary water resources management, capacity development and strengthening AMCOW. The AUC has mandated AMCOW to devise a strategy that would translate into practice the Declaration of Sharm El-Sheikh.

Both the AUC and AMCOW will need additional capacities and enhanced performance capacity if they are to steer the process of elaborating and realising a strategy of this sort. Some of the regional institutions involved, including the RECs and the river/lake basin organisations (R/LBOs), will also need capacity development inputs and will have to improve their performance if they are to play their parts properly. For this reason, the AUC has asked Germany for support in developing a strategy and putting this into practice.

**Project**
The German programme to support the Water Directorate of the African Union Commission and the African Ministers’ Council on Water aims to develop the capacities and performance of AMCOW, the AU and regional institutions (RECs, R/LBOs) such that they are better able to steer the process of implementing the Declaration of Sharm El-Sheikh.

German support targets three priority areas in particular:

1. developing the strategy to implement the Declaration of Sharm El Sheikh and the pertinent processes;
2. improving the internal organisation and communication between the pan-African and regional levels, institutions and civil society as well as clarifying roles and responsibilities;
3. advising and supporting AUC and AMCOW on anchoring the principle of IWRM firmly within the

Photos: N. Dietrich | GIZ
regional economic communities and national states, as well as delivering advisory services on the practical realisation thereof. IWRM is a flexible, process-oriented, holistic approach that aims to maximise human and economic benefits, while also taking into account the demands of the ecosystem. In this sub-sector, Germany also actively supports the donor coordination activities of the AUC and AMCOW.

The initial phase (2009-2012) is to ensure that the AUC and AMCOW are able to meet the terms of their mandate, i.e. to steer the process that will lead to the adopting of a strategy to implement the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration and reporting on the implementation status at the AU summit meeting. The programme is helping to lend the African Water Agenda a more strategic direction, and is working to have this agenda integrated in the AU to a greater extent.

The supraregional programme incorporates all African states and works closely with other German interventions in the water sector at regional and national level. The programme is also receiving support from the Commission of the European Union. In consultation with AMCOW, the World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) and the AfDB have accepted responsibilities to realise the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration in the drinking water supply and sanitation sub-sectors.

Results

The planned results relate to developing the capacities of AUC and AMCOW, to better plan, coordinate and implement the process of translating into practice the commitments of the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration. The roles and responsibilities of individual stakeholders involved at all levels (pan-African, regional and national) of African water governance are to be clarified, thus fostering political participation and transparency. In this way, AUC and AMCOW will be able to strengthen their position as the leading institutions in the water sector at pan-African level, and step up cooperation with African and donor institutions.

The programme is directly helping heads of state and AMCOW meet the voluntary commitments they have entered into, as well as making progress on the institutional architecture of the African water sector. The implementation of the strategy and more capacity development will make it possible to harmonise water governance at pan-African, regional and national level. It will also ensure that donor inputs are used to greater effect within the framework of a uniform African strategy. The dissemination of the IWRM principles and the equitable distribution of the benefits thus accruing will permit water resources management that is sustainable in the long term, and help prevent conflicts. Better coordination and implementation of the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration as planned will help achieving the MDGs relating to drinking water and sanitation; this will benefit in particular the poor urban and rural population of Africa.

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Support for the Niger Basin Authority (NBA)

Project
GIZ: Support for the Niger Basin Authority (NBA)
BGR: Advisory services on groundwater protection for the Niger Basin Authority (NBA)
KfW: Protecting the River Niger

Project region
Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria
Headquarters of the project: Niamey, Niger

Project partner
Niger Basin Authority (NBA) | Headquarters: Niamey, Niger

Project term
GIZ: Launched January 2007, ongoing phase: May 2010 to April 2013
BGR: July 2010 to October 2013
KfW: May 2011 to April 2015

Budget
EUR 2.5 million (GIZ), EUR 2.5 million (BGR), EUR 10 million (KfW)

Context
The 4,000-kilometre-long River Niger is the most important river in West Africa. It is indispensable for irrigation, fishing, transport and power generation. The nine riparian states (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Nigeria) got together in 1980 in order to jointly utilise and develop the resources of the Niger Basin. They founded the Niger Basin Authority (NBA) with a view to stepping up cooperation in the fields of energy, water resources management, agriculture, livestock breeding, fisheries, natural resources protection, transport, exchange of information and industry. In 2002 the NBA produced a new strategy, its ‘Shared Vision’, which has the support not only of all member states but also of a number of international partners.

The first essential step on the road to realising this strategy was to elaborate a comprehensive action plan for the development of the Niger Basin. This plan was based on hydrological, meteorological and socio-economic data, which were evaluated so as to produce a realistic plan for the future. A crucial role is played by the existing and planned facilities along the river, especially dams and hydropower plants, as well as the assessment of the positive and negative impacts these have on the Niger Basin. The action plan is supplemented by an investment programme and a Water Charter. The adoption of these key documents in April 2008 completed the strategy of the NBA member states. The NBA has already begun to implement a number of projects, particularly in the fields of natural resources protection and water resources management at river basin level. Other projects are planned. As a result, the NBA is seeing its duties become more extensive and more complex. Not only does it have to steer more and larger projects and construction measures, it will also have to cope with an increasing flow of information between member states and with the tasks of coordinating activities with numerous international partners.

Project
Along with other partners, the project is promoting capacity development for the NBA both at the level of the Executive Secretariat of the organisation and within the structures in member states.

The overall project term is 10 years. During the second three-year phase, activities are to focus on strategic planning, internal communication, PR work and organisational development. The latter will be demonstrated by improving the flow of information between member states and the NBA, because effective river basin management must be based on reliable and up-to-date
information on the hydrologic balance and ecological changes, as well as on the socioeconomic situation of the local population. Adjustment to climate change is another key area of cooperation between Germany and the NBA.

It is a fundamental principle of the NBA that the people of the river basin should not only benefit from activities but that they should play an active part in developing the region and voice their own interests. For this reason support is being delivered to civil society organisations in the Niger Basin which still have little experience. The project is involved in this programme.

Staff members working at the NBA headquarters in Niamey, Niger, and in the pertinent ministries in member states are being trained throughout the entire project term in project planning, organisational development, communication, data gathering and analysis and PR work, as are other stakeholders.

Since 2010 Germany has been promoting the NBA in the form of additional financial contributions within the framework of riverbank protection projects in Mali and Burkina Faso, irrigation activities in Niger and groundwater management measures.

Results
Coordinated and sustainable water resources management will reduce the negative socioeconomic and ecological impacts that any continuing uncontrolled utilisation of the water carried by the River Niger would entail. The poor population, which depends on the natural resources of the Niger, will benefit indirectly from the long-term improvement in their living conditions and from the natural resources protection measures.

The liaison offices will enable the national sector ministries in the nine member states to consult and coordinate intensively with the NBA and with other member states. Civil society representatives will be involved in this process. The project will thus help the NBA to better act as advisor and facilitator on regional water management issues, and to coordinate investment measures of supraregional importance.

This will facilitate trans-national cooperation among NBA member states and lead to improved consultation, coordination and planning of important infrastructure measures throughout the Niger Basin. The technical expertise of staff members of national ministries and other authorities will be strengthened, and the national water policies of riparian states will be better harmonised. These are important preconditions for sustainable water resources management across the entire Niger Basin.

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Support for the Niger Basin Authority

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As at: June 2011
Transboundary water management in the Southern African Development Community (SADC)

**Project**

- Transboundary water management in the Southern African Development Community (SADC)
- SADC member states (Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)
- SADC Secretariat | Headquarters: Gaborone, Botswana
- Budget: EUR 10.1 million (ongoing phase); Germany (BMZ) EUR 6 million; combined financing arrangement United Kingdom (DFID) EUR 2.3 million; combined financing arrangement Australia (AusAID) EUR 1.8 million

**Context**

Water does not respect political borders and a great many transboundary water resources are potential sources of conflict. Water is crucially important to the social and economic development of the SADC. Water availability, however, depends on rainfall patterns that vary enormously from one part of the community to another and from one year to another, quite apart from the seasonal variations.

Unchecked population and economic growth and the mushrooming urban conurbations in the region are exacerbating the competition for water resources and thus increasing the likelihood of conflict over ever scarcer water resources. Parallel to this, economic and social development opportunities are becoming progressively more limited.

Since surface and groundwater reserves in the region ignore national borders, all riparian states must be involved if they are to be managed sustainably. For some years now, an increasing number of examples of successful transboundary water resources management can be observed in the SADC region. However, since almost all 15 river basins straddle national borders, transboundary water resources management must be further improved. The human and institutional capacities of the SADC and its subsidiary river basin organisations will have to be strengthened substantially if they are to take up this challenge.

**Project**

The water-poor states of Botswana and Namibia have the worst water balances in Africa. Two river basins that play a key part in the SADC region, the Limpopo and the Orange-Senqu, bring water to the states that are the locomotives of economic growth in the region, i.e. Botswana, Namibia and South Africa. The available water resources of these river basins are, however, almost completely exhausted. Yet they are the lifeblood for about 27 million people.

Against this background, the programme approach aims to develop capacities and resources that will enable transboundary river basins to be successfully managed. This involves complementary measures at various levels of intervention.

**At regional level,** the project is helping the SADC Water Division to plan and coordinate the activities of member states and donors providing support. The functions and capacities of the SADC are being developed with the help of organisational development measures.

**At the level of the river basins,** river basin organisations such as the Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) and the Limpopo Water Course Commission (LIMCOM) are being given support to undertake measures designed to help realise the SADC’s water agenda. This includes primarily planning IWRM and putting in place knowledge and information management systems.
At local level, the programme supports the establishment of transboundary water infrastructure and reliable water supply systems. The Kunene Project is crucially important. It is being implemented along the Angolan-Namibian border by SADC and serves to ensure a transboundary water supply system as well as establish a water utility in Cunene Province in Southern Angola.

German development cooperation is providing the infrastructure required, developing technical and institutional capacities, and upgrading specialist staff and technicians.

Since mid-2006 Germany has also been coordinating the activities of international donors in the SADC water sector. The most important objectives are to strengthen the exchange of knowledge and information among all participants, and to network the latter on a cooperative basis.

**Results**

One result of the project is the organisational development of the ORASECOM in South Africa and the LIMCOM in Mozambique. Thanks to the German support, the work of these and other river basin organisations has improved markedly.

The broad-based measures triggered and realised by this project strengthen the human, institutional and technical capacities and the performance capacity of the SADC Water Division and of selected river basin organisations. This in turn helps the SADC Secretariat to perform its core task of pushing ahead with regional integration.

In line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Windhoek Declaration on a New SADC/ICP (International Cooperating Partners) Partnership, Germany is making use of its position as lead donor in the SADC water sector to forge ahead with donor harmonisation, and consultation and coordination with partners. Milestones include the successful adoption of terms of reference for the thematic water group and regular stocktaking of all partner inputs. The British Department for International Development (DFID) has also contracted Germany to implement its regional water programme in the SADC region.

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River basin dialogue (RBD)

**Project**
RBD – Developing the capacities of regional institutions in the field of integrated water resources management of transboundary watercourses in Africa

**Project region**
Special focus on the SADC region, i.e. Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

**Project partner**
SADC Water Division, river basin organisations, African Network of Basin Organizations (ANBO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

**Project term**
January 2008 to December 2011

**Budget**
EUR 3.4 million

**Context**
The growing pressure placed on water resources by people and by climate change is increasingly necessitating new technical concepts and management approaches, as well as appropriate regulatory and steering systems in the water sector (water governance regimes). Transboundary water cooperation is needed to offset growing competition for water resources, because 80% of all river basins in Africa are shared by at least two countries. Transboundary watercourses straddle political borders and traverse states with very different water rights, water policies, administrations, socioeconomic conditions and frequently also different cultural backgrounds. This represents a potential source of conflict if problems are not tackled in a coordinated, integrated, sustainable and objective way.

The new SADC regional water policy offers a framework for the sustainable, integrated and coordinated development, utilisation, protection and control of transboundary water resources. Over and above this, the following principles have been incorporated in the political guidelines for the RBD project:

- recognition of water as a factor in peace, development and regional integration
- effective public consultation and involvement of users
- focus on integrated, supra-sectoral planning so as to balance divergent interests
- focus on planning that puts people at the heart of things, with appropriate water management that ensures objectivity and social justice
- development of water resources through joint planning and the establishment of large-scale water infrastructure facilities.

**Project**
The RBD project aims to enable decision-makers and executives working for institutions that manage transboundary water resources, as well as their national partners, to develop institutional processes and mechanisms at regional, national and local level for joint integrated water resources management.

Three crucial elements have been selected by our partners to ensure effective institutions:

- mechanisms to ensure public participation
- decision-making mechanisms so as to balance economic, social and ecological factors in large-scale infrastructure development measures
- IWRM planning and supra-sectoral water governance.

Germany offers further training, networking and a policy dialogue on these issues. In this way we aim to ensure that institutions responsible for managing transboundary water resources, and their national partners, have the awareness, knowledge and instru-
ments (good practices) they need in order to play their part within a complex institutional architecture.

Results
The project consists of three components. Decision-makers and managers, for instance river basin officers, and their national and local partners are to be enabled to manage transboundary water resources so as to ensure sustainable development and equitable utilisation.

• Decisions relating to the management of river courses are to be taken jointly on the basis of mutual concerns in order to ensure the sustainable and equitable use of water resources by the various interest groups involved.

Within the project, the most important actors in the institutions responsible for transboundary water resources have developed an interdisciplinary awareness as well as additional knowledge, practical skills and other key capacities. These help them perform their duties within the framework of joint watercourse management institutions, so that they can enter into a dialogue with other stakeholders (governments, civil society, private sector) in planning and decision-making processes, and that they can involve these other stakeholders. The results are strategies and implementation mechanisms which involve a great many stakeholders (forums, committees), so as to achieve a consensus between user groups, river basin organisations and other stakeholders in selected river basins.

• Decisions on major water infrastructure development in shared river basins take into account economic, social and ecological factors in order to balance divergent interests.

It is expected that the major stakeholders acquire an awareness, as well as the knowledge and skills they need to perform their duties within a complex institutional environment of bodies responsible for transboundary water resources management. They are to be enabled to take balanced, appropriate decisions on sustainable, extensive water infrastructure developments in a river basin that will benefit all parties. The results are training modules, training courses and awareness workshops as well as regional networks to exchange information and experience relating to good practices.

• The introduction of appropriate institutional instruments render possible the management of river basins in line with the principles of IWRM and taking into account climate change and potential conflicts that might be caused by worsening water scarcity.

The awareness and professional capacities of politicians, decision-makers and experts have been developed, enabling them to devise institutional processes and realise instruments in order to adjust to climate change in African river basins, to foster regional dialogue and to exchange good practices and establish partnerships.

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Kunene transboundary water supply

**Project**
- Kunene transboundary water supply

**Project region**
- Namibia, Angola

**Project partner**
- SADC

**Project term**
- May 2008 to December 2013

**Budget**
- EUR 12 million

**Context**

Water availability varies hugely across the 15 member states of the SADC. The Congo has enough water to meet its needs, whereas the drinking water resources required by the water-poor states in the south, like Botswana and Namibia, for their social and economic development are nearly exhausted. In other parts of the SADC region, people do not have access all year round to safe drinking water because the infrastructure that would be needed to produce, treat and distribute the water is not in place. In order to develop infrastructure in the border region, transnational cooperation is indispensable, so that the scarce drinking water can be carried by supraregional pipelines to the municipal water networks.

This is the case on the Kunene, which marks the border between Namibia and Angola. The 1,200-kilometre-long river has its source in the Bié Highlands in Angola and carries water all year. Yet many parts of the Angolan province of Cunene suffer from water shortages. No town has a central water supply system. Some of the population are actually supplied by water tankers from Namibia.

Back in the 1970s, Namibia began to build a drinking water system and it has continued to expand this ever since. Water is taken from the Kunene about 20 km before the border, on Angolan soil, and carried deep into Eastern Namibia through a 150 km long open channel. Municipal water utilities then take the treated water and distribute it to the villages.

In 2005 the Angolan Government began to build a water pipe, using its own resources, from the border at Santa Clara to Ondjiva, the provincial capital. The core problem is to distribute the existing water resources such that not only Namibian villages but also Angolan villages can be supplied with water.

**Project**

With Germany’s support, Namibia and Angola are now working together to secure water supplies for residents on both sides of the Kunene. This cooperation is part of an SADC programme. SADC member states agreed in 1999 to cooperate more closely in transboundary river basins. The German Government and the SADC agreed that Germany will support SADC states within the scope of this regional cooperation. On some rivers in the SADC region, including the Limpopo, watercourse organisations have already been founded, and strategies for IWRM and drinking water removal and distribution have been harmonised. Along the Kunene we are seeing for the first time ever two countries investing together on a cross-border basis in the water infrastructure of the region, with German support.

The aim is to improve water supplies for the people living in the Angolan province of Cunene as Namibia expands its transport facilities. Two thousand cubic metres of water a day are to be treated and channelled to Angola. On the Angolan side, this water will give some 100,000 people access to 20 litres safe drinking water per person per day.
So that this target can be achieved by 2013, the first step is to rehabilitate and expand the channels from Angola to Eastern Namibia. The river basin commission, the Governments of Angola and Namibia and the SADC Secretariat are cooperating closely and are involving the already founded user groups in the extension of the water supply network.

Within the framework of a second stage, Angola intends to bring more water resources into the project region within the scope of the Xangongo Project. Thus, in a short space of time, a ring system will be put in place that should bring Southern Angola a reliable supply of safe drinking water all year round.

Results
Some 100,000 people are to be connected up to reliable water supplies by expanding the Namibian transport facilities. This can be expected to have a significant impact on reducing poverty. The project should reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases and raise levels of available income as families spend less on preventive and curative medicine and less working time is lost through ill health.

Women and children, who are currently responsible for fetching water, will see their workload drop drastically. At present 75% of women and children spend more than two hours every day just fetching water for the family. This time is then not available for the women to undertake gainful activities and for the children to attend school.

This situation is compounded by the fact that water from standpipes is often of questionable quality and has to be boiled before it can be used, which means that families have to spend more time fetching fuelwood. The relief brought about by ensuring a supply of safe drinking water can hardly be overstated, which is why all inhabitants of the province have declared their readiness to pay for safe water in future.

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### Transboundary water management in the Congo Basin

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<td><strong>Project region</strong></td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic</td>
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<td>International Commission for the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin (CICOS)</td>
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<td>Launched: 2006; ongoing phase: January 2010 to December 2012</td>
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<td><strong>Budget</strong></td>
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**Context**

The Congo Basin covers an area of 3,700,000 square kilometres. Its discharge rate of 40,000 cubic metres a second at the mouth of the river makes it the most important river in Africa. The Congo flows through nine countries, but more than 60% of the river basin lies within the borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, whose ecosystem is one of the species richest in the world.

Political instability over recent years has been a major obstacle to the economic development of the riparian states. Shipping, which is a particularly important means of travel and transport in the region, is recovering only slowly.

The majority of river ports have fallen into disrepair. Poor maintenance and inadequate marking of shipping channels have been partly responsible for a large number of shipping accidents. Unlawful fees are also levied because goods transport on rivers is practically unregulated by law. The results are restrictions on trade and the free movement of goods within the region.

With its resources and representing as it does an excellent axis of communication, the Congo has huge potential in terms of sustainable power generation, shipping and irrigation. If this potential is to be profitably harnessed, however, supraregional cooperation will have to be improved in the field of water resources management.

The first step in this direction was taken in 1999 when the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, the Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic founded the International Commission for the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin (Commission Internationale du Bassin Congo-Oubangui-Sangha – CICOS). Since 2004 the CICOS Secretariat has been based in Kinshasa, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Originally CICOS was charged with promoting shipping. The medium-term goal is now to increase shipping while also improving safety. In 2007 CICOS saw its mandate extended to cover IWRM, making it a river basin commission. Shipping remains an important concern, but the new responsibilities of CICOS also cover coordinating and advising on questions relating to the sustainable management of water resources in the Congo Basin.

**Project**

This project primarily promotes inland shipping. Along with other donors, a strategic action plan that was elaborated within the scope of the project is now being put into practice. The project is supporting the establishment of a regional maritime college. It is also supporting CICOS’s efforts to ensure the more effective application of existing legal provisions governing inland shipping and to prevent the levying of unlawful fees. It is providing technical advisory services, qualification measures and inputs of equipment.
The new responsibility for IWRM is a huge challenge for CICOS, which must now adapt its own organisational structure accordingly. The project is supporting this restructuring process. Management strategies and activities relating to the river basin can only be translated into practice if the Commission cooperates closely with member states. Support is being delivered for this dialogue and for capacity development measures for the CICOS General Secretariat and the pertinent national institutions in member states.

Effective river basin management presupposes an information system with data that provides the information needed on water resources management. The focus is on establishing a database, and developing and introducing management procedures for data gathering and processing. The active cooperation of member states is the key to success.

**Results**

Managing the Congo Basin on the basis of supraregional consultation and coordination will help ensure that the resources of the river basin are put to more effective use. The expertise required by CICOS staff, the national institutions and individuals working in the shipping sector is to be developed. Policies and legislation are also to be better harmonised and more effectively enforced. These measures will lay important foundations for the sustainable management of the river basin. Various obstacles to inland shipping will also be overcome.

Promoting CICOS strengthens the role of the Commission as an advisor on issues relating to water resources management and as the coordinator of investment measures with supraregional impacts. Resources for urgently needed regional infrastructure projects are to be pooled, bringing an entirely new impetus to the economic development of the region. This applies in particular to shipping, the revival of which should give trade in the region a much needed boost.

The poor sections of the population who depend on the natural resources of the Congo will benefit directly from both the reduction in risks and costs of shipping and the expected economic upswing. Greater economic utilisation of the Congo Basin, along with environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources will bring about a sustainable improvement in living conditions.

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Support for the institutional strengthening programme of the Nile Basin Initiative

Context
The River Nile, which is 6,695 kilometres long and has a river basin that covers 3.4 million square kilometres, is the most important source of freshwater for its 10 riparian states. It is the lifeblood of this region, which is marked by poverty, instability and environmental destruction. The water carried by the Nile is an important economic factor for all riparian states. For the very survival of these states it is vital that policies and strategies are put into practice that ensure the efficient and sustainable management of the Nile water. The way water is used in any one riparian state impacts directly on the availability of water in the other states. This fact has caused conflict after conflict for a great many years.

In the long term, conflicts over water use can only be effectively avoided if national water policies are geared to a shared vision of sound water resources management and aligned with the objectives of regional cooperation. In 1999 nine riparian states got together to found the NBI with a view to jointly developing the Nile to benefit all riparian states. The Shared Vision Program (SVP) is intended to put in place an enabling environment for joint development by providing technical advisory services and fostering capacity development projects that impact on the entire river basin. The Subsidiary Action Program (SAP) is the investment arm of NBI focusing on preparation of investment projects that are transboundary in nature. Negotiations on the Nile Basin Cooperative Framework have made good progress and an agreement appears to be within reach, which is giving rise to great hopes that a permanent authority can be established. German development cooperation with the NBI is thus concentrating on strengthening this transitional process, with the help of the Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP). The ISP pools and coordinates the efforts of the riparian states of the Nile and various donors, including German support for the NBI.

Project
Germany is promoting the creation and strengthening of a Water Resources Management Division within the Nile Secretariat in Entebbe, Uganda. It is to improve the NBI’s knowledge-based integrated water resources management in the region.

The project provides for three fields of action:

- Capacity development for the Nile Basin Initiative in the field of water resources management

Capacity development measures and policy advisory services are to help the NBI to master its duties within the scope of coordination and consultation and modifying national water policies. This will facilitate the realisation of cross-border infrastructure projects and will help harmonise water management approaches.

One key element is the elaboration of a joint framework for the sustainable utilisation of the water of the Nile (Sustainability Framework). Links between the NBI and the national authorities in member states are to be...
strengthened through ongoing cooperation with national inter-ministerial working groups on water policy and with an international working group on the same issue.

- Optimising integrated information and knowledge management within the NBI

One of the keys to the success of the NBI is its ability to provide the specific knowledge and information that is needed for the improved planning, negotiation and implementation of cross-border projects. A system of knowledge management is to be established that will firstly generate and manage information, and secondly make relevant knowledge available to the states of the Nile Basin and to the investment programmes.

- Introducing selected river-basin-wide standards and guidelines on the basis of IWRM principles

To harmonise water policies in the Nile Basin and to make the Sustainability Framework relevant for the Nile, joint standards are to be introduced that will steer regional and national activities in the field of water resources management.

The Nile Secretariat, the investment programmes and the NBI member states are to receive support in the form of technical advisory services on water resources management, water policy and legal issues, knowledge and information management and, if required, on other issues. Water-policy capacities are to be developed within the framework of workshops, training courses and study trips. Financial support is available for human resources, office equipment and other essential equipment.

Results

During the first two project phases the project focused on a dialogue among the riparian states of the Nile on the correlation between regional challenges and national water policies. The aim was to achieve a shared understanding of the demands this makes on national water policies and to initiate pertinent reform processes. This objective was achieved by establishing regional and national forums in which joint guidelines were discussed for the water policies of riparian states. An analysis of national water policies provided an overview of the challenges facing cross-border cooperation in the Nile Basin. Political and legal advisory services for the riparian states and their respective water authorities helped overcome individual differences. A unit for water policy was established which provides the states and investment programmes with access to these advisory services.

The inputs helped put in place an enabling environment for the planning of joint investment projects, which represent an important precondition for economic and social development in the region. The poor population of the Nile Basin will benefit in the long term from project activities and the improvements at political and socioeconomic level.
Sustainable water resources management for Lake Chad

**Project**
Sustainable water resources management for Lake Chad

**Project region**
Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Libya

**Project term**
Launched: January 2005; ongoing phase: January 2008 to June 2011

**Budget**
EUR 2 million (GIZ); EUR 1 million (BGR) (ongoing phase)

**Context**
Lake Chad is the only major source of surface freshwater in the Sahel zone. Currently it has a surface area of about 3,000 square kilometres. In 1967 the area was still 25,000 square kilometres. Its maximum depth is around four metres. In the last 40 years, the lake has lost almost 90% of its original surface area. It is fed by several major rivers, which together account for a catchment area of about one million square kilometres; the lake in turn replenishes important aquifers in the now dry centre of the basin. More than 20 million people today live in the Chad Lake Basin, most of them farmers and herders.

The loss in surface area of the lake is reducing the availability of drinking water, and resulting in declining harvests for farmers and diminishing catches for fishing communities. As more and more people turn to herding, the demand for grazing land is increasing, with these new demands competing with the traditional system of extensive grazing. Incomes have fallen, jeopardising the livelihood of the people in the Lake Chad Basin. The situation is further aggravated by strong migratory movements, which have pushed up the demand for water. Political instability and national conflicts within and between riparian states make it important to seek peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms.

One central problem is that the riparian states of the Lake Chad Basin have no effective transboundary water resources management which could help counter the unchecked degradation of the entire ecosystem.

To protect water resources, the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) was founded in 1964. The founding members were the four states bordering the lake: Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. In 1985 the Central African Republic, from which most of the surface water comes, joined the Commission. For a variety of political, institutional and financial reasons, the Commission has not yet achieved its goal of assuring improved and more effective water resources management. Much will depend on whether it manages to produce a plan for IWRM which riparian states undertake to realise.

One precondition is that the planning process is joint, process-oriented and equitable, and that the plan is based on valid and comprehensible hydrological data that are available to all riparian states.

**Project**
The main objective of the project is to deliver technical and methodological advisory services to the LCBC, in order to enable it to perform its tasks within the scope of cross-border projects properly and effectively. For this, it will have to improve working relations with the partner institutions in member states (the Focal Points, as they are known).

The staff of the LCBC and its Focal Points in member states learn within the framework of advisory meetings how internal organisational structures, management and human resources deployment can be improved. Within the scope of workshops and qualification
measures, specific procedures are developed for handling the exchange of information and cooperation with representatives of partner organisations at national level. With the participation of Focal Points in member states, information systems are also being developed that are to facilitate decision-making processes and information management procedures. In member states, a network of experts in the field of water resources management is being established.

German support comprises:

- the secondment of experts who advise political decision-makers and the Commission on information and knowledge management and on organisational development
- the secondment of experts who help draft a protocol for international data sharing
- the provision of materials
- assistance in conjunction with financing agreements.

The project works closely with the German Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), which is promoting a groundwater management project. It also cooperates closely with the project of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to save the Lake Chad ecosystem. And there are plans for close collaboration with the planned promotion measure of the EUWI which aims to establish a hydrological database.

**Results**

During the first phase of the project, fundamental technical steps were taken. These included designing the structure of a database as well as organisational steps, including the elaboration of a protocol for data sharing with member states. These activities were designed to create a suitable information management system. The data sharing protocol has recently been signed by the ministers of all member states. The status of data available to the LCBC and the status of investment projects in the Lake Chad Basin have been recorded.

The specialist capacities of the LCBC and its ability to manage knowledge are being strengthened. The involvement of the Commission in national political processes too is being fostered. The efficient exchange of water management data and an internet-based server offering geographical maps and data will lay the foundations for an operational transboundary water resources management system.

The availability of water in the catchment area of Lake Chad can be expected to improve, and the ecosystem as a whole is expected to stabilise. This will secure the livelihoods of the local people and significantly reduce poverty. People will be able to continue their economic activities in the Lake Chad Basin, which will result in regional economic growth and reduce the potential for conflict.

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Regional economic integration and development

Context
Africa’s economy is making progress; growth rates continue to top 5% in spite of the global economic and financial crisis, inflation is down to single figures and foreign direct investment is on the increase. Yet Africa is still a long way from realising its true potential. It accounts for a mere 1.6% of world trade and the growth rates of regional trade are still too low. The private sector is often small, and not competitive, and productivity remains low.

If African entrepreneurs are asked why productivity is so low, they list many factors. These almost always include inadequate access to (micro) credit, poor infrastructure and uncertain environments.

The lack of regional and international competitiveness is also partly the result of the limited size of their own markets. Landlocked states have to contend with high additional transport costs for their imports and exports on account of their distance from seaports. National borders make the exchange of goods and services more difficult and more costly through the imposition of duties and other trade barriers.

Processes promoting regional economic integration are a good springboard for overcoming these obstacles, establishing links with the global market and attracting investors. They pave the way for the identification and development of regional competitive advantages to boost economic growth, employment and incomes, and thereby reduce poverty.

Africa has recognised these challenges and aims to tackle them with the help of regional economic communities (RECs), some of which were founded shortly after independence. The African Union aims to create common markets in the RECs in North, East, Southern, West and Central Africa and thus gradually move towards a continent-wide economic community by 2028.

Integration generally proceeds very slowly in Africa as it does elsewhere. It involves many negotiations because it is associated with the loss of sovereign rights and government revenues (customs duties and other levies on foreign trade). African states have come under considerable pressure to push ahead quickly with regional economic integration. This is not least a result of the introduction of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) by the EU with its African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) partner states at regional level, which are intended to replace the unilateral preferential agreements as they come to an end. For these reasons Germany attaches great importance to development cooperation with Africa on regional economic integration as laid out in the Africa Strategy of the German Government.

Approach
The partners of German development cooperation on regional economic integration are the RECs in East Africa (East Africa Community – EAC), Southern Africa (Southern African Development Community – SADC), West Africa (Economic Community of West African States – ECOWAS) and Central Africa (Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l’Afrique Centrale – CEMAC).

In addition, as an important shareholder, Germany plays a part in shaping the policies of the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB) relating to regional infrastructure projects.

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1 The Africa Competitiveness Report 2011, World Economic Forum, the World Bank and the African Development Bank, p. 4

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A new high voltage line between Zambia and Namibia allows Namibia to import electric power from countries with a huge hydropower potential such as Zambia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mozambique.

Infrastructure and highway construction. Labourers work on a new road in Mozambique in October 2007.
The measures help enable capable and efficient regional and national institutions (in particular the RECs) to jointly develop and implement the regional economic integration agenda. The primary focus is placed on strengthening regional organisations in terms of both their expertise in economic policy and their ability to take action by developing institutional and individual capacities (organisational development, consultancy and training) in the following respects:

- general economic policy issues (for example monetary policy, competition policy and investment promotion);
- coordination and facilitation of complex processes surrounding the establishment of a common market, i.e. free trade in goods, free trade in services, free movement of capital and freedom of movement and establishment for labour;
- improvement of the quality infrastructure (QI) in order to promote intraregional and international trade.

This support for regional economic integration is rounded off by regional economic development measures that are not linked to the RECs. The activities are geared to overcoming specific development constraints in several African states simultaneously. This approach is taken when it can be expected to generate tangible efficiency gains, e.g. when improving the environment for private-sector initiatives and investment, promoting dialogue between the private sector and the state, establishing a sustainable microfinance system and preparing regional infrastructure projects and programmes.

**Results**

Regional economic integration processes are complex and long-term. German development cooperation has contributed to the elimination of administrative bottlenecks in the partner organisations and to the improvement of the RECs’ ability to coordinate, facilitate and monitor regional economic integration processes. The introduction of new management instruments and the reform of internal organisational structures and communications have increased transparency in the RECs and have deepened the understanding of roles and key functions, thus increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the institutions.

The expertise of managers and professionals in the RECs and their member states are enhanced with a view to preparing and advancing negotiations on agreements for the liberalisation of trade in goods and services (in the SADC), free movement of capital and freedom of movement and establishment for labour (in the EAC). The German advisory services also contribute to the successful implementation of agreements that have already been signed on the creation of sub-regional free trade.

The common market in the EAC commenced on 1 July 2010. One of the ways in which German development cooperation is contributing to its success is by providing advice on the dismantling of non-tariff trade barriers, which would be a considerable impediment to intraregional trade.

Beyond direct support to RECs, transnational development measures active in different African countries in the field of sustainable economic development help, for instance, to give hundreds of thousands of businesses, small farmers and households access to financial services (saving, microcredits, microinsurance schemes), thus allowing them to realise their potential. They are also helping accelerate customs clearance at borders in individual regions.
Support to the EAC integration process

Context
Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have been EAC members since 1999; Rwanda and Burundi joined the EAC in 2007. The EAC Treaty envisages harmonisation of the policies of the partner states, the establishment of a customs union and the creation of a common market, a common currency and ultimately a confederation of states.

The countries’ efforts to form a common market are founded on the willingness of the heads of government to come to a political agreement and on broad support from the private sector in the East African region. Notable initial successes were achieved with implementation of the economic integration agenda, for example the establishment of the customs union in line with the agreement. Nevertheless, crucial steps still need to be taken before economic and social integration in the EAC region succeeds. The biggest hurdles are the creation of a common market and a common currency.

The EAC Secretariat plays a key role in coordination, strategic planning of the steps towards integration, presentation of the integration agenda, monitoring its implementation, and pooling and managing the use of resources. The Secretariat’s organisational and technical capabilities and the possibilities open to it have not yet been adequately developed. There is still need for technical, strategic and financial support.

Project
The objective of the project is to advance the regional integration of the EAC partner states in order to deepen political cooperation, boost economic growth, promote sustainable development and contribute to poverty reduction. The effectiveness and efficiency of the EAC Secretariat in shaping, coordinating and monitoring the regional integration process is improved. The Secretariat is intended to be a driving force for regional integration within the EAC. In this process particular importance is attached to bringing the interests of civil society and the private sector and its professional associations more closely into line with each other.

Cooperation focuses on five areas:

- support for the EAC Secretariat in the implementation of institutional reforms, specifically in relation to planning, monitoring and personnel resource management, agreed in the Capacity Development Action Plan;
- strengthening the economic policy competencies of the Secretariat to enable it to pursue, shape and coordinate the processes for creating the customs union and the common market in a technically competent manner;
- institutionalisation of the representation of interests of regional business associations and civil society organisations at the EAC Secretariat;
• promotion of tax harmonisation in the EAC, with particular emphasis on VAT and excise taxes;
• strengthening the EAC Secretariat with regard to trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (the World Trade Organization’s patent protection agreement: WTO-TRIPS, Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) and promotion of the pharmaceutical sector, to make use of TRIPS flexibility for the production of essential medicines in the region.

GIZ supports the Secretariat and its employees with advisory services and the provision of training. Among other things this includes supporting expert reports by the EAC Secretariat on hotly debated issues, such as the social impacts of the common market on the citizens of the EAC partner states. The staff of the EAC Secretariat receive training at their place of work. GIZ also finances external studies, workshops and seminars, participates in the coordination of donor activities, and makes a financial contribution to the joint EAC Partnership Fund. This was set up in 2006 in order to pool and better coordinate the contributions of the donor community to support the East African integration process.

Results
The project approach improves the performance capability of the EAC by strengthening its services, specifically those of the Secretariat, by transferring experience and expertise and providing training. A comprehensive, deep understanding of current developments and the ability to provide high-quality advisory services are particularly important at a time when the Secretariat is undergoing rapid change because of considerable growth in personnel numbers, and when new challenges are arising regarding the quality of political projects.

Examples of this are the full membership of Rwanda and Burundi, the decision to introduce an East African common market in January 2010 and a customs union in January 2012, and the signing of the Economic Partnership Agreement between the EAC and the EU.

Cooperation with East African business associations is also fundamental. For example, urgently required advice is offered on the formulation of reliable regional policies and concepts. The most important partner, the East African Business Council (EABC), has considerably increased its influence in the years of intensive cooperation and has more than doubled its number of members. Cooperation with other regional groupings is gradually beginning.

Many EAC managerial staff stress the importance of cooperating closely with East African civil society, especially with organisations involved in the integration process in East Africa. The project supports the Secretariat in elaborating a strategy for cooperation with civil society and advises the responsible department on its implementation.

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Construction of the EAC headquarters

**Project**
Construction of the EAC headquarters

**Project region**
EAC: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda

**Project partner**
EAC

**Project term**
To December 2011

**Budget**
EUR 8 million initial commitment | EUR 6 million top-up

**Context**
The German Government has supported the process of regional integration in East Africa since the end of the 1990s. Three countries in the region, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, joined together again in 1999 to form the EAC in order to cooperate more closely on economic and policy matters. Rwanda and Burundi joined in 2007. The first important step in the direction of economic integration was completed in 2005 with the creation of a customs union. The EAC has also set itself ambitious goals for the coming years: the establishment of a common market, with complete freedom of movement for labour, followed by a currency union and the creation of a political federation are on the agenda of the regional organisation.

However, the EAC is impeded in the fulfilment of its tasks by its material circumstances: despite the EAC’s increasing importance and recognition that it enjoys in its member states and also internationally, it still has no headquarters building of its own. At the EAC’s main location in Arusha, Tanzania, the Secretariat, the East African Legislative Assembly and the East African Court of Justice are currently accommodated in rented rooms. Not only are the conference rooms very small for the given purpose, the available office space is also barely sufficient for the growing number of employees, not least as a result of Rwanda and Burundi joining the organisation.

**Project**

Germany is therefore supporting the EAC in the construction of a headquarters of its own. The planned modern office building is intended to provide enough space for the roughly 350 employees and for all three organs of the EAC under one roof.

The design of the headquarters was completed in 2008 after a comprehensive planning phase. According to the current status of the preparations, the EAC headquarters will essentially comprise three building components:

- the Plenary Tower, containing the plenary hall for the Legislative Assembly;
- three four-storey wings, connected by an entrance hall, intended to accommodate the office space;
- ‘cubes’ accommodating conference halls, court rooms, rooms for technical facilities, a restaurant and a library.

The planned structure therefore not only provides the employees of the EAC administration with the physical surroundings they need in order to be able to perform their duties appropriately, it also meets the requirements of a regional headquarters. The EAC building meets modern security standards, being designed for visits by high-ranking politicians from member states and third countries. The requisite communications technology for conference rooms and the plenary hall has also been incorporated into the design.
During the planning stage it quickly became apparent that the office space envisaged at the time of project design would not be sufficient. In the medium term, space requirements will rise significantly, not least because of the expansion to include two further member states. Furthermore, the East African Court of Justice has now been relocated to Arusha. The understandable desire of the EAC to accommodate all of its organs in one building complex also drove construction costs higher. The funds pledged by German financial cooperation amounting to EUR 8 million were therefore not sufficient to finance the project. Consequently, in 2007 the German Government agreed to the application from the EAC to increase the German financial contribution by EUR 6 million and thus to enable construction of the entire building to proceed.

Results
Upon completion of the new headquarters building the working conditions of the employees will considerably improve, which is expected to result in positive impacts on their motivation and performance.

The symbolic significance of the new building is proving to be equally important for the EAC, its partner states and the employees, the construction of the organisation’s own, appropriate headquarters means recognition of its efforts to achieve integration. The political significance of the EAC is acknowledged through the project and also becomes visible to the outside world.

Identification with the new building is already considerable, and the project is accompanied by great political interest. German financial cooperation is thus making an important material and symbolic contribution to the EAC’s efforts to deepen regional cooperation in East Africa.

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Establishment of a regional quality infrastructure in the East African Community (EAC)

Project
Establishment of a regional quality infrastructure in the East African Community (EAC)

Project region
EAC: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda

Project partner
EAC Secretariat | Headquarters: Arusha, Tanzania

Project term
Launched: January 2004; ongoing phase: January 2011 to December 2012

Budget
EUR 0.8 million (ongoing phase)

Context
The endeavours by the East African countries Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (since 1999) along with Rwanda and Burundi (since 2007) to create a common market were crowned with their first notable success when the common market came into being on 1 July 2010. The central challenges are now the stage-by-stage implementation of the common market and the creation of a currency union. An efficient regional quality infrastructure (QI) with mutual recognition of all parties plays an important part in this, as it is crucial in paving the way for the free reciprocal exchange of goods, environmental and consumer protection in a liberalised market. While slight improvements in the movement of goods have been achieved in regional trade, the massive increase in the number of low-cost products from Asia, the lack of international recognition of national export certificates, and the need for organisation of the service sector in the context of rapid technological change continue to be difficult problems for the EAC to solve. New challenges arose when Rwanda and Burundi joined the Community as full members in 2007, since the economies and administrative structures of these two countries differ greatly from those of the other EAC member states and there is a great deal of ground to be made up.

Project
The objective of the Establishment of a Regional Quality Infrastructure in the EAC project is to improve the shaping and adaptation of a quality infrastructure against the background of the regional integration process. This is intended to be achieved by the EAC Secretariat and the technical committees with the participation of the regional economic actors, and is to be coordinated at national level by the National Bureaux of Standards (NBS).

The second phase of the German contribution comprises the provision of advisory services to promote implementation of the provisions of the East African Community Standardisation, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing Act (EAC SQMT Act) adopted in 2006. Support is provided in particular for the mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures, the development and organisation of services based on the division of labour in the region, development of the competence of metrological and testing services, the establishment of an accreditation system and increased cooperation with the regional economy. Special training measures are conducted for Rwanda and Burundi in order to make up for country-specific deficiencies. Limited quantities of basic technical equipment are provided, especially for Rwanda and Burundi.

German development cooperation provides advisory services to the EAC through international and regional short-term experts, provides start-up funding for a regional long-term expert at the EAC Secretariat, conducts training measures and organises regional and international sector-specific cooperation arrangements.
Results
An efficient and internationally recognised QI has an important role to play in regional integration and the implementation of trade agreements, as it contributes to the free movement of goods, product safety, environmental and consumer protection in a liberalised market. A well established QI is therefore an integral part of governance. The project has made it possible to establish governance structures for regional QI cooperation that in the meantime functions on a sustainable basis and independently of the PTB project structures.

The greatest impact at political level was achieved through a crucial contribution to the draft of the EAC SQMT Act, which was passed in August 2007. This serves as a framework law for the establishment of a regional QI in line with international requirements and best practices. Subsequently, the project influenced national QI governance through the provision of advisory services by examining obsolete national legislation and comparing it with newly introduced regional legislation and with international requirements.

At the institutional level of the QI, the activities in the fields of standardisation, quality assurance, metrology and testing conform to international standards, while the technical infrastructure was improved to the extent that it is able to meet the demand for services. International recognition was achieved through the accreditation of conformity assessment procedures in compliance with international standards. Regional accreditation structures were introduced in order to be able to offer local, inexpensive accreditation services in the near future. Local know-how and capacities for performance and quality testing have been established to make it possible to compare laboratories and to allow them to recognise one another.

One integral part of the project was to ensure the participation of actors at corporate and consumer level so that the QI services meet demand within the local economy.

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Capacity development in SADC on economic and trade policy

Project development in the SADC on economic and trade policy

Project region
15 SADC member states: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Headquarters of the SADC Secretariat: Gaborone, Botswana

Project partner
SADC Secretariat

Project term
April 2010 to April 2013 (ongoing phase)

Budget
EUR 5 million (ongoing phase)

Context
The markets for goods, services, capital and labour in Southern Africa are still very restricted. Barriers to the mobility of investments and human resources impede production. Customs duties, difficult transport routes and bureaucracy obstruct access to sales markets. This places considerable constraints on the economic development of the countries in the region. One of the main objectives of the SADC is therefore greater integration of markets. It has set itself ambitious targets for this, closely resembling the present state of European integration. However, the relevant regional and national actors do not yet have sufficient capacities in terms of trade and economic policy to implement complex market integration processes. Furthermore, the SADC has yet to develop its capacity to manage and coordinate the process. The parties involved are not always able to adequately gauge the effects of planned reforms.

Project
Complementing the measures of other donors (in particular the EU) and in collaboration with other projects financed by German development cooperation in the priority area of supporting regional economic integration in the SADC, the project aims to build the capacities of the SADC and of national public and private actors in relation to economic and trade policy. These actors and the SADC are thus enabled to push forward regional economic integration in the way envisaged in the regional development strategy. The consequences are an intensification of the exchange of goods and services in the member states of the SADC and with third countries, an increase in the volume and productivity of investments in the region, integration into financial and capital markets, improved allocation of capital and labour, and macroeconomic stability.

German development cooperation advises the SADC Directorate of Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI) in performing its core functions more effectively. The project therefore supports the Directorate in shaping the processes of market integration in a forward-looking manner with appropriate content, and in improving control of the introduction of management methods. Support is provided, for instance, by analysing the status quo and the outcomes of potential reform measures. This provides the basis for political decisions and leads the way to suitable strategies and action plans.

In substantive terms the focus is placed on the protocols for liberalising trade in goods and services and for investment and financial markets. This means technical support in the areas of financial services, energy, tourism and telecommunications, for example.

The project also promotes the competences and the performance capability of selected national actors. Representatives of the state, business and civil society...
ultimately determine the implementation of the regional agenda. In that connection, too, the basis for decision-making needs to be created and strategies need to be drawn up. The involvement of non-governmental actors is vitally important for this. Dialogue and cooperation with the private sector are then focuses of the project in its efforts to strengthen the positions of the member states. With the support of national actors, the project also strengthens the implementation of regional agreements.

**Results**

The project, launched in 2010, builds on the previous results of German support aimed at strengthening the SADC Secretariat and the TIFI Directorate, in particular relating to the processes of priority setting, operational planning and results-oriented monitoring. Since 2006, for example, there has been an ongoing planning, budgeting and monitoring process that in the meantime serves as the basis for resource mobilisation and donor coordination. As a consequence, communication and coordination within the Secretariat and especially among TIFI employees became much more oriented towards objectives and results. Furthermore, the project initiated in-depth discussions on regional trade, business and investment, through which the TIFI Directorate is being strengthened in its role as a pioneering thinker, for example on the issue of the advantages and disadvantages of an SADC customs union. The development (with German support) of the SADC protocols on trade, finance and investment together with corresponding negotiations on macroeconomic stability resulted in the introduction of a free trade zone between 12 SADC countries on schedule in August 2008 — forming a market with a gross national income of USD 360 billion and 170 million customers. This positive development needs to be consolidated and expanded.

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Global trade – new challenges for customs policy and customs administration

**Project**  
Global trade – new challenges for customs policy and customs administration

**Project region**  
SADC member states: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe  
EAC member states: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda

**Project partner**  
National customs authorities in the member states

**Project term**  
January 2005 to June 2012

**Budget**  
EUR 10.3 million

**Context**
Against the background of an increasingly liberalised and globalised world, the traditional functions of customs administrations are changing. This also applies to developing countries, and is particularly true of regional groupings such as the SADC and EAC, whose member states on the one hand are undergoing a process of regional economic integration and for whom on the other hand the loss of customs duties is associated with serious consequences for the revenue side of public budgets.

The interim EPAs entered into at the end of 2007 place the trade relations between the EU and its ACP states on a new footing. The agreements are intended to improve the ACP states’ access to the European market, strengthen their position in international and regional trade and increase their level of regional integration.

If they are to fully exploit the advantages arising from trade, SADC and EAC member states have to overcome structural weaknesses. As well as reforms to trade policy at national level and trade facilitation, this includes expansion of the competences and capability of customs authorities. Customs administrations in the region will take on new tasks, primarily in trade promotion, securing trade flows and monitoring international trade agreements.

Additional requirements will therefore be placed on the training of specialist and managerial staff in the customs administrations and the responsible departments of the ministries of finance or trade.

**Project**
Germany supports customs administrations in their efforts to reorganise in order to become modern service administrations. The International Leadership Training (ILT) programme Global Trade is aimed at junior management personnel from the customs administrations in SADC and EAC member states, training them to perform their new tasks effectively. As well as primary customs-related topics, other important components of the programme therefore cover themes such as trade promotion, trade statistics and monitoring trade agreements.

The one-year ILT programme comprises six technical modules on international customs policy, trade policy and legislation at the University of Münster in Germany. The programme also includes practical training at a German customs administration, study visits to the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and the European Commission, and a one-month International Management Competence course aimed at strengthening the participants’ individual management skills and their future role as multipliers. The ILT programme offers participants the title of Master of Customs Administration upon successful completion.
Results
The programme ensures a high level of training, strengthens the participants for their traditional customs-related tasks and enables them to gain considerable additional expert knowledge and management competence, particularly in new fields such as trade promotion, the compilation of trade statistics and monitoring trade agreements. Many of the alumni of the course to date have risen to more influential positions within their institutions, where they are able to affect the shaping of change processes. As members of regional working committees and steering committees they are able to exchange views and establish contacts at regional level.

The majority of the participants are perceived as important change agents by their respective customs commissioners. Some of them have already been entrusted with specific tasks in relation to organisational development, including the restructuring of customs administration.

The transfer of expert knowledge on the traditional tasks of customs professionals and the new fields of work for customs administrations creates a pool of competent management staff that prepare, help to shape and implement processes of change. Customs administrations are thus put into a position to introduce and implement the necessary reorganisation – in keeping with the process of converting traditional public administrations into modern service administrations for importers and exporters – and to adapt their national frameworks to international codes of practice (such as those of the World Trade Organisation – WTO), regional integration and changing economic structures in a globalised world.

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Support of a pan-African quality infrastructure

Project
Support of a pan-African quality infrastructure

Project region
Entire continent of Africa

Project partner
Pan-African quality infrastructure organisations: AFRIMETS, ARSO, AFRAC, AFSEC, NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, AUC

Project term
Launched: January 2007; ongoing phase: January 2010 to December 2012

Budget
EUR 1.2 million (ongoing phase)

Context
In comparison with countries in other developing regions, until now, developing countries in Africa have been able to make little use of the advantages offered by globalisation on account of a range of internal barriers to development and unfavourable general conditions for the private sector. This is apparent from the almost continuously diminishing African share of world exports, for example, but also from the lack of importance of intra-African trade.

Regional integration and the aimed-for significant intensification of intraregional trade, especially in semi-finished and finished products, are an important intermediate stage on the way to better integration into the global economy. Today, almost all African countries are members of one or more RECs, which in many cases have exempted trade between each other from customs duties – with the exception of certain sensitive products – by establishing free trade zones or customs unions. Non-tariff trade barriers have remained in place, however. Among other things these adversely affect the acceptance of African products in the rest of the world, but also in other African countries, and make it more difficult to access international markets.

One prerequisite for participation in trade and for ensuring the protection of consumers and their health as well as environmental protection is that the traded goods and services meet agreed standards and comply with technical regulations. Not only does such compliance have to be verified (by means of conformity assessment), the procedure itself also has to conform to international agreements and must be mutually recognised. This network of standardisation, measurements, testing, certification and accreditation is referred to as the quality infrastructure or QI.

The African continent as a whole is not yet able to fulfil the requirements of an internationally recognised QI, and only in a few individual cases is it able to meet existing international obligations. The effect of this is that existing disparities between African countries will be further exacerbated, as only a small number of them are able to participate successfully and on a broad base in regional or global trade thanks to their QI. On the other side of the coin, many African countries have only very limited means of protecting their citizens against products that may harm their health or against attempted fraudulent behaviour in trade. Legal and institutional frameworks that ensure the observance and verification of internationally agreed standards and technical regulations are a constituent part of responsible governance.

Project
The project builds on the pan-African institutions for metrology and accreditation that were established in the course of the first phase and on the previously existing pan-African organisation for standards. The
objective of the project is to promote African integration through efficient pan-African QI institutions. The components of support in the second phase envisage support in four areas of intervention.

- Strategic advisory services and awareness-raising on the subject of quality infrastructure at the AU and the NEPAD Agency
- Institutional support for pan-African QI organisations that either already exist or are currently being set up: African Regional Organisation for Standardisation (ARSO), Intra-Africa Metrology System (AFRIMETS) and African Accreditation Cooperation (AFRAC)
  
  Support is provided for developing the capacity of existing organisations in relation to both technical procedures and management, and strategic advisory services are provided to organisations being set up.

- Linking states, RECs and sub-regional specialised bodies to pan-African QI institutions
- Continuation of the provision of professional and technical advisory services, for example through comparative measurements between laboratories or through training measures.

Results

QI services are to be shaped and harmonised across Africa. Efficient pan-African specialist institutions will promote African integration, develop an African position and enable participation in international bodies, for example the International Standards Organisation (ISO), the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM). A coordinated and harmonised quality infrastructure strengthens the negotiating position of Africa and the RECs in international trade agreements.

The pan-African level is also utilised to adopt common positions vis-à-vis third parties in the context of global and regional challenges. As a consequence, the RECs and their member states are able to improve their quality policies and consumer protection and the implementation and governance of these policies.

The structures of the pan-African metrology organisation AFRIMETS are now in the process of becoming fully operational after being set up during the first phase of the project. The pan-African accreditors' organisation AFRAC was founded in 2010.
Investment Climate Facility for Africa

Project  
Investment Climate Facility for Africa  
Project region  
Africa, supraregional  
Project partner  
Investment Climate Facility (ICF) | Headquarters: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
Project term  
2007 to 2014  
Budget  
German contribution for the first phase: EUR 10 million; second phase: EUR 14 million; further phase being planned

Context
In recent years it has increasingly been recognised that promoting the private sector in Africa is essential for effective poverty reduction. Without sustainable economic growth founded primarily on the private sector, along with the associated creation of jobs, the goal of halving the number of people living in extreme poverty as stated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration is not attainable.

The biggest bottleneck restricting the setting up and development of private companies is considered to be the poor investment climate on the African continent. Although significant successes have been achieved in the improvement of macroeconomic indicators in recent years, there is still considerable need for reform in the regulatory and operational frameworks, for instance in relation to the founding and registration of a company or the enforceability of contracts.

Previous attempts by the international donor community to support essential reforms aimed at improving the investment climate have proved successful in only a few individual instances. One reason for the frequent failures was often a lack of political assertiveness.

Project
The Investment Climate Facility (ICF) is a fund that finances projects designed to improve the investment climate throughout Africa and operates in accordance with private sector principles. The objective of German support is to boost economic activity and employment on the continent by improving the investment climate and business opportunities in Africa. To achieve that, the ICF aims to improve the general economic conditions for private sector activity in the following areas:

• business registration and licensing
• taxation and customs policy
• competition policy
• infrastructure facilitation
• labour markets
• access to finance
• combating corruption and violence.

The ICF is a partnership between private companies (including Celtel, Unilever, and Standard Bank), African governments (such as South Africa) and bilateral and multilateral donors (including Germany, the Netherlands, the AfDB and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group). The promotion undertaken by the ICF pursues an investor approach. Accordingly, both private and development-policy investors play an active part in shaping the fund and its projects. The effect of this is that only those projects are implemented that meet the actual needs of the private sector. The ICF operates according to the principle of competition, in other words the proposed projects have to compete for ICF funds. Consequently, support is not provided according to previously defined quotas by country or sector, but instead the ICF is able to select the projects that it considers the most worthy of promotion.
The ICF’s strategic orientation is determined by a Board of Trustees, which also decides which projects will be supported. Among other things a government is only eligible to receive support if it is a member of the APRM, or if it commits itself to the principles of the Mechanism.

The German Government pledged its support for the ICF at the G8 Summit in Heiligendamm, Germany, in 2007. It is providing a financial contribution to the ICF amounting to EUR 24 million via financial cooperation. The Federal Republic of Germany participates actively in the workings of the ICF by contributing to the content of projects and arranging contacts with relevant decision-makers in the countries. A representative of financial cooperation has also been directly seconded as a member of the ICF management team.

**Results**

The ICF helps to bring about the swift implementation of reform processes aimed at improving the investment climate in Africa. Companies, and in particular micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, are more easily able to realise their start-up and expansion plans.

In this connection it is often possible to achieve a considerable impact with small steps.

In Burkina Faso it used to be not only very expensive to start a business, but innumerable administrative steps also made it a long-drawn-out affair, taking about 40 days. Through automation and simplification of the processes not only has it been possible to reduce the cost and time needed to start up a business by half but also at the same time to stem corruption.

In Lesotho, automation and optimisation of procedures led to companies now being able to have their value-added tax reimbursed within 20 minutes. It used to take two weeks. In Sierra Leone, the introduction of computer systems is meant to reduce the length of time taken for legal proceedings under commercial law from at least two years at present to three months.

The improvements contribute to companies being able to create additional opportunities for income generation and employment. The project therefore has a poverty-reducing effect and contributes to the first MDG, to reduce poverty.

The active participation of the African partner governments strengthens their efforts towards good governance, efficiency and ownership. Cooperation between the private sector and national governments is promoted directly, and therefore also the forces for reform in the partner countries and at regional level. The project thus makes an important contribution to good governance in African countries.

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Microfinance Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa (MIFSSA) – KfW Entwicklungsbank

**Context**

The business landscape in sub-Saharan Africa is primarily shaped by small and micro enterprises. Precisely these companies, however, have no access to the commercial banks of the formal sector because of their lack of security, their non-existent equity capital and their irregular income. There is a shortage of professional, sustainably operating microfinance institutions (MFIs) with any market coverage of note. As a rule, most small and micro enterprises are not able to exploit market opportunities or expand their businesses because they have no access to credit. Growth in this business segment is greatly impeded, as is the preservation and creation of jobs. This, in turn, adversely affects the employment situation and overall economic development in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

The German Government launched the Microfinance Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa (MIFSSA) in order to enable the existing potentials and opportunities to be utilised. MIFSSA is an important part of German promotion for the financial sector in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Project**

MIFSSA encompasses the founding of a total of 11 MFIs in nine sub-Saharan countries. A rural MFI was set up in Senegal, and both a rural and an urban MFI were established in Ghana. In the other countries, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zambia, all of the MFIs are urban.

MFIs enable the poor, economically active members of the population who often run small and micro enterprises to gain access to comprehensive financial services. In contrast with commercial banks, which as a rule do not consider such people creditworthy, these institutions offer them a range of services extending from savings, loans and insurance to money transfers. MFIs therefore close the gap in supply between commercial banks and what is often the only alternative for owners of small and micro enterprises, namely moneylenders. Because of the high interest rates they charge, the latter often drive small and micro enterprises further into poverty.

Germany entered into a strategic partnership with the World Bank Group’s International Finance Corporation or IFC in order to put MIFSSA into practice. The objective is to establish MFIs under private law that achieve profitability after three to four financial years on the
basis of initial subsidies for personnel training during the setup and operational start-up phase. Subsequently, they are meant to continue operation on a sustainable basis without further subsidy. After issuing an invitation to tender, Germany together with the IFC selected eight investment proposals from international private sponsors to set up new MFIs in sub-Saharan Africa.

The basis for the success of a MFI operating sustainably is a good understanding of small, often informal firms that do not run a balance sheet and are unable to provide securities in accordance with normal banking practices. An initial loan of perhaps USD 50 tests whether clients will honour their promise of repayment. If they meet the instalments reliably, they can then receive larger loans with longer durations. This is the foundation for a long-term business relationship that is beneficial to both sides. The clients are able to build a growing, income-generating asset base through dependable access to credit. The MFIs secure their long-term commercial viability with the aid of a good-quality loan portfolio and increasing refinancing through their clients’ savings deposits.

**Results**

Microloans enable small and micro enterprises firstly to start up new businesses and secondly to expand in order to meet demand, and in that way generate a regular income and build up assets. New prospects are opened up for women, too, who after all account for two thirds of the clientele of the microfinance institutions: access to loans enables them to set themselves up to secure their own livelihood. MFIs therefore also make a general contribution to securing and creating jobs in sub-Saharan Africa and hence to overall economic development in the region.

One impressive example of the impact of the MIFSSA microfinance institutions is the first of the new banks, Accès Banque Madagascar (ABM), which began operations in 2007. Only six months after the bank was established, its 21 loan officers had extended more than 1,300 loans – with an average loan volume of EUR 725 – and had recorded almost no arrears. The repayment rate was 99%. In addition, over 1,600 savings accounts and even more current accounts had been opened.

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Promoting financial sector dialogue in Africa: Making Finance Work for Africa (MFW4A)

**Project**

Promoting financial sector dialogue in Africa: Making Finance Work for Africa (MFW4A)

**Project region**

Africa, supraregional

**Project partner**

MFW4A Secretariat, hosted at AfDB

**Project term**

April 2008 to December 2016

**Budget**

EUR 16 million

**Context**

The Making Finance Work for Africa (MFW4A) Partnership is an initiative that supports the efforts of African governments and the private sector to boost the economy and fight poverty in Africa through the development of dynamic, well managed and efficient financial services and banking systems. Developing the financial sector is crucial to increasing private investment activity, creating jobs, boosting incomes and offering people opportunities to improve their financial situation.

Macroeconomic reforms and better governance have already created a conducive environment, but the performance capability of the regional financial sectors has still not reached its potential:

- only 20% of households in sub-Saharan Africa have a bank account with a formal or semi-formal institution, for example with a microfinance institution;
- business surveys show that restricted access to financial services is still the biggest obstacle to growth for companies in Africa;
- the availability of loans for the private sector (14% of gross domestic product) is improving but it is not yet adequate.

Speeding up the pace of growth in the financial sector is a vital task for African governments and for public bodies, the private sector, development partners and NGOs. MFW4A is supported by a broad range of institutions, including African governments and development partners such as the World Bank, AfDB, German development cooperation, the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the European Investment Bank, the French development agency AFD and USAID.

The Partnership works to achieve better cooperation, communication and coordination in order to increase the impact of the individual initiatives on financial sector development. The Secretariat of the MFW4A partnership, which operates under the auspices of the AfDB in Tunisia, coordinates the activities.

**Project**

Germany supports the MFW4A Partnership and chairs the supervisory body. German development cooperation has provided the MFW4A Secretariat with significant financial and personnel resources, and continues to do so.

The project supports the development of key knowledge and country-specific activities in the priority areas defined by the MFW4A Partnership Forum in June 2008. In cooperation with the partners, the aim is to expand knowledge of various products:

- those with which farmers and the rural population can be offered the financial services that they need;
- those which enable the poor population to limit their risks, for example through customised insurance products;
those which put consumers into a position to make sound financial decisions;
• those which allow the assessment of factors that promote or impede successful financial sector reform in Africa.

The project is developing key indicators in a joint working programme with the World Bank Group. These are intended to be used to evaluate the capability and scope available for integration of the regional financial sector, development of capital markets and improvement of the legal framework for development of the financial sector. Working in concert with other development partners, the project is meant to support the central banks and other regulatory authorities to strengthen their supervisory role and find appropriate answers to the financial crisis in Africa. The project will also support expansion of the analysis of national and regional financial sectors, the formulation of financial sector policies and the development of joint financial sector projects.

Results

Efficient and effective support for development of the financial sector in Africa is intended to expand access to financial services, improve the scope and capability of the financial sector and strengthen institutional competences and potentials.

• Better access to financial services will enable poor people, above all women, to improve their household incomes, invest in education, reduce the households’ vulnerability to emergency situations, and receive remittances from migrated family members more cheaply and reliably.
• Increasing the volume of private sector loans to 25% of gross domestic product will make more than USD 70 billion of additional investment funds available for African companies and households, also in countries with low incomes.
• A reduction in interest rates, which is supposed to be achieved through efficiency improvements at the banks and in the credit environment, could save African borrowers more than USD 3 billion each year.

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Support to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (NEPAD/CAADP)

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<td>Project region</td>
<td>Location: Africa, transnational</td>
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<td>Project partner</td>
<td>NEPAD, NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)</td>
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<td>Project term</td>
<td>August 2007 to December 2012 (ongoing phase)</td>
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<td>Budget</td>
<td>EUR 6 million (ongoing phase)</td>
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**Context**

For most African countries, agriculture remains the most important sector in the fight against poverty and in ensuring food security for the population. The greatest potential for economic development and growth in Africa lies in sustainable agricultural development. The African heads of state and government took account of this realisation by agreeing on a wide-ranging programme to promote agriculture in Africa, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The initiative has set the target of African states allocating at least 10% of their national budgets to agriculture. This is intended to bring about average annual growth of 6% through agriculture alone, so as to gradually be able to utilise the development potential of agriculture for the benefit of the people. CAADP has put agriculture back on the agenda of African development.

The African heads of state and government see CAADP as an essential component of the New Partnership for African Development or NEPAD, which provides the framework for pan-African development initiatives by the AU. The NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) in South Africa was given the task of overall coordination of CAADP. CAADP is a wide-ranging initiative in which the AU and NEPAD at the continental level, the RECs, the AU member states and various specialist institutions cooperate in order to achieve the objectives set out above. A Trust Fund furnished with an initial amount of USD 50 million was set up at the World Bank to implement the CAADP process. This is used to finance the process so that appropriate and successful agricultural strategies can be designed in the member states. The cost of implementation is then borne by the budget of each individual country.

**Project**

Germany has supported the NEPAD Agency (formerly the NEPAD Secretariat) – the body entrusted with coordinating the implementation of AU programmes – in performing various tasks since 2002, and the CAADP processes since August 2007. The advisory services provided in the NEPAD/CAADP project on the promotion of agricultural sector are primarily directed at developing the expertise of the CAADP team at the NEPAD Agency, the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) at the AU Commission and other important partners such as regional organisations and specialist institutions, to enable them to support and promote the country-specific processes successfully. Support for the CAADP processes therefore follows a multi-level approach, which is implemented at national, regional and continental level. The promotion activities comprise knowledge transfer, training measures and capacity building for African partner organisations in relation to processes of harmonisation, moderation and mediation.
Results
The anticipated effects of support for this initiative are a significant increase in investment in the agricultural sector, which will lead to higher agricultural production and productivity and to greater employment and higher incomes. These increases should not be to the detriment of the environment or the climate, however; it is important to promote appropriate strategies that make a sustainable contribution to food security and economic development in African countries.

The improvements are above all to the benefit of poor segments of the population living in rural areas. This will enable a crucial contribution to be made to sustainable food security for large parts of the population in Africa. The advisory services provided by the project focus on improving the ability to act, in particular regarding consultation processes with national governments, RECs and other regional organisations.

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PPP Africa Facility

**Context**
When companies operate production facilities in developing countries or build business relationships there, they often contribute directly or indirectly to the sustainable development of the country and the region. They create jobs and local markets, introduce environmentally friendly technologies, provide health protection or set up training centres. This is the background against which Germany initiated the PPP (public-private partnership) programme. It promotes cooperation between the state, the private sector and civil society, thereby contributing to stability and sustainable development.

Since 2006 Germany has built up a PPP facility for sub-Saharan Africa that promotes development partnerships between the public and private sectors. It is aimed in particular at companies that are domiciled in Africa and that put their many years of business experience on the continent to good use in the partnership.

**Project**
The PPP Africa Facility focuses on promoting partnerships with the private sector that correspond to the German Government’s development-policy priorities. The most relevant sectors in this connection are water, energy, good governance, peace and security, agriculture and sustainable economic development. Each partnership contributes to sustainable development.

Private companies are presented with opportunities to form an appropriate, lasting community of interests. The project also strengthens responsible corporate governance in social, ecological and political matters (corporate social responsibility – CSR).

The partnerships have to ensure there is equal risk for all partners. The inputs from the partners complement each other in such a way that all the participants contribute their particular strengths and competences. This also means that the companies make a significant financial contribution of their own and/or a contribution in the form of human resources. The partnership must not interfere with fair competition, and no subsidies are paid.

Germany advises the companies on the possibilities presented by a PPP. Project proposals are developed jointly, taking the ideas of the local companies. To support these, Germany mobilises its local networks and its contacts with governments, authorities and NGOs. As well as technical expertise and regional experience, Germany also offers financial participation in projects.
Results
Since the PPP Africa Facility was set up in 2006, 30 companies from Africa have entered into PPPs. The themes of the projects range from agriculture and HIV/AIDS programmes at the workplace to training and local economic development. Roughly two thirds of the partners intend to continue their commitment to development projects after the partnership comes to an end. More than half of the projects address issues of gender equality.

Thanks to the experience they have gained in these projects, public partners are increasingly recognising what potential is available for sustainable development in the private sector. Expectations of the role of the private sector within national strategies for sustainable development should be adjusted accordingly.

Initial signs of such adjustments can be seen in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) or similar policy documents. These expressly refer to the role of the private sector and to the need for active cooperation.

Example of South Africa:
value chains after the land reform
Local farmers who were awarded parcels of land in the course of land reform in South Africa do not have the requisite knowledge of agriculture. Incorrect use of resources causes impoverishment and harms the environment. The African marketing chain Pick’n Pay, in cooperation with Germany and the Department of Agriculture, is building commercial partnerships with local farmers in order to ensure that they produce sufficient quantities of high-quality products that meet public demand. The advantages are threefold: Pick’n Pay secures reliable suppliers for itself, the farmers earn regular incomes, and the available resources are utilised sustainably and in an environmentally sound manner.

Example of Uganda:
Sanitary provision in poor areas
The level of sanitary provision in poor urban areas in Uganda is alarming. The health of residents is increasingly at risk: around 8% of epidemic diseases in Uganda are linked to inadequate water supplies and sanitation facilities and to poor hygiene conditions in households. In a PPP with two companies, Crestanks and Polyfibre, low-cost sanitation products are being brought onto the market and appropriate financial instruments are being developed for them. A marketing campaign serves the purpose of raising awareness of hygiene and improving hygiene practices among the poor urban population. As a result, the local partners are able to broaden their product range and extend the customer segment, while diseases caused by a lack of hygiene in the poor areas are reduced.

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### Regional MSME Investment Fund for Sub-Saharan Africa (REGMIFA)

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### Context

There should not really be a lack of capital in Africa: between 2000 and 2007 the continent’s economy grew at a rate of 5-6%, and the current commodities boom is further fuelling economic development in many countries. And yet there is a lack of capital that would enable this growth to have a broad-based effect. Large sections of society in African countries are still excluded from growth and rising prosperity. Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) have barely any chance of financing their investments and their growth with appropriate credit instruments. There is a shortage of long-term loans throughout the continent.

This situation is not altered by the fact that in the meantime many African countries have microfinance institutions that intend to close this financing gap. Many MFIs are still small, have only a limited branch network and have great difficulty in securing refinancing. Local and in particular international commercial banks still shun the risk of providing refinancing funds to MFIs. There is above all a shortage of long-term capital in local currency to support longer-term investment with the avoidance of exchange rate risks. According to studies by the World Bank, fewer than 20% of the people in Africa are able to make use of financial services at all. This means that not obtaining credit is not the exception but more commonly the rule.

### Project

Shortcomings in the financial sector such as insufficient long-term finance in local currency are major obstacles for African investors, including entrepreneurs – and above all women – in the small-business and informal sector. This is why in 2007 the G8 countries under German presidency laid the foundations for the Regional MSME Investment Fund for Sub-Saharan Africa (REGMIFA).

The intention of the G8 countries and the leaders of African states taking part in the summit was that the Fund should be a tool for mobilising resources to finance medium- and long-term investment loans for MSMEs. According to a study by the Frankfurt School of Finance and Management in January 2008, MFIs and other financial institutions interested in MSMEs (including commercial banks and leasing companies) have a need for refinancing amounting to USD 2.4 billion to build and expand their MSME portfolio over the next five years.

REGMIFA is meant to help to close at least part of this enormous gap. The Fund, which is based in Luxembourg, began work in May 2010. It provides MFIs and other financial institutions interested in MSMEs with refinancing funds in the form of short-, medium- and long-term loans, quasi-equity financing in local and foreign currency and guarantee instruments. The currency risk is supposed to be covered by suitable

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Photos: photothek.net | KfW, Bernhard Schurian | KfW

| Tools and machinery are purchased with funding guaranteed over five or six years |
| Access to credit can not always be taken for granted. |
insurance instruments. Germany headed a working group of donors, international development institutions, financial institutions, private investors and the fund management company Symbiotics Asset Management S.A. that contributed their joint experience to preparations for the Fund and also invested in the Fund.

As part of a PPP initiative, various risk tranches are used to create a profile that offers a risk/return ratio that is also acceptable to private investors. The working group also draws on experience from other initiatives, such as the European Fund for Southeast Europe (EFSE). All in all, the Fund is supposed to build a loan portfolio of around USD 200 million by 2014.

The resources of the REGMIFA Fund are to be made available primarily to MFIs and to a lesser extent to other financial institutions, with the focus on MSMEs. They are intended to trigger professionalisation and faster growth of the volume of loans. To this end the Fund will be able to make use of its own personnel support facility for technical support and training.

**Results**

The credit resources are above all meant to benefit micro enterprises, in particular women, but also small and medium-sized enterprises. These enterprises often function on an informal basis and are already the biggest employers in Africa, but because of a lack of loan finance are barely able to grow or invest. They are far from being capable of exploiting market opportunities or opportunities for growth; their demand for labour could also grow much more strongly than it has so far. More employment also means less poverty in Africa. This is the key to eliminating many other ills, in Africa as elsewhere. Only people who earn money can afford to pay for a doctor, medicines and education, and to make provisions for hard times. REGMIFA is therefore meant to contribute to strengthening African economic growth and to increase the chance that small companies and poor segments of society are also able to benefit from the upward trend.

REGMIFA also substantially advances donor harmonisation in Africa in the spirit of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Through this collective action, an impressive group of donors is trying to counter the drastic shortage of capital for the poor but economically active population, and to mobilise private investors, with a supraregional initiative for sub-Saharan Africa. For the first time, a fund is offering MFIs in sub-Saharan Africa a set of financing instruments such as long-term loan capital or quasi-equity financing, above all in local currency. Pooling resources from several donors and their implementing organisations leads to greater efficiency in development cooperation but also allows for a balancing of risks between the countries. Thanks to its size alone, and the large number of financing instruments, REGMIFA will make a major contribution to regional financial sector development in Africa.

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LeapFrog microinsurance fund – trust holding

**Project**
LeapFrog microinsurance fund – trust holding

**Project region**
Kenya, Ghana, Uganda and South Africa

**Project partner**
LeapFrog Investments Ltd.

**Project term**
May 2010 to May 2022

**Budget**
Trust holding: EUR 11 million (Africa) + EUR 6 million (Asia); KfW’s own funds: USD 3 million

**Context**
A drought, torrential rainfall, a plague of locusts or a serious disease – any of these are enough to leave African families with nothing. As a rule, poor people in Africa have no protection against risks such as natural disasters, illnesses or crop failures. Of the one billion Africans, 700 million live on less than USD 2 a day. That hardly leaves anything in reserve for difficult times. The fact that you can insure yourself against risk is new territory for poor Africans. Up to now, the few insurers in Africa have focused on the wealthy. There are only few products for poor people. Germany is therefore supporting the expansion of microinsurance and is participating in the world’s first and largest investment fund that promotes microinsurance for the poor.

This investment capital is the key to developing insurance products for the large number of poor people. While microinsurance is in fact already available in countries such as Ghana and Uganda, there is often a lack of capital to help market new products and more insurance policies. Insurance designed to guard against crop failure, for example, must at the very outset have the capital to be able to pay out to all affected policy-holders in the event of a claim. Until now, this capital has not been available.

The African insurance industry has therefore mainly served households with good incomes. According to a study by the Microinsurance Innovation Facility in 2009, only 14.6 million poor people in Africa had taken out a microinsurance policy, just 2.6% of the total poor. The market for microinsurance, though, is huge: the study states that 700 million Africans require the security provided by microinsurance.

**Project**
When in late 2008 the former US President Bill Clinton launched the initiative to set up an investment fund that aims to provide insurance for the poorest of the poor in Africa and Asia, he could not have imagined how quickly this idea would be put into practice. The fund – which was given the name LeapFrog, indicating that an entire development stage was to be bypassed – had already had USD 112 million paid into it by the end of March 2010, far more than expected, and far more quickly. By May the total had risen to USD 137 million, because commercial investors such as J.P. Morgan and major insurance companies began to contribute as well. The fund intends to use its capital, for which it charges standard market interest, to establish microinsurance companies particularly in the poorest countries and to equip them with the know-how they need to provide the poor with affordable insurance products.

Insurance is by no means universal in Africa. In 2008, a total of USD 54.7 billion was paid in insurance premiums throughout Africa; this accounted for just 1.3% of global premium income. Eighty per cent of the premiums originate from the Republic of South Africa, which means

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Photos: LeapFrog

| Employee of the call centre at AllLife, which offers life insurance to diabetics and people living with HIV |
| Employees of the insurance company AllLife analysing insurance applications |
that the other 53 African states share the remaining 20% between them. This shows that it is particularly important to build an insurance industry in the other countries of Africa to cover the risks facing poor people.

The insurance market is also very one-sided. Because of the high rate of HIV in South Africa, demand there is concentrated almost entirely on life insurance, which now accounts for 91% of all premium income in Africa. Other forms of insurance, such as health insurance or general business insurance, for crop failure, for example, have so far been relatively insignificant.

Results

The focus on a small number of countries and products is something that Germany aims to overcome in conjunction with other donors. This will mean gathering public and private capital worldwide in order to build a market for microinsurance. Germany is by some distance the largest contributor – at EUR 20 million – to the LeapFrog fund, which plans to offer microinsurance in Asia and in Africa, initially in Kenya, Ghana, Uganda and South Africa. LeapFrog intends to provide microinsurance to 7.2 million people in Africa by 2019.

To help ensure that this succeeds, a representative from Germany sits on the fund’s supervisory board. The fund, in turn, delegates representatives to the microinsurance companies it supports. These controllers take care that the fund and the microinsurance companies promoted reach their objectives as quickly as possible and that the insurance policies are all fair and affordable.

The first insurance company supported by LeapFrog is based in South Africa. The fund is providing USD 6 million to the insurer AllLife, which offers life insurance to people with HIV and diabetes – people who would not get insurance from anyone else. Other countries where new microinsurance policies will be sold are Uganda, Kenya and Ghana, where the preconditions are met for microinsurance to be offered on a wide scale. Not only are the financial markets already well developed in these countries, there are also microbanks and other microfinance institutions with existing marketing networks.

The cost of the policies, for example to protect families in the event that the father or mother who earns the family income becomes seriously ill, ranges from USD 0.70 to 5.90, depending on the country and the sum insured. Cover of this nature would be highly beneficial for people in Africa. It is especially the case that poor people who have no family to help them in times of need are powerless in their exposure to risk, often with consequences for several generations. Families who have fallen on hard times no longer have the money to feed their children properly, to send them to school, or to obtain medical treatment. Microinsurance can therefore help to break the vicious circle of poverty.

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Support for the Central Africa Forests Commission (COMIFAC)

**Project**
Support for the Central Africa Forests Commission

**Project region**
COMIFAC member states: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe

**Project partner**
Central Africa Forests Commission (Commission des Forêts d’Afrique Centrale – COMIFAC) and its executive secretariat | Headquarters: Yaoundé, Cameroon

**Project term**
Launched: May 2005; ongoing phase: September 2009 to June 2011; new phase: July 2011 to June 2014

**Budget**
EUR 2 million (ongoing phase); up to EUR 6.5 million (new phase) pledged

**Context**
National policies need to be harmonised and all of the participating countries have to make joint efforts to preserve the forests of the Congo Basin, an ecosystem of global importance, and to combat poverty in the region. The presidents of the countries within the Congo Basin expressed their willingness to cooperate in the Yaoundé Declaration of 1999.

The responsible ministers of forestry and the environment are now monitoring implementation of the declaration, having set up a coordination mechanism, COMIFAC, specifically for this purpose. COMIFAC is designed to steer the intergovernmental coordination and implementation process required to put the Regional Convergence Plan into practice and to shape the dialogue between all civil society and governmental stakeholders.

The establishment of COMIFAC gave the member states a clear mandate at the highest level to engage in sustainable management and protection of the Congo Basin. They mobilised international assistance, safeguarded the process institutionally by setting up an executive secretariat, expressed their willingness to implement an independent financing concept and networked numerous stakeholder groups with each other.

One principle on which COMIFAC is based is ownership: the assumption of individual responsibility at all levels.

This covers decision-making at the highest political level, but also ratification within the member states. In addition, COMIFAC assumes responsibility for tasks on the basis of the subsidiarity principle. This includes the participatory adaptation of frameworks in all member states, the elaboration of regulations and strategies on the sustainable use of resources, the drafting of specific action plans and coordination with other pan-African and international negotiation processes.

**Project**
Germany supports the effective and efficient implementation of the political mandate granted to COMIFAC by the heads of state. The object of this support is the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the Congo Basin through regional cooperation. The aim is that all actors, whether from the public sector or civil society, recognise the status of COMIFAC and its Secretariat as a policy framework and steering institution for the ongoing harmonisation of forest policies between the member states and for implementation of the Yaoundé Declaration.

Germany provides support to the COMIFAC Secretariat and to regional partner institutions and ministries in the concretisation and implementation of the Regional Convergence Plan, and helps to shape the necessary operational measures and secure the long-term financial foundation.
The approach involves the development of sustainable management methods, such as the management of representative protected areas. In order to achieve this, intensive dialogue between all actors needs to be expanded at national and regional level and instruments need to be developed that facilitate participation by the actors and monitoring of the activities.

France and Germany are cooperating closely on development-policy activities (joint Franco-German office). Complementarity with German bilateral projects in the region is fostering joined-up development cooperation. Germany and COMIFAC both belong to the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) and consequently maintain close contact with forest initiatives in the region.

**Results**

In the meantime COMIFAC has the necessary expertise to formulate regional positions independently and to incorporate them into the international dialogue. The coordination tasks relating to national forest conservation policies in the Congo Basin are carried out successfully. Internationally, the region now speaks with one voice.

The Regional Convergence Plan, with its binding objectives and agreed implementation strategies, is widely recognised as a framework for action. Reforms have been introduced in order to strengthen the relevant institutions and give them the necessary financial backing.

The first regional forest report has been published and provides the basis for joint analysis of ecological, economic and social developments in the Congo Basin.

Particular emphasis is placed on the participation of civil society. The opportunities for employment and income generation offered by the forest need to be preserved. For many countries in the Congo Basin the sustainable use of these resources is an important source of income and an indispensable basis for subsistence. The task of development cooperation is to contribute to improving the effectiveness of financial investments in the forest sector so that more sustainable use can be made of forest resources. The strengthening and institutional anchoring of the regional and cross-border dialogue process between the state, the population, civil society and the private sector promote good governance and representation of the interests of previously marginalised population groups.

Socially sound promotion approaches are embedded in the region’s national forest programmes. These primarily affect the rights of local minority groups such as the Baka Pygmies, but also relate to gender issues such as the role of women as the main users of secondary forest products.

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SADC sustainable forest management and conservation programme

Project
SADC sustainable forest management and conservation programme
Project region
15 SADC member states: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Project partner
SADC
Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR)
Headquarters: Botswana
Project term
Launched: March 1996; ongoing phase: January 2009 to December 2011; further phase being planned
Budget
EUR 51.9 million (KfW), EUR 2.9 million (GIZ)

Context
Regional initiatives are playing an increasingly important part in Germany’s cooperation with the countries of southern Africa. Strengthening synergies in border regions can consolidate peace and boost regional institutions such as SADC. Transfrontier conservation areas (TFCA) are a particularly interesting initiative promoting economic development through the sustainable use and protection of rich and varied natural resources, such as the miombo dry forests with their impressive fauna. Miombo dry forests are the predominant form of tree and bush vegetation in southern Africa, covering an area of over 2.5 million square kilometres. The forests and their animal population provide the basis for the local people’s livelihoods and are a resource repository for meeting their subsistence needs. Advancing deforestation in these territories, however, is destroying the foundations for this self-sufficiency. The causes are numerous and varied: inadequate state controls and coordination are combined with a lack of specialist knowledge of sustainable forestry. In order to improve the management of the miombo ecosystems and promote cross-border economic development in these regions, the SADC member states are cooperating on establishing transfrontier conservation areas such as the Kruger/Limpopo/Gonarezhou TFCA, shared between South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and the Kavango Zambezi TFCA (KAZA-TFCA) in the border region of Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Project
German development cooperation supports the SADC in assisting its member states to improve the management of transfrontier conservation areas and in carrying out sustainable forest management. At the technical level, Germany strengthens the competences and capacity of the SADC Secretariat to enable it to support its member states in drawing up a harmonised legal framework for the conservation areas and to introduce community-based management of indigenous forests by the local population. In this, Germany is building on its experience in four pilot countries, which will help the SADC to devise a regional strategy for the management of dry forests both within and outside conservation areas.

In Mozambique, the priority set by Germany, together with the World Bank, the South African Peace Parks Foundation (PPF) and the French development bank AFD (Agence Française de Développement), is focused on the creation of alternative sources of income for the people living in the buffer zone and in the immediate vicinity of the Limpopo National Park. These income-generation measures range from non-timber products from community forests to tourism.

The project provides financial support for establishing and expanding the underlying organisational infrastructure and management infrastructure of the Limpopo conservation area in order to protect the rich
biodiversity in cooperation with the neighbouring communities. Coherent plans for park management and tourism development are meant to bring the population, the park administration and the private tourism sector closer together. Support is also to be provided for the Mozambique Government’s voluntary resettlement programme, which has the objective of giving people who currently live in the Limpopo National Park and increasingly come into conflict with wild animals the opportunity to be resettled under fair, acceptable conditions. Finally, a contribution is to be made to the financial sustainability of the parks in cooperation with AFD, PPF, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the World Bank.

At SADC level German development cooperation works with the Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR), while at regional level it works with the park administration offices, at national level with the relevant ministries and at local level with the communities.

Results
The project has made a contribution to reducing poverty and to increasing food security in the areas covered by the project: life has improved for the majority of the over 20,000 people living in the project region. Their income has risen considerably. The standard of living has also been improved through the community funds into which the income from the forest management activities was paid. The communities in Mozambique have used this money to improve their education and health systems, for example. Products such as guinea fowl, various fruits, and charcoal produced in environmentally friendly and energy-efficient kilns, sell very well.

With the participation of the population, forest management plans were drawn up that led to better understanding of the relationship between sustainable management of natural resources and poverty reduction.

Since the creation of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, South Africa and Mozambique have cooperated in management of the park. The fences along the border between the two countries were removed so that the animals from the overpopulated Kruger National Park are now able to move freely. The cooperation has helped to improve relations between the two countries and to preserve peace in the region. Roads and camps that have been built in the course of the project give tourists the opportunity to discover the newly created Limpopo Park. Ecotourism represents a notable source of income for the poor segments of the population living in the park. In the meantime there are 180 local gamekeepers working in the Limpopo Park, and hundreds of other local residents have found a variety of employment in the park.

Once the situation in Zimbabwe has stabilised again it is expected that the Kruger/Limpopo/Gonarezhou TFCA can be extended by about 100,000 square kilometres, which will increase the development potential for ecotourism and sustainable forest management.

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As at: June 2011
Ending female genital mutilation

**Context**
According to the World Health Organization (WHO), around 140 million women and girls throughout the world have undergone female genital mutilation (FGM), with a further three million babies, girls and women annually undergoing the procedure. FGM is practised mainly in 28 African countries. It is also practised, to a lesser extent, in some Asian countries and, as a result of migration, in countries which are host to relevant immigrant communities. FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for cultural or other non-medical reasons.

Ending FGM has positive impacts on the development prospects of women and girls. It also has a bearing on the attainment of nearly every one of the MDGs, especially those relating to maternal health, reducing child mortality, education, gender equality, and the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

In recent years, the commitment to ending this practice, both in the countries concerned and at international level, has increased. Today, numerous conventions and action programmes condemn FGM as a violation of human rights, the rights of the child, the right to health, and the right to physical integrity. The Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol, 2005) is one outcome of the efforts to provide specific and explicit protection for women’s human rights. In total, 13 Africa countries have now adopted legislation to make FGM a criminal offence.

In the countries concerned, FGM is often practised out of respect for tradition and is defended on these grounds. Its social and cultural roots and perceived religious significance frequently conflict with official prohibitions of the practice. Laws criminalising FGM exist in many countries but are often enforced inadequately or not at all.

**Project**
Germany has implemented the supraregional project ‘Ending Female Genital Mutilation’ since 1999.

Ending FGM requires long-term solutions which aim to bring about social change and overcome deeply rooted traditional perceptions of gender roles. The project therefore applies a holistic multi-level approach, which includes information and awareness-raising for target groups, capacity development for institutions and organisations and policy advice on the national level.

At political level, the project advises BMZ on ways of integrating the topic of FGM into development programmes and policy dialogue with partner countries. Support is also provided for partner governments to enable them to establish general conditions that are conducive to the elimination of FGM, e.g. through

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Photos: GIZ

Girls in Guinea Conakry

Health education for girls using a model in Burkina Faso, 2001
national action programmes and awareness-raising campaigns or legal bans. In the countries concerned, advice is provided to German development agencies on ways of mainstreaming measures to end FGM in their projects and programmes in the good governance, health and education sectors.

A further project priority is knowledge management, which includes sharing good practice and networking with German and international organisations. For example, through its involvement in the Donors Working Group on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C), Germany is working with institutions such as WHO, the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to harmonise international donor activities that focus on ending FGM.

**Results**

The supraregional project, in cooperation with government partners and NGOs, has developed and documented a variety of good practices for the elimination of FGM. They aim to remove the taboos surrounding the issue, promote discussion of sexuality, gender roles and FGM, encourage a change of attitudes and behaviour, and result in agreements being adopted to end the practice.

Efforts to end FGM will have little long-term impact without the genuine commitment of governments in the countries where FGM is practised. The advisory services provided to BMZ aim to ensure that FGM is integrated into policy dialogue with the partner countries concerned and is addressed in country strategies and at intergovernmental negotiations, for example. A coordinated approach in German development programmes, as well as within the international donor community, also increases the prospects that strategies to end FGM will be incorporated into the partner countries’ policies on a permanent basis and that new partners will be motivated to participate as well.

FGM is a physical expression of structural discrimination against women and is closely linked with gender inequality in social roles and resources. The project therefore not only helps to improve reproductive and sexual health but also makes a targeted contribution to strengthening human rights and the empowerment of women and girls.

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### HIV/AIDS prevention in Central Africa

**Project**  
HIV/AIDS prevention in Central Africa

**Project region**  
CEMAC: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of the Congo

**Project partner**  
Organisation de Coordination pour la lutte contre les Endémies en Afrique Centrale (OCEAC)

**Project term**  
January 2009 to December 2012 (ongoing phase)

**Budget**  
EUR 23 million (ongoing phase)

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**Context**

The socioeconomic situation in Central Africa contrasts sharply with its immense natural resource wealth. That is the paradox in this region of Africa, which has remarkable potential and yet rising levels of poverty among a rapidly growing population. In the Central African Republic and Chad, more than half the population survives on one US dollar a day or less. Economic growth in most of the region’s countries is scarcely higher than the rate of population growth, which is the fastest in the world; a threefold increase in the population by the year 2050 is currently predicted for the region.

Indicators of human and social development for the CEMAC region are unsatisfactory. Large sections of the population are illiterate, have no access to safe drinking water and are affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The United Nations estimates that the HIV prevalence rates in the individual countries ranged from 3.4% (Equatorial Guinea) to 6.3% (Central African Republic) in 2007. Although these rates are still low in comparison with Southern Africa, they cannot conceal the fact that overall, the rate of infection among the CEMAC region’s 31.5 million inhabitants is increasing.

The increase in transnational activities means that AIDS is spreading fast. National disease control programmes are not enough. A more effective approach is to regionalise the social marketing programmes introduced at national level, which aim to stem the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the spread of other sexually transmitted diseases through the distribution of condoms at subsidised prices by the formal and informal private sector, flanked by information and awareness-raising campaigns.

The project is also aligned with the current initiatives of the governments of the CEMAC countries which aim to coordinate their HIV/AIDS prevention programmes so that regional institutions can cooperate more effectively. Integrating the national programmes into a regional structure facilitates joint procurement of products and the shared use of information resources, thus saving costs and effort. Exchanging information on strategic and technical issues and introducing a harmonised monitoring and evaluation system offer further advantages.

**Project**

At the regional level, the programme is coordinated by OCEAC, which receives support within the framework of German financial cooperation.

The initial step in the first project phase was to integrate the previous bilateral social marketing programmes in Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Chad into the regional approach. A regional centre in Yaoundé directs the activities, carries out monitoring and quality assurance, coordinates campaigns and ensures financial control. A further aim is to harmonise prices and brands. The various national social marketing organisations operate on the basis of a regional strategy and carry out...
awareness-raising and marketing campaigns. These also include regional activities which target itinerant workers, migrants, military personnel, prostitutes and long-distance truck drivers.

The main objective of the project is to implement awareness-raising and advertising campaigns that are adapted to the individual target groups and are designed to increase their knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention and contraception, promote behavioural changes and boost demand for contraceptives. The campaigns are based on modern concepts of behavioural and advertising psychology which involve influential role models and take account of the behaviour and attitudes of youth culture. In this context, the regional centre is developing a database and an information and materials pool with the purpose of developing and exchanging best practice advertising materials and media between national projects.

Results
With this project, Germany aims to reduce the HIV infection rate and the transmission of other sexually transmitted diseases and curb the stigmatisation and social exclusion of people living with HIV. Permanent changes in behaviour and condom use will curb the spread of the AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa. The project target group is the sexually active poor population, particularly high-risk groups and adolescents who at present lack adequate access to AIDS education and contraceptives. Improved knowledge of infection risks and prevention methods is intended to reduce the stigmatisation and social exclusion of people infected and suffering from AIDS. The project also enhances regional cooperation among the participating states.

Positive outcomes of the project can already be observed, particularly with regard to behavioural changes and condom availability.

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Reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention in the ECOWAS region

Project
Reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention in the ECOWAS region

Project region
ECOWAS member states: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

Project partner
West African Health Organisation (WAHO)

Project term
September 2007 to August 2013

Budget
EUR 10 million

Context
The difficult economic situation in West Africa directly affects the health of the population, with women and children particularly hard hit. In almost all the ECOWAS member countries, maternal and infant mortality rates are significantly higher than in other parts of Africa. This is partly due to a lack of contraceptives and health care services. In West Africa, only 13% of married women use modern family planning methods, and 25% of them have no regular access to modern contraceptives at all because they are either unavailable or unaffordable. As the population grows, demand for contraceptives and health care services will increase.

Pregnancy, childbirth and sexuality pose a direct risk of HIV/AIDS infection. The ‘feminisation’ of the pandemic, which can be observed all over the world, affects West Africa too. On average, infection rates among women are 1% higher than among men. However, the number of people infected with HIV varies greatly from ECOWAS country to country, and there are regional variations within individual countries.

The West African Health Organisation (WAHO) – the health agency established by ECOWAS – aims to address these problems. Its objective is to achieve the highest possible standard of health care for the populations of the ECOWAS member states. As well as combating malnutrition in children and preventing blindness and malaria, it focuses especially on promoting maternal and child health and curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS. WAHO therefore also aims to raise political awareness of this topic in the ECOWAS member states, the aim being to harmonise national sector policies and initiate transnational programmes.

Project
WAHO is an important development partner for Germany. Within the framework of German financial cooperation, Germany is currently supporting social marketing organisations in eight West African countries. These organisations engage in AIDS prevention activities in the region, such as the sale of condoms and contraceptives at heavily subsidised prices. With support from WAHO, sector policy conditions will be further improved, which will indirectly serve to increase the sustainability of these approaches. With the new transregional cooperation between these programmes, access to contraceptives will be further improved. WAHO also acts as ‘clearing house’ for the relevant authorities in the member countries. It collects and collates needs analyses and data on supply gaps throughout the region and shares this information with decision-makers in the relevant sectors. The same applies to information about products, prices and manufacturers of contraceptives. WAHO also operates as a regional procurement agent, using German development funds to initiate transnational procurement processes.
In conjunction with other donors, a transregional fund will be established, with basic financial resources provided by German financial cooperation. Other funding measures within the framework of financial cooperation support the development of WAHO’s monitoring and evaluation system and the transregional programmes coordinated by WAHO.

Ongoing national HIV/AIDS control programmes are being progressively integrated into WAHO’s system of regional cooperation and coordination in order to create synergies. The products and initiatives financed by the fund will be continuously expanded over the medium to long term.

Results

Germany’s activities aim to improve the political conditions and the regional coordination of the diverse sector policies adopted by the member states. It is designed to help reduce maternal and child mortality in the region and improve HIV prevention. A comparative study carried out by USAID in seven West African countries in 2006 showed that investments to improve the use of and access to family planning services save costs in other sectors. The costs of providing family planning services were offset by cost savings in education, immunisation, water and sanitation, malaria control, and maternal health. In short, the costs of attaining the MDGs in the social sectors – health, education, etc. – for a growing population are three times higher, on average, than the costs of meeting the demand for contraceptives.

The regional approach creates an incentive to lower trade barriers in the member states and introduce harmonised regulations for the licensing of drugs. In addition, joint awareness-raising campaigns that extend beyond national borders and coordinated procurement have positive impacts by helping to reduce costs.

As well as generally improving living conditions and child and maternal health, German development cooperation also contributes indirectly to overcoming gender discrimination and promoting equal participation by women and men in the development of their countries.

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Easier access to contraceptives and health services is to reduce the high rates of maternal and infant mortality.
Support of the private sector in Africa to fight AIDS (SPAA)

**Context**

HIV/AIDS has a profound impact on economies – both the public and the private sector – as the disease mainly affects people in the most productive age group (15-49 years old) worldwide.

AIDS increases absenteeism and personnel costs, results in the loss of qualified staff, and hampers economic investment. High prevalence countries in Africa are suffering from the negative consequences for markets, investments and progress. In order to mitigate the impacts of HIV/AIDS on their employees, multinational companies began, at the end of the 1990s, to introduce comprehensive HIV/AIDS workplace programmes consisting of prevention and treatment. Information, education and communication tools are needed in order to stabilise or reduce the infection rate. The treatment of opportunistic HIV infections and therapy using anti-retroviral drugs (ARV) give hope to people living with HIV/AIDS. Workplace programmes also include human resources policy measures, monitoring and evaluation, as well as essential analyses. Comprehensive HIV/AIDS workplace programmes not only provide services for company employees but also make appropriate provision for their families and community. In addition, there are a number of successful examples showing how multinational companies are assisting their supplier companies to operate HIV/AIDS workplace programmes or are working with them to plan and implement these programmes.

**Project**

The project ‘Support of the private sector in Africa to fight AIDS (SPAA)’ aims to strengthen and expand the private sector’s contribution to combating HIV/AIDS at the national level through regional organisations. In the interests of good knowledge management, the project builds on the many years of experience gained in cooperation with multinational companies in developing comprehensive HIV/AIDS workplace programmes – a concept which was later adapted, in conjunction with national business associations, for smaller domestic companies in various African countries. The associations are important intermediaries in raising member companies’ awareness of the need for health-related interventions at the workplace and supporting implementation of the relevant measures.

The experience gained in the various countries is now being utilised in the SPAA project in order to create synergies at the regional level with a view to improving health, with a focus on people with HIV/AIDS who work for private companies, as well as their communities. Germany is therefore working with the following regional and pan-African organisations which have the potential to act as a catalyst in this context:

- the Pan African Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS (PABC), a network of business associations from more than 25 African countries which have joined together
to combat HIV/AIDS, based in South Africa;
• the East African Business Council (EABC) in Tanzania, with more than 100 members, companies and associations from five countries;
• the HIV and AIDS Unit set up by the SADC, based in Botswana.

Technical advice on the development of strategies, materials, products and services, organisational development and process-based advice and capacity building are the main focus of the cooperation with partners. It is also extremely important to take account of gender relations, as women are now more affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic than men. The instruments and programmes are developed on a flexible basis and can be adapted easily to meet the partners’ individual needs. The standards adopted for HIV workplace programmes by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) are also taken into account.

Results
Comprehensive health-related workplace programmes, especially those focusing on HIV/AIDS, offer great potential to reduce absenteeism among employees, and can thus help to stabilise or improve productivity. Lower infection rates and the mitigation of the effects of HIV and AIDS have a positive effect on private investment and, indirectly, on the economic climate. This can only succeed, however, if the private sector is aware of its responsibility for the health of its employees and their communities, and accepts the need to take action. The project approach is successful due to a variety of factors: the involvement of all key stakeholders at company level, the formation of networks for the delivery of public and private services with support from business coalitions, and the integration of HIV workplace programmes into national health systems.

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German contribution to the NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (NEPAD-IPPF)

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<th>Project</th>
<th>German contribution to the NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (NEPAD-IPPF)</th>
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<td>Project region</td>
<td>All AU member states</td>
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<td>Project partner</td>
<td>AUC, AfDB</td>
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<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Tunis, Tunisia</td>
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<td>Project term</td>
<td>May 2011 to May 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>EUR 10 million</td>
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**Context**

The development of regional and continental infrastructure in Africa (transport, energy, telecommunications and water supply) is vital for the attainment of the MDGs. The AU and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) see that one of their key tasks must be to improve the infrastructure in Africa, in order to foster economic integration and make the continent more competitive. In order to ensure swift progress on strategically important regional infrastructure projects, the AU is currently elaborating a continent-wide Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA). However, deficiencies in preparation frequently hamper the implementation of these often complex projects from the outset. The NEPAD-IPPF was called into being on the basis of a decision at the G8 Summit in 2002 for the very purpose of overcoming this obstacle. The NEPAD-IPPF helps to prepare regional infrastructure projects in Africa for implementation, in compliance with the priorities set by NEPAD and AU.

In the meantime the IPPF has become the most significant instrument for preparing regional infrastructure projects in Africa, above all because it is closely dovetailed with pan-African structures. It makes an important contribution to improved regional integration through the continuous development of projects.

**Project**

The NEPAD-IPPF aims to enlist public and private sponsors for projects in the energy, transport, telecommunications and water sectors. In order to achieve this, it supports the drafting of feasibility studies, the guidance through tendering processes, the running of workshops and the implementation of capacity-building measures associated with the preparation of regional infrastructure projects in Africa. The fund is administered by the AfDB, under the supervision of a steering committee made up of three representatives of the participating donors, one each from the AUC and the NEPAD Secretariat, and two from the AfDB. Given the large scale of many infrastructure projects, the NEPAD-IPPF aims to enter into cooperation arrangements and achieve synergies with other funds with comparable objectives.

In 2009 the German Government announced the availability of subsidies of up to EUR 10 million to the AU for cofinancing the NEPAD-IPPF. KfW is administering the contribution on behalf of the German Government; the money is paid directly into the fund managed by the AfDB. The German contribution is part of a joint financing arrangement with various donors. GIZ is also supporting the NEPAD-IPPF within the framework of technical cooperation.

Photos: Thomas Klewar | KfW, photothek.net | KfW
Results
To date, 16 feasibility studies for regional projects have been completed. Of these, six infrastructure projects are already in the course of being implemented, i.e. financing has been secured and in some cases construction has begun; some facilities are already in operation, such as the East African Submarine Cable System (EASSy), which entered service on 16 July 2010 and has significantly improved internet and telephone facilities for the whole of East Africa.

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The huge number of hot springs in East Africa’s Rift Valley is an indication of the vast geothermal potential of the region.

Geothermal facility in East Africa

<table>
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<th>Project</th>
<th>Geothermal Risk Mitigation Facility (GRMF)</th>
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<td>Project region</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda</td>
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<td>Project partner</td>
<td>Commission of the African Union</td>
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<td>Project term</td>
<td>June 2011 to June 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>EUR 20 million (subsidies)</td>
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Context

The countries along the East African Rift Valley have an energy-generating potential of over 7,000 MW at their disposal. This is equivalent to roughly one-and-a-half times the existing power plant capacity in eastern Africa. Thanks to its reliability, geothermal energy is a key technology in improving the stability of the region’s electricity supplies. Moreover, geothermal power plants, with their long service life of over 20 years, represent the most cost-effective form of power generation at many locations in the volcanic Rift Valley.

Despite the considerable potential, East Africa’s geothermal resources have so far barely been used. The greatest barriers to investment are the high entry risks and initial costs of the exploratory drilling. It is not possible to determine whether a resource is suitable for exploitation until exploratory boreholes have been drilled. The average risk of non-discovery in geothermal drilling is roughly 30% worldwide, but in East Africa it is even higher as there is only limited information about the occurrence of geothermal resources. Project developers cannot bear all of this risk.

The energy ministers of 10 countries along the East African Rift Valley now want to overcome these initial hurdles by adopting a joint approach. In June 2009 they signed the Addis Ababa Declaration on Geothermal Energy and called on the AUC to mobilise funds, introduce innovative financing instruments and set up a Regional Geothermal Coordination Unit (RGCU). In this context the AUC, with support from the German Government, will set up a financing facility to mitigate the risk of investment and drilling with respect to geothermal boreholes (Geothermal Risk Mitigation Facility, GRMF). This is consistent with the objective of expanding the use of renewable energy in Africa, which is an integral part of the recent Action Plan under the Joint Africa-EU Strategy.
Project
The aim of the GRMF is to enlist public and private developers for the construction of geothermal power plants. Ultimately this is intended to improve base-load supply and feed power into the regional grid cost-effectively while producing few emissions. The programme will contribute to creating access to reliable and affordable energy and therefore to improving living conditions in the region.

The following measures are to be financed from the GRMF:

- payment of direct subsidies to public and/or private project developers to meet part of the cost of exploratory drilling and the associated surface studies;
- payment of a premium to successful project developers who have initiated the financing of subsequent construction phases;
- establishment of a regional database providing information about geothermal resources in the region.

In the medium term, the geothermal facility is meant to support all of the countries adjoining the East African Rift Valley. Initially, however, in a pilot phase, the programme will concentrate on Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The measures promoted under the GRMF will be selected in the course of a transparent application and evaluation process. The GRMF will be designed so that other donors such as the EU will also be able to contribute to the Facility.

Results
The GRMF is currently in its preparatory phase. The AUC will administer the Facility, and with the support of an implementing consultant will ensure that it is successfully implemented.

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Building the grid infrastructure in the context of the West African Power Pool – power lines

**Project**
Building the grid infrastructure in the context of the West African Power Pool – power lines

**Project region**
Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Togo

**Project partner**
Communauté Électrique du Bénin (CEB), West African Power Pool (WAPP)

**Project term**
January 2010 to December 2012

**Budget**
EUR 13 million

**Context**

Diesel generators are constantly rattling away even in Togo’s capital city. They are producing electricity for the hospitals of Lomé, for example, to guard against the daily power failures. Diesel is expensive, and the generators only produce electricity for emergencies. The country’s power grid is chronically overloaded, even though only 17% of households are connected to the grid. However, the decades of military dictatorship continuing until 2005 severely held back the country’s development. Its infrastructure is in a desolate state. Togo produces so little electricity itself that it has to import 80% of its needs from Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire. Yet not even that succeeds without problems, because the high-voltage grid is also dilapidated. The greatest deficiencies are now set to be rectified with the aid of German development cooperation. It is also planned to finance the construction of a transmission line that will provide for reliable electricity imports and at the same time link the power grid in the whole of West Africa.

Electricity remains a luxury for a large part of the population. Only companies and wealthy households in the region of the capital are able to afford electricity. At present, however, the chronically overloaded grid could not cope with any more demand. Demand for electricity has exceeded supply for years. Togo mainly uses coal and oil to generate electricity, and has to import 60% to 80% of its needs from its neighbours.

For poor sections of society, especially in rural areas, having an electricity supply is inconceivable. Wood is their sole source of energy. The lack of electricity is one of the reasons why Togo’s economy, which ranks among the poorest in the world, has been shrinking or only slowly growing for several years, while many African countries registered growth rates of between 5% and 7%. Two thirds of the population of Togo, however, live from subsistence farming; industry is poorly developed, and there is very little tourism. The most important economic factor is transit trade via the capital’s port to neighbouring countries. The country’s poor infrastructure and unreliable power supply are key reasons for companies not to put down roots in Togo.

The deficient power grid in Togo is also a problem for the West African Power Pool (WAPP), because the lack of a connecting line through Togo hampers the cross-border exchange of electricity.

**Project**

German development cooperation is financing the construction of an 82-kilometre-long transmission line from the Togo-Ghana border to the border with Benin, contributing EUR 13 million. Togo is contributing EUR 1 million of its own. The new line is due to enter operation in 2012, and is part of a 338-kilometre-long international high-voltage transmission line from Nigeria to Côte d’Ivoire via Benin, Togo and Ghana. Germany is also

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Photos: KiW

The availability of power is a basic requirement for economic development. Particularly countries that have to import power from neighbouring countries rely on a functioning regional power grid.
providing EUR 12 million to support the building of a transformer substation that is required for operation of the transmission line and for distributing electricity in the region of the capital. Togo is contributing EUR 5 million to this scheme.

Results
The entire region of West Africa and the regional power pool will benefit from the new infrastructure. Some countries are heavily dependent on single energy sources, such as on hydropower, which relies on rainfall, or on oil, which is subject to wide price fluctuations. Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire, for example, produce large amounts of electricity from hydropower. In dry years, production sometimes comes to a complete halt, with Nigeria taking over the shortfall in production. Nigeria is by far the largest electricity producer in the region. The most important sources of energy are water and significant oil and gas stocks that can be used at very short notice. The interconnected system enables the electricity – primarily generated in Nigeria, Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire – to be exchanged safely and reliably throughout the region.

In Togo it is above all the coastal and capital region of Lomé that will benefit from better quality of supply and improved quantities. The new transmission line will provide secure electricity supplies to some 1.4 million people, more than a fifth of the 6.6 million inhabitants of Togo. Furthermore, this is also where the country’s few industrial plants are located, producing phosphate and cement, for example. The country’s food industry is also situated in this region, including a flour mill, a cooking oil factory, a brewery, a sugar refinery and plants for processing dairy products, frozen foods, shellfish and fish, meat and dried fruit. The port of Lomé, which handles the transit trade in goods for Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, also needs a reliable electricity supply.

Small companies in particular, which employ a quarter of the country’s population, will benefit from a better electricity supply. They need electricity in order to be able to offer their services and trades. Micro enterprises cannot afford electricity from diesel generators. It is expected that the electricity will be available at a cheaper price, as a result of which production conditions will improve for the companies and hence also the incomes of the poor population will rise. They are currently among the lowest in the world, with the average annual income in Togo being around USD 800.

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