



**SECOND ORDINARY SESSION OF THE
AFRICAN UNION SPECIALISED TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORT, TRANSCONTINENTAL AND INTERREGIONAL
INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND TOURISM (STC-TTIIET)
14 – 18 April 2019
Cairo, EGYPT**

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***THEME: DEVELOPING SMART INFRASTRUCTURE TO BOOST AFRICA'S
CONTINENTAL TRANSFORMATION AND INTEGRATION***

**REPORT OF THE MINISTERS' MEETING
16 - 17 April 2019**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Ministers' Meeting of the Second Ordinary Session of the Specialised Technical Committee on Transport, Transcontinental and Interregional Infrastructure, Energy and Tourism (STC-TTIIET) was held in Cairo, Egypt, from 16th to 17th April 2019. It was preceded by a meeting of experts from 14th to 15th April 2019.

II. ATTENDANCE

2. The following thirty-nine (39) African Union Member States participated in the meeting: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroun, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

3. The following Regional Economic Communities (RECs), African regional and continental institutions and international organizations also took part in this meeting, namely: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Union du Maghreb Arabe (UMA), African Development Bank (AfDB), African Energy Commission (AFREC), Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP), Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), African Union Development Agency - NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD), African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC), African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCON), African Forum for Utility Regulators (AFUR), Association of Power Utilities of Africa (APUA), Africa Transport Policy Programme (SSATP), Chinese Mission to the African Union, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Eastern African Power Pool (EAPP), Ecofin Global Utilities and Infrastructure, ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA), Egyptian Electricity Holding Co. (EEHC), Energie des Grands Lacs (EGL), Energy Regulators of East Africa Association (EREA), European Union, Hydro Power Plant Executive Authority – (HPPEA), International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Madkour Group, Desert Technologies, Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme (NELSAP), Regional Association of Energy Regulators for Eastern and Southern Africa (RAERESA), SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE), Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL), Union Africaine des Transports Publics (UATP), United for Efficient (U4E), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Union of African Shippers Councils (UCCA-UASC), West Africa Power Pool (WAPP) and the World Bank. .

4. The list of participants is attached to this report as Annex I.

III. OPENING CEREMONY

5. The official opening was officiated by the Minister of Electricity & Renewable Energy of the Arab Republic of Egypt, H.E. Dr. Mohamed Shaker El Markabi, who also gave the keynote address. The following officials also delivered opening statements: the outgoing Chairperson of the STC Bureau, H.E Ms. Zouréhatou Tcha-Kondo épouse Kassah-Traoré, Minister of Infrastructure and Transport, Togolese Republic; H.E. Dr. Amani Abou-Zeid, Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy, African Union Commission; and Mr. Amadou Oumarou, Director of Infrastructure and Urban Development at the African Development Bank.

6. The Minister of Electricity and Renewable Energy of the Arab Republic of Egypt, H.E. Dr. Mohamed Shaker El Markabi warmly welcomed the delegates to Cairo and conveyed the greetings of H.E. Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Chairperson of the African Union (AU). Noting that inadequate infrastructure is one of the barriers to economic development in Africa, he observed that the STC-TTIIET provides an excellent platform to promote the decisive role of infrastructure as a real catalyst for economic growth and poverty reduction in the continent and emphasized the importance of partnerships in the development of Infrastructure. The Minister commended the role of the African Union Commission (AUC) in coordinating the harmonization of policies and regulatory frameworks to promote integration. He expressed Egypt's commitment as Chair of the AU to steer the Union to achieve greater integration and support infrastructure development.

7. H.E Ms. Zouréhatou Tcha-Kondo épouse Kassah-Traoré, Minister of Infrastructure and Transport Togolese Republic, and out-going Chairperson of the STC, gave an overview of the activities of the STC Bureau since the last session of the STC. She informed the meeting that the STC Sub-Committees had all met to review the implementation of the STC Plan of Action under the different sectors. She underscored the importance of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) and called upon all Member States to support it since the programme plays a big role in the economic integration and development of the continent. The minister also delivered a special message from the President of the Togolese Republic and Champion of the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM), H.E. Faure Essozimna GNASSINGBE, giving an update on the progress in the implementation of SAATM and appealing to Member States that have not joined SAATM to do so.

8. The AUC Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy, H.E. Dr. Amani Abou-Zeid, noted that significant progress had been made in energy, transport and tourism sectors since the last STC meeting. She cited the launch of the SAATM in January 2018 as historic being the first AU Agenda 2063 flagship project to be realised. Noting the important role of infrastructure in the operationalization of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), the Commissioner informed the STC that the AUC is laying emphasis on developing SMART infrastructure and provision of energy for productive uses, industrialization and promotion of trade in goods and services among AU Member States.

9. Speaking on behalf of the President of the African Development Bank (AfDB), Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, the Director for Infrastructure and Urban Development, Mr. Amadou Oumarou underscored that the key priorities in the transport and energy sectors covered by the STC Agenda align very well with the Bank's Strategic priorities - the High 5s, which prompted the financing of a number of projects within PIDA and

beyond the framework fulfilling the objectives of the STC. He reaffirmed the Bank's commitment to work with all stakeholders in the preparation of the second phase of PIDA (PIDA PAP2), which he noted will require concerted efforts to come up with transformative priorities that will have the desired impact on regional economic development, jobs creation and opportunities for all. He cautioned the meeting that the financing needs in infrastructure remain huge and hence the need to devise more innovative approaches. In this connection, Mr. Oumarou spoke about the Africa Investment Forum, a financing platform that will help African countries attract the private sector and global capital to finance African infrastructure. He concluded by reiterating the Bank's commitment to technical assistance, advocacy and knowledge through the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), to project preparation through special funds such as NEPAD- Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (NEPAD-IPPF) and many others.

IV. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

10. Since the term of the bureau had come to an end, the ministers meeting elected a new Bureau for a term of two (2) years according to STC Rules of Procedures as follows:

Chair	:	Egypt (Northern Africa) The Minister of Electricity and Renewable Energy
1st Vice-Chair	:	Lesotho (Southern Africa) The Minister of Public works and Transport
2nd Vice-Chair	:	Somalia (Eastern Africa) The Minister of Energy and Water Resources
3rd Vice-Chair	:	Democratic Republic of Congo (Central Africa) The Minister of Tourism
Rapporteur	:	Togo (West Africa) The Minister of Infrastructure and Transport

11. Member States raised the need for all sectors of the STC to be represented in the bureau.

12. The representative of the Office of the Legal Counsel (OLC) explained the procedure of composing the Bureau in accordance with Rule 16 of the STC Rules of Procedure. He highlighted that in accordance with Rule 31, the STC may lay down guidelines for clear implementation of the Rules of Procedure particularly with respect to the representation of different sectors in the Bureau .

13. The draft agenda was adopted with no amendments:

- I. OPENING CEREMONY*
- II. PROCEDURAL MATTERS*
 - 1. Election of the Bureau*

2. *Adoption the Agenda and Work Programme*
- III. *Consideration of the Experts' Report*
- IV. *Consideration and Adoption of the Ministers' Draft Report and Draft Declaration*
- V. *CLOSING*

V. CONSIDERATION OF EXPERTS' REPORT

14. The Rapporteur of the Experts' Meeting presented the Report of the Experts' Session highlighting progress attained on various projects under the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) as well as Transport, Energy and Tourism sectors.

15. The AUC Director of Infrastructure and Energy responded to various issues raised by Member States.

16. Furthermore, the representative of the Office of the Legal Counsel (OLC) briefed the Ministers on the decision of the Executive Council adopted in February 2019 on the moratorium on the establishment of new bodies.

1 PROGRAMME FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (PIDA)

1.1 Progress report on the PIDA Action Plan (2017-2019)

17. The AUDA-NEPAD presented the progress report on implementation of the PIDA Action Plan elaborated and adopted in Lomé, Togo, in March 2017 for the period 2017-2019. It was observed that most decisions are at various stages of implementation by the AUC, AUDA-NEPAD and partners.

Recommendations:

- i. Uncompleted activities should be carried forward to the Action Plan of 2019-2021 in addition to new activities.
- ii. As introduced by the Lomé Declaration, Member States are requested to integrate the PIDA Job Creation Estimation Toolkit as the continent's primary tool to estimate the labour market effects of PIDA projects and to increase the creation of local employment
- iii. The PIDA Job Creation Estimation Toolkit should be launched at the AU Summit in July 2019. In that respect, the Toolkit shall also be used to better absorb Africa's youth into infrastructure development and to strengthen the African Union's engagement with its youth. In addition, AUDA-NEPAD and AUC encourage youth participation in PIDA through an Africa Youth for Infrastructure Forum designed to foster innovation and infrastructure intellectual property awareness.
- iv. Member States, AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, Regional Economic Communities, and partners should strive to ensure that infrastructure development initiatives such as Presidential Infrastructure Championship Initiative (PICI) are within the framework of PIDA so that they are not competing against each other.

- v. Member States to set the tone, keep momentum alive, assign national PIDA focal teams and provide financial contribution to the special funds of the NEPAD-IPPF and PIDA Service Delivery Mechanism.
- vi. NEPAD-IPPF should continue exploring sustainable funding models without compromising the developmental mandate of both AfDB and AUDA-NEPAD.
- vii. All stakeholders should use PIDA as a strategic framework while engaging with African and non-African partners.
- viii. Member States to involve the AUC and AUDA-NEPAD not only in the reporting system but also in the implementation processes.
- ix. AUC and AUDA-NEPAD to fast track the development of the AfDB support to the next phase of PIDA PAP.

1.2 Progress Report of the PIDA PAP, PIDA Mid-Term Review and development of PIDA PAP 2

18. The AUC presented the process of development of the second PIDA Priority Action Plan (PIDA-PAP 2, 2021-2030), which was mandated by the Ministerial Decisions of the STC in Lomé, Togo in March 2017. PIDA PAP 2 will be presented for adoption by the African Heads of State and Government as per the 10-year implementation plan for Agenda 2063. .

Recommendations:

- i. Building up on the Lomé Declaration and the presentation of the AUC on the PIDA PAP 2 process, the meeting recommended to follow the PIDA PAP 2 process and timeline of statutory meetings to ensure that PIDA PAP 2 is adopted by the AU Summit in 2021.
- ii. The STC mandated the bureau of the STC to consider and adopt on its behalf the outcomes of the various ongoing studies (PIDA PAP 1 Mid-Term Review, the PIDA PAP 2 Corridor Concept Study, Market and Demand Study and the Project Selection Criteria Study) before end of 2019. This process ought to be concluded with recommendations brought forward to the AU Policy Organs for consideration by the AU Summit in January 2021.
- iii. Member States to nominate national PIDA focal persons that coordinate PIDA PAP 2 selection criteria and projects with the Regional Economic Communities and the AUC to ensure a consultative and cooperative approach for PIDA PAP 2.
- iv. Member States to create an enabling environment for the private sector and ensure that priority continental commitments are reflected in their national plans.
- v. Given the transformative nature of digital technologies, the frequency and the severity of climate induced disasters on the continent, the AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, RECs and Member states should promote and adapt smart as well as climate resilient infrastructure.

1.3 STC Plan of Action (PIDA) 2019-2021

19. The AUC presented the progress report on the PIDA Action Plan for the period 2019-2021.

Recommendation:

The Meeting considered and adopted the PIDA Action Plan for the period covering 2019-2021.

1.4 Integrated access to basic infrastructure in rural and remote areas of Africa

20. In line with the recommendation of the plan of action of the 1st STC session held in Lomé, Togo: Unlocking access to rural and remote areas has been identified as a new approach with a high potential for widening the scope of PIDA to contribute to achieve new internationally agreed targets. The AUC briefed the meeting that it had procured the services of a consultancy firm to develop the strategy. The objective is to: (i) Develop an integrated strategy for the sustainable development of access to priority infrastructure for rural and remote communities; and (ii) Elaborate two integrated pilot projects for rural and remote communities' access to basic infrastructure, around selected regional infrastructure projects underway or implemented under PIDA.

Recommendation:

The meeting mandated the STC bureau to validate the Strategy and approach, submit to the Executive Council for onward submission to AU Assembly; and invited Pan African Institutions and partners to support the Strategy.

1.5 Concept of the African Network for Women in Infrastructure (ANWIn)

21. The AUC presented, for the first time, another innovation in the PIDA PAP 2 process, which is the African Network for Women for Infrastructure (ANWIn). The design of infrastructure programmes needs to prioritize gender-specific issues to ensure that women are able to carry out their everyday chores more efficiently, allowing more time for family care, educational opportunities, productive work and participation in community life. The PIDA-PAP 2 process aims, however, to be more inclusive in its project selection approach. In doing this, there is a necessity to account for the needs of female infrastructure stakeholders (users, policy makers, engineers and service providers).

Recommendations:

- i. The AUC and the AUDA-NEPAD to establish the African Network of Women in Infrastructure (ANWIn) to support gender responsive infrastructure planning and development in Member States within the existing structures and to report on progress of the work of ANWI at the AUC Summit in January 2020.
- ii. Member States, AUC, AUDA-NEPAD, PIDA Partners, RECs, partner institutions and the private sector to plan, design, and implement infrastructure investments that are gender responsive and increase the participation of women.

1.6 Update on African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and its relationship with Infrastructure

22. The AUC made a presentation on the “African Continental Free Trade Area and PIDA: a symbiotic and mutually reinforcing relationship.” The presentation gave the background, recent developments and the role of infrastructure in the AfCFTA. The AfCFTA is one of the flagship projects of AU Agenda 2063.

Recommendations:

- i. Infrastructure stakeholders should participate in the preparation of the lists of tariff concessions for trade in goods and the schedule of specific commitments for trade in services at the national and regional levels. They should also participate in the development of National AfCFTA Strategies as well as in National AfCFTA Committees and ensure that infrastructure programmes are prioritized.
- ii. Priority should be given to harmonization of policies and standards in infrastructure to facilitate the realization of an integrated African market.

2 TRANSPORT

2.1 Progress Report on Implementation of Transport Plans of Action

23. The AUC presented the progress report on the Transport Action Plans elaborated and adopted in Lomé, Togo, in March 2017 for the period 2017 – 2019 highlighting achievements on various projects and programmes under the sector.

Recommendations:

- i. The meeting urged Member States to prioritise implementation of the AU programme activities and decisions for which they have major responsibility. In particular, ratification and adhering to AU instruments including treaties and charters is essential in order to enable their utilisation for socio-economic development of the continent.
- ii. Stakeholders including RECs are requested to align their activities to those of the AUC and acknowledge the coordination role of the AUC to avoid duplication of efforts.
- iii. Member States and RECs are also requested to support AUC initiatives geared towards promotion of completion of the missing links on the Trans-African Highway and rail networks.
- iv. The ongoing efforts to revive the Union of African Railways (UAR) as well as the project to define the African railway network and its common norms and standards require the strong involvement of all Member States and stakeholders.
- v. A resolution be considered to support the adoption of the Luxembourg Protocol to the Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters Specific to Railway Rolling Stock by African Member States. The Rail Protocol will make it easier and cheaper for private rail operators to finance new procurements of rolling stock using private capital.
- vi. Member States are encouraged to support AFCAC in the data collection and validation process of the continental Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) Study of air navigation Satellite Based Augmentation Systems (SBAS) for Africa;

- vii. The SBAS CBA study should take into account the achievements of regional initiatives such as ASECNA, ACAC and RECs modules.
- viii. AUDA-NEPAD is requested to submit by end-December 2019, the Draft Dar es Salaam Action Plan on Trans-African Highways for consideration and approval.
- ix. Member States should ratify the African Road Safety Charter which will provide justification for the establishment of the Road Safety Observatory.
- x. Member States should endorse the establishment of the Road Safety Observatory and commit to its operationalization under the auspices of the Department of Infrastructure and Energy of the AUC on a transitional basis without financial implications to the AU.

2.2 The Continental Transport Policy Paper (CTPP)

24. The Continental Transport Policy Paper (CTPP) was presented by the AUC. The presentation highlighted the lack of sound and sustainable transport systems as one of Africa's major development challenges. In April 2014, African Ministers of Transport adopted the Malabo Declaration on Transport Sector Development in Africa which it requested the AUC, among others, to elaborate a long-term transport strategy for the continent to respond to the transport challenges of Agenda 2063. The CTPP addresses key strategic issues in the transport sector in Africa across all modes and the various mobility aspects.

Recommendation:

The meeting requested the AUC to finalise the process for adoption of the Continental Transport Policy Document in line with the AU procedures with a view to ultimately, facilitate its dissemination and domestication.

2.3 Air Transport

2.3.1 Status of implementation of the Priority Action Plan of the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM)

25. AFCAC made a presentation on the status of the implementation of the Priority Action Plan for the SAATM as was adopted in Abidjan in 2018. In the presentation, AFCAC provided introductory highlights on the SAATM as the AU Agenda 2063 flagship project launched by the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government on 29th January 2018 during its 30th Ordinary Session. Furthermore, AFCAC elaborated on the SAATM as a means for the full implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision (YD) by liberalizing scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services in Africa. AFCAC being the Executing Agency (EA) of the YD noted that there are currently twenty-eight (28) Member States that have joined the SAATM. The presentation also provided the status of implementation of the Abidjan Priority Action plan and the actions taken.

26. Concern was raised on the need to have a robust and established system, a regulatory framework, clear objectives and vision, highly qualified personnel to execute SAATM, fair competition provisions, fair taxation by all countries and a general lack of consensus by African countries on the acceptance of the SAATM, enforceability of the regulations adopted in January 2018 and finalized Dispute Settlement Mechanism.

27. The following clarifications were provided by AUC and AFCAC:

- The SAATM is a voluntary market whose entry requires the declaration of Solemn Commitment by intending States.
- There is continuous interaction between the AUC and Member States to provide clarifications on matters of the SAATM.
- The SAATM and its establishment is based on the YD which has been endorsed by the AU Assembly thus the regulatory texts are not stand alone documents but are Annexures to the YD.
- The YD itself has provisions on Dispute Settlement and the Bilateral Air Services Agreements (BASAs) between respective states also have provisions on Dispute Settlement. All these can be applied to resolve disputes as and when they arise.
- The meeting was informed of the ongoing formulation of the Dispute Settlement Mechanism.

28. The meeting was informed that Morocco has adopted a national strategy for liberalization of Air Transport and will adhere to the AU's decisions on liberalization of air transport markets in Africa. To that end,, the Kingdom of Morocco supports the SAATM and has expressed intention to sign the YD and the Solemn Commitment declaration of joining the SAATM through appropriate AU procedures.

29. The representative of the President of the Togolese Republic and Champion of the SAATM, H.E. Faure Essozimna GNASSINGBE, underscored the benefits of SAATM such as job creation, increased connectivity and socio-economic development of Africa. He welcomed the intent of Morocco, Equatorial Guinea and Guinea Bissau to sign the Solemn Commitment of joining the SAATM. He also urged other Member States to sign the Memorandum of Implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision by Signatory States of the Decision on the establishment of the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM)..

30. ICAO provided updates on the implementation of the Priority Action Plans regarding safety, security and updates on the infrastructure master plans. ICAO also informed the meeting on the encouraging improvements of the SAATM states in their safety and security scores following recent ICAO audits.

2.3.2 Consideration of the Dispute Settlement Mechanism

31. A presentation was made on the ongoing work of elaboration of the Dispute Settlement Mechanism and establishment of its institutions.

Recommendations:

- i. The Draft Dispute Settlement Instrument should be submitted by the department of Infrastructer and Energy to the Office of the Legal Counsel for review;
- ii. The AUC should send the reviewed draft Dispute Settlement Instrument to all Member States for comments;

- iii. The AUC should convene a Working Group of Stakeholders to consider the draft Dispute Settlement Instrument taking into account the comments of Member States;
- iv. The AUC to convene a continental workshop of senior officials and experts of all Member States and key stakeholders to consider the draft Dispute Settlement Instrument.
- v. The revised draft Dispute Settlement Instrument should be considered by the STC – TTIIET in its next session for further submission of the same draft to the STC on Justice and legal affairs.

2.4 Road and Railway Transport

32. The AUC presented the implementation status of the African Action Plan for the Global Decade of Action on Road Safety, the African Road Safety Charter; and the Guidelines for the Corridor Management Institutions.

Recommendations:

- i. Road safety should be championed by a Head of State with a view to accelerate the continental agenda of road safety, including the advocacy for faster ratification of the African Road Safety Charter by Member States;
- ii. The AUC with the support of UNECA, should take necessary actions to submit to the Bureau of the STC, a draft Decision for the Summit, reflecting the African Member States Common Position as well as concrete measures for the post-decade actions and engage in relevant discussions at the international level;
- iii. The AUC should work on the appropriate methodology for the effective establishment of the African Road Safety Observatory in line with the requirements of the African Road Safety Charter.
- iv. The AUC should promote utilisation of the Guidelines on the Corridor Management Institutions;
- v. The meeting adopted the new version of the Intergovernmental Agreement of the Trans African Highway (TAH) and urged the AUC to pursue the completion of the ratification process. the Kingdom of Morocco expressed reservation on this point;
- vi. The AUDA-NEPAD, RECs and Member States should fast track the implementation of projects to construct missing links of the TAH network in accordance with the provisions of the Intergovernmental Agreement of Norms and Standards of TAH and the Dar es Salaam Action Plan;
- vii. The AUC and the AUDA-NEPAD with the support of the UNECA; the SSATP and other partners should work towards the effective interoperability of the regional corridors.
- viii. Regarding the ongoing study on the African Integrated High Speed Railways Network project (AIHSRN), the AUDA-NEPAD should consider implementation of the six (6) regional pilot projects in line with the AU procedures and within the PIDA framework. The projects are: Nairobi-Kampala; Durban-Pretoria-Gaborone; Abidjan-Ouagadougou; Tunis-Algiers; Alexandria-Khartoum and Pointe Noire-Kinshasa.
- ix. The AUDA-NEPAD should submit the final report, and recommendations of the AIHSRN Study to the STC Bureau.

- x. The AUC in synergy with the stakeholders should continue efforts toward reviving the Union of African Railways;
- xi. The AUC and UNECA, with the support of the relevant partners should define the norms and standards of the African Railway network and the provisions for its effective interoperability.

2.5 Maritime and Inland Water Transport

33. The AUC presented the status implementation of the Plan of Action on Maritime and Inland Water Transport sector.

Recommendations:

- i. The Member States are urged to ratify the Revised African Maritime Charter;
- ii. The AUC should address the challenges (safety; infrastructures; regulations) of the inland water transport;

3 ENERGY

3.1 Implementation Status of the Plans of Action of the STC-TTIIET – Energy (2017-2019)

34. The AUC presented an update on the progress in the implementation of the STC Action Plan. It was observed that most decisions are at various stages of implementation by the AUC and partners.

Recommendations:

- i. Uncompleted activities should be carried forward to the Action Plan of 2019-2021 in addition to new activities;
- ii. The AUC and partners should enhance coordination and monitoring of the implementation of Action Plan. .

3.2 AUC Initiative on Harmonised Continental Regulatory Framework in the Electricity Sector:

35. AUC presented progress made in the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan for “Harmonised Regulatory Framework for the Electricity Market in Africa”. The presentation highlighted completion of key studies and pilot phase implementation of the harmonized continental transmission system tariff methodology. The AUDA-NEPAD presented the proposed plan to develop a Continental Transmission Master Plan based power pools’ master plans. A steering structure comprising of a governing council consisting of five (5) Energy Ministers (one from each region) and a technical steering committee led by the heads of the power pools was proposed for the Continental Transmission Master Plan.

Recommendations:

- i. The STC considered and adopted the “Guidelines and Monitoring Plan for Continental Transmission Tariff Methodology” to support the implementation of the “Harmonised Regulatory Framework for the Electricity Market in Africa”;
- ii. The STC considered and adopted the “Guidelines for Minimum Energy Performances Standards (MEPS) and Energy Labelling”
- iii. The STC requested AUDA-NEPAD in consultation with AUC, AfDB and UNECA to develop the Continental Transmission Network Master Plan based on the power pools strategic plans. The STC called upon all development partners to give the required support to develop the master plan, which will strengthen regional and create continental energy markets. It further endorsed the proposed governing and technical structures for the development of the continental transmission network master plan;
- iv. The STC requested AUDA-NEPAD in collaboration with development partners to assist Member States with least energy access to develop and implement mini-grid projects for the empowerment of the rural communities and the provision of the required services in health, tourism, education and access to knowledge and information sources beside the development of the commercial and production activities.

3.3 Africa Bioenergy Policy Framework and Guidelines Implementation

36. AUC presented progress on activities carried out in the implementation of the Africa Bioenergy Policy Framework and Guidelines as well as promotion of bioenergy development in Africa.

Recommendations:

- i. The STC considered and adopted the Bioenergy Development Strategy and Investment Plan for the Eastern and Central Africa Regions and requested the AUC to develop strategies for the other regions;
- ii. The Regional Economic Communities and their institutions including the Regional Centres for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency should adopt and implement the Regional Bioenergy Development Strategies and Investment Plans developed in collaboration with the AUC and UNECA;
- iii. The STC requested AUDA-NEPAD to support Member States to carry out mapping of bioenergy resources and identify priority bioenergy projects for development and implementation and request development partners to give the necessary support.

3.4 The Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI)

37. The African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) is a vehicle for improving the rate of access to energy services and migration towards low-carbon development by facilitating actions to reduce risk perception through the establishment of investment friendly frameworks and to mobilize public and private investment to finance concrete energy infrastructure.

Recommendations:

- i. The AREI Independent Delivery Unit (IDU) should facilitate training of national actors and implement accompanying measures to achieve a maximum number of renewable energy projects in Member States, regions and the continent as a whole, during/following regional meetings (one per region).
- ii. The IDU should build the capacity of partners, focal points and stakeholders on the use of the AREI Intranet (digital communication tools).
- iii. The IDU should submit a maximum number of projects to the AREI Board of Directors for adoption and implementation.
- iv. The IDU should conduct regular monitoring of the implementation/status of Board-adopted projects.
- v. The IDU should promote knowledge sharing in the field of Renewable Energy research.

3.5 Regional Geothermal Program and Geothermal Risk Mitigation Facility (GRMF) Operationalization:

38. AUC made a presentation on the GRMF programme highlighting the main objectives of the Facility, its financial scheme, the eligible activities and the evaluation process for the GRMF grants awards, achievements, the challenges and some recommendations to address them accordingly.

Recommendation:

The AUC should carry out continuous sensitization consultations with the Ministries of Energy of GRMF implementing Member States to facilitate the acquisition of Power Purchase Agreements, Implementation Agreements and Licenses by geothermal developers for the smooth development of geothermal resources in GRMF implementing Member States.

3.6 Proposed programme to develop Solar Energy and Small Hydropower in Africa and Support for Renewable Energy in African Island States

39. AUC presented a proposal to establish programme for promoting the development of Solar Energy, Small Hydropower and Renewable Energy in African Island States. This programme will address the problem of low deployment of solar energy and small hydropower in Africa. In addition, a programme to support African Island States to reduce their dependence on fossil fuels and significantly increase use of renewable and climate resilient energy resources in their energy mix was proposed.

Recommendations:

- i. AUC in collaboration with AREI and relevant stakeholders should go ahead and implement a programme for solar energy and small hydropower in Africa; and renewable energy in African Island States.
- ii. AUC should design a facility to support African Island States to access financing for renewable energy development from climate financing and other financing sources.
- iii. AUC should mobilize required financial and technical resources to implement these activities.

3.7 Africa EU Energy Partnership

40. The Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) programmes were presented, notably the achievements since the last STC meeting. To align with the changed landscape in the energy sector according to the outcome of the 5th AU-EU Summit of November 2017, the AEEP will focus on areas that will result in concrete actions supporting the priorities agreed between the AU and EU in the framework of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES).

Recommendation:

The Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) should continue as a vehicle for deepening the strategic alliance with the EU and coordination between Pan African institutions and the EU and its institutions as well as international organisations.

3.8 Clean Energy Corridors in Africa

41. The Africa Clean Energy Corridor is a regional initiative that aims to promote the development of clean, indigenous and cost-effective renewable power options and cross-border trade of renewable power. The Clean Energy Corridor concept developed by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) was first implemented in the region of the Eastern and Southern Africa Power Pools (Africa Clean Energy Corridor / ACEC). Building on the successful implementation of the ACEC, the Corridor concept was extended to the West Africa Power Pool region in 2016 in support of regional efforts for the creation of a regional power market (West Africa Clean Energy Corridor / WACEC).

Recommendations:

- i. The Member States, Regional and Continental bodies should integrate the concept of the Clean Energy Corridors into their renewable energy and climate change agendas as well as in the design, implementation and update of regional and continental initiatives and programmes to support the Continent's transition to more sustainable, reliable and affordable energy systems.
- ii. IRENA should promote energy interconnection projects to accommodate injection of more renewable energy into the energy grids in Africa.
- iii. The Member States should share knowledge and experiences on renewable energy development.

3.9 African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE)

42. The Representative of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE) presented an overview of its background, activities and plans. He highlighted the main elements of its Programme of Work 2018-2020 and the plan to develop a Strategic Plan aligned to the AU Agenda 2063.

Recommendation:

Knowing that the focus of the continent is to develop renewable energy programmes, Member States are requested to consider the nuclear option in line with all International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) requirements.

3.10 SE4ALL

43. SE4ALL made a presentation on actions needed for the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7) which calls for universal access to sustainable energy by 2030 under the theme “electricity for all in Africa” with highlights on how to shift financial flows to unlock finance for electricity projects.

Recommendation:

SE4ALL should promote integrated approach to energy sector policy and planning that embraces centralized grid- based means as well as decentralized electrification methods for long term investment plans.

3.11 African Energy Commission (AFREC)

44. The African Energy Commission (AFREC) presented an overview and comprehensive background of its activities, new strategy and proposed programmes. The presentations highlighted the main programmes’ elements, objectives, description and the expected outcomes.

45. To better deliver its activities, Member States were requested to speed up the process of ratification of the AFREC Convention and appointment of the Executive Board of AFREC as per article 8 of the Convention. In addition, there is need to finalize the AFREC host agreement.

3.11.1 Africa Energy Information System (AEIS)

46. AFREC continues publishing annually the Africa Energy Database since 2012 which contains the Energy Balance for all African countries. The Africa Energy Database 2018 was published in December 2018.

Recommendation:

Support the AFREC in improving the AEIS and urge the AUC, Regional institutions and Member States to allocate the required resources to make the AEIS more inclusive and covering more energy data and indicators.

3.11.2 Bioenergy Programme - Building Capacity for enhancing bioenergy monitoring, reporting and sustainability in African Countries

47. The objective of the programme is to improve and enhance the capacity of the African countries to measure/collect and analyse bioenergy data and establish a strong system of continuous monitoring through the implementation of the Sustainability Indicators for Bioenergy (GSI) and related FAO best practices. The programme will also propose tailored recommendation and policies that the individual

Member States can implement to improve the monitoring and sustainability of bioenergy production and consumption.

Recommendations:

- i. Support the implementation of the Bioenergy programme and urge the AUC, AFREC and selected Member States to allocate the required resources for implementation.
- ii. Request development partners to support the implementation of the Bioenergy Programme.

3.11.3 Oil and Gas Programme – Facilities Creation of African Domestic Market for Oil Products and Natural Gas

48. This programme will focus in creating African domestic crude oil and petroleum products and natural gas market in collaboration with African stakeholders mainly crude oil producers, net oil products consumers, current owners of unused and underused refineries and regional and national authorities.

Recommendation:

Support the implementation of the programme and urge the AUC, AFREC, Regional institutions and Member States to allocate the required resources for implementation of Oil and Gas Programme to create African Domestic Market for Oil Products and National Gas.

3.11.4 African Energy Efficiency Programme

49. The overall objective of the programme is to significantly reduce final energy demand and pollution emissions across the continent and to provide increased electricity access, competitiveness, energy security and economic development.

Recommendations:

- i. Support the implementation of the programme and urge the AUC, AFREC, Regional institutions and Member States to allocate the required resources for implementation.
- ii. Request development partners to support the implementation of the programme technically and financially including energy efficiency in public and administrative facilities.

a) African Energy Sector Transition

50. The proposed programme will carry out “Deep Decarbonization Pathways (DDP)” for African Regions and pilot countries as first ever action-oriented undertaken in Africa as a whole apart from South Africa. It aims to provide a clear understanding of transformations of the energy system needed in the short, medium and long term to achieve these intertwined targets in the specific prevailing conditions in Africa.

Recommendations:

- i. Support the implementation of the programme and urge the AUC, AFREC, Regional institutions and Member States to allocate the required resources for implementation.
- ii. Request development partners to support the implementation of the programme technically and financially.

4 TOURISM

4.1 Implementation Status of the Plans of Action of the STC-TTIIET – Tourism (2017-2019)

51. A presentation on the implementation status of the STC Tourism Action Plan including Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism was made by the AUC. It was outlined that the Tourism Action Plan Implementation Working Group should comprise Member States along with other Stakeholders.

Recommendation:

The AUC should review the constitution and mandate of the STC Tourism Working Group to comply with the rules and procedures governing such consultative bodies.

4.2 African Tourism Strategic Framework

52. The African Tourism Strategic Framework 2019-2028 (ATSF 2019-2028) was presented and discussed.

Recommendation:

- i. The STC adopted the African Tourism Strategic Framework (ATSF) and requested the AUC to undertake the appropriate steps for further submission to AU organs for endorsement.

4.2.1 Establishment of Continental Tourism Organisation

53. The UNECA made a presentation on the proposed African Tourism Organisation (ATO). Following the AUC Legal Counsel guidance on the relevant steps required to establish a dedicated institution within the AU structures, especially the requirement of a decision from the AU Executive Council, a redefined rationale and justification (including financial, structural and institutional implications) for the ATO and the existing moratorium on establishment of new institutions adopted in February 2019, the meeting agreed on the following recommendations.

Recommendations:

- i. The AUC should conduct a detailed feasibility study for the establishment and operationalisation of the African Tourism Entity taking into account best

- practices with minimum financial impacts on Member States as a long term approach;
- ii. The AUC should establish a working group comprised of two (2) Member States per Region plus the bureau to work on (i) above and ensure that Member States are involved in the related decision making process;
 - iii. The AUC should establish a division in charge of Tourism within the Department of Infrastructure and Energy as a short term measure;
 - iv. The AfDB should support the AUC in implementation of the above recommendations.

VI. CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE MINISTERS' REPORT AND DECLARATION

54. The draft Ministers' Report and Declaration were adopted with amendments.

VII. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

55. The STC paid tribute to the victims of Ethiopian Airlines Flight ET302 which crashed on 10th March 2019 in Debrezeit, Ethiopia, killing 157 people. The STC expressed its solidarity with Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe following loss of lives and property as a result of flooding caused by adverse weather.

VIII. CLOSING

56. In her closing remarks, the AUC Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy expressed her gratitude for the presence and active participation of all delegates. She thanked the Egyptian Government for the excellent preparation and support to the meeting. The Commissioner observed that the Ministerial Declaration shows the collective endorsement and consensus for infrastructure development as an impetus for the integration of the continent. She noted that the STC set out the continental priorities for the transport, energy and tourism sectors for the next two years. She reaffirmed the commitment of the AUC to work with Member States and partners in the implementation of these priorities.

57. On behalf of all the delegations, the Minister of Tourism and Hospitality Industry of the Republic of Zimbabwe, H.E. Priscah Mupfumira, gave a vote of thanks. She thanked the Chairperson of the Bureau for efficiently guiding the meeting and expressed gratitude to the Government and people of Arab Republic of Egypt for the welcome and hospitality extended to all delegations since their arrival in Cairo.

58. On behalf of the Chairperson of the STC Bureau, the 1st Vice Chairperson thanked all Members of the Bureau, the Ministers and all delegations of the Member States and Organisations that participated and worked hard for the success of the meeting. He observed that the results of the meeting not only spoke for themselves as a testimony of the effort put into preparing for the meeting but also as a demonstration of what needs to be done over the next two years. The Vice Chairperson called on the Member States and all partners to join efforts in

implementing the STC decisions to further the integration of the continent in the transport, energy and tourism sectors for the benefit of the African people. He concluded by thanking the AUC Commissioner and the staff of the Department of Infrastructure and Energy for their organisation and support in guiding the meeting.