

**AFRICAN UNION MASTER ROADMAP OF PRACTICAL STEPS
TO SILENCE THE GUNS IN AFRICA BY YEAR 2020
(LUSAKA MASTER ROADMAP 2016)**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The continuing insecurity, instability, disruption of political harmony, erosion of social cohesion, destruction of the economic fabric and public despondency in various parts of Africa call on the Peace and Security Council (PSC) to play a locomotive role in spearheading strategic interventions to put this sad situation to an end. Most crises and violent conflicts in Africa are being driven by poverty, economic hardships, violation or manipulation of constitutions, violation of human rights, exclusion, inequalities, marginalization and mismanagement of Africa's rich ethnic diversity, as well as relapses into the cycle of violence in some post-conflict settings and external interference in African affairs. Undoubtedly, these challenges can be overcome, as long as the correct remedies are identified and are applied. It is in this context that the PSC convened a Retreat that was dedicated to the theme: Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in Africa by Year 2020, from 7 to 9 November 2016, in Lusaka, Zambia. The Retreat regrouped the PSC Member States, representatives of Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC), the AU Commission, Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (RECs/RMs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services of Africa (CISSA) and the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA). This was all the more urgent given the central thrust of Agenda 2063 and the overall AU Vision of building a peaceful, stable, secure, integrated and prosperous Africa, and the essence of Agenda 2030 on sustainable development goals.
2. Notably, the 4th aspiration of Agenda 2063, which is the African Union's strategic framework for socio-economic transformation of the continent over the next five decades, highlights the need for dialogue-centered conflict prevention, as well as the management and resolution of existing conflicts, with a view to silencing the guns in our Continent by the Year 2020. Agenda 2063 provides that in order to achieve sustainable conflict prevention and resolution, a culture of peace and tolerance must be cultivated and nurtured in our children and youth, among others, through peace education. Furthermore, in its First Ten Years Implementation Plan, Agenda 2063 stresses the imperative of ending all wars, civil conflicts, gender-based violence and violent conflicts and prevent genocide, as part of Africa's collective efforts to silence the guns in the continent by the year 2020.
3. In organizing this timely Retreat, the PSC was inspired and guided by the clarion call in the OAU/AU 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration adopted by the AU Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa on 26 May 2013, in which they, among others aspects, expressed their "*...determination to achieve the goal of a conflict-free Africa, to make peace a reality for all our people and to rid the continent of wars, civil conflicts, human rights violations, humanitarian disasters and violent conflicts, and to prevent genocide. We pledge not to bequeath the burden of conflicts to the next generation of Africans and undertake to end all wars in Africa by 2020. In this regard, we undertake to:*

- (i) *Address the root causes of conflicts including economic and social disparities; put an end to impunity by strengthening national and continental judicial institutions, and ensure accountability in line with our collective responsibility to the principle of non-indifference;*
 - (ii) *Eradicate recurrent and address emerging sources of conflict including piracy, trafficking in narcotics and humans, all forms of extremism, armed rebellions, terrorism, transnational organized crime and new crimes such as cybercrime;*
 - (iii) *Push forward the agenda of conflict prevention, peace-making, peace support, national reconciliation and post-conflict reconstruction and development through the African Peace and Security Architecture; as well as, ensure enforcement of and compliance with peace agreements and build Africa's peace-keeping and enforcement capacities through the African Standby Force;*
 - (iv) *Maintain a nuclear-free Africa and call for global nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy;*
 - (v) *Ensure the effective implementation of agreements on landmines and the non-proliferation of small arms and light weapons;*
 - (vi) *Address the plight of internally displaced persons and refugees and eliminate the root causes of this phenomenon by fully implementing continental and universal frameworks."*
4. In conceiving practical steps to silence the Guns in Africa by year 2020, the PSC took into consideration the political history of the African continent, which has been marred particularly by three major tragedies, namely, slavery, colonization and the unpaid for extraction/exploitation of natural resources, which have created a huge burden for Africa and its people. The end of slavery at the end of the 19th century and the fall of colonialism under the weight of protracted nationalist and liberation struggles across the continent ushered in a new era in Africa. However, the new era is faced with a myriad of challenges that the continent has not yet been able to successfully overcome.
5. The cycle of violent conflicts and disruptive crises persist on the continent, so do situations of relapses back into the cycle of violence and destruction for some countries that were perceived to have already emerged from conflicts. It is therefore critically important for Africa and its people to put in place strategic guidelines for addressing these challenges. In some instances, the African continent has also not been able to foster and manage effective political transitions, partly due to the fact that the erstwhile liberation movements have taken for too long to transform themselves into dynamic governing political parties, which could more successfully adapt to operating in pluralistic democratic societies as agents of political discourse and crucial facilitators rather than act as stumbling blocs to any democratic dispensation. Similarly, failures to transform some of the military wings of some of the liberation movements into professional and disciplined national armies, which pledge loyalty to civilian government regardless of the political party in power, has brought problems to some parts of Africa. All of these facts have stifled serious attempts to silence the guns in Africa.
6. Yet, peace, security and socio-economic development should be pursued simultaneously. Equally challenging is the task of sustaining transitions from war to peace and to prevent relapses. This is why the AU PSC developed a Master Roadmap of realistic, practical, time-bound implementable steps to silence the guns in Africa by 2020. The master Roadmap is premised on the principle that Africa should take, assume total responsibility for its destiny. Assuming such responsibility should also take into account the fact that, while appropriate decisions and

programmes have been adopted with a view to resolving some of the challenges Africa is faced with, there has been encroachment on some of those decisions by the implementation deficit. This implementation deficit tends to cut across various sectors of action by the AU, thereby undermining efforts towards realization of the AU Vision and transformative programmes.

7. Following informed presentations, extensive deliberations and convinced that the conditions for silencing the guns now exist in the continent, the Lusaka Retreat developed a Master Roadmap comprising of Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in Africa by Year 2020, as set out below.

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
A. Political Aspects						
1	Implementation of outstanding components of the African Peace and Security Architecture including the post – Full Operational Capability (FOC) phase of the African Standby Force (ASF)	<p>– Provide adequate funding for the enhancement of the ASF in the areas of force preparation, force employment and post-force employment in line with the 5-Year Maputo Work Plan on the Enhancement of the ASF</p> <p>- Clarification of the mandating process between the AUC and the Regional Standby Forces in the deployment of the ASF</p>	<p>-Providing adequate resources for implementation of the ASF Maputo Work Plan</p> <p>-Strengthening collaboration between continental and regional Planning Elements through existing mechanisms (Police/Civilian Strategic Support Group)</p>	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs	Ongoing to 2020	Member States, RECs/RMs
				Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs	Ongoing to 2020 – Discussions to be held between the PSC and RECs/RMs on aligning the decision-making process between the AU and the RECs/RMs	Member States, RECs/RMs

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		- Consolidate the legal agreements for pre-emptive/rapid deployment of the ASF as a deterrence and/or response mechanism in support of efforts to Silence the Guns by 2020; and protect civilians, including during natural and man-made disasters	-Finalization of any outstanding legal agreements for deployment of the ASF	Member States, PSC, AUC, RECs/RMs	2017-2018 – Finalization of the MoU between the AU and RECs/RMs on ASF deployment	Member States, RECs/RMs
		-Verification of regional pledged capabilities to the ASF by the RECs/RMs and the AUC	- Confirmation by RECs/RMs of pledges by Member States and subsequent verification exercise	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs	Starting from 2017-2020 – conduct regular, periodic verification by AUC and RECs/RMs of pledged capabilities	Member States, RECs/RMs
		-Institutionalize regular meetings between the PSC and similar Organs of the RECs as agreed in the 8 th Retreat of the PSC held in Abuja in September 2015	- Convening at least two meetings annually	AUC, PSC Secretariat, Secretariats and similar peace and security organs of	2017 - 2020	Member States, RECs/RMs

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				the RECs/RMs		
		- Institutionalize the Livingstone Formula and the PSC-ECOSOCC-CSOs annual meetings on the sidelines of PSC retreats	-Harnessing contributions of CSOs towards the development of the annual programme of work of the PSC	PSC, AUC, ECOSOCC, CSOs	Start 2017 - 2020	PSC, ECOSOC, CSOs
		-Establish clear channels of communication on early warning reports to the PSC	-Regular early warning briefings, strictly to the PSC members	PSC Members, AUC, PSC Secretariat, CISSA	By June 2017	PSC
		-Enhance linkages between early warning information and early response by decision-makers	- convening of periodic PSC sessions on early warning/horizon scanning -Regular consultations , at least twice a year, between the PSC and sister AU Organs	PSC, AUC, Panel of the Wise, RECs/RMs	2017 – 2020	PSC, Member States
		-Enhance structural conflict prevention	-Development of effective response capacities to early warning -Building capacity and infrastructures for peace of Member States -Regular briefings to the PSC by the Panel of the Wise	AUC, Member States, RECs/RMs	By May each year Ongoing to 2020	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs

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			-Encouraging Member States to use the AU structural vulnerability assessment tool			
2	Persistence of political denials in situations of brewing/potential crises	-Expose those who deny brewing/potential crises	Consideration of cases of denials of early warning signs on looming crises	AUC, PSC	From 2017-2020	AU, PSC
3	a) Illicit inflow of arms/weapons into Africa	-Stop suppliers and recipients from promoting and sustaining illicit business in arms/weapons	-Signature, ratification and implementation of regional, continental and international instruments on illicit weapons including relevant OAU/AU and RECs/RMs decisions and Declarations -Naming and shaming suppliers and recipients of illicit arms in public, including at Summit level -Establishing AU inquiry group(s) whenever information emerges concerning a country of origin, transit, or destination and facilitators of movement, payment, storage and use of illicit arms/weapons reaching Africa	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs, CISSA, ACSRT, AFRIPOL	2017-2020	Member States, RECs/RMs

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		- Collect, verify and provide information to the PSC on those involved in illicit arms/weapons trade	-Enhancing capacity of Member States to identify, seize and destroy illicit weapons -Identifying and cutting links with suppliers and recipients of illicit arms, including imposing bans, in line with the Arms Trade Treaty	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs, CISSA, ACSRT, AFRIPOL	2017-2020	Member States, RECs/RMs
	b) Illicit proliferation and circulation of arms/ weapons inside Africa	-Stop rebels/insurgents, non-state actors and their financiers and political backers from accessing weapons	-Addressing the issue of SALW as part of PSC's conflict management and resolution interventions, including through particular attention to the flow of ammunition into conflict zones - Provision of capacity building support for national institutions mandated to detect and recover illicit arms - Take measures to secure stockpiles in emergency and conflict situations - Enhancing collaboration with the UN Security Council and its sanctions committees to ensure the effective enforcement and monitoring of arms embargoes, which should be extended to all parties engaged in conflict and distribution of SALW	PSC, AUC, CISSA, AFRIPOL, UN Secretariat	Ongoing to 2020	Member States, RECs/RMs
4	Deficits in enhancing and deepening	-The imperative exists in all societies to renew political leadership from time to time,	- Mobilization of Member States to ratify and implement accordingly all the AU Shared	Member States, PSC, AUC, PAP,	2017-2020	Member States, PSC RECs/RMs,

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	democracy, respect of human dignity, human rights and good governance, including absence of consensus among political parties on cardinal issues of the State and management of its affairs	through periodic free, fair and credible elections for the collective good of the people. In Africa, this is even more a pertinent issue given that, one of the emerging threats to peace and security in the continent is the phenomenon of unconstitutional extension of terms of office by the incumbents. In this context, there is need to engage and encourage political actors, especially political parties and parliaments, building on the growing democratic momentum in the continent, to foster conducive conditions in their countries that contribute to the preservation of peace, security, stability, normalcy - the upholding of constitutionalism, including recourse to and use of referenda whenever circumstances so necessitate, in order to tap from the popular collective will of the people in the evolving national constitutional architecture, is crucial for peaceful political	Values and Instruments on democracy, good governance and human rights, and regular evaluation of implementation of these instruments - Imposition of sanctions/punitive measures in cases of proven violation of AU instruments on governance and corruption that lead to conflict - Promotion of the culture of constitutionalism -AU Assembly to review implementation of relevant instruments relating to peace, security, democracy, elections, good governance and human rights	RECs/RMs, ECOSOCC, African Union Anti-Corruption Board, Anti-corruption agencies		PAP, ECOSOCC

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		succession and predictable transfer of political power. ⁱ				
		-Strengthen preventive diplomacy	-Coordination of efforts on conflict and crisis prevention in Africa - Training mediators (including women) for immediate deployment in preventive diplomacy (conflict prevention) -Expediting the establishment of the Mediation Support Unit at the AUC in accordance with Assembly Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.558 (XXIV) -Expediting establishment of the PRC-Sub-Committee on Democracy, Governance and Human Rights for regular updates on the state of democracy, governance, human rights and humanitarian issues on the continent	Member States, AUC, PSC, RECs/RMs,	Ongoing to 2020	Member States, RECs/RMs
5	Non-compliance with AU instruments on peace, security, democracy, elections and governance	-Put measures, including imposition of sanctions on those Member States that sign and ratify, but fail to comply, with AU's instruments	- Review by the Assembly of implementation of relevant instruments relating to peace, security, democracy and governance	AUC, PSC, Member States	2017- 2018	Member States

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6	Persistence of terrorism and violent extremism	-Operationalize the AU Special Fund for Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and Violent Extremism in line with Assembly Decision- Assembly/AU/Dec.614 (XXVII)	- Adoption of the Statute for the AU Special Fund for Prevention and Combating Terrorism and Violent Extremism	Member States, AUC	2017	Member States
		-Adopt human security and community involvement approaches to counter and prevent terrorism and violent extremism	- Engagement of religious leaders, faith-based and inter-faith organizations in the fight against terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization in Africa and to promote inter and intra-religious constructive dialogue - Organization of fora to engage religious leaders on countering terrorism, violent extremism and illicit proliferation of arms- Enhance the capacity of the AUC to develop comprehensive counter-terrorism modules, manuals and strategies	Member States, AUC, UN, ACSRT, ECOSOCC, RECs/RMs	2017 - 2018	Member States, UN and Partners involved in providing funding for combating terrorism

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		-Deploy efforts to track down terrorists and their supporting networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a database of terrorist groups and individuals - Regular briefings by CISSA and ACSRT to the PSC - Timely sharing of intelligence 	Member States, AUC, UN, ACSRT, CISSA, AFRIPOL RECs/RMs	2017-2020	Member States, UN, RECs/RMs
		- Enhance national capacities for the prevention and combating of terrorism and violent extremism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of national and regional structures, architectures, and comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies - Standardization of legally acceptable counter-terrorism responses across Africa - hold regular meetings of the Regional Security Mechanisms (such as the Nouakchott and Djibouti Processes) in order to facilitate timely sharing of information and operational intelligence 	Member States, AUC, UN, ACSRT, CISSA, AFRIPOL RECs/RMs, ECOSOCC	2017-2020	Member States, UN, RECs

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7	Lack of/weak implementation of post-conflict reconstruction and development programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen institutional capacity to undertake post-conflict stabilization, peacebuilding and reconstruction -Intensify African Solidarity Initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Convening resource mobilization round-tables/conferences including operationalizing the PCRDR Fund - Convene PSC open sessions on PCRDR - Developing and implementing socio-economic post-conflict recovery programmes, in particular on health, education, social protection and employment -Convening annual meetings between the PSC & UNPBC to mobilize support for post-conflict countries in Africa -Review of the AU PCRDR architecture and Policy Framework -Establishment of a data base of PCRDR experts -Establishing public-private partnership mechanisms on post-conflict reconstruction and development programmes 	Member States emerging from conflict, PSC, AUC & UN Secretariat	Ongoing to 2020	Member States, UNPBC, partners, private sector
		-Establishment of AU PCRDR Centre in accordance with Assembly Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.351 (XVI)	-Expediting consultations on the location of the PCRDR Centre	Member States, AUC	2017	Member States

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/ Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
8	Incomplete/Ineffective disarmament, demobilization and re-integration (DDR) programmes and security sector reform (SSR)	-Promote ownership of national DDR and SSR programs in concerned Member States	- Convening PSC open sessions on DDR and SSR -Mobilization of resources to control proliferation of SALW, implement DDR and SSR initiatives, and provide continued technical and operational assistance -Developing modalities of effecting a possible amnesty for those who voluntarily surrender illegal arms, and possibly dedicate one/two month(s) each year to this effect	Member States, PSC, AUC, RECs/RMs, ECOSOCC	2017-2020	Member States
		-Increase synergy between SSR and other peace and security activities	- Following up on the SSR strategic planning processes started in some Member States jointly with national authorities and partners, through deployment of SSR experts to assist with processes on the ground	Member States, PSC, AUC, RECs/RMs	2017-2020	Member States
		-Stipulate clear obligations and timelines on DDR and SSR in peace agreements, including putting in place adequate follow-up mechanisms	-Undertaking joint assessment missions -Further enhancing collaboration with REC/ RMs and all SSR stakeholders to ensure proper coordination of efforts and maximize utilization of available resources	Member States, PSC, AUC, RECs/RMs, CSOs, local actors	2017-2020	Member States

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacitating PSOs to effectively control and collect illicit SALW, undertake DDR intervention, and implement related stabilization measures - Sensitizing and engaging communities to expose illicit arms 			
9	Non-completion of border delimitation and demarcation processes, porous borders and poor border control/security systems	-Complete the process of delimitation and demarcation of Member States borders, where this has not been done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Submission by Member States of the status of their land and maritime boundaries at each AU Border Day-Strengthening the African Union Border Programme, including provision of resources to complete the process of delimitation and demarcation -Expediting the settlement of border disputes 	Member States, AUC	Starting from 2017	Member States
		-Strengthen cross-border cooperation in conflict prevention, terrorism, cross-border crime, piracy, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Building capacity of Member States to peacefully address border disputes - Use of diplomatic means in settling border disputes -Respect of the principle of the inviolability of borders as stated in the relevant AU/OAU legal instruments - Promoting joint administration of borders including through the 	Member States, AUC	Ongoing to 2020	Member States, RECs/RMs, Partners

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/ Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
			implementation of joint infrastructure projects -Signature and ratification of the Niamey Convention on Cross-Border Cooperation to facilitate its entry into force and subsequent implementation			
10	Maritime insecurity	-Combat piracy, armed robbery at sea, illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, illegal dumping of toxic waste, human, arms and drugs trafficking and other illicit activities at sea	-Implementation of the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy (2050 AIM Strategy) -Signature and ratification of the African Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa to facilitate its early entry into force -Convening of relevant STCs to finalize the annexes to the African Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa -Conduct joint patrols in Africa's territorial waters particularly in the Gulf of Guinea and the Gulf of Aden	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs, UN, UNODC, IMO	2017- 2020 2017	Member States, UN, RECs/RMs, Partners
11	Increasing global cyber security threats and attacks with potential of amplifying the traditional	-Formulate African common principles going hand in hand with the African Peace and Security Architecture and other relevant AU instruments	-Promoting linkages between the African computer response teams and exchange information on cyber security -Encouraging discussion on the protection of infrastructure and networks that might raise	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs, CISSA, ACSRT, AFRIPOL	From 2017	Member States, UN, Partners

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/ Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
	security threats, including terrorism and violent extremism		security challenges faced by countries -Ensuring the prevention of the occurrence of any online incidents by government authorities either at national, regional or continental levels, including through collaboration with the private sector -Promoting mutual understanding between governments and stakeholders to raise the level of confidence and security in the use of information and communication technology, and to take necessary actions to fight abuses in this regard			
12	Lack of decisive strategic dialogue between Africa and the international community, including the UN system, on global policies and practices negatively impacting on Africa and its people	-Holding of regular dialogue between the AU PSC and the UN Security Council on conflict prevention, management and resolution at all levels, and on other strategic issues of prime importance and interest to Africa	-Holding preparatory meetings ahead of consultations between the PSC and similar organs, including with the EU Political and Security Committee, and the League of Arab States Peace and Security Council -Including strategic issues that have remained taboo to date in the agendas of PSC consultative meetings with similar organs - Holding consultations to develop an African common	PSC, AUC, Secretariat, UN, EU, League of Arab States, Partners	Ongoing, towards 2020 Beginning 2017	Member States

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/ Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
			position on post-Cotonou Agreement -Develop a coordination mechanism between African Ambassadors in Addis Ababa, RECs capitals and New York, Brussels and Geneva to articulate a common African voice to better engage with the international community		2017 2017-2020	
		-Promote African penholders and co-penholders on peace and security issues concerning Africa	Capacity building for African Members of the UN Security Council	AUC	Ongoing	Member States
		-Launch and sustain inter-AU organs consultative meetings	- Regular meetings of AU Organs on conflict prevention and resolution in Africa and other global issues relevant for the continent	PSC, PAP, UN, AUC, ACHPR, PoW, African Court on Human and People's Rights	2017-2020	Member States, UN
		Intensify dialogue between AU Organs, UN-agencies and other relevant international partners on socio-economic issues	- Set up a Panel and Platform on socio-economic areas	AU organs, UN agencies	2017-2020	Member States, UN

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
13	Inadequate resources to implement conflict prevention strategies and for peace support operations	-Implement Assembly decisions for revitalizing the AU Peace Fund	-Regular updates to the Assembly of the Union on the status of the revitalization of the AU Peace Fund and implementation of Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.605 (XXVII) adopted at the Kigali Summit in July 2016	Member States, PSC, AUC, UN	Ongoing to 2020	Member States
		-Put in place accountability framework on the Peace Fund	- Establishment of an independent financial management framework for the Peace Fund	Member States, PSC, AUC	Ongoing to 2020	Member States
		- Consider options for UN Support to AU Peace Support Operations (PSOs) authorized by the UN Security Council	- Undertaking joint AU-UN review on the modalities and options for the utilization of UN assessed contributions for AU PSOs	Member States, PSC, AUC	Ongoing to 2020	Member States
B. Economic Aspects						
14	Persistence of illicit financial flows, including those directed to illegal arms transactions, financing of terrorism and external political interference	-Stop irregular and destabilizing financing and address all structural factors that facilitate illicit financial flows, including weak institutional governance and corruption	- Establishing an African Agency to trace, recover and repatriate illicitly acquired financial resources - Build capacity of financial intelligence units, law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice systems of Member States - Harmonize national legislations with relevant international instruments for combating illicit financial flows and money laundering	Member States, PSC, AUC, RECs/RMs, international financial institution, banking sector, CSOs	2017-2020	Member States, Partners

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/ Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of an information sharing system to enable Financial Intelligence Units of Member States to share intelligence in combating illicit financial flows - Improving financial intelligence in AU Member States to neutralize illicit financial transactions - Strengthening legal and technical capacities for speedy recovery of illicit and stolen assets - Organizing capacity building programmes for government officials responsible for preparing contracts 			
15	Diversion/mismanagement of proceeds from, and limited value addition on natural resources, poverty, money laundering and	-Member States and companies operating in the extractive sector to join voluntary initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and consider putting in place safeguards so that local communities are not deprived of benefits arising from extraction of resources	Establish mandatory country-by-country and project-by-project reporting requirements beginning with the extractive sector, and later across all other sectors	Member States, AUC, RECs, AUCIL, Private companies, ECOSOCC-CSOs	Start 2017-2020	Member States, private sector

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	youth unemployment	-Economic diversification through value addition to natural resources and labor-intensive industrialization and enhance private sector research and development	-Developing a pool of skilled Africans required for Africa's transformation and encourage private sector to support such training and to also provide 60% of national research and development expenditures through tax incentives, infrastructure and other forms of assistance - Promoting an enabling environment for industrialization, and development of the private sector, especially labour intensive industries in heavy industries and electronic systems	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs, private sector	2017-2020	Member States, private sector
		-Engaging youth through workshops and social media	Creating a platform for youth engagement to harness youth ideas on Agenda 2063 and Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020	AUC, RECs/RMs, ECOSOCC-CSOs	2017	Member States, private sector
		-Promote Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in socio-economic areas	-Building and improving capacity of Member States in CSR and PPP management in socio-economic areas	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs, private sector, CSOs	2017-2020	Member States, private sector
		-Create conducive environment and provide incentives for investment to ensure creation	- Encouraging all Member States to dedicate a percentage of their budgets to finance Youth	Member States, AUC,	2017-2020	Member States

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/ Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
		of decent jobs for the youth and women	Empowerment Programs, including setting up of Vocational Training Centres - Implementing decent work programmes targeting the youth and women, rebuilding and enhancing the capacities of the vulnerable labour force and poor-working people in the informal economy and rural sector	RECs/RMs, private sector, CSOs		
C. Social Aspects						
16	Irregular migration, human, drugs and arms trafficking, drug abuse, as well as sexual abuse and violence against women and children	-Dismantle the nexus between corruption/illicit financing/ purchase of weapons/ drugs, etc and eradicate safe havens for recruiting and harboring irregular migrants, clandestine goods and trafficked persons	- Encourage cooperation to expose traffickers in humans, drugs and arms, including whistle blowing -Enhance cooperation and coordination among countries affected by the phenomenon of irregular migration including – origin, transit, destination and neighboring countries – and among the regional and multilateral bodies in order to effectively combat this vice -Reinforce the nexus, in terms of actions, between peace, security and development -Prioritize the role of combating terrorism and terrorist groups as	Member States, PSC, AUC, CSOs, CISSA, AFRIPOL, CAERT, IMO, UNODC, UNICEF, UNCHR		

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/ Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
			a major source and factor for irregular migration			
		-Identify human traffickers/smugglers	-Deploy focal points to take lead action	Member States, CISSA, AFRIPOL, INTERPOL, ACSRT, IMO, UNODC, UNICEF, UNCHR	Start 2017-2020	Member States, UN
		-Combat organized crime and financing of terrorism including addressing of passport fraud	- Promotion of zero-tolerance to corruption and money laundering, and punish its perpetrators and facilitators -Encouraging Member States to sign, ratify and domesticate relevant AU and UN instruments on combating corruption-Launch an 'Accelerated Campaign to End Corruption and to Silence the Guns by 2020' at AU, and RECs by 2017 and in Member States in 2018	Member States, PSC, Anti-Corruption Agencies, ACSRT, CSOs, Public Health Service providers	Ongoing to 2020	Member States
		-Promote restorative justice for sexual and domestic violence offences	-Promotion of community service and specialist courts, such as juvenile and drug courts, community courts and mental health courts to prevent prisons	Member States, AUC, UN, WHO	2017-2020	Member States

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
			<p>from becoming schools for drug use, crime and terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of treatment programmes for drug users, in primary and tertiary health care facilities -Encouraging corrections and prison reforms through establishment of special units for sexual and drug offenders and put in place rehabilitation processes that includes specific programmes involving psychologists, social workers, and faith-based interventions -Upon release or parole, commence follow-up actions to prevent relapse and recidivism 			
17	Recurrence of pandemics/epidemics	-Establish a funding mechanism for the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) to ensure their continued operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regular updates to the Assembly and policy organs of RECs/RMs on the establishment of such centres - Raising public awareness in terms of preventive measures 	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs, WHO	2017-2020	Member States, WHO
D. Environmental Aspects						
18	Environmental degradation, water and sanitation (loss of arable land, desertification,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduce vulnerabilities of livelihoods to climate change through building resilience systems -Support implementation of the AU Kigali Action Plan on water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitating efficient and effective water and sanitation management systems - Diversification of agriculture (crop varieties and livestock 	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs, ECOSOCC-CSOs	Start 2017-2020	Member States, private sector

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/ Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
	pollution in various forms, coastal erosion, loss of vegetation, impact of climate change, food insecurity)	and sanitation in Africa adopted in Malabo in 2014	breeds) in order to cope with adverse effects of climate change - Implementing the Malabo Declaration on accelerated agricultural growth and transformation for shared prosperity and improved livelihoods adopted in 2014 - Developing a futuristic plan to counter the negative effects of climate change			
		-Member States to consider limiting the duration of land leases to foreign companies	-Taking necessary steps to reduce long-term land leases to foreign companies to short-term leases of between 30 – 50 years -Enacting legislations compelling foreign companies to ensure that a certain percentage of their agricultural produce is not exported as a way of guaranteeing local food self-sufficiency	Member States, PSC, AUC, multinational companies, private sector	2017-2020	Member States
E. Legal						
19	Weak/lack of adequate legal regimes to combat illicit financial flows	-Elaborate legal regimes to combat illicit financial flows including providing for an information sharing system between and among national financial intelligence units	- Drafting a legal framework to combat illicit financial flows and submit to the PSC and other relevant AU policy organs for consideration and adoption	AUC, Member States, RECs/RMs	2017-2018	Member States

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
20	Slow process of signature, ratification/accession of OAU/AU treaties and domestication	-Sensitize/mobilize Member States to sign, ratify and domesticate AU treaties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conducting a study to identify reasons behind non-implementation and non-ratification of the OAU/AU legal instruments and treaties by Member States -Urging Member States with concerns on past OAU/AU treaties to advise the AU on the challenges faced and their reasons for non-ratification and non-implementation - Raising awareness and understanding of OAU/AU Treaties and the obligations contained therein - Organization of signature and ratification/accession campaigns and initiatives including through side workshops during the Assembly and Executive Council sessions to highlight the benefits of ratifying and domesticating existing AU legal instruments - Imposition of sanctions for non-implementation of any AU legal instrument once a Member State has signed and ratified it (though the AU Constitutive Act is silent on this) 	Member States, AUC, African Court on Human and People's Rights, African Commission on International Law	2017-2020	Member States

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/ Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
			-Reviewing OAU/AU Treaty-making process, which should take into consideration the legitimate legislative concerns of Member States, which process should be inclusive, accommodating and thorough			
		-Produce clear and effective directives to Member States on signature and ratification/accession to treaties and their domestication	- Training on legal and legislative drafting for Member States to facilitate application of OAU/AU treaties	AUC, Member States	2017-2020	Member States