



Economic Commission for Africa
Committee on Regional Cooperation and Integration
Tenth session
Addis Ababa, 1 and 2 November 2017

Item 4 of the provisional agenda*
**Progress in the implementation of the regional
integration and trade programme**

**Comprehensive report on developments in Africa's
regional integration in the context of trade,
investment, infrastructure, industrialization, land
management, food security and agriculture, with a
view to influencing policy**

I. Introduction

1. The Regional Integration and Trade Division provides policy-oriented research on leveraging policies on investment, regional integration, land, agriculture, food security, energy, infrastructure, trade and industrialization for the continent's development and structural transformation. During the period from January 2016 to June 2017, the subprogramme also carried out activities aimed at implementing and mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 into national strategic frameworks, action plans and programmes as part of efforts by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to influence transformative policies through regional integration, trade, investment, agriculture, value chains, land, industrialization, energy and infrastructure development. The present report highlights the accomplishments of the Division during that period.

II. Accomplishments

A. Land policy and governance

2. ECA provided technical support to ministries and departments of lands in 17 countries to reform their land policies and programmes.
3. ECA facilitated the mainstreaming of land governance issues in agriculture into the programmes of African continental and regional institutions

* E/ECA/CRCI/10/1

in six member States,¹ with a view to integrating land tenure and governance concerns into national agricultural strategies and investment plans. Accordingly, agricultural strategies and national agriculture investment plans were reviewed and entry points for mainstreaming land governance identified in four countries.² As a result, land governance issues are now featuring prominently in key programmes of the African Union, ECA and the African Development Bank (AfDB). Key initiatives include the high-level forum for women's empowerment, held alongside the twenty-seventh ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, and the tenth session of the ECA Committee of Directors General of National Statistics Offices and the fifth session of the Statistical Commission for Africa. Studies on land tenure conducted by the African Natural Resources Center of AfDB is also a key initiative.

4. ECA, in partnership with the African Union Commission, launched the implementation of the 30 per cent target of documented land rights for women by 2025. The target is in support of efforts of member States to empower African women economically for an inclusive transformation of Africa's economies.

5. ECA held an awareness-raising seminar on large-scale land-based investment in Africa for traditional leaders. Following the seminar, traditional leaders decided to establish a continental platform on land governance, namely, the Forum of African Traditional Authorities, to enhance the positive engagement of traditional authorities in improving the governance of large-scale land-based investment, support women's land rights and ensure benefits for local communities.

6. ECA is strengthening the capacities of African universities and institutions of higher learning through the establishment of a network of excellence on land governance in Africa. The Commission developed draft guidelines for curricula development on land governance to ensure that trained land experts and professionals respond better to Africa's realities. The guidelines will be presented for adoption at the upcoming meeting of the Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment of the African Union.

7. Through the Land Policy Initiative land programme for the regional economic communities, ECA supported the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) in mainstreaming land governance into its five-year strategy and plan. ECA has continued to support IGAD in the implementation of its strategy through a three-year joint land governance programme.

8. ECA organized training sessions on large-scale land-based investment in Africa for legal professionals, senior investment officers and parliamentarians. Training materials were prepared on the basis of the African Union's guiding principles on large-scale land-based investment.

9. ECA recently concluded a study on land, ethnicity and conflicts in Africa. The study benefited from the input of experts drawn from member States, think tanks, universities and regional economic communities. The study is expected to enhance the understanding of member States on the nexus among land, ethnicity and conflict and to disseminate best practices in preventing and tackling land conflicts in Africa.

10. ECA launched a pilot project on the monitoring and evaluation of land in Africa. The project, which covers 12 countries, is aimed at generating land governance data, building the capacity of member States and providing a basis

¹ Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

² Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

for evidence-based periodic reporting to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, in accordance with the African Union Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa.

B. Food security and agriculture

11. Among the top concerns at present is achieving the first two Sustainable Development Goals (Goals 1 and 2) and aspiration 1 of subgoal 13 of Agenda 2063, which, together, require Africa to overcome its agricultural and rural transformational challenges. This includes the immediate boosting of agricultural productivity, competitiveness and income growth to increase food production and improve value addition, agricultural innovation and sustainability in a more decisive manner, while preserving its rapidly dwindling finite natural resources base. In this context, ECA developed a flagship document entitled “Rethinking Africa’s agriculture and rural transformation in the new global context: challenges, opportunities and strategic policy options”. In the report, five conditions are identified as essential for the attainment of successful agricultural transformation, which, in turn, is a critical pathway out of poverty and hunger, thereby contributing to achieving Goals 1 and 2. In addition, key structural and institutional requirements of transformation are identified, together with specific policy instruments and their sequencing to bring about these structural and institutional changes, which must be developed for specific contexts (country, regional or Africa-wide) at the next stage, thereby contributing to the achievement of Goal 8.

12. ECA also prepared, among other strategy papers, a report on rethinking production systems of strategic food and agriculture commodities in Africa, which provides a review of Africa’s agricultural production and food systems in a new context. This document is intended to provide action-oriented recommendations, including best practices to share, scale up and scale out in order to transform Africa into a net exporter, a world food factory and a world food trade centre in the context of Agenda 2063, thus contributing to achieving Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 2.

13. To make a case for the private sector, African small and medium-sized enterprises need to play a greater role in the development and promotion of agribusiness, agro-industries and regional value chains. The Food Security, Agriculture and Land Section of ECA completed a flagship publication on how to develop agribusiness through regional value chains in Africa. In the report, special attention is given to the correct way to innovate and focus in order to increase the survival rate of emerging African small and medium-sized enterprises in global and regional value chains. It is undeniable that the future of African agriculture lies in the development of a private sector focused on agribusiness development and the strengthening of value chains and agro-industrial clusters.

14. To promote intra-Africa trade in high-valued agricultural products, the Food Security, Agriculture and Land Section, through a United Nations Development Account-funded project, produced a continent-wide study aimed at assessing the potential to establish regionally coordinated integrated agricultural value chains and agro-industrial clusters in Africa. In the study, which covered 16 countries, current constraints, challenges and opportunities towards the promotion of these clusters were identified. ECA held a validation workshop in October 2016 to review the findings of the rice, maize and livestock regional value chain and cluster baseline assessment studies. Participants at the workshop identified the integration potential of regional value chains and relevant agribusiness and agro-industrial clustering

possibilities to boost intra-African investment and trade in intermediate and high-value food and agricultural products.

15. ECA also held a follow-up training workshop in November 2016 to strengthen the capacity of key policymakers and other value chains actors to promote and develop integrated agricultural value chains and agro-industrial clusters and to promote a symposium to expand the knowledge base through the exchange of ideas, experiences and innovations on improving agricultural transformation for achieving inclusive growth in Africa. Activities undertaken in the United Nations Development Account-funded project support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 8 and 9 through enhancing access to food, promoting inclusive growth and fast-tracking agro-industry and agribusiness.

16. ECA also collaborated with the African Union Commission in validating the continental agribusiness strategy and implementation plan, in developing a structure and business plan for a continental apex agribusiness body and in providing input to the development of a framework for boosting intra-African trade and advancing the implementation of the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods. The implementation of the strategy and its implementation plan will create a platform for stronger engagement of the private sector for agribusiness development on the continent.

17. In support of the accelerated implementation of the continental agribusiness strategy, ECA organized a high-level symposium in December 2016 on jointly implementing agriculture-based and microindustrialization and regional value chains for Africa's transformation. Through the symposium, ECA was able to influence the policy discourse on transformative agriculture in Africa. The findings and recommendations that emerged from the symposium provided ECA, the African Union Commission, AfDB and other partners with input that will guide the prioritization of and preparations for the launch of a common implementation agenda, one that deals with the evolving needs of all relevant stakeholders to deliver on long-awaited, effective productive integration towards greater shared gains and prosperity.

C. Regional and international trade

18. The Regional Integration and Trade Division prioritized the work on supporting the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) by 2017. Through the African Trade Policy Centre, ECA played a significant role in developing the template agreement for the establishment of CFTA, as mandated at the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union held in Kigali in July 2016. The template is a significant input to the CFTA negotiation process and covers the trade in goods and trade in services and investment. The draft text is to be used as the basis for text-based negotiations and influencing the CFTA agreement. The Centre made significant technical contributions to the meetings of the CFTA Negotiating Forum, including through an analysis of the modalities on tariff negotiations that contributed to the decision taken during the twenty-ninth ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union to adopt a 90 per cent level of tariff liberalization, in addition to sensitive lists and exclusion lists.

19. The African Trade Policy Centre also produced technical papers that informed the strategic and policy-oriented discussions held at the 2017 Conference of the African Union Ministers of Trade on CFTA, post-African Growth and Opportunity Act options, investment, economic partnership

agreements, Brexit³ and megaregional trade agreements. ECA continues to engage in the Continental Task Force on CFTA and thereby supports the African Union Commission and member States in the CFTA negotiations. ECA also jointly published an ex ante human rights impact assessment of CFTA, together with the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Geneva office and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

20. The African Trade Policy Centre brought together experts from regional economic communities, the private sector and representatives of academia, development partners, the African Union Commission and ECA to discuss the continental Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade. The discussion was on issues such as current monitoring and evaluation efforts and the way forward for establishing a consistent framework for the tracking of progress on the continental priorities identified in the Action Plan. Participants at the meeting endorsed the development of a regional strategy for the tracking of key indicators, which builds on the work done by the regional economic communities and other stakeholders and sets up a clear line of accountability for reporting. The regional strategies will assist regional economic communities in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Action Plan at the regional level.

21. The report entitled “Assessing regional integration in Africa-VII” was finalized and published in March 2016 under the theme of “Innovation, competitiveness and regional integration”. It contains an examination of how the three elements are linked and sheds light on the issue of enhancing innovation and competitiveness in the context of development policy and strategy in Africa. The ECA subregional offices also conducted various launches to ensure that the report was widely distributed, in addition to it being available online.⁴

22. In July 2016, the African Trade Policy Centre launched one of the ECA flagship reports on the Africa regional integration index to provide data on the status and progress of regional integration on the continent. The index is intended to provide a means for tracking the progress of the various dimensions of regional integration, including trade, the movement of people, productive capacity, monetary and financial integration and infrastructure. It provides a tool for facilitating evidence-based technical discussions and policy dialogues on regional integration in Africa. ECA, in partnership with the African Union Commission and AfDB, is working on a second edition, which will include several improvements in the current methodology.

23. The work of ECA on the Africa regional integration index has been influential beyond the continent. The Asian Development Bank has used the index methodology, with some improvements, to develop the Asia-Pacific regional integration index. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific also envisions developing its regional integration index, in particular building on the experiences of ECA and other regional commissions.

24. Analytical research to inform policymaking continued, with key publications on megaregional trade agreements, trade and climate change, and trade and the 2030 Agenda. The research on the megaregional trade agreements illuminated the link between these types of agreements and continental integration programmes, such as CFTA. The research outputs and other materials developed by the African Trade Policy Centre were also used as training materials in trainings targeted at African trade experts and policymakers. The Centre delivered trainings on trade and gender and on trade

³ The decision by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to leave the European Union. “Brexit” is an abbreviation from the combination of Britain and exit.

⁴ Available at www.uneca.org/publications/assessing-regional-integration-africa-vii.

policy modelling and analysis, with a view to strengthening the capacity of member States in those areas.

25. ECA, together with the African Union Commission, AfDB and the African Export-Import Bank, organized the inaugural session of the Africa Trade Week in 2016. This is a new pan-African platform for advancing intra-African trade dialogue among various stakeholders. Going forward, the Africa Trade Week, as a multi-stakeholder platform to discuss topical trade policy issues in Africa, will assist in fostering a common understanding of current issues among the various stakeholders involved in trade policymaking.

D. Industrial and infrastructure development

26. With regard to industrial development, ECA responded to requests concerning the development of industrial policy from African member States and regional economic communities, including from Guinea, Senegal and Swaziland, as well as the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and for technical assistance on the development of an industrial policy. Research on reviewing the industrial policy landscape in Africa and on the pharmaceutical sector in Africa was completed. It was found in the study that Africa still faces many challenges in industrializing the continent, such as a poor business environment, limited stakeholder inclusion in policymaking, a lack of adequate infrastructure and limited access to finance. It also highlighted some good practices and policy recommendations for policymakers in Africa. ECA commissioned a study on fostering Africa's tourism growth through aviation and tourism policy convergence. Several factors relating to the unfavourable regulatory environment that constrains the growth of the two industries were identified in the study, which contained proposals for a collective and effective strategy to tackle them. These research products continue to serve as a compass point for African countries in terms of their industrial development trajectory. ECA will use the findings of the studies to engage policymakers with stakeholders involved in industrial policymaking.

27. The First Specialized Technical Committee on Transport, Infrastructure, Energy and Tourism was held in Togo in April 2017. During the meeting, ECA contributed to policy discussions on the road map for accelerating the implementation of the African road safety action plan. Consequently, ECA and the African Union Commission, together with the African Transport Policy and Programme, were tasked with developing a minimum set of road safety indicators to ensure comparability between African countries. ECA also provided technical support leading to the launch of the single African air transport market in June 2017 and the revised Duties and Responsibilities of the Monitoring Body to the Yamoussoukro Decision.

28. Collaborative partnerships enabled the Regional Integration and Trade Division to attain significant results. The fruitful partnership between ECA, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and the University of Johannesburg culminated in the launch of a joint two-year Master of Philosophy degree programme in Industrial Policy.

29. Given the partnership with the African Union Commission, member States now have a better understanding of the status of implementation of the African road safety action plan and the strategic issues that require urgent intervention, notably the lack of updated and accurate data.

30. Working together with the African Union Commission and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency, ECA delivered a United Nations Development Account project on implementing a biofuel programme for household and transport sectors. This

resulted in a better understanding of the role of bioenergy in the energy plans of African countries.

31. ECA made a significant contribution to the issue of industrial policy and structural transformation by preparing working papers for a high-level meeting on the theme of “Africa and Latin America at a crossroads: addressing structural transformation in the new global landscape”. The meeting reflected cooperation between ECA, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Development Centre at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on providing a better understanding of policy challenges in the realm of production transformation and development.

32. In 2016, ECA developed a methodology on the localization of energy technologies to boost the continent’s manufacturing potential. The renewable energy technologies selected are those with long value chains that will potentially play a significant role in rural development. They include bioenergy (biomass), solar photovoltaic and small hydropower technologies. The use of this methodology could boost Africa’s manufacturing potential.

33. The joint ECA and the Economic and Social Council regional meeting on innovations for infrastructure development and sustainable industrialization was held in Dakar on 26 March 2017. Delegates with a high level of expertise and experience on the topic gathered to discuss key issues, lessons learned, experiences and potential solutions with regard to the challenges and opportunities identified. They emphasized the contribution of infrastructure development and industrialization to economic growth and poverty eradication, especially through regional integration and employment.

34. ECA contributed a chapter on Africa to the Global Tracking Framework with regard to Sustainable Development Goal 7 (on energy7). The Framework provides an evidence-based look at the progress made in achieving Goal 7 at the regional, country and international levels towards meeting the objectives set out in Sustainable Energy for All. It therefore provides decision-makers with timely updates of progress and identifies the challenges encountered along the way as part of efforts to meet the objectives and targets of Goal 7.

35. ECA recently completed a research study on promoting infrastructure development for Africa’s industrialization. This knowledge product presents the Commission’s position on Africa’s structural transformation through inclusive economic growth and sustainable industrialization and the important role of infrastructure in this process. The analysis demonstrates a direct link between the level, type and patterns of industrialization and the present economic infrastructure, in particular transport (road, rail, water and air), power and information and communications technology. The consensus is that good and quality economic infrastructure in Africa is critical for the continent’s industrial development.

36. This consensus is exemplified by current efforts that focus on interconnecting Africa by increasing quality infrastructure throughout the continent. In the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, for example, it is recognized that Africa cannot meet its development, industrialization and trade goals if the current infrastructure is not improved. In the research study, the role of infrastructure on industrialization was explored, as was a “bidirectional” causality, which is, first, how infrastructure assets contribute to industrial output, and second, how industrial ambition can set the path for targeted infrastructure development.

37. ECA, together with the International Hydropower Association, hosted the World Hydropower Congress, one of the most important gatherings of hydropower decision makers and professionals, in Addis Ababa in May 2017. The main objective and goal for the Congress was to bring together initiatives

from Governments, business, finance and civil society in order to help to deliver better hydro and, ultimately, better development for all.

E. Investment policy

38. In the area of investment policy, ECA launched a study on investment policies and bilateral investment treaties in Africa during the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, held in April 2016. The study influenced policy dialogue on Africa's experience with these treaties and the need to consider their review and renegotiation to take into consideration national development priorities and strategies. The study also highlighted the need for coordination between government policymakers and private sector actors in negotiating new treaties and reviewing the current investor-State dispute system. Various dissemination activities were held to support regional policy processes and to raise awareness of the main policy challenges highlighted in the study, including a meeting organized by the SADC secretariat to review the SADC bilateral investment treaties template. The study was also launched during the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), held in Nairobi in July 2016.

39. Following a request from the Government of Namibia to the ECA Executive Secretary, the Commission prepared a paper on the foreign policy of Namibia, presented during the Foreign Policy Review Conference held in Windhoek in July 2016. The paper provided input to policy discussions on the development of the country's industrial sectors to boost trade and foreign direct investment, among other things.

40. ECA also conducted policy advocacy in support of the continental dialogue on investment. Among the continental initiatives supporting greater investment inflows into Africa is the design of a pan-African code of investment aimed at harmonizing current investment regulations in Africa. The code will be a powerful instrument that could be used in CFTA negotiations, with a view to designing a more coherent continental investment regulation. African ministers of trade, during a meeting held in Addis Ababa on 29 and 30 November 2016, recommended that the code be presented to the CFTA Negotiating Forum to ensure alignment with the investment chapter under CFTA, as well as other synergies.⁵ In response to this request, ECA, on 30 November 2016, organized a panel discussion during the Africa Trade Week on CFTA and foreign investment regulation for Africa. The panel, which included representatives of various member States, representatives of academia and civil society, discussed the potential contribution of CFTA and how the envisaged investment agreement, under the code, could be fully realized.

41. ECA, in partnership with the African Union Commission, held a side event during the tenth Joint Annual Meetings of the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration and the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, held in Dakar on 26 March 2017. The side event concerned how to align the pan-African code of investment with the investment chapter of CFTA. During the meeting, delegates from African member States, central banks, the United Nations and the World Trade Organization and representatives of academia, the private sector and civil society discussed opportunities for alignment between the two instruments.

⁵ See African Union, Report of the Second Meeting of the African Union Ministers of Trade, Addis Ababa, 29 and 30 November 2016 (AU/TI/MIN/2/REPORT/FINAL, Section D, para. ii).

42. The Regional Integration and Trade Division also dedicated efforts to widen the analytical base on investment issues to support and inform policy design in Africa. Two studies, produced at the behest of African ministers of trade, were presented at an Expert Group Meeting ahead of the tenth Conference of Ministers. The first study focused on the drivers that may support boosting intra-African investment, while the second covered the linkages between double taxation treaties and bilateral investment treaties in Africa. These analytical studies and other knowledge products can help to support and inform policy processes on the continent, such as the continental dialogue on investment.

43. In terms of technical assistance and advisory services, the Expert Group Meeting, in collaboration with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, provided training on domestic resource mobilization and investment in Africa, held in Dakar in December 2016. African government officials received two modules designed to enhance their understanding of investment issues.

44. In addition, Guinea and Nigeria received technical assistance tailored to their capacity development requirements. The support given to Guinea included assistance in developing a private sector promotion policy letter and a national charter for small and medium-sized enterprises. With regard to Nigeria, the Regional Integration and Trade Division supported analytical work on the development of its small and medium-sized enterprise sector.

45. ECA was involved in the preparation of electronic investment guides (iGuides) in partnership with UNCTAD. Malawi and Zambia received technical support to develop their iGuides. Work is under way to provide similar support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria. The iGuides are instruments that provide relevant, up-to-date and centralized information for potential and current investors in order to help to attract more investment to support Africa's development and structural transformation.

46. The Regional Integration and Trade Division also contributed to a report by the African Union that was presented at the United States Trade and sub-Saharan Africa Partnership Forum held in January 2016. ECA provided a summary of recommendations and policy options on how the United States of America-Africa trade and investment relationship could support regional economic integration in Africa. The eligibility conditionalities of the African Growth and Opportunity Act was emphasized, including the elimination of barriers to United States investment in order to strike a balance between Africa's investors, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, and United States investors to allow both sides to trade effectively.

47. Lastly, the Regional Integration and Trade Division worked on a second edition of the Observatory on Regional Integration in Africa. It provides comprehensive information and data on Africa's regional integration agenda, including achievements, milestones, challenges and constraints throughout the regional economic communities. The second edition was launched on the ECA website after an extensive update and review, with the assistance of the regional economic communities.⁶

⁶ Information in both English and French is available from www.uneca.org/oria.

III. Challenges and lessons learned

48. Synchronized planning with key partners is a challenge in some cases. This could be tackled by organizing planning sessions with key partners, strengthening communication mechanisms and having more engagement at all levels. A key lesson learned is that close collaboration with key partners is critical to the achievement of intended results. Building effective relationships with other think tanks (e.g., the World Bank and the OECD), civil society and close cooperation with the African Union Commission and regional economic communities is key to success.

49. Member States continue to face challenges in understanding and responding to emerging policy issues at the continental and global levels. The quality of data to monitor policy impact and to assess the impact of the Regional Integration and Trade Division's work remains limited. To meet these challenges, the Division must strengthen its capacity through leveraging partnerships with other institutions to build the capacity of member States in policy analysis and implementation.

IV. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019

A. Trade, economic cooperation and regional integration

50. The objective of the Regional Integration and Trade Division is to achieve effective regional cooperation and integration among member States in order to meet the challenges of structural transformation in Africa.

51. To contribute to the achievement of the objective, the Regional Integration and Trade Division will focus on:

- (a) Enhancing the capacity of member States and regional economic communities to develop, implement and monitor policies and programmes to accelerate industrialization, with a focus on regional infrastructure, regional value chains, food security and agriculture;
- (b) Enhancing the capacity of member States and regional economic communities to develop, implement and monitor policies in the areas of intra-African and international trade and to create an environment conducive to attracting investment;
- (c) Improving the capacity of member States to design, implement and monitor land policies and programmes that ensures secure gender-equitable land rights and the effective and efficient use and management of land for sustainable development.

V. External factors

52. The expectation is that the programme budget will achieve its objectives and likely accomplishments on the assumption that there is willingness and readiness on the part of the regional economic communities and member States to carry out the recommendations arising out of the Regional Integration and Trade Division's analytical studies and publications; that member States and national and regional policymakers continue to support the efforts of ECA to mainstream regional integration, trade, infrastructure and natural resources

development policies into their national and regional policies; and that member States are able to conclude international trade negotiations and the developed countries continue to fulfil their official development assistance commitments.

VI. Outputs for the biennium 2018–2019

53. During the biennium 2018–2019, the Regional Integration and Trade Division will deliver many outputs.

A. Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget)

Substantive servicing of meetings:

1. Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (two)
2. Committee on Regional Cooperation and Integration (one)

Parliamentary documentation:

3. Regional cooperation and integration (one)
4. Report on how member States are levelling the playing field for intra-African investment, with a view to sharing best practices (one)
5. Report on the status of food security in Africa (one)
6. Report on updates to the status of international and intra-African trade (one)
7. Report on revisiting policy, legislation and institutions for industrial development in Africa (one)
8. Report on the progress made on land policy formulation and implementation in Africa (one)

Ad hoc expert group meetings:

9. Policy options to level the playing field for intra-African investment through the establishment of a common investment area in CFTA (one)
10. Ninth review of Assessing Regional Integration in Africa (one)
11. Transforming African agriculture through resilience-building and managed risks (one)
12. Revising policy legislation and institutions for industrial development in Africa (one)
13. Harmonization of land policies to promote regional integration in Africa (one)

B. Other substantive activities (regular budget)

Non-recurrent publications:

14. Policy options to level the playing field for intra-African investment through the establishment of a common investment area in CFTA (one)

15. Transforming African agriculture through resilience-building and managed risks (one)
16. Ninth review of Assessing Regional Integration in Africa (one)
17. Revising policy, legislation and institutions for industrial development in Africa (one)
18. Harmonization of land policies to promote regional integration in Africa (one)

C. Technical materials: booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

19. Policy briefs on the state of agribusiness, agro-industries and industrial growth clusters (one)
20. Development of electronic guides on investment (one)
21. Policy briefs, guidelines and toolkits on infrastructure, energy and industrialization in Africa (one)
22. Studies and policy briefs on topical international and intraregional trade issues (one)
23. Information kits on the activities of the African Trade Policy Centre (one)
24. Policy briefs on land policy and governance (one)
25. Journal on land policy and governance in Africa (one)

Special events:

26. African Trade Forum (one)
27. Conference on Land Policy in Africa (one)

D. Technical cooperation (regular budget and extra budgetary)

Group training (seminars, workshops, symposiums):

28. Training programme in collaboration with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning on trade economics, regional integration and capacity-building for CFTA, trade policy and structural transformation, Aid for Trade, basic and intermediate trade modelling and advanced trade modelling (two)
29. Africa high-level trade policy dialogue (one)
30. Training of stakeholders on land policy and governance (one)

Field projects:

31. Analytical support to the African Union Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (one)
32. Analytical support to the Vienna Programme of Action to Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024 (two)
33. Multi-agency African Transport Policy and Programme (one)
34. Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Global Tracking Framework) (two)
35. Implementation of the “Industrialize Africa” initiative (one)

36. Maintenance of the Observatory on Regional Integration in Africa (two)
37. African Union agenda on land to strengthen the capacity of member States and regional and subregional organizations for land policy formulation and implementation in Africa through an African land policy centre (two)
38. African Union agenda on boosting intra-African trade and the capacity of member States and regional economic communities to increase Africa's share of international trade through the African Trade Policy Centre (two)

E. Fellowships and grants

39. Visiting scholars, fellows and interns to enhance their capacity in trade policy issues and analysis (one)
 40. Visiting scholars, fellows and interns to enhance their capacity in inclusive land policies in Africa (one)
 41. Visiting scholars, fellows and interns to enhance their capacity in formulating and implementing policies and programmes in areas of industrialization, infrastructure, energy, investment, agriculture and food security in Africa (three)
 42. Grants to various institutions that specialize in land and trade and to universities, member States and other stakeholders (two)
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