

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

1. Africa-EU Partnership on Peace and Security

- Total EU support – that is from the Commission and from the Member States bilaterally – to the African Union peace operation in Sudan (Darfur) amounts to over €435 million since the start of the operation in 2004.
- The EU set-up a new instrument to finance peacekeeping operations, the African Peace Facility, with an amount of over 300 million euros. The EU agreed to free another €300 million for the period 2008-2010
- The AU/UN hybrid force will be made-up of around 7,000 military personnel

2. Africa-EU Partnership on Democratic Governance and Human Rights

- The number of African countries that held multiparty elections has increased from three in 1973 to 40 in 2005.
- The Commission has earmarked around 50% of its development aid as 'budgetary support'. A clear signal of real 'ownership' by African governments of their own futures.
- 22 EU Member States have ratified the "OECD Anti-Bribery Convention", which came into effect in February 1999. This agreement is aimed at reducing corruption in developing countries by encouraging sanctions against bribery in international business transactions carried out by companies based in the convention' member countries.

3. Africa-EU Partnership on Trade and Regional Integration

- In European ports, it takes one day to unload a containership. In many African ports, it takes one week to complete the same job.
- It costs a trader more to send a ton of grain from Zambia (which has no sea access) to its neighbour Tanzania than it does to send that same ton of grain to Europe or the USA!
- In 2007, for the second year in a row, GDP grew at over 5 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa, posting 5.7 percent growth in 2005.
- Through the Economic Partnership Agreements, the EU has proposed to extend fully free access to the EU market for all products (but one) to all Sub-Saharan African countries (except South Africa), from 2008.
- The EU will increase its aid for trade to €2 billion a year from 2010 for all developing countries, in order to help developing countries take advantage of new and existing trade opportunities.
- With the aid of the EU's Centre for the Development of Industry, the Ethiopian Firm "Dire Industries" has raised its production from 150 pairs of shoes a day in 2004 to 2 500 pairs a day now. Its sales have skyrocketed by 1600% in 18 months and its staff has grown fivefold.
- Up to 2006, 800 Chinese companies have invested USD 1 billion, 480 joint ventures have been established and 78 000 Chinese workers employed
- China imports 32% of its oil from Africa, oil related investments in recent years amount to at least 16 bn USD

4. Africa-EU Partnership on the Millennium Developments Goals

- Gross enrolment in primary schools in Africa has risen from 72% in 1991 to 93% in 2004
- Focused attention on HIV/AIDS is beginning to pay off. In the last two years, twenty-eight of the 36 countries reporting data are showing reductions over time in HIV prevalence; 32 of the 36 are achieving monthly increases in ARV coverage.
- Eritrea, Comoros, Cape Verde, Mozambique, and Guinea have recorded sharp reductions in child (under 5) mortality.
- The gender gap, still on average nearly 15 percent in primary education, is closing in 30 of the 36 countries for which we have information. And in the 45 countries reporting on the composition of their national parliaments, 31 are showing increases in the share of women holding parliamentary seats.

5. Africa-EU Partnership on Energy

- The PUMA initiative, initiated at the request of five African Regional organisations in 2000 and funded by the EU (11 M€), has ensured the access to information on the environment and satellite data to all 53 African countries for early warning of natural disasters, improved food security, better health management, more efficient water and energy use.
- 500 million Africans do not have electricity and 400,000 Africans die every year from respiratory diseases due to polluted air in their own homes.
- The EU and Africa are working together to improve infrastructures across Africa with projects such as the hydroelectric plant in Felou in Mali to help supply Mali, Mauritania and Senegal.
- The ACP-EC Energy Facility will finance some 80 projects in 2007 for a total of 220 million euros. This will bring real results such as: 28 rural villages in Cameroon with access to electricity; a small power plant in Kenya, solar power plant in Mauritania

6. Africa-EU Partnership on Climate Change

- The EU has adopted an ambitious climate policy aimed as a long term goal to limit climate change to an average of 2°C as compared to pre-industrial levels; this policy will directly or indirectly benefit African countries, which are most vulnerable to climate change.
- In West Africa, the EU is supporting a project (11.7 million €) to improve climate monitoring and forecasting of monsoons and drought, and their impact on water resources and crops.
- The EU is finding programs to fight against desertification in two vulnerable regions in central Morocco (municipality of Ouled Dlim) and Tunisia (Imada de Skjiret), where the planting of fodder shrubs like the locust tree and prickly pear provide a reserve of green fodder for drought periods.
- The Green Wall for Sahara Project aims to tackle the problems of environmental degradation in order to save the Africa environment, conserve the eco-system and reverse the desertification process. It's an African concept endorsed at the last summit of the Assembly of Heads of State of the African Union in Sirte, Libya.

7. Africa-EU Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment

- Illegal migration is very limited. Since 2000, the number of illegal immigrants coming from sub-saharan Africa to Europe is estimated between 25,000 and 35,000.
- There are about 4.6million Africans legally residing in Europe
- The first Centre for Information and Management of Migration is expected to open in Mali in March 2008. A joint-operation between the Commission and the Malian authorities it aims to teach locals about the dangers of illegal migration as well the possibilities for legal migration to Europe.
- In 2005, African diaspora around the world send home about US\$6.5 billion remittances to the 34 Sub-Saharan countries.
- In 2006 two thirds of the countries in the region made at least one positive reform to make doing business easier, putting Sub-Saharan Africa in third place in business reforms Tertiary students from sub-Saharan Africa are the most mobile in the world, with one out of every 16 – or 5.6 % - studying abroad.
- It takes approximately 233 days to set-up a company in Guinea Bissau.

8. Africa-EU Partnership on Science, Information Society and Space

- By 2006, there were more than 110 million mobile phone subscribers in Sub-Saharan Africa. This means that approximately 17 percent of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa has a mobile phone, up from below 1 percent in the 1990s.
- The EU earmarked 5.6 billion € EU-Africa Partnership on Infrastructure aims to secure the interconnectivity of the African continent and its different regions.
- The Commission is financing (21 million euros) the "Africa Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development" (AMSED). This satellite monitoring project for 53 African countries provides essential "early warning" that can help prevent or lessen the impact of natural disasters.

More facts and figures at:

http://ec.europa.eu/development/ICenter/Pdf/EAS2007_facts_and_figures.pdf