Overview of the Framework for a Renewed UN/AU Partnership on Africa’s Integration and Development Agenda (PAIDA)

1. What it is?

- The framework for the renewed UN/AU Partnership on Africa’s Integration and Development Agenda (PAIDA) is a proposal for a successor programme to the Ten-Year Capacity-Building Programme to the African Union (TYCBP-AU) that is due to expire in 2016.

- Like its predecessor programme, PAIDA has a ten-year timeframe, 2017 – 2027.

- PAIDA is anchored on the African Union’s Agenda 2063, which derives from, and is inclusive of the objectives and goals of earlier continental frameworks such as NEPAD.

- In this respect, PAIDA highlights Agenda 2063 related programmes that the UN system, through the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa (RCM), is being called upon to support.

2. Process:

- PAIDA is the outcome of the work of the joint UN-AU Technical Working Group (TWG) that was established in November 2014, on the recommendations of the 15th RCM that took place in Abuja, Nigeria in March 2014.

- The TWG was comprised of: i) the UN Liaison Team in Addis Ababa, ii) AUC, iii) AfDB, iv) RECs, v) NEPAD Agency, vi) ECA, vii) OSAA, and viii) UNOAU.

- PAIDA was recently adopted by the AU-PRC and will be further considered by the Executive Council of the AU, at its 27th Ordinary Session in South Africa, on 10-12 June.

- Upon its adoption by the AU, PAIDA will be submitted to the UNGA for consideration at its 70th session.

3. Content:

- PAIDA contains five main sections.

- Section 1: includes an introduction that provides a historical overview and establishes the links with new/emerging continental and global frameworks, notably Agenda 2063, its first 10-Year Implementation Plan and the post-2015 development agenda.

- Section 1 also lists seven principles that should guide the UN-AU cooperation. Namely: i) ownership and leadership by the AU, ii) respect for Africa’s policy space, iii) faithfulness to commitments made (which coheres with the UNMM), iv) consultation and coordination, v) accountability, vi) strategic partnership (including with the RECs and NEPAD Agency), and vii) proactive engagement.
• **Section 2**: provides a synopsis of the prevailing political, social and economic conditions on the continent, including with respect to peace, security and governance, as well as Africa’s performance and continuing challenges in these areas. It also highlights Africa’s role in the global system, vis-à-vis its continued marginalization in global governance structures.

• **Section 3**: situates PAIDA within the broader contexts of the AU’s Agenda 2063, its first 10-Year Implementation Plan and the Common African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. In essence, this section stresses that the UN’s support to Africa should be guided by the aspirations, priorities, objectives and goals already defined by the AU in these frameworks.

• **Section 4**: provide an overview of the priority areas of PAIDA, covering development (including infrastructure and trade), economic transformation, regional integration, gender equality and women’s empowerment, agriculture, private sector development, health and nutrition, education and training, natural resource governance, climate change, democracy and governance, human rights and the rule of law, and peace and security.

• **Section 5**: highlights the areas for UN support, covering: i) programmatic and institutional support, including global advocacy, ii) resource support, including through regular, predictable and dedicated budgetary allocations from the UNGA, and iii) reporting.

• Section 5 also highlights the role of the RCM and its clusters and sub-clusters as the vehicle for implementation of the UN system support to PAIDA.

• Lastly, Section 5 indicates the intent to expand the partnership, including with major multilateral and bilateral partners such as the World Bank, AfDB and TICAD, in order to mobilize additional inputs and resources for the implementation of PAIDA.