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**Assembly/AU/6(XXVIII)**

**Annex**

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

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**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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 50<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

	<b>Challenges or Scourges</b>	<b>Practical Steps</b>	<b>Modalities for Mobilizing Action</b>	<b>Focal Point/Implementers</b>	<b>Time-frame 2017 -2020</b>	<b>Sources(s) of Funding</b>
<b>A. Political Aspects</b>						
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)	– 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	-Providing adequate resources for implementation of the ASF Maputo Work Plan	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs	Ongoing to 2020	Member States, RECs/RMs
		- Clarification of the mandating process between the AUC and the Regional Standby Forces in the deployment of the ASF	-Strengthening collaboration between continental and regional Planning Elements through existing mechanisms (Police/Civilian Strategic Support Group)	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
		- 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

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		-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 <sup>th</sup> 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 the RECs/RMs	2017 - 2020	Member States, 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

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		-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 -Encouraging Member States to use the AU structural vulnerability assessment tool	AUC, Member States, RECs/RMs	By May each year Ongoing to 2020	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs
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,	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs, CISSA, ACSRT, AFRIPOL	2017-2020	Member States, RECs/RMs

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			transit, or destination and facilitators of movement, payment, storage and use of illicit arms/weapons reaching Africa			
		- 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 democracy, respect of human	-The imperative exists in all societies to renew political leadership from time to time, through periodic free, fair and credible elections for the	- Mobilization of Member States to ratify and implement accordingly all the AU Shared Values and Instruments on democracy, good governance and human rights, and	Member States, PSC, AUC, PAP, RECs/RMs,	2017-2020	Member States, PSC RECs/RMs, PAP,

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	dignity, human rights and good governance, including absence of consensus among political parties on cardinal issues of the State and management of its affairs	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 succession and predictable transfer of political power. <sup>i</sup>	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	ECOSOCC, African Union Anti-Corruption Board, Anti-corruption agencies		ECOSOCC
		-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	Member States, AUC, PSC, RECs/RMs,	Ongoing to 2020	Member States, RECs/RMs

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			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			
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
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	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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			modules, manuals and strategies			
		-Deploy efforts to track down terrorists and their supporting networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop a database of terrorist groups and individuals</li> <li>- Regular briefings by CISSA and ACSRT to the PSC</li> <li>- Timely sharing of intelligence</li> </ul>	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	<p>Development of national and regional structures, architectures, and comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Standardization of legally acceptable counter-terrorism responses across Africa</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>	Member States, AUC, UN, ACSRT, CISSA, AFRIPOL RECs/RMs, ECOSOCC	2017-2020	Member States, UN, RECs

	<b>Challenges or Scourges</b>	<b>Practical Steps</b>	<b>Modalities for Mobilizing Action</b>	<b>Focal Point/Implementers</b>	<b>Time-frame 2017 -2020</b>	<b>Sources(s) of Funding</b>
7	Lack of/weak implementation of post-conflict reconstruction and development programmes	-Strengthen institutional capacity to undertake post-conflict stabilization, peacebuilding and reconstruction -Intensify African Solidarity Initiatives	-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
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	Member States, PSC, AUC, RECs/RMs, ECOSOCC	2017-2020	Member States

	<b>Challenges or Scourges</b>	<b>Practical Steps</b>	<b>Modalities for Mobilizing Action</b>	<b>Focal Point/Implementers</b>	<b>Time-frame 2017 -2020</b>	<b>Sources(s) of Funding</b>
			month(s) each year to this effect			
		-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 - 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	Member States, PSC, AUC, RECs/RMs, CSOs, local actors	2017-2020	Member States
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	-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	-Building capacity of Member States to peacefully address border disputes - Use of diplomatic means in	Member States, AUC	Ongoing to 2020	Member States, RECs/RMs, Partners



	<b>Challenges or Scourges</b>	<b>Practical Steps</b>	<b>Modalities for Mobilizing Action</b>	<b>Focal Point/Implementers</b>	<b>Time-frame 2017 -2020</b>	<b>Sources(s) of Funding</b>
	violent extremism		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 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	PSC, AUC, Secretariat, UN, EU, League of Arab States, Partners	Ongoing, towards 2020  Beginning 2017  2017  2017-2020	Member States

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		-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
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>B. Economic Aspects</b>						
14	Persistence of illicit financial flows, including those directed to illegal arms	-Stop irregular and destabilizing financing and address all structural factors that facilitate illicit financial flows, including weak institutional governance and	- Establishing an African Agency to trace, recover and repatriate illicitly acquired financial resources - Build capacity of financial intelligence units, law enforcement	Member States, PSC, AUC, RECs/RMs, international	2017-2020	Member States, Partners

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	transactions, financing of terrorism and external political interference	corruption	<p>agencies and the criminal justice systems of Member States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harmonize national legislations with relevant international instruments for combating illicit financial flows and money laundering</li> <li>- Establishment of an information sharing system to enable Financial Intelligence Units of Member States to share intelligence in combating illicit financial flows</li> <li>- Improving financial intelligence in AU Member States to neutralize illicit financial transactions</li> <li>- Strengthening legal and technical capacities for speedy recovery of illicit and stolen assets</li> <li>- Organizing capacity building programmes for government officials responsible for preparing contracts</li> </ul>	financial institution, banking sector, CSOs		
15	Diversion/mismanagement of proceeds from, and limited value addition on natural resources, poverty, money laundering and youth unemployment	-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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		-Economic diversification through value addition to natural resources and labour-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, ECOSOC- 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 of decent jobs for the youth and women	- Encouraging all Member States to dedicate a percentage of their budgets to finance Youth 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	Member States, AUC, RECs/RMs, private sector, CSOs	2017-2020	Member States

	Challenges or Scourges	Practical Steps	Modalities for Mobilizing Action	Focal Point/Implementers	Time-frame 2017 -2020	Sources(s) of Funding
			vulnerable labour force and poor-working people in the informal economy and rural sector			
<b>C. Social Aspects</b>						
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 harbouring 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 neighbouring 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 a major source and factor for irregular migration	Member States, PSC, AUC, CSOs, CISSA, AFRIPOL, CAERT, IMO, UNODC, UNICEF, UNCHR		
		-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	Member States, PSC, Anti-Corruption Agencies,	Ongoing to 2020	Member States

	<b>Challenges or Scourges</b>	<b>Practical Steps</b>	<b>Modalities for Mobilizing Action</b>	<b>Focal Point/Implementers</b>	<b>Time-frame 2017 -2020</b>	<b>Sources(s) of Funding</b>
			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	ACSRT, CSOs, Public Health Service providers		
		-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 from becoming schools for drug use, crime and terrorism - 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	Member States, AUC, UN, WHO	2017-2020	Member States
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	-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
<b>D. Environmental Aspects</b>						
18	Environmental degradation, water	-Reduce vulnerabilities of livelihoods to climate change	- Facilitating efficient and effective water and sanitation management	Member States,	Start 2017-2020	Member States,

	<b>Challenges or Scourges</b>	<b>Practical Steps</b>	<b>Modalities for Mobilizing Action</b>	<b>Focal Point/Implementers</b>	<b>Time-frame 2017 -2020</b>	<b>Sources(s) of Funding</b>
	and sanitation (loss of arable land, desertification, pollution in various forms, coastal erosion, loss of vegetation, impact of climate change, food insecurity)	through building resilience systems -Support implementation of the AU Kigali Action Plan on water and sanitation in Africa adopted in Malabo in 2014	systems - Diversification of agriculture (crop varieties and livestock 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	AUC, RECs/RMs, ECOSOCC-CSOs		private sector
		-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
<b>E. Legal</b>						
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
20	Slow process of signature, ratification/accession of OAU/AU treaties and domestication	-Sensitize/mobilize Member States to sign, ratify and domesticate AU treaties	-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	Member States, AUC, African Court on Human and People's	2017-2020	Member States

	<b>Challenges or Scourges</b>	<b>Practical Steps</b>	<b>Modalities for Mobilizing Action</b>	<b>Focal Point/Implementers</b>	<b>Time-frame 2017 -2020</b>	<b>Sources(s) of Funding</b>
			<p>to advise the AU on the challenges faced and their reasons for non-ratification and non-implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raising awareness and understanding of OAU/AU Treaties and the obligations contained therein</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- 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)</li> <li>-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</li> </ul>	Rights, African Commission on International Law		
		-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

**F. Framework of the Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism for the Implementation of the African Union Master Roadmap of Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in Africa by the Year 2020**

21. Past experience in the African Union has shown that, much as there may be well intended decisions, policies and instruments adopted by Member States, non-implementation of these tools defeats the realization of the good intentions. Therefore, the implementation of the Master Roadmap of Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in Africa by the year 2020, should be given a sound beginning based on high level political commitment and relevant enabling tools and effective strategies to achieve the desired goal.

22. Notably, the guiding spirit in the Master Roadmap, as spelt out in Agenda 2063, is that Africa should assume total responsibility for its destiny, which includes, among others, realization of a conflict-free, integrated and prosperous Africa.

23. For the purpose of facilitating a systematic follow-up of the implementation of the African Union Master Roadmap, a Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism is put in place below.

24. The overarching essence of the Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism is to allocate to each stakeholder tasks to be performed, monitored and evaluated, on a six-monthly basis, culminating in the elaboration by the PSC of a stand-alone report to be presented to each ordinary session of the Assembly of the AU, during the period 2017 to 2020, by the end of which, the guns in the continent should be silent.

25. As the various stakeholders undertake their tasks, the grand output expected, on an incremental basis, starting in 2017, from the effective implementation of the Master Roadmap, is an Africa, as called for in Agenda 2063, in which:

- Political parties define their manifestos and programs in ways that enhance democracy, good governance, peace, security and stability on the continent;
- Constitutionalism is upheld, including recourse to and use of referenda whenever circumstances so necessitate, in order to tap from the popular collective will of the people;
- Human rights and fundamental freedoms/liberties are upheld and fully respected and punitive measures are taken against violators;
- Violent conflicts and crises are prevented through taking effective action upon provision of early warning;
- There is no more illegal inflow and circulation of illicit arms/weapons;
- Illicit financial flows have been stopped and measures put in place to avoid resurgence;
- Financing of terrorism and all forms of trafficking has been stopped and measures put in place to avoid re-emergence;
- Member states have adequate security for national arms depots on their entire territories and territorial waters;

- Rebels/insurgents no longer have access to arms/weapons in national depots;
- Countries emerging from conflict are fully stabilized beyond relapse
- Threats to cyber security have been eliminated and measures put in place to avoid resurgence;
- Threats to maritime security, safety and development have been eliminated, and Africa's maritime domain becomes a source of wealth and job creation;
- AU Member States have demarcated their land and maritime boundaries;
- AU Member States comply with the instruments that they have adopted, signed and ratified;
- AU Member States uphold Africa's status in the management of global affairs, as well as effectively promote and defend its voice;
- Pandemics and epidemics are timely prevented and those that erupt are expeditiously eradicated;
- Reforestation and conservation of the forest, grasslands and water resources in the continent thrives;
- Private sector contributes more towards building vibrant and peaceful communities and to overall national socio-economic development;
- Research and technology thrive and help to propel socio-economic development;
- Environmental degradation and loss of arable land are prevented;
- Diversity in all its forms is given due recognition and used to strengthen social and national cohesion; and
- Gender parity is promoted and upheld.
- The youth are socially and economically empowered.

26. In this respect, the Peace and Security Council of the African Union to:

- Institutionalize regular meetings between the PSC and similar Organs of the RECs as agreed in the 8<sup>th</sup> Retreat of the PSC held in Abuja, held in September 2015, twice a year beginning from 2017.
- Hold regular consultations, twice a year, between the PSC and sister AU Organs, namely, the Panel of the Wise, Pan African Parliament (PAP), African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR), African Union Advisory Board on Corruption, African Court on Human and People's Rights, and the Economic Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC).
- Expose those who deny brewing or potential crises, informed by early warning reports from the AUC's Continental Early Warning System and the RECs early warning systems.
- Impose sanctions/punitive measures in cases of proven violation of AU instruments on governance and corruption that lead to crisis and violent conflict.
- Obtain regular reports on, and assess the trend in the circulation of illicit weapons into and within Africa.

- Include within mandates of AU Peace Support Operations, the task of identification and collection of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), and provision of support to post-conflict stabilization.
- Establish 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 into Africa.
- Provide decisions and mandates for cutting links with suppliers and recipients of illicit arms, including imposing bans, in line with the Arms Trade Treaty.
- Hold regular consultations with the European Union Political and Security Committee (EUPSC) on ending the flow of illicit arms.
- Engage with the UN Security Council and other relevant Organs on issues relating to inflow of illicit weapons into Africa, with a view to reaching common analysis and understanding on options for remedial action, including arms embargoes where necessary.
- Hold regular dialogue between the AU PSC and the UN Security Council on conflict prevention in Africa and agree on ways and means to enhance coordinated efforts.
- Support efforts to enable African Members of the UN Security Council to serve as penholders and co-penholders, particularly on peace and security relating to Africa.
- Convene annual meetings between the PSC and the UN Peacebuilding Commission to mobilize support for post-conflict countries in Africa.
- Hold, twice a year, meetings with ECOSOCC/civil society organizations, in order to tap contributions towards conflict prevention and management.

27. The AU Member States to:

- Enhance and deepen democracy, respect of human dignity, human rights and good governance, and strengthen anti-corruption mechanisms.
- Put in place measures, including imposition of sanctions, on those Member States that sign and ratify, but fail to comply with AU's instruments on peace, security, democracy, elections and governance.
- Engage and encourage political actors, especially political parties and parliaments, to foster conducive conditions that contribute to the preservation of peace, security, stability, and cohesion and encourage them to use Agenda 2063, as a guide for elaboration of their manifestos and programmes.
- Uphold constitutionalism, including recourse to and use of referenda whenever circumstances so necessitate.
- Strengthen the capacity of national infrastructures for peace.
- Provide adequate funding for the effective and full implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) to further enhance its delivery capacity.

- Clarify the mandating process for the deployment of the African Standby Force (ASF) between the AU and the Regional Standby Forces.
- Capacitate law enforcement agencies to enable them effectively contribute to stopping inflow of illicit weapons into Africa, and at the same time curb the circulation of illicit weapons within the continent, and also enhance capacity to identify, seize and destroy illicit weapons.
- Sign, ratify and implement regional, continental and international instruments and decisions on illicit weapons.
- Stop rebels/insurgents, and other non-state actors and their financiers from accessing weapons.
- Further enhance implementation of measures to prevent terrorism and violent extremism including adoption of human security community involvement approaches.
- Deploy efforts to track down terrorists and their supporting networks, including timely sharing of intelligence.
- Complete the process of delimitation and demarcation of borders where this has not been done.
- Effectively implement the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy (2050 AIM Strategy) and enhance efforts to ensure signature and ratification of the African Charter on maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa adopted in Lomé, Togo in October 2016 to facilitate its early entry into force.
- Take measures to prevent and combat threats to cyber security.
- Deploy efforts to identify and recover funds that are illicitly acquired on the continent.
- Include in their national budgets adequate funding for research and development of technology and in this respect, foster a conducive environment for private sector growth.
  
- Increase funding for preventive and curative sectors of the national health infrastructures.
- Increase funding in national budgets for reforestation, effective land management, conservation of biodiversity and protection of water resources, including sustainable use of water for irrigation, fishing, power generation, transport, and tourism and job creation, and take all necessary measures to mitigate adverse effects of climate change.
- Implement regional, continental, and international instruments relating to trafficking of human beings, weapons and drugs and other forms of transnational organized crime.
- Take measures to ensure that foreign military bases on the continent do not become sources of weapons that may fall into the hands of rebels, insurgents, traffickers and terrorists.

28. The AU Commission to:

- Implement outstanding components of the African Peace and Security Architecture including the post – Full Operational Capability (FOC) phase of the African Standby Force (ASF) and finalize outstanding legal agreements for deployment of the ASF.
- Ensure that the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) provides regular early warning briefings to the PSC for preventive measures to be taken.
- Enhance structural conflict prevention and mobilize resources for early response to looming crisis.
- Coordinate efforts on conflict and crisis prevention in Africa and train mediators (including women) for immediate deployment in preventive diplomacy missions.
- Provide information to the PSC on those involved in illicit arms/weapons trade.
- Enhance implementation of comprehensive counter-terrorism modules, manuals and strategies, including by the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT).
- Develop a database of terrorist groups and individuals and provide regular briefings to the PSC.
- Enhance national capacities for the prevention and combating of terrorism and violent extremism.
- Hold regular meetings of the Regional Security Mechanisms (such as the Nouakchott and Djibouti Processes), to facilitate timely sharing of information and operational intelligence.
- Strengthen institutional capacity to undertake post-conflict stabilization, peacebuilding and reconstruction, including through African Solidarity Initiatives and public-private partnerships.
- Expedite consultations towards establishment of the AU PCRD Centre in accordance with Assembly Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.351 (XVI).
- Implement the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy (2050 AIM Strategy) and enhance efforts to facilitate the signature and ratification of the African Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa, adopted in Lomé, Togo in October 2016, and complete the Annexes thereto.

29. The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution to:

- Adopt the AU Master Roadmap and mobilize funding for its implementation at the regional level.
- Provide reports to the AUC for integration into the standalone report of the PSC to sessions of the Assembly of the AU on the implementation of the Master Roadmap.
- Participate in periodic verification of regional capabilities pledged to the ASF.
- Strengthen institutional capacity to undertake post-conflict stabilization, peacebuilding and reconstruction.

- Participate in the meetings between the PSC and similar Organs within the RECs, to be held twice a year beginning from 2017, in line with the Conclusions of the 8<sup>th</sup> Retreat of the PSC held in Abuja, Nigeria, in September 2015.
- Implement the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy (2050 AIM Strategy).

30. The African Union Organs to :

- The **Panel of the Wise** to provide regular briefings to the PSC on its activities, including as they relate to crisis diffusion and conflict prevention, and inform the PSC as soon as signs of a looming crisis are detected.
- The **Pan African Parliament** to deploy efforts to popularize the Master Roadmap across the continent and also participate in regular consultations with the PSC, the agenda of which should include review of status of implementation of the Master Roadmap.
- The **African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)** to participate in regular consultations with the PSC, the agenda of which should include overview of human rights issues on the continent, and rights of women, girls and children in armed conflict, and to deploy efforts to popularize the Master Roadmap.
- The **African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (the Court)** to participate in consultations with the PSC, the agenda of which should include issues of human rights, justice, action against impunity, peace and reconciliation on the continent.
- The **African Union Advisory Board on Corruption** to deploy efforts to popularize the Master Roadmap and submit periodic reports to relevant AU Organs as part of Africa's efforts to tackle corruption.
- The **Economic Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC)** to hold regular consultations with the PSC in accordance with the Livingstone Formula and deploy efforts towards popularization of the Master Roadmap.
- ECOSOCC and relevant civil society organizations to engage relevant social actors in the fight against terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization in Africa.

31. The United Nations and its Agencies to:

- Hold regular meetings with AU Organs on conflict prevention and resolution in Africa, and on other global issues relevant for the continent.
- Enhance support towards AU programs aimed at achieving socio-economic transformation in Africa.
- The UN Security Council to further enhance collaboration with the AU PSC in areas of control of inflow of illicit weapons into Africa and smuggling of illicit weapons into conflict zones within the continent, in which case, embargoes/sanctions may be considered on a case by case basis.

- The UN Security Council to further enhance its efforts in assisting Africa to overcome the use of its natural resources to fuel and sustain conflict.
32. The Private Sector in Africa to:
- Contribute resources towards post conflict reconstruction and development.
  - Make financial contributions towards enhancement of infrastructures for prevention and combating pandemics and epidemics.
  - Increase investment in research and development of technologies as needed within the continent.
  - Contribute towards development of energy generation and distribution, and infrastructure development in Africa, including through public-private partnerships.
  - Contribute towards creation of employment opportunities, particularly for the African youth.
33. Committee of Intelligence and Security Services in Africa (CISSA) to:
- Provide regular briefings to the PSC on inflow and circulation of illicit weapons in Africa.
  - Develop a database of terrorist groups and provide briefings to the PSC.
  - Provide data on suppliers of illicit weapons to Africa.
34. With respect to indicators for checking on progress, as well as on challenges that emerge in the course of implementation of the Master Roadmap, the following can be used for reference by all stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Master Roadmap:
- a) events to popularize the Master Roadmap are held in 2017 and reported on to the PSC;
  - b) consultative meetings mentioned above are timely held starting from 2017;
  - c) implementing stakeholders provide reports to the PSC, through the AU Commission, every six months and ahead of each ordinary session of the Assembly of the AU;
  - d) A stand-alone report on the implementation of the Master Roadmap is submitted by the PSC to each ordinary session of the Assembly;
  - e) Assembly decisions on the evaluation of the implementation of the Master Roadmap are adopted and disseminated, at each ordinary session.
35. Finally, this Framework of the Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism shall be reviewed by the PSC, to equip it with the necessary details as is required for any monitoring and evaluation mechanism.
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