

NEPAD

A continental thrust

Advancing Africa's development



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NEPAD

A PROGRAMME OF THE AFRICAN UNION

NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
Agence de Planification et de Coordination du NEPAD

NEPAD@10
Working for the people of Africa

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Foreword

In 2011, the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (AU-NEPAD) celebrated its tenth anniversary. The past ten years have seen significant advances in collective ownership and delivery of the NEPAD Agenda – a continental agenda to thrust Africa into the global economy and Africans on the path to prosperity. The NEPAD vision is inclusive; it reaches out to all strata of African society and shows them how, by embracing NEPAD, they can be part of making the vision a reality. A clear objective of NEPAD is, ultimately, to have a positive impact on the lives of all of Africa's citizens.

We are indebted to those African leaders who worked tirelessly to prove that Africans can set their own agenda for development; can devise their own programme, setting out the priorities for long term growth. Countries such as Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa were at the forefront of initiating the two programmes, MAP and OMEGA, that, combined, gave rise to NEPAD.

African leaders have now given NEPAD a new impetus by establishing the NEPAD Agency. As intermediary and broker, the NEPAD Agency plays a catalytic role among African constituents and partners, and between African partners and partners outside Africa. As coordinator of NEPAD programmes and projects across the continent, the NEPAD Agency has its 'finger on the pulse' and is in a unique position to seize opportunities to advance the AU vision for Africa's development.

Successes over the last ten years have shown that Africans can indeed address their own development challenges; address factors that hinder or contribute to growth; and do not need to be solely dependent or rely on others. NEPAD's track record shows that it has successes and achievements to consolidate and build on. African leaders, civil society, the media, academia and development partners recognise that the work of NEPAD is on track and making a difference. We need their commitment to continue on this journey.

The directions for NEPAD and the work of the NEPAD Agency are clear. What we need to do now is to accelerate progress. We need to secure significant technical and financial resource to make the NEPAD vision a reality. Although the main development partners have declared NEPAD "a bold and clear-sighted vision" and pledged support, African leaders strongly affirm that the main responsibility for Africa's development lies with Africans themselves. Africans need to work much harder to mobilise resources from within the continent. Importantly, we need the private sector to play a much bigger part in advancing Africa's development.

African economies and societies have vast human and natural resources. Realising the potential of these will put Africa on a strong footing. It is up to us as Africans to realise the NEPAD vision. With our partners from both within and outside Africa and from all sectors of society, we will build on our successes and make sure 'our African vision' becomes 'our African reality'.

Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki
Chief Executive Officer, the NEPAD Agency
Former Prime Minister of Niger

About NEPAD

Background

In 1999, African leaders enunciated the vision of an 'African Renewal' for the African continent whereby Africans would harness their collective energies to transform the continent into a region where economic progress, development, consolidation of democracy, good governance and peace, security and stability would reign.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) has its origins at the 4th OAU Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Sirte, Libya from 8-9 September 1999. President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, of Algeria, as Chair of the Summit, and President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa were mandated, in consultation with the OAU Contact Group on Africa's External Debt, to engage Africa's creditors on the total cancellation of Africa's external debt.

Following this development, the South Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement and the G77 Summit in Havana, Cuba in April 2000 mandated President Mbeki and President Obasanjo of Nigeria, host of the G77 Summit at that time, to convey the concerns of the South to the G8 and the Bretton Woods institutions.

The 36th OAU Ordinary Session of the Assembly of heads of State and Government, held in Lome, Togo on 12 July 2000 realised the correlation between the two earlier mandates and further mandated the three Presidents to engage the developed North, develop a constructive partnership for the regeneration of the continent and to compile a strategy, later known as the MAP, for the approval of the next OAU Summit.

At the same time as the three Presidents were working on MAP, the Senegalese President, Abdoulaye Wade and other francophone African countries were working on the OMEGA Plan, essentially an infrastructural development plan for Africa.

At the 5th OAU Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the work being done by the four Presidents, i.e. Presidents Bouteflika, Mbeki, Obasanjo and Wade, was endorsed. In order to ensure a united African approach to its development, it was decided that all efforts should be made to integrate all the initiatives being pursued for the recovery and development of Africa, including the United Nations (UN) Economic Commission for Africa's (ECA) New Global Compact with Africa. MAP leaders mandated President Thabo Mbeki to interact with President Abdoulaye Wade to bring about a merger between MAP and OMEGA. The two plans were successfully merged into the New African Initiative (NAI) just before the 2001 OAU Summit in Lusaka, Zambia in July 2001.

The NAI was presented at the Lusaka Summit as providing the vision for Africa, a statement of the problems facing

the continent and a Programme of Action to resolve these problems in order to achieve the vision. The NAI was received and unanimously adopted as Africa's principal agenda for development, providing a holistic comprehensive integrated strategic framework for the socio-economic development of the continent, within the institutional framework of the African Union. The Lusaka Summit also mandated the leaders to fine-tune the new plan into a partnership between Africa and the industrialised powers of the world.

On 23rd October 2001, NAI's policy framework was agreed to by the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee at Abuja and the name was changed to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

NAI was presented to the G8 in Genoa in July 2002 and was endorsed by the G8 Group. The United Nations General Assembly Declaration (A/Res/57/2) of 16 September 2002 and the Resolution on the NEPAD (A/RES/57/7) affirmed the United Nations system's support for the implementation of NEPAD and recommended that NEPAD be used as the framework for supporting Africa's development by the international community, including the United Nations system.

These endorsements from the African Union Assembly and the international community symbolised the acceptance of NEPAD both within Africa and among her development partners.

A radical approach

The launch of NEPAD unleashed considerable energy across the continent. For the first time African leaders championed a very progressive renewal agenda. Response by multilateral and bilateral development partners was positive and they have given their support to the NEPAD Programme. African leaders have taken ownership and responsibility for the programme and have shown commitment to NEPAD by integrating it into AU structures and processes.

NEPAD's four primary objectives are to: eradicate poverty; promote sustainable growth and development; integrate Africa in the world economy; and accelerate the empowerment of women.

The NEPAD Agenda has deep-seated reform as its objective. The reforms will put African countries, individually and collectively, on the path of sustainable growth and development and secure their active participation in the global economy.

At the heart of the reforms is a commitment to the principles of good governance, democracy, human rights and conflict resolution. African leaders recognise that their commitment to these principles show their determination to create an environment, within the continent, that is conducive to investment and long-term economic growth.

NEPAD planning and coordinating agency

The African Union directs NEPAD policy at the highest levels. The NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency) was established in February 2010 as an outcome of the integration of NEPAD into AU structures and processes. The NEPAD Agency is a technical body of the African Union that advocates for NEPAD, facilitates and coordinates development of NEPAD continent-wide programmes and projects, mobilises resources and engages the global community, regional economic communities and member states in the implementation of these programmes and projects. The NEPAD Agency replaced the NEPAD Secretariat which had coordinated the implementation of NEPAD programmes and projects since 2001.

“Africa is beyond bemoaning the past for its problems. The task of undoing that past is ours, with the support of those willing to join us in a continental renewal. We have a new generation of leaders who know that we must take responsibility for our own destiny, that we will uplift ourselves only by our own efforts in partnership with those who wish us well” – Nelson Mandela



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A continental thrust

A comprehensive, holistic and
integrated development programme
for Africa

In the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), African countries are working together to shape an environment that encourages the creation of wealth and fosters social cohesion. African leaders are rising to the challenge of cultivating peace and cooperation across the continent. They know that Africa is highly diverse – geographically, economically, socially and politically and in climate, culture and tradition. However, in committing to NEPAD, they are setting differences aside and recognising their interdependence and the value of integration.

The right agenda

Devised and owned by Africans

The right agenda for Africa's development is one devised and owned by Africans themselves. African leaders have embedded their vision and values in NEPAD. They have created a way of bridging the gap between development priorities for the continent and the pressing needs of individual countries.

The vision for Africa's development

- Owned and led by Africans.
- Embeds human rights, good governance and democracy.
- People-centred.
- Achieves impact.
- Entrenches gender equality.
- Integrates regions and the continent.
- Equality among partners.

The NEPAD Agenda tackles the major development challenges of:

- Setting African countries, both individually and collectively, on the path to sustainable development; and
- Seeking to make Africa a bigger player in the global economy.

Despite vast human and natural resources, Africa is a marginal player in global trade. Integration across the continent and regions will help overcome the limitations of Africa's many small economies. Through country, regional and global partnerships within NEPAD frameworks, partners are able to work closely with each other to accelerate progress.

Leadership of the NEPAD Programme

The Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC), previously called the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee, is the sub-committee of the African Union (AU) Assembly that provides political leadership and strategic guidance on the implementation of the NEPAD Programme. The HSGOC presents recommendations to the Assembly for endorsement. Its main function is to coordinate NEPAD priority programmes and projects at a high level. The HSGOC consists of a rotating membership of 20 AU member states elected by the Assembly. These member states represent the five regions of the AU.

The Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC) is a member and the Chief Executive Officer of the NEPAD Agency represents the Agency on the Committee.

Comprehensive frameworks

Stimulating creativity

The global context is dynamic. The AU-NEPAD frameworks stimulate Africa's responses to the constantly changing global environment and market forces. The frameworks bring together stakeholders in key areas to work towards sustainable development.

Frameworks for sustainable development

- The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).
- Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA).
- Environmental Action Plan (EAP).
- Sub-regional Environmental Action Plans (SREAPs).
- NEPAD Infrastructure Short-Term Action Plan (STAP).
- NEPAD Spatial Development Programme (SPD).
- Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).
- Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF).
- African Union Gender Policy Framework.
- Framework for Engendering NEPAD and regional economic communities (RECs).
- AU Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa.
- Policy Framework for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD).
- AU-NEPAD Health Strategy.

AU-NEPAD African Action Plan 2010–2015

Fast-track to development

The AU-NEPAD African Action Plan defines Africa's priority programmes and projects for regional and continental integration and is anchored in NEPAD's Guiding Principles. Originally conceived and developed in 2005/2006 in the drive to fast-track the implementation of Africa's development and initiatives, the Plan is the medium-term mechanism for implementing the NEPAD frameworks. The projects and programmes will boost development and help countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

The revised Plan, the African Action Plan 2010–2015, primarily consists of current priority programmes and projects. These will have a high potential impact on regional integration in Africa and require coordination at the continental level. The priority programmes and projects were developed after extensive consultations with the regional economic communities (RECs), African stakeholders and international partners. The Plan was validated by the RECs and endorsed by the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC) in June 2009, in Sirte, Libya and by the 13th Africa Partnership Forum (APF) meeting in Addis Ababa in January 2010.

As a road map for development in Africa the Plan maps out the areas where investment by international and African public and private sector partners will have most impact.

AU-NEPAD African Action Plan 2010–2015

The AU-NEPAD African Action Plan 2010–2015 (AAP) covers the nine sectors that are strategic to the objective of realising the socio-economic transformation of the continent:

- Infrastructure (Energy, Water and Sanitation, Transport and Information and Communication Technology);
- Agriculture and Food Security;
- Human Resource Development (Health, Education, Youth and Training, and Social Affairs);
- Science and Technology;
- Trade, Industry, Market Access and Private Sector Development;
- Environment and Climate Change and Tourism;
- Governance and Public Administration and Peace and Security;
- Capacity Development; and
- Gender Development.

The Plan gives a high-level overview of each sector such as:

- Key components and resources;
- Why the sector is important to the overall economic and social development of Africa;
- Regional and continental aspects; and
- Main challenges that must be overcome to realise the sector's potential.

AU-NEPAD African Action Plan 2010-2015 (continued)

The Plan sets out the priorities at all stages of programme and project development and implementation, from the initial development of concepts – programme/project identification – through assessing feasibility and programme/project structuring and promotion, mobilising resources, to implementation and operations. The Plan is intended to develop a sustained flow of regional and continental investment over time. Within the five-year (2010–2015) life of the Plan, it is expected that significant progress will be made at each of these stages.

Key factors in accelerating progress

Key factors for accelerating progress 2010–2015 are:

- **At the continental-political level:** continuing commitment to the political and economic reforms set out by African countries, with the AU and NEPAD Agency as drivers, guided by the continental frameworks;
- **At the regional and national levels:** integration of regional strategies with national strategies and mobilisation of African resources;
- **Among African institutions:** a coordinated focus on making programmes and projects ready for investment and providing effective institutional support; and
- **Among international partners:** scaling-up support to meet commitments and aligning efforts to support the Plan in line with the Paris Declaration.

From plan to action

The NEPAD Agency is the knowledge hub and lead on African development

The NEPAD Agency coordinates the African Action Plan, providing support to help regions and countries carry out projects and programmes effectively. Much of this coordination and support involves providing technical assistance and mobilising resources to:

- Develop projects and programmes that support the implementation of the Plan;
- Set up flexible, sustainable financing for the programmes and projects in the Plan;
- Establish the African Action Plan as the accepted road map for development across the continent;
- Determine project and programme targets and outcomes for monitoring and evaluating progress;
- Raise awareness of project and programme activities and outputs; and
- Proactively communicate with stakeholders, particularly African civil society.

The NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency)

- Established in February 2010 by the 14th African Union (AU) Assembly to replace the NEPAD Secretariat.
- An AU technical agency with a statutory mandate to:
 - Facilitate and coordinate the implementation of continental and regional programmes and projects;
 - Mobilise resources and partners in support of the implementation of Africa's priority programmes and projects;
 - Conduct and coordinate research and knowledge management;
 - Monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and projects; and
 - Advocate the AU and NEPAD vision, mission and core principles.
- Accountable to the African Union.

“Now that the integration of NEPAD into the African Union structures and processes has materialised with the establishment of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, a new dawn beckons to actualise the NEPAD vision.”

Ethiopian Prime Minister H.E. Meles Zenawi,
current Chair, NEPAD Heads of State and
Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC),
24th NEPAD HSGOC

“The results achieved by the NEPAD Agency in such a short time deserve our encouragement and congratulations, as well as a strong appeal to the Agency to stay the course in speeding up the implementation of projects and programs.”

H.E. Abdoulaye Wade, President of Senegal,
25th NEPAD HSGOC





Forging partnerships

Forging partnerships is at the core of the NEPAD Agenda. Africa must take centre stage in defining, articulating and driving its own development agenda. Establishing and developing effective partnerships are essential in the new paradigm whereby, rather than being passive recipients of development finance, Africans take the lead in their own development and define their own development priorities. African leaders believe that partnerships should be based on mutual interest, shared commitment and binding agreements.

A number of African countries depend heavily on development partners for financing projects and programmes and building the capacity to carry them out. The dependence on development partners for resourcing projects and programmes is, however, unsustainable. This means creating a new model of partnership to mobilise physical, financial and human resources so that Africa can become self-reliant and use more of its own resources to finance its development needs. The NEPAD Agenda forges partnerships at three levels:

- Amongst Africans at all levels of society;
- Between African countries; and
- New and creative partnerships between Africa and the rest of the world.

Principles and core values of partnership

- African leadership and ownership through broad and deep participation by society;
- African unity and the acceleration of regional and continental integration;
- Good governance as sine qua non for peace, security and sustainable development;
- Anchoring Africa's development on continental resources and the resourcefulness of its people;
- Building African competitiveness;
- Mutual trust, commitment and responsibility for outcomes and results;
- Centrality of improved governance and security to promote sustainable development; and
- Global partnership for development that changes the unequal relationship between Africa and the developed world.

“Through these parliamentarians, we would be able to reach the mass of our people, as these public representatives report back to their communities about the many issues that they are discussing, including NEPAD, and engaging their constituencies. This would ensure that the mass of our people have the opportunity to understand NEPAD and therefore be able to make whatever contribution to the success of NEPAD.

The AU adopted NEPAD with an express understanding that this is new partnership for the development of Africa, which is owned, managed and driven by Africans, has a huge responsibility to end the centuries of poverty and underdevelopment...”

Thabo Mbeki, former President of South Africa at the opening of the NEPAD Stakeholders Dialogue, 22 October 2004

A catalyst

The NEPAD Agency, with its finger on the pulse of regions and member states, is in an unparalleled position to catalyse political and popular support. The Agency’s access to the African Union at the highest levels makes it uniquely placed to link regional economic communities and member states. The Agency leads consultations that inform long-term strategic thinking and provides evidence-based advice to Heads of State and Government to guide decisions on priorities for development.

As broker, the NEPAD Agency brings partners together. By bringing together the public and private sectors and development agencies, the Agency fosters creative, results-oriented partnerships and links Africans with the global community. Encouraging civil society and academia to contribute their expertise is also important for realising the NEPAD vision. Catalysing these coalitions of different partners is fundamental to delivering meaningful outcomes on the ground.

Civil society partners

Although they have much to contribute, the voices of civil society and grassroots organisations are sometimes overlooked. These groups are important for capturing local knowledge and experience, defining development needs, pressing for resources and calling for transparency and accountability.

Extensive consultations are held with African civil society organisations before taking strategic decisions. The NEPAD Agency consults with, for example, professional groups in academia, farmers’ organisations and democracy institutions in advance of developing any programme or project to advance the NEPAD Agenda.

Partnerships within Africa

NEPAD is firmly founded on synergies and complementarities. By closely collaborating with pan-African partners, regional economic communities (RECs) and member states, NEPAD encourages coherence to avoid duplication of effort.

Key pan-African partners are the AU organs such as the African Union Commission (AUC) in policy/programme development and the Pan-African Parliament in advocacy. Other partners include the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the development of infrastructure and the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) in capacity development.

Regional economic communities

In the regions, the RECs have a hands-on role in planning projects and programmes and putting plans into action. The role of the NEPAD Agency here is to bring regions together to make sure their plans harmonise and to help them with technical assistance and securing funds for programmes and projects that contribute to regional integration.

African Union member states

At the national level, the member states of the African Union are responsible for implementing their part in NEPAD continent-wide programmes and projects. Member states demonstrate their commitment to NEPAD by ensuring that there are high-level officials tasked with the responsibility for coordinating NEPAD activities at country level. These individuals are located at either the Office of the President or the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Economic Development.

Forty-seven countries have NEPAD country offices or contacts. These countries are: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, State of Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia and Uganda.



Partnerships within Africa (continued)

African Heads of State and Government

The Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative is an example of member states working together.

NEPAD High-Level Sub-Committee on Infrastructure/ Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative

African Union Leaders have re-emphasised the importance of committed political leadership as a key prerequisite for development success. They are sponsoring and championing specific regional infrastructure projects to accelerate the development of regional infrastructure on the continent.

President Jacob Zuma of the Republic of South Africa presented a proposal to promote regional and continental infrastructure development in Africa to the 23rd NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (NEPAD HSGOC) meeting in Kampala, Uganda, on 24 July 2010. The 15th African Union Summit adopted the recommendation of the 23rd NEPAD HSGOC to establish the NEPAD High-Level Sub-Committee on Infrastructure comprising eight heads of state and government: South Africa (chair), Algeria, Benin, Egypt, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Senegal. The NEPAD Agency was tasked to act as the Secretariat and Coordinator of this Initiative.

The Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative is based on the AU-NEPAD African Action Plan. The eight members of the Committee are championing regional and cross-border infrastructure projects in order to attract investment and enhance regional integration. These projects are:

- Missing links of Trans-Saharan Highway and optic fibre project;
- Optic fibre project – along the Nigeria–Algeria gas pipeline project alignment;
- Dakar–Ndjamena–Djibouti road and rail project;
- North–South Corridor road and rail project;
- Kinshasa–Brazzaville road and rail project;
- Nigeria–Algeria gas pipeline project;
- Information and communication technology (ICT) broadband fibre optic links connecting neighbouring states and Umojanet cross-border terrestrial network project; and
- Water management, river and rail transport projects.

African Development Bank

As the leading development finance institution in Africa and in its role as the lead African institution on NEPAD's infrastructure programme, the African Development Bank (AfDB) has supported the NEPAD Secretariat with its institutional structure and operations and now supports the NEPAD Agency's Infrastructure Unit.

Private sector partners

Private enterprise can be an effective engine of growth. The private sector has much to offer to development in Africa but, until recently, their contribution has been generally marginal. The potential for private sector investment from within and outside Africa is huge. NEPAD provides the private sector with the opportunity to invest in high priority, quality programmes and projects, such as those in the African Action Plan, that will create jobs and stimulate the growth of economies. African and external private sector participation and investment in NEPAD programmes and projects is minimal. African financial markets are characterised by low capitalisation and liquidity.

In the spirit of NEPAD, the private sector in Africa is rising to the challenge presented by the NEPAD principle of ownership of a common agenda. This has seen the establishment of NEPAD Business Groups (NBGs) and NEPAD Business Foundations (NBFs) across the continent.

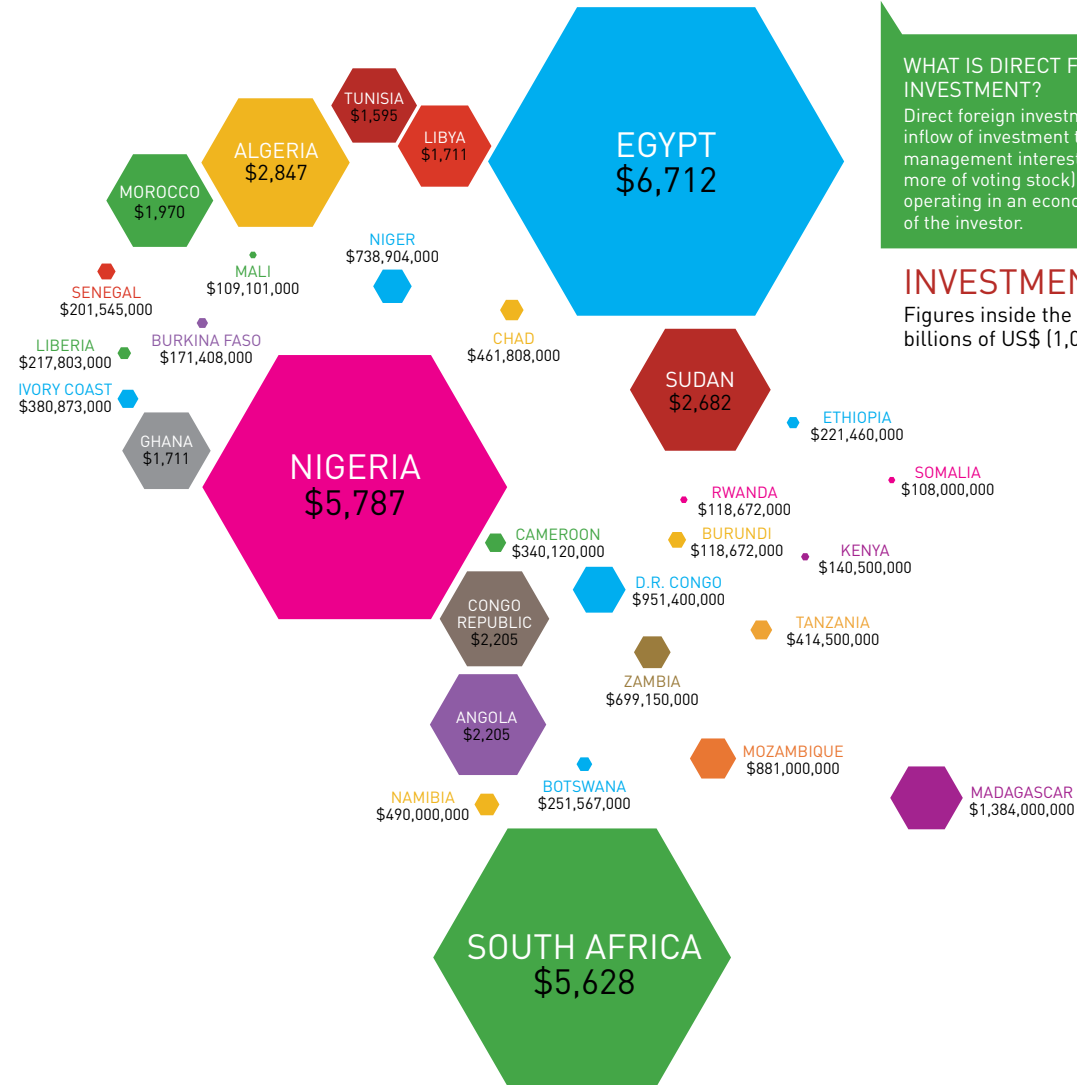
NBGs and NBFs provide a network that brings private companies together for dialogues and to discuss and collaborate in exploring solid business opportunities offered by NEPAD. There are NBGs in Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya and Nigeria and an NBF in South Africa with affiliates in Mozambique and Tanzania.

“In order for the country [South Africa] to move towards efficient and effective public service delivery, the resources, talents, technology and innovation of the private sector will need to be unleashed so that it becomes a more significant engine of growth for the economy.”

Mr. Paul Baloyi, Chair of the African Capacity Building Foundation Executive Board and CEO Development Bank of Southern Africa,
November 2010



Foreign investment in Africa



WHAT IS DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT?

Direct foreign investment is the net inflow of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 per cent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor.

INVESTMENTS

Figures inside the hexagons are in billions of US\$ (1,000,000,000)

“...a critically important role is played by micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, which, on average, make up over 90% of enterprises in the world and account for 50–60% of employment in developing countries.”

Dr. Kandeh K. Yumkella, Director-General
United Nations Industrial Development
Organization

Sources: Afrographique <http://afrographique.tumblr.com/post/4290367888/infographic-of-foreign-investment-on-the-african-data.worldbank.com>
www.google.com/publicdata

Development agency partners

NEPAD and the AU-NEPAD frameworks provide a platform for development partners' efforts to be harmonised. Harmonising their efforts through NEPAD results in a sum of outcomes that is greater than individual agencies can achieve. The NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is a prime example of where development partners have come together to support priority programmes in agriculture and rural development.

Mobilising development partners around the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

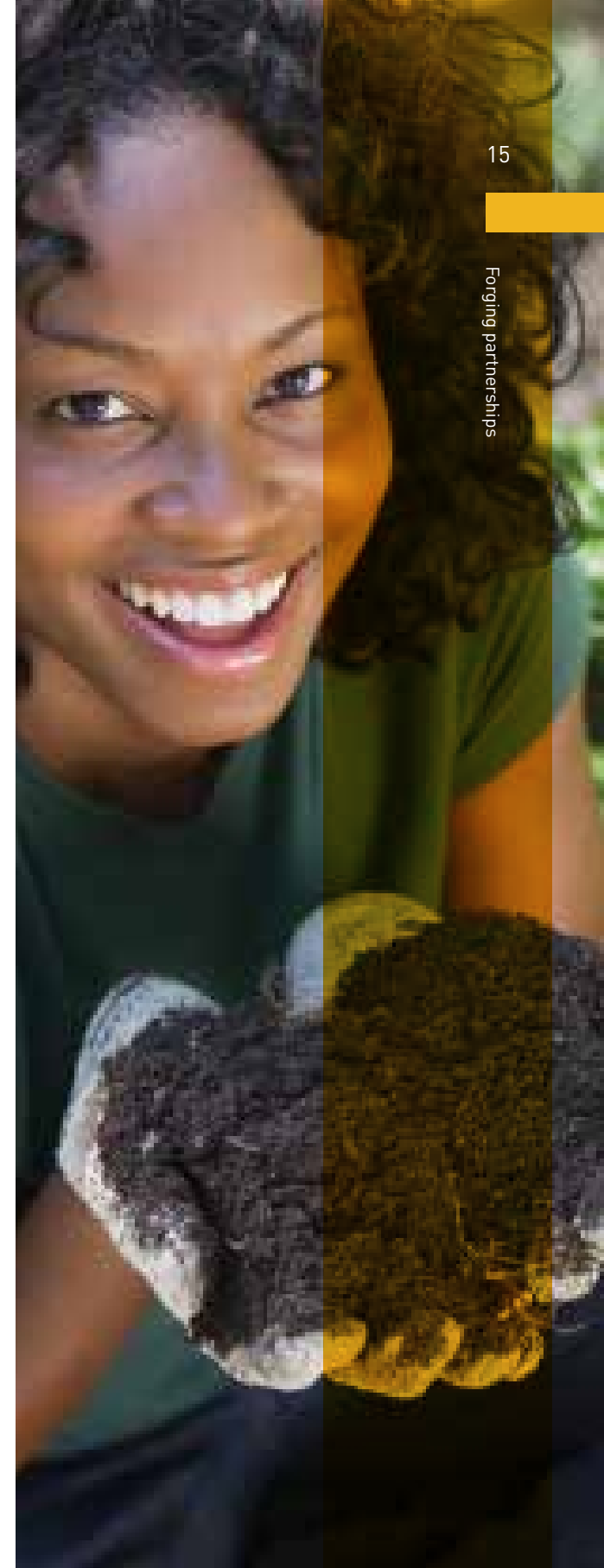
The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is a good example of a programme that has inspired and energised African agricultural research institutions, farmers' associations and African governments who believe that agriculture has a pivotal role in development. Development partners looking for a champion for agricultural development in Africa have rallied around CAADP.

In essence, CAADP is about boosting investment to stimulate growth in the agricultural sector. This means bringing together the public and private sectors and civil society – at the continental, regional and national levels – to increase investment, improve coordination, share knowledge, successes and failures, encourage one another and to promote joint and separate efforts.

CAADP addresses policy and capacity issues across the entire agricultural sector and African continent. CAADP is wholly African-led and African-owned and represents African leaders' collective vision for agriculture in Africa. This ambitious and comprehensive vision for agricultural reform in Africa aims for an average annual growth rate of 6% in the agricultural by 2015.

CAADP focuses on four areas for agricultural investment and improvement:

- Sustainable land and water management;
- Improved trade-related capacities and access to markets;
- Increasing food supplies and reducing hunger; and
- Agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.



Global partners

The UN system is a key global partner. The various UN agencies support projects and programmes in Africa in many ways – providing technical assistance to strengthen institutions, building capacity, helping plan projects, mobilising resources and advocating for NEPAD programmes.

Coordinating UN efforts across Africa

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) is a particularly important UN partner because it focuses solely on Africa and coordinates the work of UN agencies across the continent through the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM). The RCM coordinates programmes across UN agencies, the AUC, the NEPAD Agency and the regional economic communities in nine areas:

- Advocacy and communications;
- Agriculture;
- Food security and rural development;
- Environment;
- Population and urbanisation;
- Science and technology;
- Social and human development;
- Industry, trade and market access;
- Infrastructure;
- Peace and security; and
- Governance.

The RCM is being strengthened by the establishment of Sub-Regional Coordination Mechanisms (SRCMs). The Central Africa SRCM is already up and running and Eastern and Southern Africa are planning theirs.



Serving Africa's people

NEPAD's perspective is continental but takes into account the differences and attributes of individual member states and regions. The NEPAD Agency takes the lead in helping regional economic communities and member states to develop projects and programmes to realise the AU vision. Projects and programmes bridge the gap between continental and regional needs and the needs of individual member states.

“The vision of the African Union is that of an Africa integrated, prosperous and peaceful; an Africa driven by its own citizens, a dynamic force in the global arena.”

**Strategic Plan of the African Union Commission,
Volume 1: Vision and Mission of the African Union,
May 2004**

Mobilising resources

Mobilising resources is at the core of the NEPAD Agenda. African leaders recognise that, while they seek to increase the flow of resources into Africa from the international community and from international investors, ultimately, the resources for genuine transformation of Africa will need to be raised from within Africa – that is, governments, civil society and the private sector must see themselves as partners in the NEPAD Agenda.

Financial

A key role of the NEPAD Agency is to mobilise resources and coordinate efforts to secure funding to carry out development projects and programmes. At present, however, harnessing African resources is not sufficient to fast-track the AU-NEPAD African Action Plan. To secure sufficient resources to finance programmes and projects – continent-wide and in regional economic communities and member states – the NEPAD Agency acts as intermediary. The NEPAD Agency mobilises resources from the private sector, AU member states, regional economic communities, development agencies, regional and international financing institutions and G8 and G20 countries.

Assets and talents

As well as mobilising financial resources, the NEPAD Agency taps into its networks to harness the assets and talents of a wide array of African stakeholders, from grass roots to the highest levels of government.

Facilitating and coordinating programmes and projects

Coordination is important for ensuring that projects and programmes are coherent. The NEPAD Agency provides this key function. This involves helping regional economic communities and member states with technical issues and the capacity they need to develop and deliver projects and programmes in their jurisdiction.

Fostering transparency and accountability

Good governance ensures safe destinations for private sector investment and responsible use of national resources as well as development partner funds

African Peer Review Mechanism

African Heads of State and Government collaborated to develop the AU-NEPAD African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) as a pre-requisite for the implementation of the NEPAD Agenda. The APRM is thus owned at the highest political levels. African countries have agreed to voluntarily benchmark their practices against global best practice as a way to learn from each other and share good ideas.

The APRM encourages member states to review each other's policies and practices on democracy, political governance, economic governance and corporate governance. The peer reviews build investor confidence and stimulate investment – from both the public and private sectors. The peer review mechanism is also a way for citizens to demand transparency and accountability from leaders and elected representatives.

The peer reviews are an innovative way of enabling citizens to take part in dialogues on social and economic development and democracy in their countries and so to take a bigger role in driving development.

African Peer Review Mechanism

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) focuses on four areas:

Democracy and good political governance

To ensure that member states:

- Have constitutions that reflect the democratic ethos;
- Provide accountable governance; and
- Promote political representation in a free and fair political environment.

Economic governance and management

To promote:

- Transparency in financial management as a pre-requisite for promoting economic growth and reducing poverty.

Corporate governance

To promote:

- Ethical principles, values and practices that are in line with broader social and economic goals to benefit all citizens.

Socio-economic development

Acknowledging:

- That poverty can only be effectively tackled through the promotion of democracy, good governance, peace and security as well as the development of human and physical resources.

Thirty countries have acceded to the APRM since 2003; 14 have had their policies and practices on democracy, political governance, economic governance and corporate governance reviewed.

Country	Acceded to the APRM	Established national structures, implementing APRM processes and providing progress reports	Reviewed
CENTRAL AFRICA			
Cameroon	•		
Gabon	•		
Republic of the Congo	•		
São Tomé and Príncipe	•		
EAST AFRICA			
Djibouti	•		
Ethiopia	•		•
Kenya	•	•	•
Rwanda	•	•	•
Tanzania	•		
Uganda	•	•	•
Sudan	•		
NORTH AFRICA			
Algeria	•	•	•
Egypt	•		
SOUTHERN AFRICA			
Angola	•		
Lesotho	•	•	•
Malawi	•		
Mauritius	•		•
Mozambique	•		•
South Africa	•		•
Zambia	•		
WEST AFRICA			
Benin	•	•	•
Burkina Faso	•	•	•
Ghana	•	•	•
Liberia	•		
Mauritania	•		
Mali	•		•
Nigeria	•	•	•
Senegal	•		
Sierra Leone	•		
Togo	•		

Fostering transparency and accountability (continued)

Domesticating ownership and leadership

One of the most important achievements of the APRM process is that it has raised awareness, among all stakeholders in participating countries, of many cross-cutting governance issues, such as corruption, gender equality and youth unemployment. The APRM has promoted internal accountability on the continent, shifting African states from the usual accountability to just donors but also to their citizens. The APRM pursues the move from aid effectiveness to development effectiveness through domestic ownership and leadership.

National Programmes of Action

Each country that has undergone peer review has developed a National Programme of Action. Capacity development to develop and strengthen the involvement of citizens in democratic, political, economic and corporate governance is at the core of these programmes. Since 2003, the peer review mechanism has seen leaders develop their support for empowering citizens. Several countries have put in place measures to help more women become members of parliament. Other countries are mobilising and using domestic resources for development.

Helping realise action plans

The NEPAD Agency plays a key role in the peer review mechanism and follows up with countries that have been reviewed. Post-review support involves helping countries carry out national programmes of action.

Sharing lessons learned

Lessons from the peer review are valuable not only to countries that have been reviewed but also to other African countries, regional economic communities and other stakeholders. The NEPAD Agency makes sure these lessons are disseminated across the continent.

Popularising democracy

To maintain and boost momentum in the peer reviews, the NEPAD Agency has worked to popularise the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance among AU member states and regional economic communities. Since it was adopted in Addis Ababa in January 2007, 37 countries have signed the Charter.

Improving public administration

The Programme of African Ministers of Public Administration is a very important strategy in the march towards government excellence in service delivery. The NEPAD Agency supports the programme and recognises the value and virtue of public service in strengthening governance and public administration programmes in African countries.

Assisting post-conflict recovery and reconstruction

Post-conflict reconstruction and peace building are huge challenges. The AU has the primary responsibility for peace and security on the continent. As an organ of the AU, the NEPAD Agency supports post-conflict reconstruction projects and programmes. The NEPAD Agency develops and carries out projects to rebuild capacity after conflict. The AU-NEPAD Post-Conflict Reconstruction Policy focuses attention on the issue of post-conflict reconstruction.

Helping Liberia recover from civil wars

Liberia is recovering from a civil war that took place between 1989 and 2003 in which an estimated 250,000 people died and most of the country's infrastructure was destroyed. The NEPAD Agency is supporting Liberia as it endeavours to carry out the recommendations of the Liberia Truth and Reconciliation Commission to prosecute warlords and former fighters and ban several key financiers of warring groups from public office for 30 years.

Through CAADP the NEPAD Agency has supported Liberia to:

- Review its agriculture sector;
- Develop a new sector strategy; and
- Develop its national Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan.

“... [India is] greatly encouraged by the African Union's efforts to develop post-conflict reconstruction capacities. The success of NEPAD and the African Peer Review Mechanism has many lessons that are relevant to the strengthening of national ownership.”

Statement by Ambassador Hardeep Singh Puri, Permanent Representative, On Post-Conflict Peacebuilding [Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its 4th Session] at the UN Security Council 23 March, 2011





NEPAD successes across the continent

* The African regions are characterised through the legend. Their associated successes are reflected on the following page.

Source: NEPAD Agency

- ▶▶▶▶▶ **NEPAD country offices/contacts**
 AU member states demonstrate their commitment to NEPAD by ensuring that there are high-level officials tasked with the responsibility for coordinating NEPAD activities at country level. A total of 47 countries have NEPAD country offices/contacts.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Broadband Infrastructure**
 With funds from the private sector, two companies have been created to undertake the ICT Broadband Infrastructure Programme. Umojanet has been created for the terrestrial network and Uhurunet for the submarine cabling. The purpose is to connect all African countries.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **AU-NEPAD e-Schools Initiative**
 The Information Society Partnership for Africa's Development (ISPAD) was established with African and global public and private sector technology partners to fast-track the adoption of information and communication technology (ICT) across the continent: 103 demonstration e-schools in 17 African countries have been supported. Finance is being mobilised for a multi-country and multi-stakeholder project to rollout ICT to African primary and secondary schools.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization Initiative (AMRH)**
 The NEPAD Agency, World Health Organization (WHO), Pan-African Parliament (PAP), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Clinton Foundation have formed a consortium to mobilise technical and financial resources to progress the African Medicines Registration Harmonization (AMRH) initiative. The overall objective of AMRH is to improve the health of the people on the continent by improving the availability of safe, efficacious and good quality essential medicines for the treatment of neglected and priority diseases.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **African Bioscience Initiative (ABI)**
 The implementation of the African Biosciences Initiative (ABI) has facilitated the development of science networks across the continent.
 The NEPAD Agency has been extremely successful in harnessing African support for biodiversity science and technology, biotechnology and indigenous knowledge under the ABI.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Postgraduate training in science and technology**
 Five hundred young African men and women have been offered the opportunity to pursue postgraduate training in biosciences, mathematical sciences and laser technology at African universities throughout the continent.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Capacity development in science and technology**
 Capacity has been built in 19 African countries to collect and analyse data on science, technology and innovation indicators. This will inform policy processes on the role of science and technology for economic development of AU member states.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Climate change**
 The NEPAD Agency provided the continental evidence on the effects of climate change which helped to prepare Africa's climate change negotiators for participation at the climate change meeting in Copenhagen. This led to a coherent and united African voice at the meeting.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Gender**
 The NEPAD/Spanish Fund disburses money to women's organisations, civil society organisations (CSOs) and government institutions to scale-up efforts to achieve women's empowerment and gender equality.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **The Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)**
 The APRM has raised awareness of governance issues such as corruption, gender equality and youth unemployment. The APRM has promoted internal accountability on the continent, shifting African states from the usual focus on accountability to development partners to a focus on accountability to citizens.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **NEPAD Transport and Infrastructure Summit 2010**
 The NEPAD Transport (2009) and Infrastructure (2010) Summits have put in place a platform for all players and stakeholders in infrastructure in Africa, as well as potential private and public sector global investors, to explore regional opportunities for investment, sharing knowledge and networking. The Summits addressed all sectors related to infrastructure (such as information and communication technology, transport, energy, water and sanitation) bringing together African ministers responsible for transport and infrastructure, business executives, policy makers, government leaders, experts, key individuals, industry decision-makers, development partners and stakeholders.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **The NEPAD Infrastructure Projects Preparation Fund (NEPAD IPPF)**
 The NEPAD IPPF was created to support the preparation and implementation of NEPAD infrastructure projects. Grants from the IPPF supported project preparation for STAP projects.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Infrastructure – Short-Term Action Plan (STAP)**
 Implementation of STAP has resulted in a number of successfully completed infrastructure projects across the continent.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Completed STAP project – Regional African Satellite Communications Organisation Project**
 Regional African Satellite Communications Organisation (RASCOM) Project (ICT).
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Journalists' training network**
 More than 200 young journalists from 48 African countries have been trained to write and broadcast stories about development in Africa and what AU-NEPAD is doing to speed up progress on the continent.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Timbuktu Manuscript Project**
 In support of the NEPAD principle of ownership, the Governments of the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Tunisia are supporting the Timbuktu Manuscript Project in Mali. The Project preserves African heritage and plays a valuable role in changing the perception that African history and culture is mainly oral rather than written. It is the first cultural project with NEPAD involvement.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Completed STAP project – East Africa Road Network Programme**
 East Africa Road Network Programme (transport) – Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Sustainable land management**
 The Strategic Investment Programme for sustainable land management leveraged almost US\$30 million for Ethiopia.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Biosciences eastern and central Africa Network (BecANet)**
 BecANet, established in collaboration with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), covers 24 research projects on crops and livestock.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Biosciences eastern and central Africa (BecA Hub)**
 Through partnerships among the NEPAD Agency, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), state-of-the-art biosciences research facilities have been established for the Biosciences eastern and central Africa Hub (BecA Hub) at ILRI headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Umojanet**
 The Umojanet broadband network is connecting all African countries. The first phase of Umojanet will be realised in two regions simultaneously: Eastern and Southern Africa and West and Central Africa.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)**
 CAADP has inspired and energised African agricultural research institutions, farmers' associations and African governments who believe that agriculture has a pivotal role in development. Development partners looking for a champion for agricultural development in Africa have rallied around CAADP.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **North African Biosciences Network (NAB-Net)**
 Technologies for improving yields of wheat, barley and date palm and for diagnosing chronic diseases such as diabetes type II have been developed by consortia of research laboratories in North Africa.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Southern Africa Network for Biosciences (SANBio)**
 SANBio established a protocol on research on indigenous knowledge and traditional medicines. Research on SF2000, a herbal remedy for HIV/AIDS, has progressed from laboratory validation to undergoing clinical trials.
 The fisheries node of SANBio in Malawi has introduced simple aquaculture techniques to farmers in Matchayasimbi Village, TA Chiwere and Dowa District for rearing tilapia in an integrated fruit-vegetable culture system.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Completed STAP project – Chirundo One-Stop Border Post**
 Chirundo One-Stop Border Post (transport-trade facilitation) – Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Uhurunet**
 The Baharicom Development Company is developing Uhurunet as part of the broadband network that will extend from Europe to South Africa and connect countries along the west coast of Africa. The consortium is currently mobilising investment finance for the installation of the submarine cable.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **West African Biosciences Network (WABNet)**
 A proactive evidence-based policy influencing process is being pioneered in eight countries. The process will demonstrate a co-evolutionary approach to technology development and regulation of the technology. The aim is to ensure the safety of humans and the environment in the application of biotechnology and biosafety to African crops. The work is being coordinated by a NEPAD Agency African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE) based in Burkina Faso.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Completed STAP project – West African Gas Pipeline**
 West African Gas Pipeline Project (energy) – Nigeria, Ghana, Benin and Togo.
- ▶▶▶▶▶ **Gender**
 The NEPAD/Spanish Fund supported women to develop and trial a new biotechnology for producing veterinary vaccines in Niger. The process empowered women as development agents and set an impressive precedent for other countries in Africa to follow.

Promoting regional integration through the development of infrastructure

Infrastructure is essential for integrating regions, realising socio-economic potential and fast-tracking development in Africa. The NEPAD Agency considers the development of infrastructure to be pivotal for unleashing the economic potential of the continent. The NEPAD Infrastructure Projects Preparation Fund (NEPAD IPPF) – a fund supported by development partners and administered by the African Development Bank – has contributed to the successful completion of priority infrastructure programmes and projects identified by regional economic communities and member states.

The NEPAD Infrastructure Projects Preparation Fund

The NEPAD Infrastructure Projects Preparation Fund (NEPAD IPPF) was created to support the preparation and implementation of NEPAD infrastructure projects. Grants from the IPPF supported project preparation for AU-NEPAD Short-Term Action Plan (STAP) 2002 projects, including the pre-feasibility and feasibility studies which brought these projects to bankability. Once prepared, the STAP projects attracted investment amounting to US\$5.6 billion.

The NEPAD IPPF is hosted and administered by the AfDB.

Success factors for infrastructure development

- The political will and commitment to implement policies and reforms;
- An enabling environment for regional cooperation;
- Sound partnerships between the private sector, infrastructure agencies and regional economic communities;
- The right frameworks to coordinate and monitor infrastructure developments; and
- Regional opportunities for sharing knowledge and networking.



AU-NEPAD Infrastructure Short-Term Action Plan (STAP) 2002

The development of regional infrastructure has been positively impacted by the implementation of the AU-NEPAD Short-Term Action Plan (STAP) 2002. The STAP pre-dated the AAP and amalgamated all priority regional and continental infrastructure programmes and projects of the RECs. Sixteen STAP projects have been completed.

Completed AU-NEPAD Short-Term Action Plan infrastructure projects

The NEPAD Secretariat, in collaboration with the AUC, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the regional economic communities developed the NEPAD Infrastructure Short-Term Action Plan (STAP) for infrastructure development in 2002. The STAP merged all priority regional and continental infrastructure programmes and projects.

Funds from the NEPAD Infrastructure Projects Preparation Fund supported the pre-feasibility and feasibility studies for most of the STAP projects.

The AfDB and other development partners made US\$5.6 billion available through the IPPF between 2002 and 2008. This accounted for 69% of the total STAP investment envelope.

Completed STAP projects include:

- **Energy** – West African Gas Pipeline Project – Nigeria, Ghana, Benin and Togo;
- **Information and Communication Technology** – Regional African Satellite Communications Organisation (RASCOM) Project – intercontinental;
- **Transport** – Implementation of the East Africa Road Network Programme – Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda; and
- **Transport/Trade Facilitation** – Chirundo One-Stop Border Post – Zambia and Zimbabwe.

African Action Plan Infrastructure Priority Action Plan 2010–2012

To fast-track the implementation of key infrastructure projects in the AAP, the NEPAD Agency published an abridged version of the AAP, the African Action Plan Infrastructure Priority Action Plan 2010–2012, in December 2010. The Infrastructure Priority Action Plan 2010–2012 comprises 23 priority infrastructure projects, plus two gender projects.

The Infrastructure Priority Action Plan 2010–2012 has an estimated gross resource requirement of US\$10.840 billion and a net resource requirement of US\$9.289 billion, for projects to reach financial closure. Twenty-three projects address energy, transport (road, rail, sea, air and pipeline), information and communication technology (ICT) and transboundary water. Two projects address gender. These priority programmes and projects will support the development of sustainable regional and continental infrastructure that will promote regional integration and enable Africa to become a vigorous participant in the global economy.

African Action Plan – Infrastructure Priority Action Plan 2010–2012

Sector	Number of projects	Amount (US\$ million)	Commitment (US\$ million)	Total required (US\$ million)
Energy	5	3,124.00	851.50	2,272.50
Transport	9	6,899.00	666.78	6,232.22
ICT	6	696.30	2.45	693.85
Transboundary water	1	120.00	20.00	100.00
Gender Mainstreaming Programme AU-NEPAD	1	1.00	0.20	0.80
African Women's Empowerment NEPAD/Spanish Fund	1	–	10.00	(10.00)
Total	25	10,840.30	1,550.93	9,289.37

African Action Plan Infrastructure Priority Action Plan 2010–2012 (continued)

Priority projects in energy 2010–2012

Project	Regional Economic Community
Kariba-North Bank Extension	Southern African Development Community (SADC)
Itezhi-Teszhi Hydroelectric Project Generation Expansion	Southern African Development Community (SADC)
Kenya–Ethiopia Interconnection	East African Community (EAC) – Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
Sambangalou and Kaleta Hydroelectric Project and Gambia River Basin Organisation (OMVG) Interconnection	Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)
Zambia–Tanzania–Kenya Interconnection	Tripartite

Priority projects in transport 2010–2012

Project	Regional Economic Community
North–South Corridor: Regional Infrastructure Development and Regional Trade Facilitation Project	Tripartite
Kazungula Bridge	Southern African Development Community (SADC)
Mombasa–Nairobi–Addis Ababa Corridor Development Project	East African Community (EAC) – Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) – Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
Upgrading Djibouti–Addis Highway Corridor: Dobi–Galafi–Yakobi Road Section	Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
Gambia Bridge	Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)
Africa Rail (Phase 1)	Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)
Nacala Corridor (Mozambique/Malawi/Zambia)	Southern African Development Community (SADC)
Isaka–Kigali–Bujumbura Railway	East African Community (EAC)
Brazzaville–Kinshasa Rail-Road Bridge	Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Priority projects in ICT 2010–2012

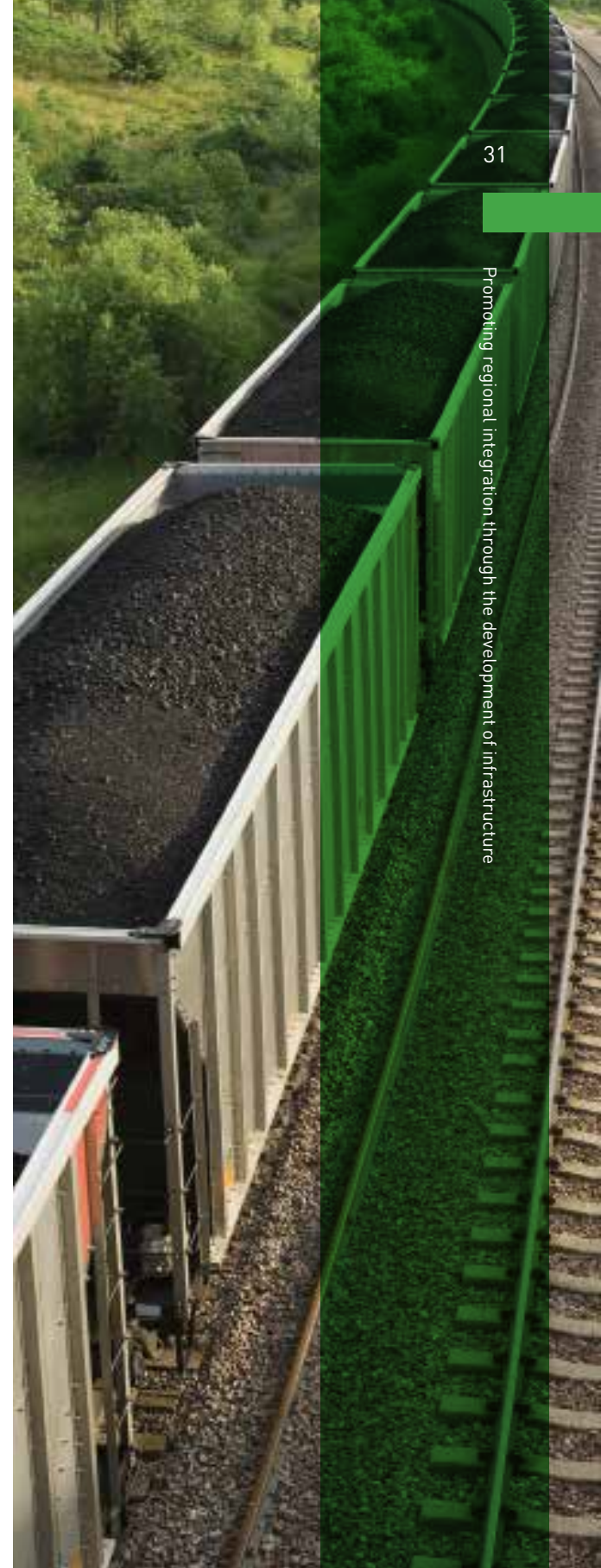
Project	Regional Economic Community
AU-NEPAD ICT Broadband (Uhurunet Submarine Cable Project and Umojanet Cross-border Terrestrial Network)	Continental
East African Community Network	East African Community (EAC)
Central Africa Broadband Network (CAB) Backbone Project	Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
West Africa Wide Area Network (ECOWAN)	Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)
Southern Africa Regional Backhaul Network	Southern African Development Community (SADC)
Maritime Communication for Safety on Lake Victoria	Tripartite

Priority projects in transboundary water 2010–2012

Project	Regional Economic Community
Water Resources Planning and Management in the Nile River Basin	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
Senegal River Basin Water and Environment Management Project	Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)
Niger River Basin Shared Vision Investment Programme	Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)

Priority projects in gender development 2010–2012

Project	Regional Economic Community
Gender Mainstreaming Programme AU/NEPAD	Continental
African Women's Empowerment NEPAD/Spanish Fund	Continental



NEPAD High-Level Sub-Committee on Infrastructure/ Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative

African Union leaders have emphasised the intrinsic importance of accelerating the development of regional infrastructure through committed political leadership and sponsoring and championing specific regional infrastructure projects. The NEPAD High-Level Sub-Committee on Infrastructure, comprising eight heads of state and government – South Africa (Chair), Algeria, Benin, Egypt, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Senegal – prioritises and consolidates selected infrastructure projects to ensure impact and results.

The NEPAD Agency acts as Secretariat to the Sub-Committee and provides technical coordination in collaboration with:

- Regional economic communities and member states;
- The African Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); and
- The private sector.

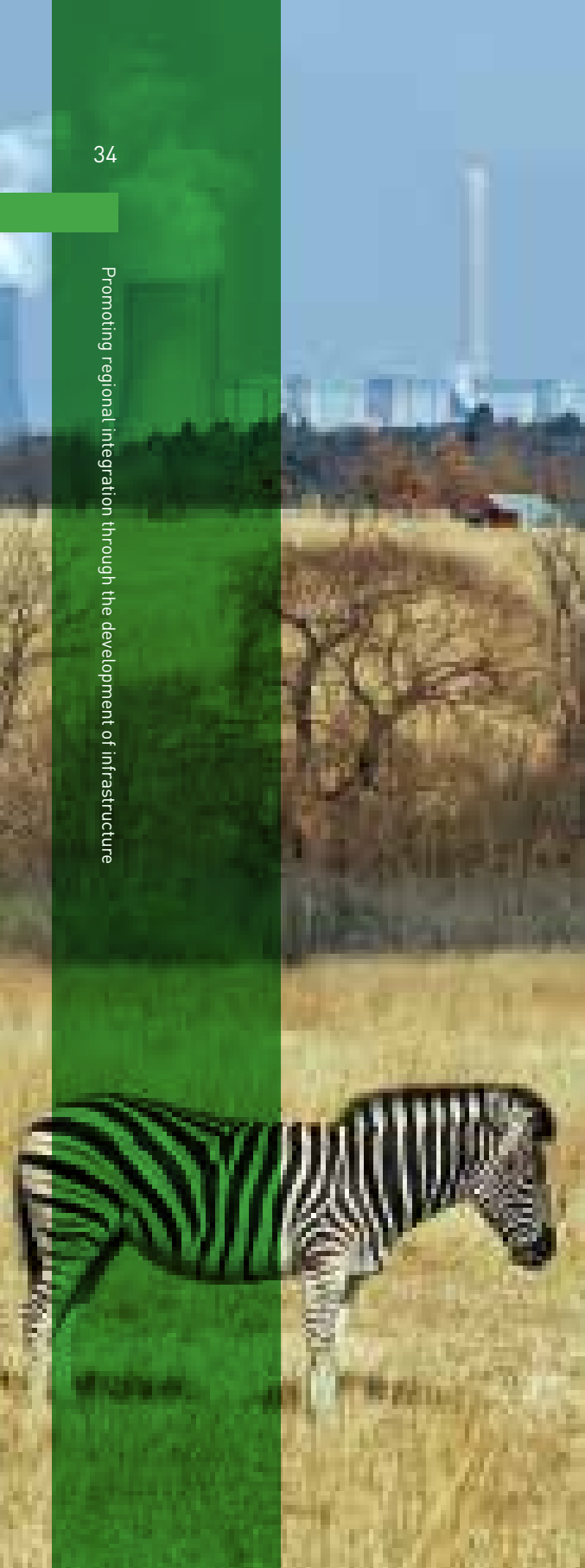
Heads of state and government that are members of the NEPAD High-Level Sub-Committee on Infrastructure will act as champions and will:

- Bring visibility to the selected infrastructure projects;
- Facilitate freeing bottlenecks and political impasses; and
- Provide leadership in resource mobilisation for the projects.

The champions will support and ensure speedy project implementation and, through a progress reporting mechanism at the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee meetings held during AU Summits, provide regular status reports on each project.

Project	Champion	Beneficiary countries and regional economic communities	Current estimated cost US\$
Missing Links of the Trans-Sahara Highway	Algeria	Algeria, Niger and Nigeria Tunisia, Mali and Chad ECOWAS, Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)	US\$100 million. Funding for the project has been committed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Development Bank – US\$20 million; • Kuwait Fund – US\$17 million; • Islamic Development Bank – US\$15 million; • Saudi Development Fund – US\$12 million; • Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADAIE) – US\$10 million; • OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) – US\$10 million; • Abu Dhabi Fund – US\$10 million; and • Government of Niger – US\$8.
Optic Fibre Project – Along the Nigeria–Algeria Gas Pipeline Project Alignment	Algeria	Algeria, Niger and Nigeria ECOWAS, AMU	Total costs yet to be estimated. Each party will fund its segment. Current estimate based on the Algerian document is around US\$80 million.

Project	Champion	Beneficiary countries and regional economic communities	Current estimated cost US\$
Dakar–Ndjamena–Djibouti Road and Rail Project	Senegal	Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia and Djibouti ECOWAS, ECCAS, COMESA and IGAD	Total estimated construction cost of the missing road links along the TAH 6 corridor is US\$2.21 billion, disaggregated as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudan US\$715 million; • Ethiopia US\$1.26 billion; and • Djibouti US\$231 million. The total estimated construction cost of the missing rail links is US\$5.95 million, disaggregated as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trans-African Highway 5 – Trans-African Highway 6: Mali–Sudan US\$2.3 million; and • Trans-African Highway 6: Sudan–Ethiopia US\$3.65 million. This project includes several sub-components and the overall cost will depend on the components to be implemented.
North–South Corridor Road and Rail Project	South Africa	South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Malawi SADC, COMESA and EAC	N/A
Kinshasa–Brazzaville Bridge Road and Rail Project	Republic of Congo	Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Eastern, Central and Southern Africa ECCAS, SADC and COMESA	The African Development Bank (AfDB) approved a grant of US\$7.45 million for feasibility studies. These are in progress and are expected to be completed in 2012.
Nigeria–Algeria Gas Pipeline Project	Nigeria	Nigeria, Niger and Algeria ECOWAS, AMU	About US\$20 billion based on Algeria's estimates.
ICT Broadband Fibre Optic Links Connecting Neighbouring States Project and Umojanet Cross-Border Terrestrial Network	Rwanda	All African countries All RECs	Estimated costs: Extending enabling environment – US\$4 million over three years. Cost of Umojanet Phase 1 – US\$150 million. Cost of Uhurunet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Coast – US\$220 million; • East Coast – US\$30 million; and • North Africa – US\$30 million.
Water Management, River and Rail Transport Projects	Egypt	Countries to be selected	Funding requirement to be determined.

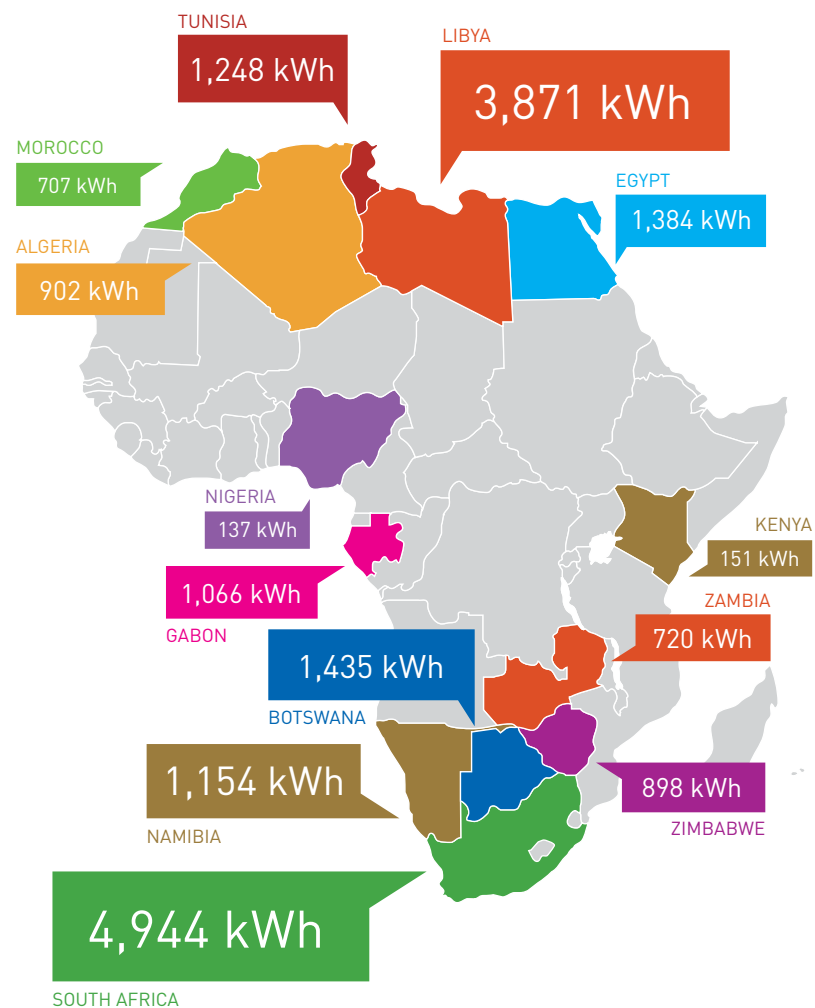


Energy

Easily available energy creates opportunities and increases the potential for manufacturing industries to be established, reduces private sector costs, increases investment, creates job opportunities, reduces government operating costs and increases government revenue for investment in the social sectors

Africa is endowed with natural resources that can generate cheap and affordable electricity without a negative effect on the environment. Reliable electricity supplies will stimulate the private sector. Appropriate tariffs and better regulations will encourage cross-border trade in energy. Although the initial capital investment for electrification across the continent is high, harnessing the potential of renewable energy is thus a high priority for economic growth. The NEPAD Agency encourages small and medium-size enterprises to manufacture equipment for renewable energy and promotes investment in biofuels, solar, geothermal, hydropower and natural gas power plants.

African power consumption



ANNUAL ENERGY USAGE PER PERSON IN AFRICA IN KILOWATT HOURS.

How much is 1 kWh ?

-  5 hours use of your LCD TV
-  36 pieces of TOAST
-  278 charges of your MOBILE
-  250 songs of your STEREO
-  5 hours of your FRIDGE

WHAT IS A KILOWATT HOUR

The kilowatt hour is a unit of energy most commonly used in billing for energy delivered to consumers by electric utility companies.

2,846 kWh

ANNUAL WORLDWIDE POWER CONSUMPTION PER PERSON

Sources: Afrographique <http://afrographique.tumblr.com/post/4614849331/infographic-charting-annual-power-consumption-per-data.worldbank.com>
www.google.com/publicdata
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kilowatt_hour
visualization.geblogs.com



Transport

Africa needs cheaper, better and easier transport. This means reducing transport costs, developing reliable transport services and taking down the barriers that impede movement. Regional integration of national economies will be helped by cheap, rapid and efficient transport across borders. Good transport infrastructure will open up opportunities for business, trade and investment.

To ensure coherent development of transport infrastructure the NEPAD Agency forges links between the private sector, governments and development partners.

NEPAD Transport Summit 2009

The scale of investment required to implement transport sector programmes and projects, coupled with the absence of cross-border collaboration between countries, has been a deterrent to potential investors. The first NEPAD Transport Summit and African Expo in 2009 provided potential investors in transport with an opportunity to discuss the challenges they face and other transport sector issues with African decision-makers. Participants discussed ways to prioritise, develop and fast-track Africa's cross-border transport networks – road, rail, air and sea – to promote trade, investment and growth.

The NEPAD Agency will use the report of the Summit to provide African decision-makers with an overview of the challenges faced by potential investors, how these challenges hinder investment and how they impact on regional integration and trade. The report highlights lessons learned and best practices in transport infrastructure planning and development in Africa.

Through the forum created by the Transport Summit, the NEPAD Agency will address success factors such as sustaining political commitment and fostering partnerships between private sector operators, financing institutions, governments and development partners with a view to structuring innovative finance for transport sector projects.

The Summit attracted decision-makers from African governments, the AU and regional economic communities, senior executives from major transport and logistics companies, engineering and construction groups, development banks and funding agencies. The European Union, France, the Netherlands, Angola, Canada and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) sent official observers. Over 650 delegates from over 25 countries and 20 international organisations attended the Summit during the two-day meeting and more than 100 exhibitors participated.

The first NEPAD Transport Infrastructure Project of Excellence Awards were presented to the Maputo Corridor Logistics Initiative (MCLI), Ethiopian Airlines and the Government of Senegal.

NEPAD Transport and Infrastructure Summit 2010

The second Summit, held in 2010, built on the success of the first Transport Sector Summit and captured all sectors related to infrastructure – ICT, energy, water and sanitation, as well as transport. This second Summit brought together African ministers responsible for transport and infrastructure, business executives, policy makers, government leaders, experts, key individuals, industry decision-makers and stakeholders. Delegates discussed key issues in transport and infrastructure development and investment. Over 900 delegates and more than 130 exhibitors participated. Twenty countries were represented.

NEPAD Infrastructure Project of Excellence Awards were presented to completed STAP projects:

- West African Gas Pipeline Project (Nigeria, Ghana, Benin, Togo and ECOWAS);
- Chirundo One-Stop Border Post Project (Zambia, Zimbabwe, SADC, EAC and COMESA); and
- Regional African Satellite Communications Organisation (RASCOM) Project (Abidjan and Côte d'Ivoire).

Information and communication technology (ICT)

“...we have to rapidly deploy first-rate broadband technologies, enact enabling policies and train a world-class professional workforce.

The good news is that most African countries are currently building national broadband backbone. The undersea cables that now land on our shores in West, South, North and East Africa bring a world of information and opportunity.

But it is we, the leaders in this room, who have to carry these networks over mountains and across deserts; to Africa’s greatest cities and smallest villages; and bring a world of knowledge and prosperity to our citizens.”

H.E. Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda, AU Summit, Addis Ababa, 31 January 2010

Until the arrival of several sub-marine cables on Africa’s shores, many African countries relied on foreign-owned satellite systems for international communication and, in many cases, also for regional telecommunications. The cost of using foreign-owned systems is high and leads to a substantial outflow of cash.

The NEPAD e-Africa Programme

The NEPAD e-Africa Programme promotes the development and application of technologies that will enable Africa to become a globally competitive digital society. Previously known as the NEPAD e-Africa Commission, the e-Africa Programme formulates information and communication technology policies, strategies and projects at continental level. The Department of Communications of the Government of the Republic of South Africa has provided most of the support for the NEPAD e-Africa Programme. Other development partners that have provided funds are France, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the World Bank.

The aim of the e-Africa Programme is to support the development of ICT on the continent by strengthening:

- Broadband infrastructure to connect all countries on the continent;
- ICT skills of African populations to enable them to use ICT as a tool for development; and
- e-applications and e-services in all social sectors to make Africa digitally competitive.

The two priority programmes of the NEPAD e-Africa Programme are the AU-NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure Programme and the AU-NEPAD e-Schools Initiative.

AU-NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure Programme

The AU-NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure Programme aims to link all African countries to each other, provide abundant bandwidth, enhance connectivity across the continent and reduce costs. The terrestrial and submarine networks will connect African countries to each other and Africa to the rest of the world. Terrestrial and submarine cables, some already in place, will boost trade and cultural and social interaction.

To put the continental broadband network in place the NEPAD Agency facilitated the creation of an enabling environment in line with the policy and regulatory framework contained in the Kigali Protocol. The Kigali Protocol established an Inter-Governmental Assembly (IGA) comprising countries that sign or accede to the Protocol. The NEPAD e-Africa Programme (formerly the e-Africa Commission) is the Secretariat of the IGA.

The NEPAD Agency has facilitated the creation of two Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for the development of the Umojanet cross-border terrestrial network and the Uhurunet submarine cable. Now countries within the continent will be linked by a terrestrial network and submarine cable systems. These will provide abundant and affordable broadband within the continent and ensure that Africa has global connectivity. This integrated connectivity will contribute to continental integration and facilitate trade and social and cultural exchanges both within and outside the continent.

Kigali Protocol paves the way for the broadband network

Signed in 2006 in Kigali, Rwanda, the Kigali Protocol is the policy and regulatory framework for the development of the continental AU-NEPAD Broadband Infrastructure Network. In 2007, the Ministerial Inter-Government Assembly resolved that the then NEPAD e-Africa Commission and the African Union should develop modalities to enable any African country wishing to accede to the Kigali Protocol to do so. In March, 2008, the African Union Commission confirmed that any African country that so wishes, may accede to the Kigali Protocol. The two main principles of the Protocol are:

- Open access to broadband capacity on terms that are transparent and affordable; and
- Non-discrimination in relation to authorised service providers getting access to the AU-NEPAD network.

Uhurunet submarine cable connects countries along the west coast of Africa

The Baharicom Development Company is developing the first phase of Uhurunet as part of the Africa Coast to Europe (ACE) submarine cable that will extend from Europe to South Africa and connect countries along the west coast of Africa to bring Africa into the global information society. The ACE/Uhurunet project will amount to an overall investment of around US\$700 million. The installation of the submarine cable will be completed in 2012.

Umojanet cross-border terrestrial network to provide broadband across the continent

Umojanet is a terrestrial network that will link each African country to its neighbours. Umojanet will connect to Uhurunet and other submarine cable systems to provide affordable broadband across the continent. Umojanet Corporation leads the development of Umojanet. The first section of Umojanet will be realised in two regions simultaneously: Eastern and Southern Africa and West and Central Africa.

Information and communication technology (ICT) (continued)

The AU-NEPAD e-Schools Initiative

Young Africans need to be equipped with the skills that will enable them to take part effectively in the global information society. The NEPAD e-Schools Initiative was adopted as a high priority NEPAD ICT project by the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee in March 2003. The AU-NEPAD e-Schools Initiative is intended to impart ICT skills to young Africans in primary and secondary schools and harnesses ICT to improve, enrich and expand education. This involves not only providing schools with hardware and software, but also developing curricula, training teachers and harnessing ICT to improve the quality of teaching and learning in African schools. The Initiative is a multi-country and multi-stakeholder project that will rollout ICT to African primary and secondary schools.

To prepare for the roll out of the e-Schools Initiative 103 schools in 17 African countries were selected to participate in the AU-NEPAD e-Schools Demonstration Project. The 17 countries are Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda. These countries were selected because they were the first countries to sign the African Peer Review Mechanism Memorandum of Understanding. Challenges identified during the Project include insufficient teacher training, inadequate internet connectivity and poor maintenance of equipment.

The Information Society Partnership for Africa's Development (ISPAD), comprising the NEPAD Agency and its public-private partners, is striving to address these challenges in preparation for rolling out the initiative across the continent. To facilitate national implementation each participating country is required to establish and capacitate a National Implementing Agency (NIA) that is responsible for all aspects of implementation at the national level. Governments will take the lead in setting up the agencies. The NEPAD Agency supports the resource mobilisation efforts of countries for national implementation.

Role of Information Society Partnership for Africa's Development (ISPAD) in the e-Schools Demonstration Project

Information Society Partnership for Africa's Development (ISPAD) was created to catalyse the adoption of ICT across the continent and comprises the NEPAD Agency and public/private sector partners.

The private sector companies were organised in five consortia led by Microsoft, Hewlett Packard, Oracle, Cisco and Advance Micro Devices (AMD). Each consortium was responsible for providing, deploying and operating appropriate education and health ICT solutions in the demonstration schools. These solutions include equipment software, content, connectivity and training at their own cost. The consortia assembled about 50 companies in order to provide end-to-end solutions in the schools.

ISPAD has been further supported by contributions from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)-Mereka Institute in South Africa, the Commonwealth of Learning, World Bank, InfoDev and the International Telecommunications Union.

Each demonstration school was equipped with a computer laboratory containing at least 20 personal computers as well as a server, networking infrastructure and peripherals such as a scanner, white board and printers. The schools were all equipped with internet access.

Each demonstration school was also equipped with a 'health point' which ensures the dissemination of appropriate information related to health matters such as epidemics, nutrition and personal hygiene.

ISPAD builds valuable partnerships with the public and private sectors in the implementation of e-services and e-applications.

NEPAD Agency priorities to advance regional integration through the development of infrastructure

Infrastructure

- Implementing continental policy frameworks.
- Developing the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).
- Developing the Programme for the Maintenance of the NEPAD Transport Corridors.
- Implementing the Yamoussoukro Decision on the liberalisation of air transport in Africa.
- Biofuels Development Programme.
- NEPAD e-Africa Programme.
- Promoting cross-border energy trade.
- Facilitating communication between main energy stakeholders.
- Accelerating African ICT infrastructure development and connectivity.
- Enhancing application of ICT for socio-economic development.
- Connecting African countries by fibre optic cable.

Regional integration and trade

- Making recommendations for rationalising regional economic communities.
- Providing regional economic communities with assistance to harmonise trade regulations.
- Providing technical advice to AU negotiators taking part in international trade negotiations.
- Working with the AUC to improve market access for Africa goods and promote exports.
- Supporting countries in diversifying their economies and boost exports.



Advancing agriculture and food security



Attaining sustainable food security is a major global challenge and an even greater challenge for Africa. Failure to address the issue of food security and nutrition undermines political stability, which in turn undermines socio-economic development and growth. Both the amount and quality of food produced in Africa must be boosted so that families become more food-secure, social and political stability improve and the foundation for industrialisation is established.

To bring this about, the NEPAD Agency works with country and regional players and stakeholders towards more coherent and integrated agricultural development. The NEPAD Agency provides support for the implementation of the AU endorsed continental framework for agriculture-led development – the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

“Improving agricultural performance is at the heart of improved economic development and growth, and its role in poverty eradication and in the restoration of human dignity can never be over-emphasised.”

H.E. Olusegun Obasanjo, President of Nigeria,
June 2003

“...we have an uphill task, but there must be no relenting in endeavours to improve the lives of our people. This is why the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme must succeed.”

H.E. J.A. Kufuor, President of Ghana, Accra,
5 May 2005

“This is an important historical moment not only for Sierra Leone, but for Africa as whole. We regard CAADP as being pivotal to our poverty and hunger eradication efforts.”

H.E. Ernest Bai Koroma, President of Sierra Leone, September 2009 at the launch of CAADP implementation in Sierra Leone



Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

The most important long-term response to the problem of high food prices is to scale up investments in all areas of the agricultural food chain for accelerated agricultural growth

The NEPAD Agency coordinates programmes and projects to promote agricultural development on the continent under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). This programme brings together all those involved in agriculture in Africa and provides for an agriculture-led sustainable socio-economic growth and development agenda. CAADP has a clear objective – to raise agricultural productivity on the continent to at least 6% annually to contribute to poverty alleviation and elimination of hunger in Africa. In addition, CAADP requires countries to commit at least 10% of their national budgets to agriculture. The programme is premised on four broad priority action areas:

- Sustainable land and reliable water control systems;
- Private sector development, rural infrastructure and improved trade-related capacities for market access;
- Increasing food supply and reducing hunger; and
- Agricultural research technology dissemination and adoption.

Underpinning CAADP are core NEPAD principles which include Africa/local ownership and responsibility, transparency and accountability, partnerships, inclusiveness and collective responsibility, as well as commitment to fundamental institutional and policy reforms.

Programmes complementing CAADP are:

- TerrAfrica – a sub-Saharan programme to improve sustainable land and water management;
- The Fertilizer Support Programme created to improve the use of fertiliser across Africa;
- The Partnership for African Fisheries to improve sustainable returns from Africa's fisheries; and
- The African Biosciences Initiative (ABI) to harness biological applications in agriculture.

What is CAADP about?

CAADP is about:

- The level and quality of productivity in agriculture and positioning agriculture as an engine of growth.
- Developing a policy environment that provides incentives for both state and non-state players (security, investments and governance).
- Institutional arrangements and capacity for effective and efficient implementation of national and regional agriculture and food security investment programmes.

Boosting investment in agriculture

CAADP fosters partnerships and coalitions at the national, regional and global levels to attract domestic and foreign, public and private sector resources for investment in regional and national agriculture and food security investment programmes. These investments encourage public spending on rural infrastructure and services, agricultural research and development and land and water management. Incentives to farmers, particularly smallholders, agro-industries and agri-businesses, stimulate private sector investment to meet growing demand for agricultural products worldwide. Harmonising policies and rationalising tariffs and regulations for cross-border trade encourages trade between African regions.

CAADP successes

Progress towards the 10% budget allocation and 6% growth rate

- The share of agricultural spending between 2000 and 2005 increased significantly (75%);
- By April 2011, 26 countries had signed their country CAADP implementation compacts and 20 of these have developed their Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security Investment Plans;
- By 2009, eight countries had reached or surpassed the target of an allocation of 10% of the national budget for the agriculture sector; nine countries had allocated between 5% and 10%;
- In 2008, ten countries registered an annual growth of 6% or more in agricultural productivity (Angola, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda); 19 registered growth of between 3% and 6%;
- CAADP has given the aid effectiveness agenda in the agricultural sector an added impetus; it has provided a framework for more structured and integrated action in financing the sector, such as the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)¹ and the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) that supports CAADP implementation; and
- Five countries in Africa – Ethiopia, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Togo – have so far benefited from the GAFSP to fast-track implementation of their national food and agriculture investment plans.

¹ GAFSP is a multilateral mechanism to provide funds to enable immediate and flexible responses to country requests and complement existing multilateral and bilateral funding. GAFSP provides support to existing peer-reviewed and inclusive country-led agricultural investment plans (such as CAADP in Africa) to enable countries to manage their own food security.

Source: <http://www.gafspfund.org/gafsp/>

“Neither Africa nor the development partners have achieved the targets that were set up in 2003, There are substantial gaps between pledges and targets. We simply have no option, but to succeed with the CAADP and we all need to re-commit to what is required of us. We need to act on how each country can invest in CAADP and on how partners can support these investments.”

H.E. Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda
at the start of the Rwanda Post-CAADP
Compact High Level Stakeholder Meeting,
7 December 2009

Boosting investment in agriculture (continued)

Progress towards the 6% growth rate in Rwanda

- Increase per hectare in crop productivity;
- Implementation of Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation in Rwanda (PSTA II): big push to transform agriculture;
- Shift into maize, Irish potato, rice and wheat production; and
- Adoption of new planting materials and use of fertiliser.

Crop	2007/08 hectares	2008/09 hectares	2009/10 hectares
Maize	17,808	35,000	83,427
Irish potato	160	5,000	36,420
Wheat	600	10,000	7,340
Rice	0	6,000	6,703
Cassava	9,448	10,000	5,748

Source: Progress report 2010, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Rwanda

Institutionalising public expenditure reviews

As an integral part of support for CAADP implementation, the NEPAD Agency and the World Bank developed a programme to analyse the priorities and impacts of public expenditure in agriculture. The analyses provide evidence for increasing public expenditure in the sector and improving the impact of public resources on the development of agriculture. The programme, Strengthening National Comprehensive Agricultural Public Expenditure in sub-Saharan Africa, is funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the CAADP MDTF. The programme will also build analytical capacity to conduct regular reviews of public expenditure.

Commercialising cassava

Severe drought in 1997–1998 devastated maize crops in Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia. Around 27 million people were short of food.

The NEPAD CAADP Pan-African Cassava Initiative (NPACI) was launched to improve rural livelihoods by adding value to cassava – a drought-tolerant crop that can lessen dependency on maize. The Initiative links national agricultural research and extension systems with regional cassava schemes to encourage commercialisation of cassava, for example, by processing it into starch and other industrial products. Unprocessed cassava roots have little value, whereas processed cassava can bring farmers sustainable additional income. This is especially so currently, as demand for industrial starch is greater than the supply.

In Malawi, for example, in a project funded by USAID in Katimba village, Nkhotakota District, farmers produce 22 tonnes of cassava from a hectare. To add value to the crop, the Masinda Cassava Club in the village piloted processing cassava into industrial starch. After one year the Club sold around 40 tonnes of starch. Farmers in neighbouring villages caught on and also began to process cassava.

Processing cassava into starch and transporting fresh roots from the fields to the factory have had a marked impact on rural livelihoods and created jobs. Farmers now make over US\$800 from just one hectare of cassava sold for processing. The boost to incomes has had a positive effect on the lives of farmers in this poor rural community.



Securing support for land management

The NEPAD Agency mobilises support for sustainable land and water management through CAADP and the TerrAfrica programme.

TerrAfrica Programme

TerrAfrica is an initiative to improve land management by coordinating the efforts of sub-Saharan countries, the international development community and other global and regional stakeholders. The TerrAfrica Partnership consortium supports sustainable land and water management in member states. Through TerrAfrica, the NEPAD Agency has helped Malawi, Ghana, Nigeria, Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso to develop country sustainable land management investment frameworks. Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Togo and Uganda have now completed their investment frameworks and are working to secure resources to carry them out within the CAADP process.

Ethiopia is already quite advanced and partners have committed funds. Uganda, having garnered support from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), is now mainstreaming sustainable land and water management. Other countries, Kenya, Nigeria and Senegal for example, are finalising their investment frameworks and several others such as Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia have started preparing theirs.

Strategic Investment Programme for sustainable land management

The Strategic Investment Programme for sustainable land management was set up to leverage funds to scale up sustainable land management in sub-Saharan Africa. The programme has secured close to US\$1 billion and disburses funds to 27 countries, for example, almost US\$30 million in Ethiopia.

The international development community, through the Global Environment Facility (GEF), supports investments in sustainable land management in Africa.

Conservation agriculture boosts food security

The Norwegian Government contributed US\$4 million as part of special support to countries affected by high food prices. This funded a joint NEPAD/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) programme on conservation agriculture that targeted women and youths in Southern Africa.

Farmers in over 23,700 households in Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe have been given improved seed varieties and trained in appropriate technologies, such as jab planting and planting basins. Ploughing land breaks down soil structures and is not sustainable whereas jab planting allows farmers to plant seed into ground that has not been ploughed. Planting basins leave over 90% of the soil undisturbed, capture rainwater and allow farmers to place fertiliser or manure more precisely. This means farmers harvest more and do not have to buy highly priced staples.

Berea, Lesotho

Mr. Thabang Mokone, a farmer in Lesotho, was retrenched from his job working in the mines in South Africa. Before he adopted conservation agriculture in 2005 he used to produce only 60–80 kg of maize and wheat. With support from the project he increased his yield to 800 kg in 2010. His target is 1,000 kg in 2011. He believes he can now manage without seed from FAO and helps 67 other farmers to adopt conservation farming techniques.

In 2010 the project was extended to Eastern Africa.

“For the truth is simply that
Africa can feed itself.”

Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala,
Managing Director, World Bank



“Over 60% of Africa’s people live in rural areas and most depend on farming for food and income. Agriculture contributes between 20% and 60% of the gross domestic product (GDP) to national coffers.”

Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), 6 January 2011

Sustaining natural resources

Addressing environmental issues is a pre-condition for attaining the NEPAD goals of sustainable growth and development. Africa has a wealth of natural resources – land, biological diversity, wildlife, forests, fisheries and water. Rapid population growth, poverty and inappropriate development programmes and projects threaten to erode this wealth.

The approach to problems such as land degradation and desertification, loss of biodiversity, deforestation, loss of arable land, overgrazing, declining soil fertility, pollution, scarce freshwater and deteriorating air quality has been incoherent. This weakens efforts to grow food, manage natural resources sustainably, improve health and eradicate poverty. The NEPAD Agency coordinates and advocates for regional and national programmes and projects to counteract these threats. This means bringing together high-level stakeholders to discuss the likely effects of environmental degradation across the continent and what can be done about them. The discussions involve regional economic communities and key partners, such as the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), so as to encourage complementary and coherent programmes.

Action Plan for the Environmental Initiative of NEPAD

The 10-year Action Plan for the Environmental Initiative of NEPAD promotes regional cooperation in managing natural resources to combat land degradation, drought and desertification, conserve wetlands, halt the spread of invasive species, protect marine and coastal resources within and across national borders and manage climate change. The Plan covers the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS), Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Eastern Africa and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU).

Partners such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the UN Foundation and the UK Department for International Development (DFID) provide financial and technical assistance for the NEPAD Agency to support regional economic communities and member states in developing sub-regional environmental action plans and national action plans. Successful implementation of the Action Plan will depend on African regions and countries and their capacities to implement. Several countries, in identifying and implementing projects in the context of the NEPAD national action plans, are already showing a sense of ownership of environmental issues.

Road map for African fisheries

The CAADP roadmap for Africa's fisheries optimises the role fisheries can play in alleviating poverty and contributing to national and regional economic development. Fish is one of the leading export commodities for Africa, with an annual export value of nearly US\$4.8 billion². The value of intra-African trade is US\$614 million³. Fish also makes a valuable contribution to food and nutrition security on the continent.

In 2008, reported catches from marine fisheries totalled 4.7 million tonnes⁴ which accounted for 6% of the global total. Total inland water catches totalled 25 million tonnes⁵ and accounted for 24% of the global total. Marine fisheries support the livelihoods of approximately 7.7 million people along Africa's 30,490 km coastline. Sixty-nine percent of this total are women. The western coast of Africa is one of the most diverse and economically important fishing zones in the world.

The capacity of most African coastal nations to utilise their coastal and marine assets, while simultaneously protecting them from degradation and exploitation, is lacking. The full economic and social benefits of the fish trade have yet to reach their full potential. Without an adequate governance structure, fisheries and the fish trade will not be adequately safeguarded for the benefit of future generations.

Exploitation of Africa's marine fishery resources is creating a worrying situation for sustainable use of these resources. From the combination of heavy fishing pressure by artisanal fleets and by foreign industrial fishing vessels, some of them practicing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, many fish stocks are highly and/or over exploited. The effects of climate change which may modify the habitats, distribution and productivity of marine species is a factor that is becoming of increasing importance.

In August 2005, the NEPAD Agency (then the NEPAD Secretariat) organised the NEPAD-Fish for All Summit in collaboration with the WorldFish Centre and the Government of Nigeria (Chair of the AU at the time). The outcome of the Summit was the Abuja Declaration on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa. The Declaration was a commitment by Africa's leaders to increase the benefits of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to Africa's citizens.

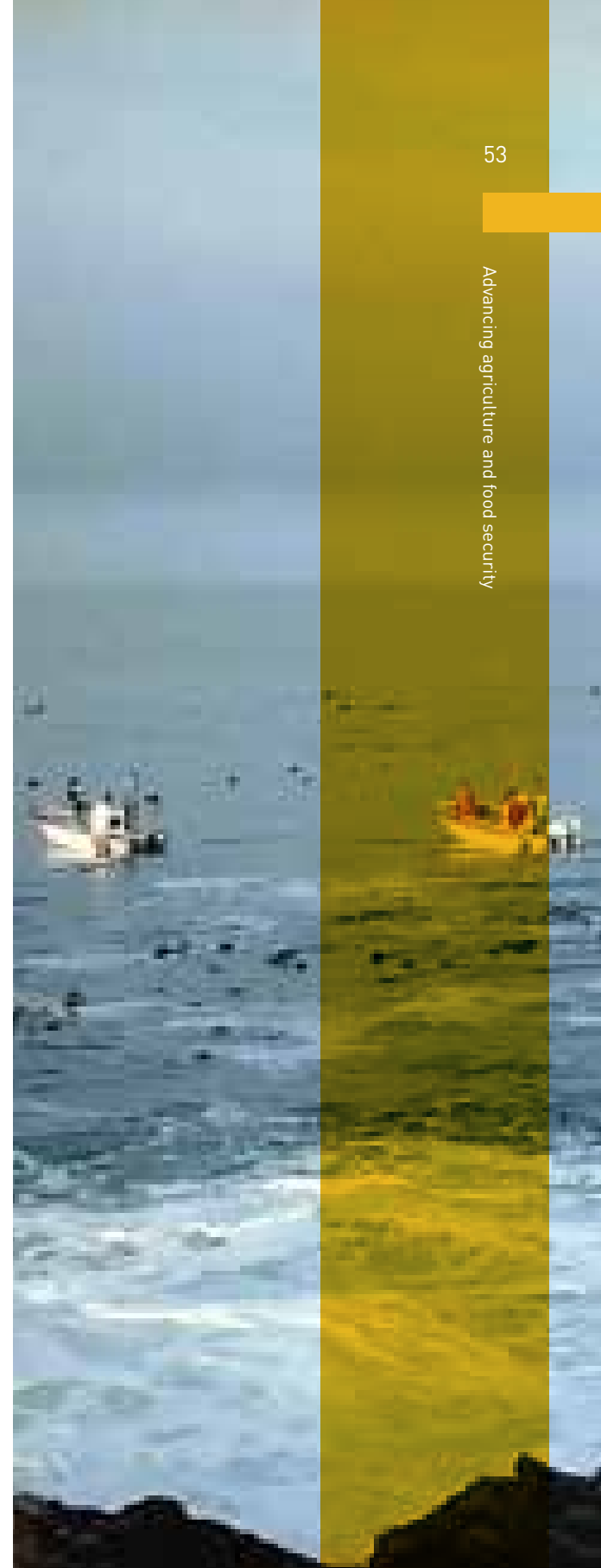
The NEPAD Agency manages the International Partnership for African Fisheries Governance and Trade (PAF) programme which provides advocacy to African countries on the potential value that fisheries could make to African economies. PAF also supports and encourages reforms in fisheries governance and trade for the development of African fisheries.

² State of world fisheries and aquaculture 2010 – FAO

³ State of world fisheries and aquaculture 2010 – FAO

⁴ State of world fisheries and aquaculture 2010 – FAO

⁵ State of world fisheries and aquaculture 2010 – FAO





Sustaining natural resources (continued)

The International Partnership for African Fisheries Governance and Trade

The International Partnership for African Fisheries Governance and Trade (PAF) is managed by the NEPAD Agency. PAF was established in 2009 in collaboration between the NEPAD Agency and the UK's Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and builds on earlier fisheries reforms in Africa. In particular, PAF:

- Implements the objectives of the Abuja Declaration on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa;
- Takes forward and builds on the earlier fisheries reform programme in the SADC region from 2006–2008 funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID); and
- Supports those countries that have completed the CAADP process; developed their national CAADP Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans; and have identified the fisheries sub-sector as one of the key drivers of attaining the CAADP 6% growth.

PAF has established and oversees continental working groups in key policy areas:

- Good Governance;
- Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;
- Fisheries Investment;
- Fisheries Trade and Access to Markets; and
- Aquaculture.

The working groups are composed of African and non-African experts in fisheries and aquaculture. They draw on experience in fishing communities, industry, government and educational institutions.

The PAF programme has a budget of £7.5 million for the period 2009–2014 and UK's DFID has committed to support the programme. An additional £2 million contribution has been made by UK's DFID for the implementation of the West Africa Pilot Programme in Ghana and Sierra Leone.

The NEPAD Agency has:

- advised and provided technical assistance to the Government of the Republic of Ghana to develop a Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Project – this Project has received a pledge for funding of US\$56 million by the World Bank;
- advised and provided technical assistance to the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone to implement a US\$28 million World Bank funded project on fisheries reform and development;
- signed an agreement with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to advise and provide technical assistance to seven countries in the region – Angola, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo and São Tomé – to undertake reforms and develop national fisheries programmes.

Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA)

To take further the Abuja Declaration, the NEPAD Agency and the AUC collaborated to set up a continental policy mechanism. In September 2010 the Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA) was established as a policy organ of the AU to provide high-level guidance for continent-wide reforms. In January 2011, the 16th Summit of the AU endorsed the establishment of CAMFA. Through CAMFA all AU member states have committed to develop and implement a Comprehensive African Fisheries Reform Strategy (CAFRS) by 2013.

The NEPAD Agency reports on the outcomes of the PAF working groups and prepares technical analyses for CAMFA to support high level decision-making.

Development partners such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the Development Bank of South Africa have rallied around this fisheries reform process in Africa, spearheaded by the NEPAD Agency. These partners as well as UK's DFID have committed to support countries in their efforts at fisheries reform.

Sustaining natural resources (continued)

Fertiliser Support for African Farmers

The Abuja Declaration on Fertilizers for an African Green Revolution was unanimously endorsed by the AU at the AU/NEPAD Africa Fertilizer Summit in Abuja in June 2006.

The NEPAD Agency's Fertilizer Support Programme was developed to promote the implementation of the Abuja Declaration at the regional and national levels. The Declaration called for a substantial increase in the use of fertiliser in Africa by 2015. The Declaration outlines a set of concrete actions that, if implemented, will improve the accessibility, affordability and quality of fertilisers available to African farmers. The Fertilizer Support Programme provides technical assistance and advocacy support to regional economic communities and member states in the implementation of these actions.

The NEPAD Agency submits annual progress reports on the implementation of the Declaration through the AUC for AU Heads of State and Government.

The Fertilizer Support Programme

The thrust of the Fertilizer Support Programme is to affect legislation on policy and markets issues at country and regional levels. The Programme encourages the development of a sustainable private sector-led market for fertiliser use in Africa.

Programme activities:

- Monitors progress in the implementation of the Abuja Declaration on Fertilizers by AU member states and regional economic communities;
- Provides annual progress reports through the AUC for AU Heads of State and Government;
- Convenes regional dialogue to promote regional policy harmonisation - the programme convened a regional platform on fertiliser subsidies in Nigeria in 2010;
- Conducts policy advocacy training for farmers' organisations, government officials and the private sector - the programme convened a policy advocacy training workshop in Mozambique in 2010;
- Conducts studies of fertiliser policy and marketing issues to share lessons learned and best practices - the programme is collaborating with FAO and IFDC to conduct a study on subsidy programmes in eight countries - Burkina Faso, Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia.

In aligning to the Abuja Declaration, Kenya and Tanzania have introduced financing mechanisms to enable agro dealers and farmers to have enhanced access to improved seeds, fertilisers and other inputs.

Combating climate change

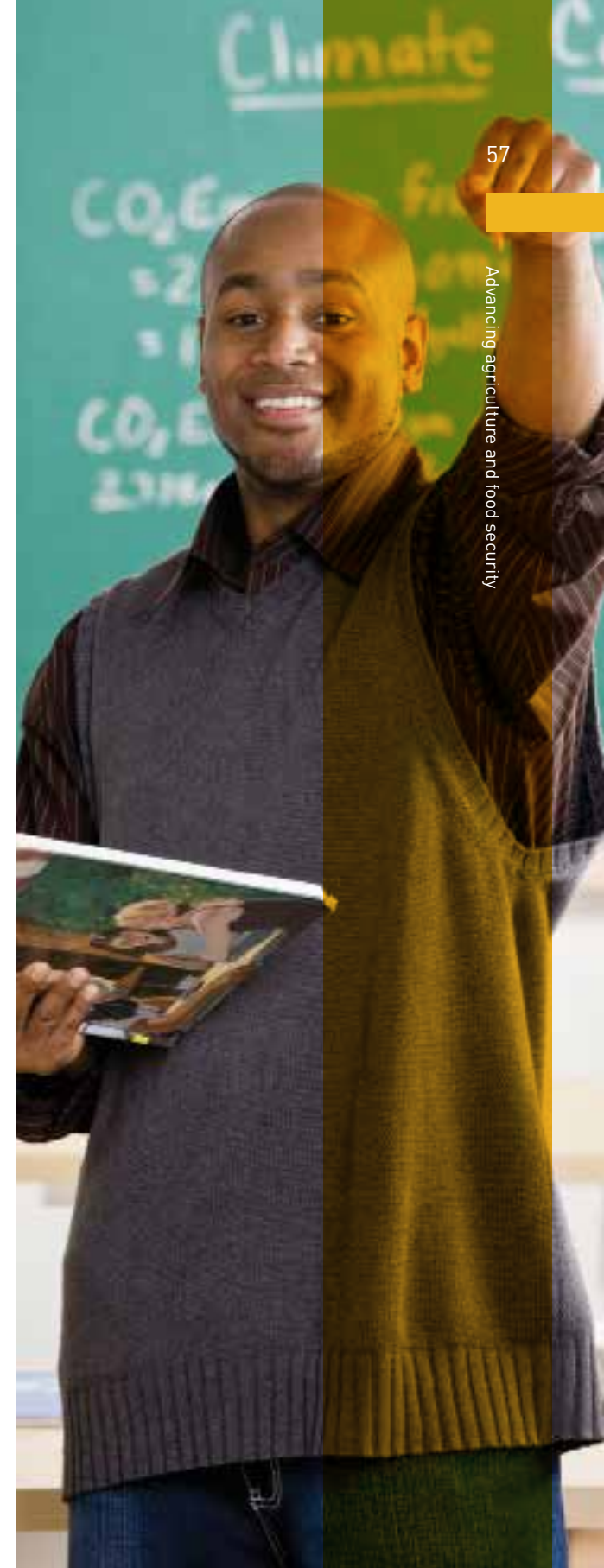
Although Africa is not a major contributor to global warming, it is the region most likely to be significantly affected by climate change

African nations are among the least polluters but are suffering the most from the effects of climate change. The negative impacts of climate change in Africa, especially droughts, have affected and will continue to affect the livelihoods of farmers. The AU and the NEPAD Agency, recognising that Africa had failed to make its voice heard on climate change, made strenuous efforts to agree a common position ahead of the 15th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen in December 2009. This acknowledged that delegations from individual African countries had limited success in making the case that Africa needs special support to cope with the effects of climate change. Seeking agreement on a common position was a move to change this and send a clear message from the continent as a whole to negotiators at Copenhagen.

The NEPAD Agency collaborated with other partners to organise a series of meetings for Africa's climate change negotiators to prepare them for Copenhagen. These meetings and the substantive technical and policy analyses provided by the NEPAD Agency strengthened Africa's position and led to a united African voice at the meeting.

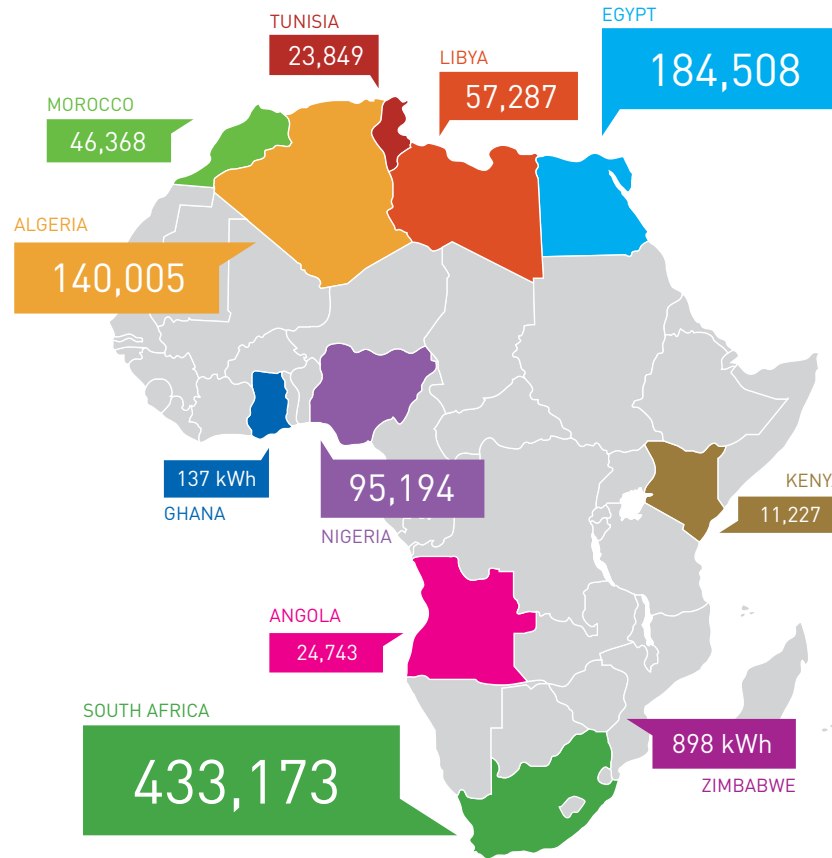
AU Agriculture-Climate Change Adaptation-Mitigation Framework

The NEPAD Agency is leading the implementation of the AU Agriculture-Climate Change Adaptation-Mitigation Framework as an integral part of the CAADP agenda. The Framework's overall objective is to help Africans define and determine the continental agenda on agriculture-climate change and build informed and decisive leadership and responsibility. It provides a coherent platform to guide partnerships, including aligning the support of development partners to the African agenda.



Combating climate change (continued)

African CO₂ emissions



30,649,360
COMBINED WORLD EMISSIONS
(EST.) 2007

EMISSIONS
Measured in kilotonnes (kt) =
one thousand tonnes

International emissions

30,649,360
CHINA

5,832,194
UNITED STATES

1,611,043
INDIA

1,536,099
RUSSIA

1,253,517
JAPAN

433,173
SOUTH AFRICA

368,016
BRAZIL

WHAT ARE CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS?
Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement and include CO₂ produced during use of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Sources: Afrographique <http://afrographique.tumblr.com/post/4281830149/infographic-depicting-co2-emissions-in-africa>
data.worldbank.com
www.google.com/publicdata

Key elements of the AU Agriculture-Climate Change Adaptation-Mitigation Framework

The AU Agriculture-Climate Change Adaptation-Mitigation Framework consists of comprehensive, systematic and coherent programmes for planning, implementation and evaluation of agriculture-climate change issues in agricultural productivity/environmental resilience investment programmes (at any level). Key elements are:

- Systematic reforms in policies – policy dialogue, review and formulation;
- Integrated attention to organisational, human capacity and institutional arrangements – capacity development and empowerment of political and civil systems on agriculture-climate change issues; and
- Integrated and programmatic approach across the sectors, disciplines, ecosystems as well as transboundary solutions – accessible expert input (knowledge and analytical skills) including facilitating the generation of relevant information and knowledge to support national, regional and continental efforts.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 17th Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC-COP17)

In the build-up to the UNFCCC-COP17 in Durban, South Africa, November 2011, the NEPAD Agency is engaging with partners and stakeholders to develop a continental-level climate-smart agriculture support investment plan, which is expected to be used to rally investment to support programme implementation at country levels. Using the national CAADP Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans as a model, the NEPAD Agency is also facilitating expert support to countries to develop programmes on the scaling-up of climate-smart agriculture practices.





Combating climate change (continued)

Promoting the role of African indigenous knowledge systems in climate change adaptation and mitigation

Africa's youth are being empowered to champion the role of indigenous knowledge systems in climate change adaptation and mitigation for sustainable development. The NEPAD Agency is supporting North–South initiatives to build up international student networks and partnerships for exchange programmes, research and community engagement on climate change.

African Young Scientists Initiative on Climate Change (AYSICC)

The NEPAD Agency is collaborating with the Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) Centre of Excellence at the North-West University (South Africa), the National Indigenous Knowledge Systems office in the Department of Science and Technology (South Africa) and the University of Hohenheim (Germany) to establish regional forums on the continent to involve students in issues of climate change adaptation and mitigation, especially on the role of African indigenous knowledge systems. This initiative will ensure that young Africans contribute effectively to the global debate and knowledge on sustainable solutions on climate change adaptation and mitigation in Africa on their own terms by linking research and IKS.

The consortium of partner institutions is organising the International Student Conference on Climate Change, Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Livelihood: A South–South–North Dialogue. The main aim of the conference is to enable exchange and networking between youth, IKS holders and senior scientists in the field of climate change adaptation and mitigation. The conference, which will launch the AYSICC, will solicit views of African youth, renowned scientists, policy makers, the private sector and IKS holders. The conference will also generate information that will feed into preparations for COP17.

Framework for sub-regional climate change programmes

Taking action on climate change, the NEPAD Agency and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) jointly produced a framework for sub-regional programmes, the African Process for Combating Climate Change. This has now been endorsed by the AMCEN High-Level Technical Panel on Climate Change and lays a firm foundation for the main actors in climate change in Africa to work together.

The NEPAD Agency works with countries to factor climate change into development plans, supporting capacity building programmes, providing technical assistance and helping raise funds.

NEPAD Agency priorities to advance agricultural development and promote food security

Agriculture and food security

- Accelerating the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).
- Fostering flagship projects.
- Supporting networks.
- Engaging politicians.
- Engaging the private sector.

Natural resources management

- Promoting adaptive management.
- Promoting participatory decision-making.
- Seeking sustainable financing for ecosystem services.

Climate change

- Facilitating brainstorming sessions and regional conferences.
- Supporting the climate change science network.
- Supporting the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN).
- Providing technical support for African negotiators in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process.
- Conducting analyses and preparing policy briefs.
- Providing technical assistance and arranging consultations to develop sub-regional climate change frameworks.

Water

- Strengthening water governance.
- Attracting private sector investment in water and sanitation services.
- Promoting policies and strategies for water storage.
- Fostering partnerships for managing shared water resources.
- Building capacity in the water sub-sector.

A photograph of two young African boys. The boy in the foreground is wearing a maroon polo shirt and blue jeans, holding a yellow pencil. The boy in the background is wearing a green polo shirt and blue jeans, also holding a pencil. Both are wearing schoolbags. The background is split into white and orange sections.

Strengthening human and institutional capacity

Africa's people are the continent's most important resource for development. This means enabling individuals, institutions and societies to build on their innate knowledge and intellectual heritage and to acquire the skills they need to develop and flourish in today's world. All of this requires a fundamental transformation in institutions and attitudes to allow resources mobilised through NEPAD to be used efficiently and effectively to deliver services to citizens.

Aims and goals of capacity development programmes

- Investing in and improving education to increase employment opportunities for Africa's citizens;
- Enhancing access to essential, affordable medicines and vaccines;
- Overcoming human resource shortages in the health, education and science and technology sectors;
- Advocacy, monitoring and forging partnerships to ensure that Africa's health, education and sciences agenda is determined by and driven from within the continent;
- Promoting relevant frameworks, reports and survey results to guide country and regional development strategies; and
- Encouraging partnerships to establish and strengthen regional networks of knowledge.

“In recent years, a broad swath of African countries has begun to show a remarkable dynamism. From Mozambique’s impressive growth rate (averaging 8% p.a. for more than a decade) to Kenya’s emergence as a major global supplier of cut flowers, from M-pesa’s mobile phone-based cash transfers to KickStart’s low-cost irrigation technology for smallholder farmers, and from Rwanda’s gorilla tourism to Lagos City’s Bus Rapid Transit system, Africa is seeing a dramatic transformation. This favourable trend is spurred by, among other things, stronger leadership, better governance, an improving business climate, innovation, market-based solutions, a more involved citizenry and an increasing reliance on home-grown solutions. More and more, Africans are driving African development.”

<http://blogs.worldbank.org/african/african-successes>



Developing capacity

The Framework addresses Africa's capacity gaps and deep systemic constraints, beyond the continued application of quick fixes and fragmented interventions

Capacity Development Framework

The AUC and the NEPAD Agency have developed the Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF) which is founded on the AU principles of African leadership, ownership, resourcefulness and innovation. The Framework was developed in collaboration with the regional economic communities, African stakeholders and development partners, and provides a holistic approach to addressing capacity development needs on the continent. The NEPAD Agency promotes the adoption of the CDSF, especially in countries that have been peer reviewed through the African Peer Review Mechanism.

AU-NEPAD capacity development efforts focus on:

- Addressing Africa's real capacity challenges in a sustainable manner by taking a long-term perspective that focuses on organisations rather than on individuals or hardware;
- Promoting a fundamental transformation and strengthening institutions to enable both the public and private sectors to respond to Africa's capacity demands; and
- Promoting the adoption of the CDSF by countries and institutions.

Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF)

The NEPAD Capacity Development Initiative promotes the adoption of the CDSF, especially in countries that have been peer reviewed through the African Peer Review Mechanism. The NEPAD Agency is currently supporting countries such as Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda in adopting the CDSF and developing strategies to address their capacity development requirements.

Expanding knowledge

Taking science and technology seriously as drivers of economic development

The African Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action

The African Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action (CPA), adopted by the AU in 2006, consolidates AU-NEPAD science and technology programmes across the continent.

The Plan covers research and development, improving policy and strengthening innovation and implementation, governance and funding. Programmes emphasise African ownership and leadership, build on existing strengths and create networks of centres of excellence.

Catalysing biosciences

As biosciences are major engines of growth in human health, industrial processes, the environment and agriculture, the NEPAD Agency works hard to catalyse action on the two key problems holding biosciences back: insufficient government funding and dearth of expertise. The NEPAD Agency has been extremely successful in harnessing African support for biodiversity science and technology, biotechnology and indigenous knowledge under the African Bioscience Initiative (ABI).

Catalysing support for the African Bioscience Initiative (ABI)

The AU-NEPAD African Biosciences Initiative (ABI) covers biodiversity, science and technology, biotechnology and indigenous knowledge systems. African governments have responded positively to the ABI by opening their research institutions to scientists and students in the regions, providing direct funding to supporting programmes and accommodating coordinating secretariats of regional networks. There are five NEPAD-ABI regional networks.

Catalysing biosciences (continued)

Biosciences eastern and central Africa Network (BecANet)

BecANet, established in collaboration with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), covers 24 research projects on crops and livestock, including banana, sorghum, teff (a grain crop), cassava, sweet potatoes, tsetse-trypanosomiasis vector-host interactions and livestock and human tuberculosis. The research on trypanosomiasis discovered and patented a promising drug to combat sleeping sickness.

The establishment of state-of-the-art research facilities at the BecA Hub, at the ILRI campus in Nairobi, has increased access of African scientists to such facilities and enabled establishment of regional innovation communities for the conduct of world-class research and training within the continent.

Southern African Network for Biosciences (SANBio)

At SANBio a protocol on research on indigenous knowledge/traditional medicines has been established – ‘Scientific Validation of Traditional Remedies’. Based on the protocol, research on a traditional remedy used by a herbalist in Zambia for HIV/AIDS control (the Sondashi Formula SF2000) was conducted leading to the production of a capsule that is currently undergoing Phase 1 clinical trials in Zambia.

Other projects include using affordable local resources for mushroom farming and aquaculture and transferring technology to local communities, especially women.

A Bioinformatics Core Facility has been established at the University of Mauritius and the Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) Centre at the North-West University in South Africa.

West African Biosciences Network (WABNet)

WABNet is making an inventory and characterising sorghum genetic resources in West Africa through a flagship project ‘Inventory and Characterisation of West African Sorghum Genetic Resources’. In Ghana, 245 accessions of sorghum were collected, 45 of them new accessions.

A biotechnology laboratory has been established at the University of Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso.

North African Biosciences Network (NAB-Net)

NAB-Net is researching bio-fortified North African barley, diseases in date palms and bio-insecticides for controlling pests. Technologies for improving these crops and for diagnosing chronic diseases such as genetic risk factors in diabetes type II have been developed by consortia of research laboratories in North Africa.

African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE)

A co-evolutionary approach for development of technologies, including for consumer protection and safety, was pioneered. This has led to the establishment of the Africa Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE).

Developing common science, technology and innovation (STI) indicators

Science, technology and innovation (STI) indicators are critical for monitoring Africa's scientific and technological development as well as for determining specific areas for investment. African countries have come together and are committed to developing and adopting common indicators.

Progress made through African Science and Technology Innovation Indicators (ASTII) projects include:

- The establishment of the African Observatory for Science, Technology and Innovation in Equatorial Guinea; and
- The first round of R&D and innovation surveys in 19 countries – Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia – to capture comprehensive information on STI on the continent. This has resulted in building the capacity of AU member states to collect, analyse and publish data and information on ASTII.

The NEPAD Agency conducts science and technology surveys, publishes and disseminates reports on science technology, facilitates research on socio-economic issues and builds capacity in the area of science and technology.



Improving frontline healthcare

Nurses and midwives are in the front line of healthcare. Training these health workers has a real impact on the ground. The NEPAD Agency mobilised funds from bilateral partners to support the training of nurses and midwives. A number of nurses and midwives have completed master's degrees and acquired work experience that enable them to improve how they serve their communities. The project was awarded the Spirit of Philanthropy Award from Sigma Theta Tau International, USA.

Advanced training in nursing

A consortium of Southern African universities assisted four countries to establish advanced training programmes in community health nursing, maternal and child health, psychiatric/mental health nursing and critical care and trauma nursing. Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) now each have at least one such specialist programme. In Mozambique the first two programmes have been developed and are awaiting selection of students by the Ministry of Health.

In Kenya specialists in community health nursing and maternal and child nursing are now being trained. In Tanzania specialists in psychiatric nursing and critical care and trauma are being trained. In the DRC the specialist training is focused on maternal and child nursing and in Rwanda on critical care and trauma. Training provides not only specialist practitioners, but also researchers in these fields and people who can train others.

Plans are advanced for nurses to study for master's degrees in three countries in the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), namely Chad, the Republic of the Congo and Gabon.

Harmonising the regulation of medicines on the continent

The availability of medicines is an important aspect of any national health system. Ensuring availability of safe, good quality and efficacious reasonably priced medicines has been a challenge for most African countries. This has mainly been attributed to: inadequate medicines' legislation; absent or weak legal and regulatory frameworks in some countries; and lack of or limited regulatory capacity to approve medicines in a timely manner and to ensure acceptable quality, safety and efficacy standards. Frequent delays and lack of transparency in the processing process results in limited availability of medicines and they are often highly priced and out of the reach of the majority of Africans. Further, registration of medicines is a complicated process which requires a lot of information from applicants (potential investors). Applicants are confronted with varying requirements, processes and timeframes for approval across countries despite common diseases. Consequently, it is sometimes difficult to get applicants to cooperate fully in the registration process as the costs may outweigh the benefits. All of this results in unsafe and/or expensive medicines.

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (AMRH) initiative

The regulation of drugs and harmonisation of technical standards and legislative measures have emerged as an important component of regional economic integration efforts to improve registration of medicines and make safe drugs available to African citizens. The NEPAD Agency, the World Health Organization (WHO), Pan-African Parliament (PAP), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Clinton Foundation have formed a consortium. Members of the consortium have developed a strategic approach to mobilising technical and financial resources to progress the African Medicines Registration Harmonization (AMRH) initiative. The overall objective of AMRH is to improve the health of people on the continent by improving the availability of safe, efficacious and good quality essential medicines for the treatment of neglected and priority diseases.

Strengthening governance

Programmes and projects to promote Africa's development and regional integration can only succeed when implemented where there is good governance.

African countries currently face challenges in economic and corporate governance – inflation, debt-to-GDP ratios and budget deficit-to-GDP ratios. The NEPAD Agency supports member states and regional economic communities as they tackle these challenges and endeavour to create more favourable environments for development.

A vibrant private sector is highly dependent on whether the policy environment obstructs or enables private enterprises in conducting business, hence the stress NEPAD puts on governance.

The NEPAD Agency is active in key governance forums in Africa. Through these, the Agency is involved in designing programmes to follow up on recommendations of peer reviews by the APRM and support national programmes of action, post-conflict reconstruction and development.

Preserving African heritage

African intellectual assets are in danger of being lost. The Timbuktu Manuscript Project preserves African heritage and plays a valuable role in changing the perception of African history and culture as mainly oral rather than written. It is the first cultural project with NEPAD involvement and the first UNESCO Memory of the World Project. The Project is being promoted by the Malian Government in conjunction with the Government of South Africa and with support from the Government of Tunisia. The texts that will be preserved include manuscripts, letters and books on topics such as justice, religion, philosophy and history from hundreds of years ago and they show Africa's heritage from an African perspective.

Timbuktu Manuscripts Project

The Timbuktu Manuscripts Project conserves manuscripts, trains conservators and raises public awareness of the need to preserve such manuscripts as unique sources of information on Africa's heritage.

Launched by an inter-governmental agreement between Mali and South Africa, it has since been declared an official South African presidential project. Departments of arts and culture in the two countries work together to restore and conserve the ancient manuscripts in the Ahmed Baba Centre and to rebuild the library and archival infrastructure.

Timbuktu was declared a World Heritage Site in 1988. In 1990 the city was put on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) danger list because the unique architecture and valuable collection of manuscripts were deteriorating. However, in 2005 after NEPAD became involved, Timbuktu was taken off the list. The NEPAD Agency intends that the Timbuktu project should eventually lead to the establishment of an Africa World Heritage Fund.

The Timbuktu Manuscripts Project partnership now involves Norwegian universities, the Ahmed Baba Institute in Timbuktu and the National Research Council of Mali. Grants from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and the Ford Foundation support the project.

“...the restoration of the Ahmed Baba Institute...will not only ensure the preservation of this valuable treasure, but that the knowledge locked up in the centuries-old manuscripts will give new insight into Africa's history as intellectual and cultural centre with a written indigenous tradition.”

http://myfundi.co.za/e/Operation_Timbuktu





Broadening dialogue

The media play an important role in informing, influencing and monitoring development in Africa. The NEPAD Agency journalists' networks bring together journalists from across the continent and nurture young journalists through a train-the-trainer programme. More than 200 young journalists from 48 countries throughout the continent have been trained to write and broadcast stories about development in Africa and what AU-NEPAD is doing to speed up progress on the continent. Many of the young journalists who took part in the programme have become media focal points for development in their countries. Their stories give African citizens information and facts about development in their countries, regions and across Africa.

The NEPAD Agency and the UN Regional Coordination Mechanism (UN-RCM) also organise an annual regional media dialogue for the major African media. This helps to broaden debate on the NEPAD Agenda and to put information on NEPAD, progress and strategies into the wider public domain.

NEPAD Agency priorities for strengthening human and institutional capacity

Science and technology

- Strengthening the African Biosafety Network.
- Conducting science, technology and innovation surveys.
- Publishing and disseminating frameworks and reports on S&T.
- Facilitating research on socio-economic issues.
- Building capacity and applying life sciences technologies under the NEPAD Biosciences Initiative.
- Building capacity in biosafety.
- Establishing regional networks of centres of excellence.



Closing the gender gap

Empowering women is central to the NEPAD Agenda. Gender equity, equality and women's empowerment is a pre-condition for sustainable growth and development. Much of the future prosperity of Africa rests on the shoulders of women.



Unlocking the potential of African women

The NEPAD Agency Gender Programme

The NEPAD Agency supports international agreements on gender equality that seek to ensure women's economic, political and social empowerment and the full use and protection of their rights. To do so, the NEPAD Agency aims at mainstreaming gender into all its programmes and projects. The Agency promotes and supports organisations working for gender equality, through resource mobilisation on their behalf as well as providing technical assistance for their activities within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the AU Gender Policy Framework and the AU Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa.

The NEPAD Agency Gender Programme works towards the achievement of MDG3 by all AU member states, promoting gender equality and empowering women. The Gender Programme has notched up many successes.

Women's rights

Human rights abuses suffered by girls in early adolescence harm their self esteem and, when they become women, they are further disadvantaged, especially in the areas of legal protection, social entitlements and economic opportunity. The AU Gender Policy Framework serves as a framework for addressing gender-related challenges facing women on the continent while the Protocol provides a legal framework for the promotion of the rights of women.

“...women are the powerhouses of developing countries: they produce most of the food, make up a third of the official labour force and care for families and homes.”

Oxfam <http://www.oxfam.ca/what-we-do/womens-equality>



NEPAD/Spanish Fund for African Women's Empowerment

The NEPAD/Spanish Fund for African Women's Empowerment is a component of the NEPAD Agency Gender Programme. The NEPAD/Spanish Fund for African Women's Empowerment was created in 2007 following an agreement between the NEPAD Agency (then the NEPAD Secretariat) and the Government of Spain to provide financial resources for activities that promote gender equality on the continent. The partnership between Spain and NEPAD is based on a shared recognition that gender equity and women's empowerment are prerequisites for sustainable growth and development.

The aim of the NEPAD/Spanish Fund is to support African women in their efforts to strengthen their economic, social and political position. The Fund has benefited from a €20 million contribution from the Government of Spain. Funds disbursed have contributed to the eradication of poverty through support given to projects that foster gender equality and empower women economically, politically and socially.

Projects supported by the NEPAD/Spanish Fund have included:

- Agriculture;
- Women's economic empowerment;
- Creating an enabling environment for the development of women's entrepreneurship and small and medium enterprises (SMEs);
- Cross-regional trade;
- Employment;
- Strengthening civil society and community-based organisations (CSOs and CBOs);
- Institutional strengthening and democratic governance; and
- Women and politics, capacity building and skills enhancement.

About €6.2 million has been distributed to organisations throughout 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa for 46 projects. Activities include research and knowledge development, access to financing schemes, eradicating gender-based violence, access to HIV/AIDS prevention, promoting girls' education, enhancing leadership and ICT skills and environmental issues.

Region	Number of NEPAD/ Spanish Fund projects
Southern Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa	10
East Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda	16
Central Democratic Republic of Congo	2
West Cape Verde, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea (Conakry), Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal	15

Business Incubator for African Women Entrepreneurs (BIAWE)

The NEPAD/Spanish Fund has made available €2 million for a pilot project, the Business Incubator for African Women Entrepreneurs (BIAWE) initiative, in East, Southern and West Africa, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). BIAWE will provide business services, financial support and training for rural women entrepreneurs to help make their businesses sustainable.

NEPAD/Spanish Fund 2nd call for proposals

The NEPAD/Spanish Fund launched a 2nd call for proposals for 2010, allocating €8.2 million to support projects aimed at:

- Women's economic empowerment;
- Strengthening civil society and community-based organisations (CSOs and CBOs); and
- Institutional strengthening.

NEPAD/Spanish Fund for African Women's Empowerment (continued)

Empowering women in Niger

With a grant from the NEPAD/Spanish Fund for African Women's Empowerment and support from the Government of Niger which provided state laboratory facilities, the Association of Scouts and Guides of Niger (AGEN) has been producing veterinary (chicken) vaccines. The biotechnology laboratory has manufactured hundreds of thousands of doses of this vaccine and provided women with jobs. In Niger, it is usually the role of women to care for livestock. Now that they can buy cheap locally produced vaccines, women can protect their poultry from disease. For the women working to produce vaccines and the women who keep chickens, this is making a huge difference. They have been given the chance to become economically active and to challenge deeply rooted customs.

The technology (self pathogen factor) for producing vaccines from embryonic eggs – imported from Europe – is new to Niger and seldom available in other African countries. The NEPAD/Spanish Fund gave women a chance to trial this new technology in Niger. Their success empowers them as development agents and has set an impressive precedent for other countries in Africa to follow.

Already, the women have produced more than a million doses of vaccine and will eventually produce enough to supply two-fifths of the country. The plan is to ramp up production to produce diagnostic kits as well.

Economic empowerment and community development in Mozambique

The NEPAD/Spanish Fund provided support to LeadAfrika to establish a community tourism camp in Inhaca, Mozambique. LeadAfrika provided business and skills training and financial resources to women in the community to develop a tourism strategy and a camp at Santa Maria.

With the funds, LeadAfrika has provided camping equipment for the setting up of the tourism venture. Other services being provided by LeadAfrika include a restaurant, tour guide operations, a craft centre operated by community members and a transportation system (boats) managed by women supported by LeadAfrika to take tourists from Santa Maria to Inhaca Island.

The project has developed into a very successful tourism camp, boosting not only women's incomes but also contributing to the local economy. Although funding for the project has ended, it continues to be sustainable and generates income and promotes local development within the Santa Maria community.

Supporting Equality Now

Through the NEPAD/Spanish Fund the NEPAD Agency has provided financial and technical support to Equality Now. Equality Now is an international human rights organisation working to support women and girls. Its African regional headquarters is based in Nairobi, Kenya. The AU Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa guides the Equality Now programme of work. The funding has enabled Equality Now to convene local coalitions of civil society organisations engaged in human rights activities. Equality Now complements the work of these organisations and collaborates with them to provide strategies for adolescent girls and women to identify, prevent and address incidents of abuse.

Additionally, with support from the NEPAD/Spanish Fund, Equality Now has:

- Established the Protocol Campaign. The aim of the Protocol Campaign is to get AU member states to ratify and domesticate the AU Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa. As part of the campaign Equality Now (i) lobbies Heads of State and Governments of AU member states that have not ratified the Protocol and (ii) engages in advocacy actions around the continent and during African Union Summits;
- Developed a legal handbook to be used by organisations and women, educating them on how to (i) influence national policies in support of the human rights of African women and adolescent girls through legal intervention and (ii) lobby countries on how they can ratify the African Protocol on Rights of Women; and
- Carried out a continental mapping exercise to determine the number and level of national services available for adolescent girls and women seeking support in dealing with human rights abuses.

NEPAD Agency priority actions for closing the gender gap

Mainstreaming gender

- Mainstreaming gender into NEPAD programmes and projects;
- Launching a consultative process to refine and harmonise gender indicators and data used in planning and evaluating NEPAD and regional economic community policies, programmes and processes; and
- Designing and implementing a multi-sectoral and equitable pilot project that contributes to the acceleration of regional integration and African economic development.



Tracking progress

Tracking progress means gathering information and data on how projects and programmes are doing at regular intervals and making adjustments if necessary. To do this, all projects and programmes supported by the NEPAD Agency incorporate monitoring and evaluation.

The Agency has, over the years, reviewed the implementation of its programmes, i.e. the Short-Term Action Plan on infrastructure (STAP), the African Action Plan and CAADP⁶. The Agency now publishes annual progress reports that provide accounts of the results achieved in implementing the programmes and projects to attain the NEPAD objectives.

The Agency provides regular reports on project and programme implementation to ensure that the AUC, the regional economic communities and member states can track progress.

⁶ Review documents available upon request.

Monitoring and evaluation

Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects by the NEPAD Agency are building confidence in Africa's ability to ensure good governance, accountability and transparency. Private sector investors and development partners are increasingly recognising that their investments and contributions are being used responsibly and result in solid outcomes.

Since assessing programme performance is a key factor in measuring success, the NEPAD Agency regularly monitors and evaluates its programmes and projects as they relate to facilitating and developing programmes and projects, coordinating implementation as well as to measure and assess their impact on the lives of people. Monitoring and evaluation ensure the Agency has reliable and up-to-date information to measure progress towards anticipated results and to inform policy and decision makers for developing and/or reviewing existing priority programmes.



Lessons learned

Africa is set to grow by more than 5% in 2011 – for the seventh year in eight years. Global financial institutions confirm that “Africa is now one of the world’s fastest growing regions”. Continued growth testifies to Africa’s success in putting in place policies and programmes that position it to weather external shocks such as the recent global financial crisis. Africa has enormous untapped reserves – of both natural and human resources – but there are significant challenges to overcome in realising the full potential of these. This means learning from past experience and focusing on the right issues.

The NEPAD Agenda, the AU-NEPAD frameworks and the NEPAD continent-wide programmes and projects have all provided a coherent platform for development on the continent around which African and non-African partners can rally. Multi- and bi-lateral partners have provided strong and meaningful support in the form of technical and financial assistance. However, sustainable development on the continent will require greater and more efficient use of African domestic resources to finance NEPAD continent-wide programmes and projects. African countries need to scale up domestic support and recognise that they must carry the burden for these programmes and projects while reducing the overreliance on G8 pledges and the expectation that they will be fulfilled. Unfortunately, so far, these pledges have not been realised in full.

For example, G8 leaders initially agreed on the African Action Plan in Kananaskis in 2002 and promised development assistance to Africa at L'Aquila in 2009 when the Food Security Initiative was announced and a further US\$20 billion was pledged for sustainable agricultural development. Although there has been some progress, the G8 commitments to double aid to Africa in 2010 have still to be met.

Overall, Africa will receive less than half (US\$12 billion) of the US\$25 billion increase in official development assistance (ODA) committed at Gleneagles. Additionally, there are shortfalls in pledges in the areas of trade, health, peace and security.

In learning from these experiences and within the principles of NEPAD ownership, Africa is reorienting focus on the factors that will unlock the potential of the vast human and natural resources on the continent. Chief among these is building and/or strengthening the necessary institutional and human capacity to improve development on the continent.

“Africa is now one of the world’s fastest growing regions”

The Economist http://www.economist.com/blogs/dailychart/2011/01/daily_chart

“...inclusive, shared growth that creates jobs, affords safety nets for the most vulnerable, diversifies and adds value to African products, and educates an African citizenry that is highly competitive in today’s knowledge-based global economy.”

World Bank <http://web.worldbank.org/>



“Ten years following its inception by the African Union, NEPAD’s track record is praiseworthy in several regards.

Very recently, the areas of infrastructure and regional integration, both NEPAD priorities from the outset, enjoyed a convergence of goodwill with international partners for broad-based actions. Actually, these are enormous challenges to be overcome for Africa to fulfill its full economic potential.

At present, the onus is on each and every one of us to continue this journey engaged ten years back, for global stability and prosperity can only grow stronger when Africa is able to contribute fully to world progress.”

H.E. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of Algeria at the Special Summit of the NEPAD HSSGOC to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of NEPAD Malabo, 29 June 2011

Infrastructure

Africa has learned that it needs to create adequate infrastructure to tap into its vast resources and achieve continental integration. The lack of infrastructure prevents many African countries from creating more and better jobs for its people, especially the youth. Progress is being made, but there are indeed hurdles to overcome in financing the regional programmes and projects required to stimulate trade and development. Countries have different priorities, regulatory frameworks, investment regimes and credit ratings. Rationalising these will be a big step forward in attracting badly-needed finance for infrastructure. In addition, the lack of infrastructure prevents many African countries from creating more and better jobs for young people.

African Action Plan Infrastructure Priority Action Plan (PAP) 2010–2012

To fast-track the key infrastructure projects in the African Action Plan (AAP), Africa needs to accelerate commitments to funding. The NEPAD Agency developed and published an abridged version of the AAP in December 2010 as the African Action Plan Infrastructure Priority Action Plan (PAP) 2010–2012. The PAP covers 23 infrastructure projects in energy (5), transport (9), ICT (6) and transboundary water (3), as well as two gender development programmes. The financing requirement to implement the PAP is an estimated US\$9.3 billion which Africa needs to mobilise to fund PAP projects. In line with the NEPAD principle of ownership, greater emphasis should be placed on mobilising resources for these projects from within Africa, in addition to seeking finance from global public and private sector institutions.

The youth and job creation

Half the population on the continent is under 18. This presents Africa with a challenge in the short to medium term but a real opportunity for development and growth in the long term. Young people need to be educated and supported to give them the right skills they need to thrive in society and to make Africa an active participant in the global economy.

Regrettably, Africa has lost and continues to lose many creative and productive Africans to the brain drain. In real terms, this collective investment by African countries in their citizens does not bring the expected returns.

The brain drain and general underinvestment in education and in the institutional structures that support primary, secondary and tertiary education have left a gap in many African countries in the capacity to lead and manage. For example, skilled and experienced technicians are required to lead and manage feasibility studies, negotiate public-private partnerships and to develop necessary policy reforms. Unfortunately, there is a shortage of trained, skilled and experienced technicians on the continent.

The challenge and opportunity presented by the large population of youth in Africa will need to be addressed. Building the institutional and human capacity to ensure that newly built hospitals do not have to be closed because they were poorly built or that new roads are not washed away in the first rains will take time and will require significant investment.

Providing the right skills for gainful employment is especially crucial given the recent incidences of unrest across the continent; whether as responses to food shortages or dissatisfaction with economic and governance structures. These occurrences reinforce the centrality of the objectives of the African Peer Review Mechanism.



Enterprise

The private sector is an engine of growth, especially for jobs and wealth creation. African countries need to foster African entrepreneurs. The private sector in Africa has been largely overlooked as a source of support for large-scale programmes and projects. The value of private sector participation in identifying, formulating and implementing integration policies and programmes is immeasurable.

There is currently inadequate information about the amount being invested by African private sector investors in African development programmes and projects. There is also inadequate information about the true extent of capital flight from the continent. Greater efforts should be made to provide African businesses with incentives such as the right environment for business, or adequate and timely information on opportunities for investment in Africa.

Biosciences

Africa lags behind in biosciences and there is very low private sector participation in this sector. Africa's regions have similar health and technological challenges. They all have relatively low levels of investment, for example, limited government budgets and minimal private sector participation in health research, drug discovery and pharmaceutical development. In addition, a range of regulatory barriers across regions acts as a disincentive to the private sector. Regions are all struggling to procure and make safe, essential drugs available to their populations. The private sector needs to be:

- Encouraged to invest in the biosciences;
- Given incentives to support and/or initiate research; and
- Encouraged to take up bioscience products and processes.

Private sector investment in biosciences, with strong public sector support, can invigorate research as well as provide jobs for young scientists.

Food security

Food shortages, high food prices and related social unrest often lead to other problems, such as political instability. The NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) aims to increase both the amount and quality of food produced on the continent to make Africans more food-secure, exports more profitable and to improve social and political stability. The quality and quantity of food; the availability and access to food as well as a host of nutrition and health-related issues need to be addressed and urgently. Efforts need to be scaled up to address the challenges presented by climate change.

For the continent to achieve MDG1, it will need to increase its agricultural spending by at least 20% per year, boosting agricultural spending by US\$13.6 billion annually from 2008 to 2015. At a recent Conference of African Ministers of Finance, it was noted that there was limited capacity in strategic institutions at the national and regional levels to accelerate CAADP implementation in many member states owing, in part, to limited budgets. African ministers of finance now recognise that their commitment to allocate 10% of national budgets to the agricultural sector should be accelerated and that there should be better governance to manage the allocated resources effectively. They also recognise that innovative mechanisms for financing investments in agriculture, including public-private partnerships, should be explored.

In the fisheries sub-sector, the combination of over-exploitation of fish stocks through the practice of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and the effects of climate change are factors that will need to be addressed through better fisheries governance and support for coastal nations to utilise and manage their coastal and marine assets.

A fundamental area of concern, overall, for Africa's growth is the changing demographic patterns of African countries over the coming decades. This will have major impacts on food security. The challenge is how to increase private sector participation in enhancing and stimulating food production across the value chain to meet future demand and supply pressures.

Development partners

Development partner agencies can make their support more coherent. They partner with some countries in Africa and not others and deliver support in different ways and according to their own timeframes. NEPAD provides a coherent platform for collaboration between Africa and its development partners across a wide range of sectors and support mechanisms.



Moving ahead in advancing Africa's development

Within the context of NEPAD, Africa has determined priority projects in all sectors. NEPAD Agency specialists, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, regional economic communities, member states and other partners, have initiated and developed programmes and projects that will contribute to growth on the continent. These programmes and projects are intended to catalyse growth and, significantly, to contribute to Africa achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), peace and security.

Without doubt, Africa has to seek innovative strategies to finance development programmes and projects. The continent will need to be more inward looking and explore ways of raising revenue from within. Legal and regulatory frameworks will need to be formulated and agreements reached across the regional economic communities and member states for effective and efficient harmonisation and coordination of efforts.

Private sector participation and investment in programmes and projects to catalyse growth is very low. This must change. African financial markets are shallow, characterised by low capitalisation and liquidity. This too must be turned around.

As a continent with a high proportion of young people and enormous reserves of natural wealth, Africa has the resources to finance its development. However, the continent faces the very real challenges of shortages of human and institutional capacity, limited policy coordination and major gaps in infrastructure.

The AU-NEPAD frameworks, together with the continent-wide programmes and projects in all sectors, are intended to address these challenges and to set Africa on the path to unlocking the potential of the vast human and natural resources on the continent.

Annex 1: The AU-NEPAD African Action Plan 2010–2015

Financing AU-NEPAD programmes and projects planned for 2010–2015 requires significant resources. Mobilising domestic resources and private sector investment to finance these continent-wide programmes and projects will go a long way towards realising the NEPAD vision of ownership and sustainable development implemented and managed by Africans.

Energy priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
Kariba-North and Itzhi-Tezhi Hydropower Expansion Projects	Southern-Eastern hydro power	US\$334 million (combined cost)
Kenya-Ethiopia Interconnection	Eastern power systems – Ethiopia to Kenya	€845 million, *US\$500,000 IPPF (completed)
Sambangalou Kaleta Hydropower and Gambia River Basin Organisation (OMVG) Interconnection	Western – Senegal and Guinea	€857 million
Nigeria-Algeria Gas Network Connection	Western-Northern gas pipeline – Nigeria to Algeria	US\$20 billion
Kenya-Uganda Oil Pipeline Project	Eastern	US\$97 million
Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Interconnection Project	South and East – power circuit line	US\$860 million
WESTCOR (Western Corridor)-Inga III Power Station and Transmission Interconnections	Central and South – Hydropower of the Congo River – DRC, Angola, Namibia, South Africa and Botswana power systems	US\$10 million (feasibility study)

Water and sanitation priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Project	West – transboundary land-water management	US\$21.20 million *US\$20 million (AfDB, France, GEF, IDA, Netherlands, UNDP)
Water Resources Planning and Management in the Nile River Basin	East and North	US\$32.86 million *Nile Basin Trust Fund, GEF, Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Program, bilateral donors
Niger River Basin Shared Vision Investment Programme	West	US\$66 million (capacity, stakeholder development), US\$1.25 billion (infrastructure, conservation)

Transport priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
Upgrading of Dobi–Galafi–Yakobi Road Section of the Djibouti–Addis Ababa (North) Highway	East – part of the Dakar–N'djamena–Djibouti Trans-African Highway	US\$30 million
Mombasa–Nairobi–Addis Ababa Corridor Development Project	East	US\$440.5 million (Phase III), *US\$300 million (Phase I), *US\$329 million (Phase II)
Missing Links of Djibouti–Libreville Transport Corridor	East & Central	US\$1 million (study only)
Isaka–Kigali–Bujumbura Railway	East – Tanzania–Rwanda–Burundi transport corridor	US\$4 billion, *US\$1.5 million (feasibility study), IPPF
Maghreb Highway Project (Nouakchott–Nouadhibou, Nouakchott–Zouerate and Nouakchott–Pont Rosso)	North – part of the Cairo–Dakar Highway Corridor	US\$90 million (Nouakchott–Nouadhibou) and US\$63 million (Nouakchott–Pont Rosso), * Maghreb Countries
Missing Links of the Dakar–N'djamena–Djibouti Highway Corridor	West – Trans-Sahelian Highway	US\$0.582 million (study only)
Gambia River Bridge	West – part of the Dakar–N'djamena–Djibouti Highway Corridor	US\$75 million, *US\$300,000 (study), IPPF
AfricaRail	West – linking the railway systems of Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Niger, Benin and Togo	US\$1–1.5 billion (Phase 1 Cotonou–Parakou–Dosso–Niamey), US\$4 million (detailed studies)
Beira Port Development	South – Mozambique	US\$70 million (dredging), *EIB, Netherlands, Mozambique
Kazungula Bridge Project	South – bridge over the Zambezi River	US\$102 million, US\$3.28 million (studies), *US\$500,000 (IPPF)
North–South Corridor: Regional Infrastructure Development in Support of Trade Facilitation Programme	South and East	US\$20 million (facilitation, administration projects, infrastructure projects under study)
Bridge over Rovuma River	South – bridge between Mozambique and Tanzania	(80% complete) *Tanzania, Mozambique
Brazzaville–Kinshasa Rail/Road Bridge and Railway Extension Kinshasa–Ilebo	Central – linking Republic of Congo and DRC	US\$7.7 million (feasibility study) *ABD/ADF (African Development Forum)
Regional Transport Network Improvements	RECs – ECOWAS, ECCAS and Horn of Africa priorities	US\$450 million, US\$4 million (for studies)
Improvement of Maritime Ports for African Island Countries	African Maritime Countries – Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoros, Seychelles, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe	US\$250,000 (for identification studies)
Implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision	Continental – liberalisation of air transport services and conformity to conventions on air safety and security	US\$600,000 (operationalisation of executing agency)

Information and communication technology priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure (Umoja Terrestrial Network)	Continental – linking 54 African countries and connecting them with a submarine cable network	US\$1.5–3 billion (subject to the outcome of the regional studies)
i) East African Community broadband network	East – Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and links with Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan	*US\$400,000 for studies (IPPF)
ii) Central African Broadband Infrastructure Programme (CA-BI), including: 1. Central Africa Broadband Network (CAB) and 2. Central Africa Submarine System (CASSy)	Central 1. CAB will interconnect three member states and connect Chad and CAR 2. CASSy will interconnect all nine coastal and landlocked ECCAS member states	*US\$600,000 for studies (IPPF) US\$100 million
iii) West Africa Wide Area Network	West – linking the countries of ECOWAS	*US\$500,000 for studies (IPPF)
iv) Southern Africa regional backhaul network	South – connecting countries of the SADC region	*US\$500,000 for studies (IPPF)
v) Northern–Western Africa backbone project	North – a trans-Sahara link between Algiers and Abuja	US\$250,000 for studies
NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure Network (Uhurunet Submarine Cable)	Continental – encircling the continent with an undersea cable, linking 54 African countries	US\$1.4 billion *US\$1.05 billion
Maritime Communication for Safety on Lake Victoria	East	*US\$450,000 for studies (IPPF)

Development corridors priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
Spatial Development Programme (SDP)	Continental – promotion of trade and investment facilitation in multi-country development corridors	US\$250,000 for studies

Agriculture and food security priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Multi-Donor Trust Fund	Continental – target gaps in financing, capacity and technology, facilitate partnerships and coalition building	*US\$50 million, hosted at World Bank
Pillar 1 – Land and Water Management		
TerrAfrica Sustainable Land and Water Management Initiative	Continental – investment in country and transboundary programmes	*US\$150 million (GEF), US\$900 million leveraged (2008)
Pillar 2 – Market Access		
African Fertilizer Financing Mechanism (AFFM)	Continental – production, distribution, procurement and use of fertiliser in Africa	US\$35 million (target) *US\$8 million
Pillar 3 – Food Supply and Hunger		
AU/NEPAD Task Force on Rising Food Prices	Continental – humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable, increasing arable land	*US\$477 million (Global Food Crisis Response Programme, World Bank) Bilateral donors
NEPAD Pan-Africa Cassava Initiative (NPACI)	Continental – linking national agricultural research and extension systems to regional initiatives on cassava	*More than US\$1.2 million (for promotion)
Promoting NERICA (New Rice for Africa) Rice Dissemination to Improve Food Security in East, Central and Southern Africa	ECOWAS, COMESA, SADC, ECCAS – promote expanded production of NERICA rice varieties	US\$75 million *US\$500 million Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), to double rice production in Africa in 10 years)
Fish for All – Partnership for African Fisheries (PAF) Programme	Continental – inland, coastal and marine fisheries and aquaculture	*£7.46 million for programme development (DFID)
Pillar 4 – Agricultural Research		
Framework for African Agricultural Productivity	Continental – integrated support for science and technology programmes – research technology development and dissemination and adoption	US\$500 million *US\$25 million (estimated)

Health priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
Effective health systems following a primary health care approach	Continental – providing equitable access to quality essential care, backed up by essential medicines and supplies, human resources, health technologies, information and research and public health capacity	US\$40 per capita per annum (Country target), US\$250,000 for identification studies
AU/NEPAD Programme for Foundation Building Projects for Functional Health Systems	Continental – strengthening selected elements of fully functional health systems	US\$3 billion over five years US\$250,000 for identification studies
Funding to fight AIDS, TB, malaria, in particular the Global Fund (ongoing)	Continental	US\$8 billion est. (2008–2010) (excluded from Plan costs) *US\$5.6 billion (Global Fund)
REC health and AIDS projects	Continental – increased awareness of health programmes and projects and harmonise standards, priority on AIDS	US\$50 million per annum, US\$250,000 for identification studies
Programme to address niche aspects of African human resources for health crisis	Continental – increasing the supply of key resources	US\$1 billion per annum, US\$250,000 for identification studies
Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan (PMP) for Africa	Continental – local production of essential medicines	US\$3.1 million (US\$1.5 million for studies, framework)
Support research to enhance evidence-based decision-making	Continental – health research to support cost effect, high impact and sustainable interventions	2% of health expenditure to research (country target), US\$250,000 for identification studies



Education priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
NEPAD e-Schools and e-Schools Satellite Network	Continental – harnessing ICT technology to improve learning and the quality of teaching in primary and secondary schools and offering broadband connectivity to schools in rural areas	US\$4 million for satellite feasibility study *US\$17 million (for pilot projects) (US\$15 billion est. for total schools programme)
NEPAD e-Laboratories (a NEPAD Flagship Project)	Continental – improving the quality of primary and secondary education in ICT	US\$1 million for pilot projects
Teacher Development Through Open and Distance Learning in Africa	South and West – developing large-scale teacher training and teacher development programmes and curricula	US\$1 million for feasibility studies
Human Resource Development For Nurses and Midwives in Africa	Continental – strengthening the education of nurses and midwives	US\$1 million for feasibility studies and pilot projects
Regional Centres of Excellence in Education	Continental – development and expansion of regional centres of excellence in education	US\$250,000 for identification studies
A Regional Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education (a NEPAD Flagship Project)	Central – regional centre for mathematics, science and technology in the ECCAS region	US\$4 million for structuring, establishment costs
Education and Culture	Continental – integration of culture into education systems to reinforce African cultural identities and values and preserving the African heritage	US\$250,000 for identification studies

Social affairs priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
Revitalisation of the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI)	Continental – addressing the challenges faced by people with disabilities and coordination of disability programmes on the continent	US\$3.5 million (US\$1 million for study)
African Remittance Institute (AIR)	Continental – forging institutional relationships and partnerships among the African Union, RECs and other stakeholders	US\$4 million (US\$1.75 million to establish institute)
Support to the Implementation of the AU Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007–2012) (AUPA)	Five RECs (SADC, IGAD, ECCAS, ECOWAS, CEN-SAD) – effective implementation of the AU Plan of Action	US\$3,573,000 over three years (US\$372,000 for Preparatory Assistance Project)

Science and technology priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
Establishment of an African education, science and technology fund	Continental – sustainable implementation of Africa’s Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action, Book of Lighthouse Projects and the Plan of Action for the Second Decade of Education in Africa	US\$100 million over six years, *US\$22 million (EU, AfDB, AUC, Equatorial Guinea)
African Biosciences Initiative (ABI) (biodiversity, biotechnology and indigenous knowledge)	Continental – conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; safe development and application of biotechnology; securing and using Africa’s indigenous knowledge base. Conservation scientists and technicians will be trained and regional networks of centres of excellence sustained	US\$100 million
Support to the African Union in the matters of Biosafety, Biotechnology, Bioethics and Biodiversity	Continental – ensure member states implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, through the harmonised adoption of the African Model Law, also taking into account bioethics issues	US\$12.8 million over four years, *US\$400,000 GTZ (2009), US\$75,000 EC (2009)
Environmental cluster (energy, water and desertification)	Continental – building a sustainable energy base; securing and sustaining water; combating drought desertification; renewable energy technologies produced and used	US\$68 million (US\$15 million for energy, US\$45 million for water, US\$8 million for drought and desertification)
Natural Sciences and Engineering cluster (material sciences, manufacturing, laser and post-harvest)	Continental – building Africa’s capacity for material sciences and engineering capacity for manufacturing; strengthen the African Laser Centre and technologies to reduce post-harvest food loss; adding value to Africa’s infrastructure development programmes	US\$30 million (US\$15 million for material sciences, US\$10 million for engineering capacity for manufacturing, US\$5 million for post-harvest food loss)
African Internet Exchange System	Continental	US\$4 million, *Project Management Unit (PMU) costs (AU) regional hubs (regional internet carriers and continental carriers) 25% (minimum) hosting operator
Improving policy conditions for research, development and technology transfer	Continental – development and adoption of African Common Science Technology and Innovation Indicators; establishing an African Science Technology and Innovation (STI) Observatory	US\$50 million
African Science, Technology and Innovation Incubators Network	Continental – establishment of a fully functional STI incubators network in the five AU regions to support commercialisation of STI results and industrialisation	US\$25 million over six years, *AU covering the cost of the PMU, host countries will cover at least 25%

Trade, industry, market access and private sector development priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
Investment Climate Facility (ICF)	Continental – public-private partnership (PPP) focused on improving Africa's investment climate; removing obstacles to investment and promoting Africa as an attractive investment destination	Additional demands identified *US\$175 million (international partners, governments, corporations)
NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative	Continental – supporting African countries improve capacity to strengthen environment for growth and development in accordance with the Monterrey Consensus; assisting the APRM process and investment climate reforms	£2 million per annum, *£1.7 million per annum (EU member states)
Strategy for the Implementation of the Action Plan for Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA)	Continental – promoting Africa's industrial development	US\$250,000 for programme and project identification studies

Environment and climate change priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

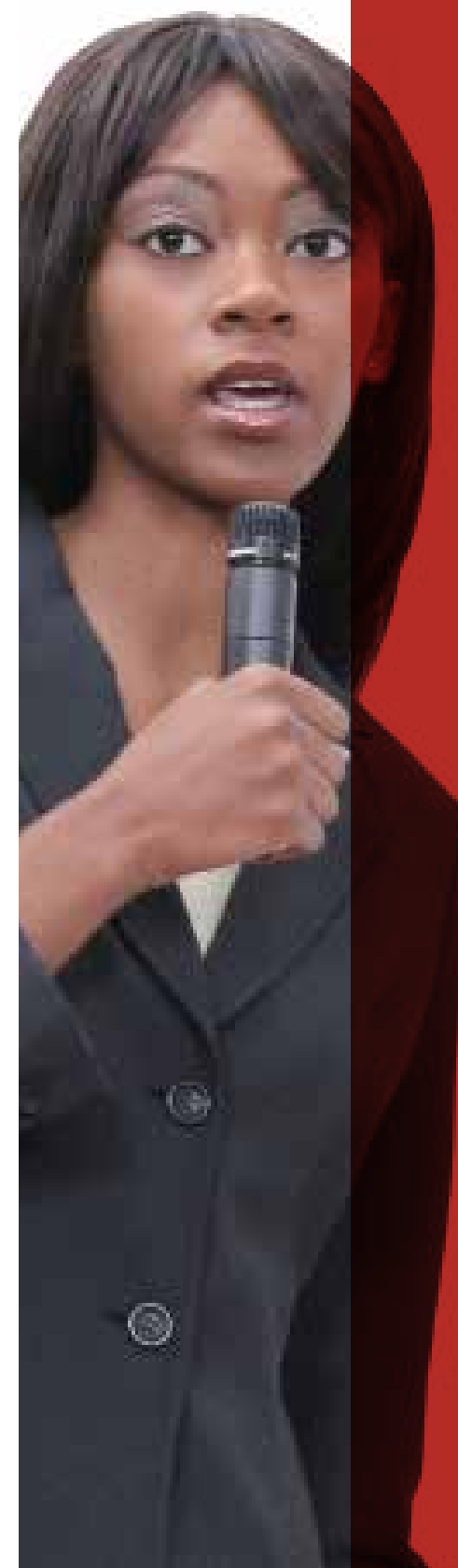
Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
Congo Basin Convergence Plan on Forests (Congo Basin Forest Fund)	Central – addressing the effects of climate change in the Congo Basin	*£50 million DFID and Environmental Transformation Fund (ETF) for operating costs, *US\$125 million per year to preserve forestry and environment in the Basin (various donors), *US\$15 million (NGOs), *US\$50 million (ADF, for PACEBCo, 2009)
Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev)	Continental – responding to climate variability and change by building regional, sub-regional and national policy capacity for effective decision-making	US\$134 million over four years (financial management of the ClimDev Trust Fund by AfDB, funding through a blend of programme and trust funds)
Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative	North, West, East – integrated interventions addressing multi-sectoral issues – land, water, forest resource management, soil conservation, sustainable agricultural production and mainstreaming gender and youth into development	US\$639 million over 10 years (pre-feasibility estimate) US\$250,000 for identification studies

Gender priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
Gender Mainstreaming Programme of AU/NEPAD	Continental – build and/or strengthen capabilities of staff and decision-makers to advance gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in the AU and its organs, the RECs and member states	US\$30 million annually
African Women's Empowerment Programme	Continental 46 projects in 23 countries funded – empowering African women with financial resources to fight poverty and contribute to the MDG of addressing the gender gap; developing networks and communities for women entrepreneurs. The Business Incubator for African Women Entrepreneurs (BIAWE) is a large sub-project implemented by RECs	*€20 million (Spain); in June 2009, Spain pledged an additional €10 million per year for the next five years

Governance and public administration priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and Post-review National Programme of Action (NPoA) implementation support	Continental – ensuring adoption and implementation of the 2003 Abuja Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance by all member states of the AU	US\$7.1 million (2007)



Capacity development priority programmes and projects 2010–2015

Programme or project	Region	Estimated cost, *commitment
CDSF-based Capacity enhancement of RECs, CDSF integration into national/regional development plans and programmes (five pilot projects in five regions)	Continental – addressing the capacity challenges of RECs, focusing on functional and institutional capacities for effective implementation of the AU/NEPAD Agenda	€1.44 million (over five years)
CDSF-based Capacity Enhancement of African Tertiary and Research Institutions (CD-TRIP)	Continental – providing graduates with appropriate soft and technical skills; promoting research in support of policy development and decision-making	US\$250,000 for identification studies
Capacity Support to African Parliaments and Parliamentarians (five pilot projects)	Continental – enabling African parliamentarians in selected countries and/or regional parliaments to support sectoral implementation of NEPAD	US\$250,000 for identification studies

The way forward in energy

Energy sub-sector	Programme or project
Electrical interconnections	<p>Ethiopia–Sudan–Egypt Interconnection, to link Eastern Africa to the North African grid. Ethiopia–Djibouti and Ethiopia–Sudan 230 kV connections are underway or planned, as are Sudan–Eritrea and Sudan–Uganda projects. Additional higher kV interconnection projects based on hydro development in Ethiopia (e.g. Ethiopia–Sudan 500kV) have been identified in the Horn of Africa countries.</p> <p>Kenya–Uganda, Uganda–Rwanda, Burundi–Rwanda, Burundi–DRC–Rwanda and Nairobi–Arusha interconnections are also planned in the East Africa Power Pool region.</p>
Power generation	<p>Gilgel Gibe III Power Plant is a catalytic project located in Ethiopia, the source of power to be traded via the Kenya–Ethiopia Interconnection Project (a priority project).</p> <p>Kafue Gorge Lower Hydropower Project in Zambia. This catalytic project will add storage to an existing generating scheme, enabling reduction of Zambian power deficits and power exports to Electricity Supply Commission (ESKOM) and Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP). It is now being structured as an IPP (independent power producer) or PPP, at an expected cost of US\$1–1.25 billion.</p> <p>Refurbishment of Inga 1 and 2 in the short term, development of an effective regional energy network and ultimately exploitation of Grand Inga to export power across the continent, are strategic objectives and plans of the Central African Power Pool, a specialised body of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).</p>
Various	<p>Energy Projects in West Africa Power Pool, West Africa Gas Pipeline extension to Côte d'Ivoire, Regional Energy Access Programme and Renewable Energy Efficiency Programme have been identified as Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) energy priorities. The Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP) has numerous rehabilitation, generation and transmission projects underway and planned, with early cost estimates.</p>
Renewable energy	<p>The Union du Maghreb Arabe (UMA) has identified the Maghreb Renewable Energy Programme among its priorities. Six renewable energy projects are priorities in the Horn of Africa countries, including geothermal, wind, solar and biogas projects. These projects would harness Africa's large untapped renewable energy potential, especially in areas where other alternatives are costly.</p>

The way forward in water and sanitation

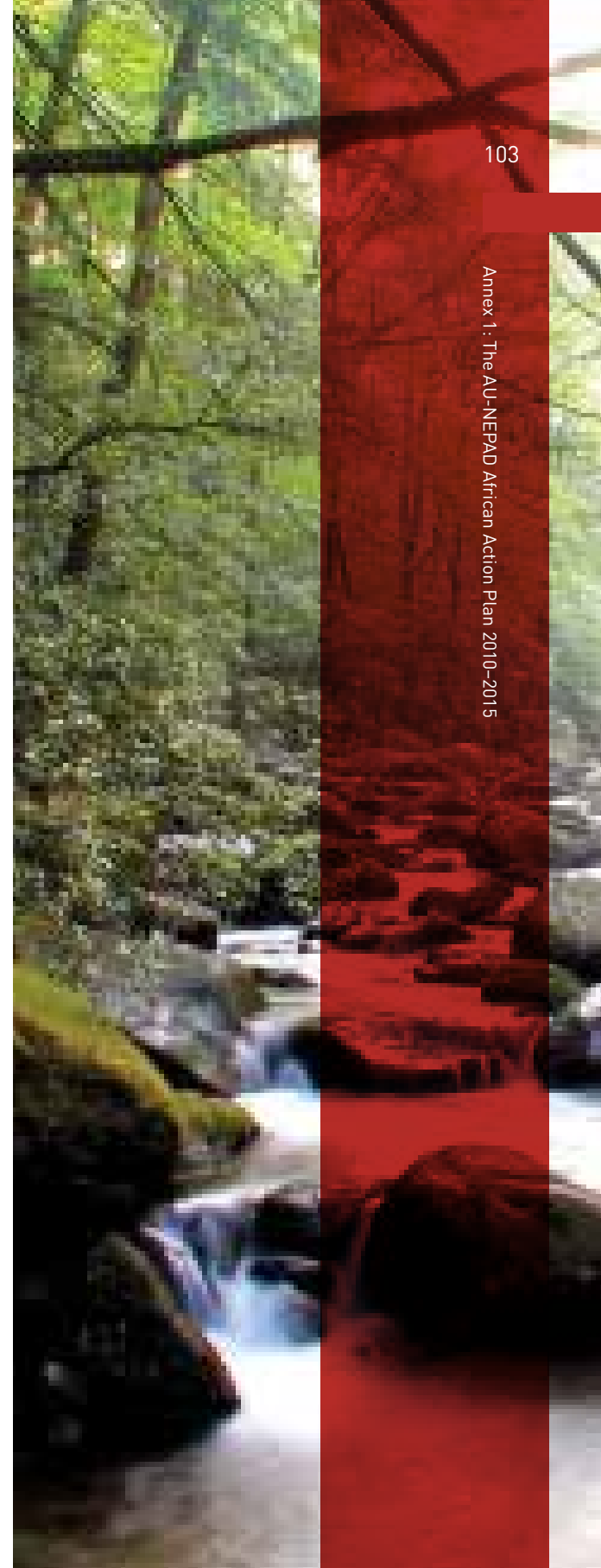
Energy sub-sector	Programme or project
Lake Chad Water Basin, Congo River Water Basin, Okavango River Water Basin and Zambezi River Water Basin	NEPAD has chosen seven transboundary water basins, holding 80% of the continent's water resources, as the focus of its Short-Term Action Plan (STAP). Major multilateral and bilateral commitments have been made to support integrated water management in the seven basins. Three basins are more advanced in their programmes; four are the focus primarily of capacity building efforts to create fully functioning management systems. For example, PRODEBALT, the Lake Chad Basin Sustainable Development Programme, will support shared water resource management and related actions, with financing of US\$90 million from development partners, led by the AfDB.
Regional water management in the Horn of Africa	Experts in the EC-Horn of Africa Initiative have identified six key projects to strengthen water management and increase water supply in this arid and semi-arid region. These include water harvesting, regional dialogue forums, groundwater assessment, capacity building for water planning institutions, a regional water trust fund and rural water supply in Karamoja pastoral areas.
Shared Aquifer management	The Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System (NSAS) is the largest underground fossil water reservoir in the world. It is shared by four states: Chad, Egypt, Libya and Sudan and occupies over two million square kilometres. With an estimated total volume of over 542,000 cubic kilometres, it has the potential, if tapped on a large scale, to turn an ostensibly water-scarce region into an oasis. Rational and equitable management of the NSAS for sustainable socio-economic development and the protection of biodiversity and land resources is the objective of management of this key resource.

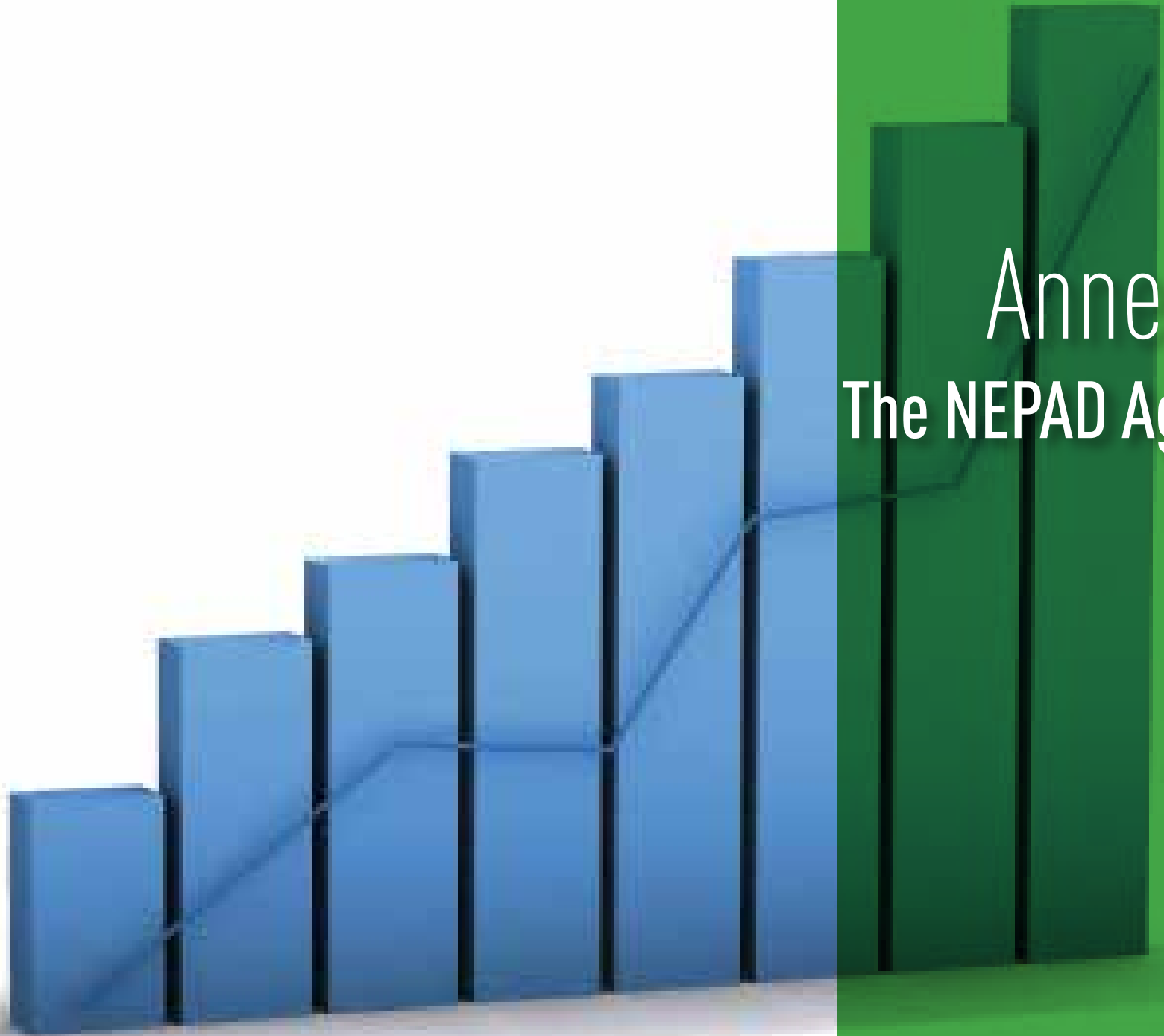
The way forward in agriculture and food security

Many programmes and projects are being developed across the continent, within the CAADP framework, to respond to opportunities and challenges in Africa's varying regions. For example, a **West African Seed Programme** is being developed to extend the use and distribution of improved seed varieties, at an expected cost of US\$25 million. A series of studies and pilot projects is planned to increase production and consumption of **Dry land Vegetables in West Africa**, focusing initially on cowpeas. Combating widespread **infestations of fruit flies**, which render fruits and vegetables non-exportable, is also a priority concern for that region.

The way forward in environment and climate change

Energy sub-sector	Programme or project
Genetic Resources and Non-timber Forest Products and Africa-wide Human and Resource Capacity Building Programme for Adaptation and Mitigation	These projects have been advanced for consideration as pan-African priorities.
Disaster Risk Mitigation Programme	The goal of the programme is to reduce social, economic and environmental impacts of disasters on African people and economies. The objectives are to: increase political commitment to disaster risk reduction; improve identification and assessment of disaster risks; enhance knowledge management and public awareness of disaster risk reduction; improve governance of disaster risk reduction institutions; integrate disaster risk reduction in emergency response management; build resilience at national levels to respond to disasters adequately and enhance mitigation and adaptation mechanisms, especially at local levels.
Transboundary Forest Resource Management	This project aims at promoting biodiversity conservation in the High Guinea Forests of West Africa (Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast) through the creation of transboundary forest parks with the active involvement of the local communities. The project aims to strengthen collaborative relationships between the national forestry institutions to minimise illegal cross-border trade in forest and animal products.
Fouta Djallon Integrated Management project	This project will support the upkeep and maintenance of forest and water resources of the Fouta Djallon highlands in Guinea. This area is being described as the water tower of West Africa, as most of the major rivers in the region originate from this highland. The project supports national authorities in eight member countries to monitor and evaluate the conditions of natural resources, especially downstream. The project will soon benefit from GEF funding to establish an observatory for the overall monitoring of resources and also build capacities at the national levels.
Atlantic Coastal erosion	A major environmental issue for numerous countries in West Africa, as was recognised in the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions and in the Arusha Resolution in 1993. The ecologically significant Atlantic Coastal desert is threatened in this process, as are more populated areas. Efforts to combat erosion will require coordinated approaches and significant funding.





Annex 2: The NEPAD Agency

The NEPAD Agency

The NEPAD Agency serves the African Union (AU) by deepening political, financial and technical partnerships and alliances through:

- Establishing links, brokering partnerships and acting as an intermediary between the AU, UN, regional economic communities, member states and multilateral and bilateral agencies at the highest levels;
- Focusing and fast-tracking development on the continent by mobilising political support and the support of stakeholder groups;
- Providing up-to-date specialist technical support to develop, coordinate and monitor continental programmes;
- Fostering high standards for programme governance and programme management;
- Fostering sound macroeconomic policies and public financial management;
- Strengthening capacities for programme governance and programme management;
- Tracing commitments by the G8 and member states; and
- Encouraging the African diaspora to take part in Africa's development.

What the NEPAD Agency expects to achieve

- Priority regional programmes, projects and policy frameworks that eradicate poverty, promote sustainable growth and development and empower women;
- Greater mobilisation of African and external resources;
- Stronger institutional and human capacity;
- Sound monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects;
- Major private sector involvement in development; and
- High standards in programmes and projects.

Establishing a Trust Fund

To finance its operational and programmatic activities in the long term, the NEPAD Agency will mobilise resources to establish a trust fund that will:

- Ensure sustainable financing for current and future NEPAD programmes and projects;
- Provide resources to strengthen the NEPAD Agency as an African institution and ensure its operational requirements are strengthened;
- Enable the NEPAD Agency to achieve its continental mandate and meet its responsibilities to regional economic communities and AU member states; and
- Reduce uncertainty in the NEPAD Agency's resource flows.

NEPAD governance structure

NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC)

Previously called the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee, the HSGOC is the sub-committee of the African Union (AU) Assembly that provides political leadership and strategic guidance on the implementation of the NEPAD Programme. This Committee presents recommendations to the Assembly for endorsement. Its main function is to coordinate NEPAD priority programmes and projects at a high level. The HSGOC consists of 20 AU member states elected by the Assembly who represent the five regions of the AU.

The Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC) is a member and the Chief Executive Officer of the NEPAD Agency represents the Agency on the Committee.

NEPAD Agency mandate

The mandate of the NEPAD Agency is to:

- Facilitate and coordinate the implementation of continental and regional programmes and projects;
- Mobilise resources and partners in support of the implementation of Africa's priority programmes and projects;
- Conduct and coordinate research and knowledge management;
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and projects; and
- Advocate the AU and NEPAD vision, mission and core principles and values.

NEPAD Agency tasks

The specific tasks of the NEPAD Agency are to:

- Catalyse development;
- Establish and strive to develop durable partnerships to develop Africa; and
- Help partnerships achieve their development targets.

The NEPAD Agency carries out its mandate in three ways. First, the Agency assembles African technical specialists to develop, coordinate, monitor and evaluate continental and regional programmes and projects.

Second, the Agency supports regional economic communities in their efforts to mobilise resources and strengthen their capacity to carry out programmes and projects.

Third, the Agency drives a crusade to engage civil society and the private sector in realising the NEPAD vision for Africa.

NEPAD Agency guiding principles

Essentially, there should be demonstrable results from the activities of the NEPAD Agency, that is, quantitative and qualitative outcomes and outputs for constituents and stakeholders, within a framework of transparency and accountability.

Accountability to all stakeholders

Products and services should add value to existing ones and be within stakeholders' capacity to deliver. Where there is paucity in capacity, the NEPAD Agency will work with stakeholders to seek resources for capacity development.

Transparency in the use of partners' funds

Resources mobilised will be used efficiently and effectively. The NEPAD Agency will plan its work in terms of expected results and verify that these results are achieved. The NEPAD Agency will use lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation to improve future programmes and projects.

Excellence in delivery of programmes and projects

Ensuring programmes and projects are of high quality is a fundamental principle of the NEPAD Agency's strategy to mobilise resources and build partnerships. High quality programmes and projects are more likely to attract high quality partners and investors.

Promoting a results culture

The NEPAD Agency practices results-based management (RBM) to ensure efficient and effective delivery of its mandate, based on performance and results and within the limits of available resources.

NEPAD Agency tasks (continued)

Ensuring quality assurance

Rigorous quality assurance reviews will be undertaken. High quality programmes and projects will be developed and implemented in a timely manner as planned.

Competence in leadership

NEPAD recruits people competent in their specialist areas to provide technical advice to regional economic communities and AU member states on programme implementation.

Critical success factors

To deliver on commitments, advocate and mobilise resources for NEPAD programmes, the NEPAD Agency requires sustained financing. This will ensure that the Agency will have the capacity to undertake the tasks critical for carrying out the African Action Plan successfully:

- Conduct research on emerging priorities;
- Support and coordinate continental programmes;
- Monitor and evaluate programmes;
- Sustain partnerships;
- Catalyse stakeholders; and
- Inform Africans of emerging global priorities.

Minimising risk

The risks of insufficient financing for the NEPAD Agency are:

- Poor coordination and fragmentation in the implementation of the various continent-wide programmes and projects that will ensure the translation of the NEPAD vision into the NEPAD reality;
- Inadequate technical assistance, capacity development and resource mobilisation support for regional economic communities and AU member states involved in and responsible for the implementation of regional and continental programmes;
- Reliance on data not generated and owned by Africans; and
- Inability to recruit and retain highly qualified and experienced Africans.

NEPAD Agency programmes and projects 2010–2015

NEPAD Agency programmes and projects feed into continent-wide projects. Managed by the NEPAD Agency they support continental programmes, for example to combat the resurgence of sleeping sickness involves harmonising policies across countries, coordinating research in countries where livestock is important and supporting regional economic communities and member states if they need specialist support.

Programmes

Supporting the Mobilisation of Financial, Physical and Human Resources for the Implementation of the Africa Agriculture Development Initiatives
NEPAD African Biosciences Initiative (ABI)
African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (AMRH) initiative
African Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators Initiative – Phase II
Eval-Health Developing and testing new methodologies to monitor and evaluate health related EU-funded interventions in cooperation partner countries
African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE)
International Partnership for African Fisheries Governance and Trade (PAF)
Capacity Development Framework
Home-Grown School Feeding Programme: Country Programme Reviews
Cost of Hunger in Africa: Social and Economic Impact of Child Under-nutrition
Africa Food and Nutrition Security Day
Capacity Building to Strengthen the Nutrition Component of the CAADP Country Investment Plans
Joint Global Efforts on Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN)
Council on Health Research for Development (COHRED)-NEPAD Research for Health Africa initiative
The NEPAD/Spanish Fertilizer Initiative
Economic Empowerment of African Women (NEPAD/Spanish Fund)
The Multi-Donor Trust Fund to support the implementation of the CAADP Programme
The Sustainable Land Management Programme (TerrAfrica)
The Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)





Annex 3: Decision on the integration of NEPAD into the AU

DECISION ON THE INTEGRATION OF THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD) INTO THE STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES OF THE AFRICAN UNION INCLUDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEPAD PLANNING AND COORDINATING AGENCY (NPCA)

The Assembly,

1. **RECALLS AND REAFFIRMS** the Decision of the Second Session of the Assembly in Maputo of July 2003, the 13-Point Conclusions of the Algiers New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Brainstorming Meeting of March 2007 as endorsed by the Tenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly in Addis Ababa in February 2008 and the outcomes of the Dakar NEPAD Review Summit of April 2008 as the basis for the integration of NEPAD into the structures and processes of the African Union (AU);
2. **FURTHER RECALLS** the adoption of NEPAD as a programme of the AU by the Thirty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the then Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001 and **REITERATES** that the NEPAD vision and programme had since inception remained an intrinsic part of the African Union;
3. **NOTES** the key recommendations contained in the consultancy study report on AU/NEPAD Integration commissioned in December 2008 and the similarity of views of the African Union Commission and the NEPAD Secretariat on the recommendations as well as the broad consultations with various African stakeholders;
4. **ENDORSES** the recommendations of the 21st NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) as re-submitted by the 22nd HSGIC on the integration of NEPAD into the structures and processes of the African Union;
5. **HEREBY APPROVES:**
 - a. **The establishment of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) as a technical body of the African Union in replacement of the NEPAD Secretariat with the mandate to:**
 - i. **Facilitate and coordinate the implementation of the continental and regional priority programmes and projects;**

Adopted by the Fourteenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 2 February 2010

- II. **Mobilize resources and partners in support of the implementation of Africa's priority programmes and projects;**
- III. **Conduct and coordinate research and knowledge management;**
- IV. **Monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and projects; and**
- v. Advocate on the AU and NEPAD vision, mission and core principles/values.

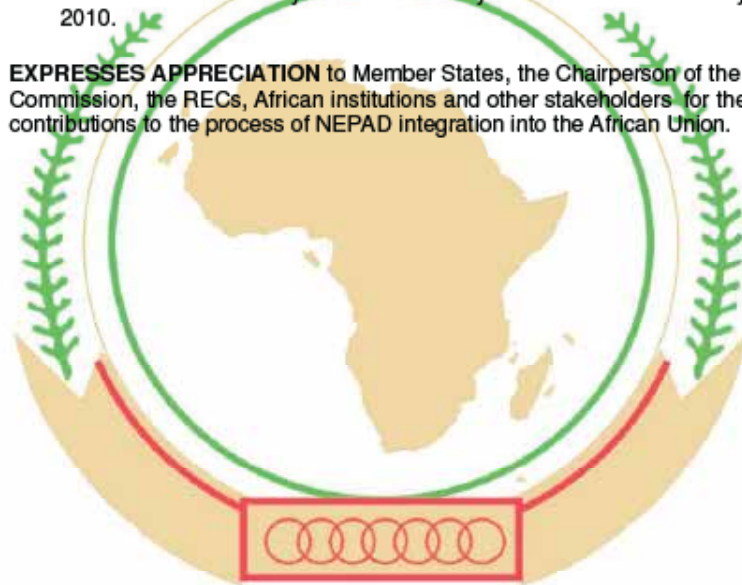
b. The main features of the NEPAD Governance structures:

- i. The NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC), with a change of name to the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC);
- ii. The HSGOC is a sub-committee of the AU Assembly that provides political leadership and strategic guidance on the NEPAD Programme and reports its recommendations to the Assembly for endorsement;
- iii. The HSGOC is the essence and spirit of NEPAD with the lead function of high-level coordination of the NEPAD priority sectors;
- iv. An intermediary body to interface between the HSGOC and the new Agency, consisting of the NEPAD Steering Committee;
- v. The Chairperson of the African Union Commission exercises supervisory authority over the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, whilst giving the new Agency adequate and necessary flexibilities to carry out its mandate and thereby maintaining the corporate brand identity of the NEPAD Programme within the African Union.

c. Financing the NPCA and its programmatic activities will be through:

- I. **Established budget from the statutory sources of the African Union Commission;**
- II. **Continuation of voluntary contributions by AU Member-States;**

- III. **Additional budgetary support from Development Partners and the Private Sector in conformity with AU financial rules and regulations.**
- d. **URGES the early conclusion of a permanent Host Agreement for the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) between the South African Authorities and the Commission, in consultation with the NEPAD entity;**
- e. The Chairpersons of HSGOC and the Commission should mandate the CEO of NEPAD to work out the modalities and roadmap for the effective and smooth take-off and functioning of the new NEPAD Agency in collaboration with the Commission by the next Ordinary Session of the Assembly in July 2010.
6. **EXPRESSES APPRECIATION** to Member States, the Chairperson of the Commission, the RECs, African institutions and other stakeholders for their contributions to the process of NEPAD integration into the African Union.



Country references

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