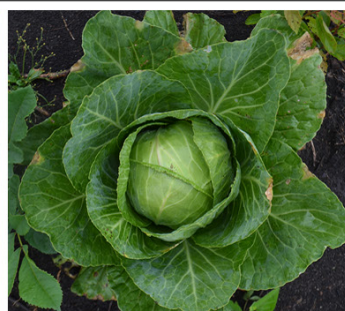


Selected pipelines to conduct Means of Implementation in Sustainable Development Goals and Financing for Development in Africa



A tool for experts



Introduction & General comment

African Leaders demonstrated their willingness to tackle poverty challenges by designing their own development solutions under the form of NEPAD programmes. Africa's development frameworks and plans, visions and strategies are well known and embodied by NEPAD and Agenda2063. In this document we have selected a list of priority game-changer activities that have the potential to achieve transformational results, to impact efficiently towards sustainable development.

How to mainstream the functions or principles of these identified African own and led development instruments into the intergovernmental discussions and negotiations on the Means of Implementation of the SDGs and on the Financing for Development in preparation of the July 2015 Addis Ababa Conference?



GOAL 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The overarching objective being the eradication of poverty in all its forms (as stated in the CAP): we need to consider a pro-poor language in the text. Therefore, reference to the following language should be safeguarded: youth employment, regional integration, climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, smallholders, farmers, women, natural resources, local communities, resilience tools, etc.

Language proposal

Pro poor inclusive market development and investment promotion for youth employment	Integrated regional climate mitigation/adaptation and disaster risk reduction frameworks
Enhancing the support to smallholders towards sustainable intensification in order to facilitate their transition into modern family farms	Strengthening the position of farmers, women and youth in the value-chains and promote preference for regional markets
Improve the management of natural resources including increased participation of the local communities to ensure secure and equitable access to opportunities and for enhancing fair distribution of the wealth that will be created	Operationalization of agriculture risks mitigation adaptation for small scale farmers and vulnerable groups, to equip resilience tools: social safety nets, Insurance schemes on selected crops, agriculture and market information, Storage, and reduced post-harvest losses



GOAL 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Instrument: Operationalization of the Malabo Declaration on African Agriculture through CAADP Implementation Strategy and Roadmap (IS&R) and CAADP Results Framework

Objective: Translate the 2025 vision and goals of accelerated African Agricultural growth and transformation for a 'shared prosperity and improved livelihoods' into concrete results and impact.

Principles:

- Consolidating the National (and regional) Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIPs) as central instrument to strengthen and align implementation, mobilize financing and foster accountability: by transforming agriculture and sustaining inclusive growth (productivity, regional market infrastructure, livelihood and ecosystem resilience, natural resources governance); by strengthening systemic capacity to implement and deliver results (evidence-based planning, review and dialogue, leadership for partnership, agricultural education, mutual accountability mechanisms with regular peer reviews and strong dialogue, innovative models along the value chain); by following cross-cutting values (accountability, evidence-based, transparency, inclusiveness, sustainability, commercial orientation, subsidiarity and local ownership and leadership)
- Support policy development, formulation, and institutional reform to achieve agricultural transformation: analysis and review of existing policies; strengthening platforms for policy dialogue; implementation of effective policies at the country and regional scales
- Support the national and regional agriculture investment planning process: investment plans; alignment with Malabo goals; addressing gaps
- Provide support to member states and RECs towards implementation and institutional learning: training and education programs; responding to country and regionally identified capacity building needs; effective partnerships (both horizontal and vertical); dialogue among partners and stakeholders
- Build a system for data collection and analysis, as well as sharing of information on progress: M&E system; baseline data; harmonized data collection, analysis and dissemination; improve existing information and knowledge management systems; information collected is used to inform policy and other forms of decision making

Needs



Planning & coordinating (TA)



Resource mobilization (CAADP MDTF)



Capacity Development (Including Data)



GOAL 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Instrument: Operationalization of the Renewed Partnership to End Hunger in Africa by the year 2025

Objective: Have hunger and malnutrition reduced by 25% by 2025

Principles:

- Sustain the CAADP momentum and accelerate action for eradication of hunger and malnutrition
- Mobilize societies and institutions, both public and private
- Strengthen systems for inter-sectoral collaboration among institutions and for cooperation with non-state actors (farmers organizations, civil society, academia, and private sector)
- Increase and reprioritize public investment in agricultural development and catalyze private investment in the sector
- Increase food and agricultural productivity with social protection, with special attention to nutrition while ensuring environmental sustainability
- Make agricultural sector more attractive and remove obstacles for youth, women as well as smallholders
- Guarantee the right of access to land and water resources and improve capacity for their sustainable management
- Adopt, adapt, scale-up best practices to advance agricultural progress across Africa
- Promote South-South cooperation by public institutions and non-state actors for action and learning for strengthening the Renewed Partnership

Needs



Partnership
(in addition to FAO and Lula
Institute)



Resource
mobilization
(on top of DRM)



GOAL 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Instrument: The African Medicines Regulatory Harmonization initiative (AMRH)

Objective: Improve access to quality and safe drugs for African citizens

Principles:

- Promote harmonization of regulations among countries and across regions
- Policy and regulatory reforms: address legislative gaps (e.g. Model Law for Medicines Regulation Harmonization in Africa)
- Creation of legal frameworks for effective regulation
- Development of human and institutional capacities: (e.g. Regional Centres of Regulatory Excellence)
- Technical and financial resource mobilization: multi-donor trust fund (e.g. MDTF-AMRH)
- Streamline medicines registration processes: ease marketing authorization for pharmaceutical industry; improve patient's access to quality, safe, efficacious medicines for treatment of priority diseases

Needs



Replication



Mobilization
(AMRH MDTF)



GOAL 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Instrument: Nursing and Midwifery Education in Africa

Objective: Train health workers for impact and enhance African-led health care research

Principles:

- Provide proper and necessary competencies: improve service to communities
- Reduce alarmingly high maternal and child mortality rates
- Academic consortium approach: establish advanced training programmes to train country specialist practitioners and researchers in community health nursing, maternal and child health, psychiatric/ mental health nursing, critical care and trauma nursing

Needs



Replication



10 mio \$ over
10-year period



Capacity
Development



GOAL 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Instrument: The African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE)

Objective: Ensure the safety of humans and the environment in the application of biotechnology and biosafety to African crops

Principles:

- One of 5 regional science networks (African Bioscience Initiative) to address biodiversity, biotechnology, indigenous knowledge systems and technology
- Build functional biosafety systems: empower African regulators with science-based information; target National Biosafety Committees (NBCs), Institutional Biosafety Committees (IBCs), and Plant Quarantine Officers (PQs)
- Develop African Plant Breeding Academy across the continent like the new academy created in Nairobi by African Orphan Crops Consortium (AOCC): use of latest scientific equipment and techniques to genetically sequence, assemble and annotate the genomes of 100 traditional African food crops; guide the development of more robust produce with higher nutritional content; open data; process managed by Public Intellectual Property Resource for Agriculture (PIPRA)

Needs



Planning and Coordinating (network)



Technology Transfer



Partnership (consortium)



GOAL 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Instrument: The Pan-African University (PAU)

Objective: Coordinate the centers of excellence in Africa (or 5 regional thematic hubs) and constitute a database of African Experts

Principles:

- Disseminate research results within and outside Africa
- Increase mobility of researchers and students
- Build mechanisms to offer more and quality programmes at master's and doctoral levels
- Equip properly the researchers with tools adequate for Africa
- Retain skilled African human resources
- Establish regional centers host thematic hubs concentrating specific academic domains teaching programmes to answer local challenges: Algeria (water and energy); Cameroon (governance, humanities, and social); Kenya (STI); Nigeria (life and hearth); South Africa (space)

Needs



Planning and Coordinating



Resource Mobilization



Capacity Development



Partnership



GOAL 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Instrument: Gender Climate Change Agriculture Support Program (GCCASP)

Objective: Empower women smallholder farmers, youth and other vulnerable sections of communities in African countries to better cope with adverse effects of climate variability and climate change by enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of women smallholder farmers in Africa

Principles:

- Mainstream gender issues into national policies and plans and close institutional gaps: enhance participation of women in decision making processes; design and implement long term programme on climate change, agriculture and gender (exercise undertaken in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda)
- Improve access of women to livelihood assets, agricultural inputs and rural infrastructure
- Capacity building for women smallholder farmers, youth and other vulnerable sections of the communities to drive and benefits from climate smart agricultural practices
- Creation and strengthening of women platforms
- Investments in up scaling of innovative and successful practices

Needs



Planning and Coordinating



Replication
(on top of 5 African countries engaged)



Resource Mobilization
(on top of 3 mio \$ Norway)



GOAL 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Instrument: NEPAD/Spanish Fund for the empowerment of African Women under the NEPAD Gender Program (aiming at coordinating regional and national efforts to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into poverty reduction, democratic governance and sustainable development)

Objective: Eradication of poverty and economic empowerment of women

Principles:

- Financial and technical assistance to projects (and vocational training, PPPs, agro-processing, micro-credit schemes, HIV health services, gender-based violence, leadership, ICTs use, participation in natural resources management): supporting gender equality; improving women's economic, political, and social empowerment
- Establish and finance a Business Incubator for African Women Entrepreneurs (BIAWE) as a pilot in ECOWAS and COMESA

Needs



Replication
(on top of 5 African countries engaged)



Planning & coordinating



Resource Mobilization (on top of 6 mio € in 2008 and 8 mio € in 2012 for the projects and 2 mio € for BIAWE by Spain)



GOAL 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Cf. operationalization of hydropower projects under PIDA PAP energy vision under G7 and infrastructure preparation mechanisms under G9; TerrAfrica for Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) under G15



GOAL 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Instrument: Operationalization of SE4ALL Africa Hub

Objective: Powering affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy (SE4ALL initiative triple objectives: ensuring universal access to modern energy services; doubling the rate of energy efficiency; doubling the share of renewable energy)

Relevance: Africa has taken the lead in responding to the SE4ALL Initiative with 44 African countries out of 84 globally having opted in

Principles:

- Coordinate and facilitate the implementation of SE4ALL initiative on the African continent: mobilize finance; information sharing, matchmaking, outreach and knowledge management; monitoring, evaluation and reporting
- Promote African ownership, inclusiveness, and comprehensive approach to the initiative implementation in line with the November 2012 African Energy Minister resolution
- Develop Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus of SE4ALL opt-in countries in Africa (already finalized for the Gambia and Kenya)
- Follow-up AA-IP: fill the identified gaps in policy, regulation and legal frameworks; make identified projects bankable

Needs



Replication
(on top of 2 countries w/
finalized AA-IP)



**Planning &
coordinating** (additional
TA building on NEPAD
experience)



**Resource
Mobilization** (on top of
BizClim, UNDP support, and
SEFA)



GOAL 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Instrument: Operationalization of the Africa Power Vision (APV)

Objective: Harness all African energy resources to ensure access to modern energy for all African households, business and industries by developing efficient, reliable, cost-effective and environmentally friendly energy infrastructure resulting in poverty eradication and vigorous sustainable development of the continent

Principles:

- Build on PIDA PAP projects to harness all African energy resources to increase access to reliable and affordable energy: by prioritizing its 13 energy projects (of which 8 are extracted from PIDA PAP) for accelerated implementation; while ensuring skills revolution; while setting up enabling environment
- Leverage domestic energy resources: focusing on clean natural resources
- Drive GDP growth with electrification: by 2040, achieving an 80% residential electrification rate and 90% for industry/business, with sufficient energy to deliver to those connected, while also implementing off-grid solutions and making full usage of the vast renewable energy resources in Africa
- Scale up through regional integration: speed up energy delivery via regional integration and development corridors
- Run assets efficiently: by investing in operations and maintenance; by minimizing generation, transmission, distribution and collection losses
- Mobilize all available resources: domestic; multilateral and global partners; private sector

Needs



Capacity development (skill revolution & transaction advisors & feasibility study on top of USAID Power Africa support)



Planning & coordinating (prioritization)



Resource mobilization (to cover the overall capital cost spanning from 800 bio \$ to 1 trio \$)



GOAL 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Instrument: NEPAD investment-backed fund incubator

Objective: Accelerate and support business development and provide seed and early-stage funding for sustainable energy businesses

Principles:

- Access to business development experts and service providers
- Networking and collaboration with industry
- Access to Venture Capital (VC) and financial community
- Public relation

Needs



scale-up



Resource mobilization (on top of BizClim support, which is the ACP Business Climate Facility)



Capacity development



GOAL 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Instrument: Operationalization of the Rural Futures through the Africa Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF) that pools resources to implement CAADP

Objective: Promote decent rural youth employment and entrepreneurship in agriculture and agribusiness

Relevance: 3 billion people in developing countries live in rural areas, including 75% of the world poor (IFAD); agriculture is the main source of income for 86% of rural people (2.6 billion) (WB); agriculture provides 1.3 billion jobs for small farmers and landless workers (FAO); there are 450 million wage workers in agriculture (FAO); 60% of all child labour is in agriculture (ILO)

Principles:

- Create jobs for young people in agriculture and agribusiness sector
- Help countries draw up and implement policies to boost enterprise development and entrepreneurship skills in rural areas
- Scale up agriculture and rural development transformation projects as many countries as possible
- Empower young women and men with the necessary capacities and skills to engage in the socio-economic transformation of their countries: awareness and outreach activities; deployment of Youth Capacity Development Projects across the continent
- Contribute to the AU Joint Initiative on Job Creation for Youth in Africa

Needs



Capacity development



Scale-up



Partnership
(on top of FAO, ILO, AfDB, UNECA support)



Planning and coordinating



Resource mobilization
(on top of Equatorial Guinea, Angola contribution)



GOAL 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Instrument: PIDA Service Delivery Mechanism (SDM)

Objective: Create “early-stage” project-preparation facility for the implementation of the PIDA PAP projects

Relevance: 68 billion \$ are needed over the next nine years to bridge the huge infrastructure gap by achieving PIDA PAP 2020 (energy and transportation alone account for 95% of total capital investment)

Principles:

- Procure high-quality expertise to feed projects at early stage
- Provide project preparation, origination and enabling environment advisory services: for national lead agencies and RECs: concept/needs; assessment; project design; project proposal; policy reform; legal and regulatory reforms; capacity building; local counterpart training; developing TORs; institutional support
- Get the PIDA PAP projects ready for feasibility studies: for PIDA PAP projects to be tunnelled through the project preparation cycle
- Complement the functions of PPFs, especially the NEPAD IPPF: by focusing on the upstream early stage or origination and inception stage or start up phase; realize greater synergy in the project value chain

Needs



Planning and
coordinating
(TA for bankability)



Resource
mobilization
(on top of NEPAD 500000 \$
as seed funding)



Capacity
development (on top of
the Virtual PIDA Information
Centre VPic platform)



GOAL 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Instrument: Operationalization of the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA2024)

Objective: Accelerate Africa's transition to an innovation-led, knowledge-based economy

Principles:

- Enhance effectiveness of STI in addressing/implementing priority areas: eradicate hunger and ensure food security; prevent and control diseases and ensure well-being; communication (ICT); protect our space; live together – build the community; create wealth
- Improve level of STI readiness in infrastructure development: upgrade science laboratories; establish world class STI infrastructure and research facilities (teaching, engineering, living labs; clinical trials, teaching hospitals; ICT equipment; innovation spaces; technology and prototyping centers); leverage and network existing physical and digital infrastructure and resources at the regional level; create National Research and Education Networks (NRENs); enhance collaboration between scientists and engineers to develop and maintain scientific equipment
- Improve level of STI readiness in technical competence: create a critical mass of scientists and computer engineers; focus on both secondary and higher education levels (incl. TVETs) to popularize STI; enhance research output; promote HEIs, TVETs and research centers (especially multi-stakeholder centers of Excellence)
- Improve level of STI readiness in entrepreneurship development: valorize results of research; technology transfer and commercialization; marketing of new products and services; development of new processes and business models
- Improve level of STI readiness in enabling environment: develop national STI programmes; build cross gender science culture; strengthen IP and regulatory systems; put in place regional appropriate functional legal systems for intellectual property standards that reflect the need of AU MS

Needs



Planning and Coordinating



Technology Transfer



Capacity Development



GOAL 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Instrument: PIDA Skill for Development (PS4D)

Objective: Build human capacity for the effective implementation of regional infrastructure projects

Principles:

- Train and certify (as an element of capacity building) national and regional Infrastructure lead agency experts' in critical skill-deficit areas such as project management, contract negotiations (e.g. PPP concession awards, public asset leasing, outright privatization of state assets)
- Provide professional practitioners of relevant infrastructure agencies and institutions with broad project management competencies necessary to effectively fulfil their role and fast-track the development and delivery of large scale infrastructure projects they are working on
- Partake the implementation of PIDA priority regional infrastructure projects as an essential component
- Capacitate African countries through their respective Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to plan, prepare and coordinate the implementation of regional infrastructure programs and projects necessary for enhancing Africa's physical and economic integration and socio economic transformation with a focus on PIDA

Needs



Replicate
(the 18-month training in ECOWAS, EAC, SADC)



Resource Mobilization



Capacity Development



Partnership
(on top of Australian government support to IS4D CB initiative)



GOAL 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries

TBA



GOAL 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Instrument: Rural Futures

Objective: Conduct rural transformation across the African continent

Relevance: The rural world is where 75% of Africa's people live; more than 70% of the poor worldwide live in rural areas

Principles:

- Consider the rural world as a motor for human wellbeing, national development, and global sustainability
- Find the meaning of the rural sector beyond the farm: opportunities associated with markets and regional integration, decentralisation, democratization; sustainable use of natural resources, demand for ecological services, rural-urban linkages, GDP growth, employment and migration, poverty reduction, education and health, demographic and structural transitions
- Establish the frameworks to advance the rural sector as a foundation for development and sustainability: attention to people's wellbeing and the places they live; multiple roles of the rural sector at local, national, regional and global levels; taking into account heterogeneity, complexity and multiplicity of development pathways; considering ecological processes, globalization and international governance for the rural sector
- Undertake actions to better position the rural sector to enhance human wellbeing, national development and global sustainability: accommodating cross sectoral trade-offs; identifying roles of states, markets, civil society in support of the rural sector, national development, global sustainability; restoration and protection of African landscapes
- Build consensus and support the effort, emphasizing the potential for continental initiative, regional leadership, and national action: participation of rural organizations and coalitions to decision making; establish benchmarks and accountability from all development actors; aligning international partners' goals and investments with continental initiatives, regional leadership and national priorities
- Rethink the rural sector (beyond the farm): local needs and interest; national and regional settings and priorities; ecosystems and their services; development regime and priorities; climate regime and priorities; global markets and investments

- Frame a rural agenda: human wellbeing and the environment; rural economy and national development; agriculture and its linkages; governance and democratization; globalization and structural transition
- Move into action: developing a theory of change; understanding and acting on what we don't know; making the case for Rural Futures; identifying early actions; operating at scale; demanding accountability
- Mobilize support: facilitating the participation of membership organizations and coalitions; securing national and regional endorsement; engaging international partners

Needs



Planning and
coordinating



Capacity
development



Partnership



GOAL 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

TBA



GOAL 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Instrument: NEPAD Climate Change Fund

Objective: Focus on knowledge and capacity development for better planning, coordination, and implementation of climate change related activities and overall strengthened resilience

Relevance: No continent will be struck as severely by the impacts of climate change as Africa. Given its geographical position, the continent will be particularly vulnerable due to the considerably limited adaptive capacity, exacerbated by widespread poverty and the existing low levels of development. (E.g. water stress, reduction of yields from rain-fed agriculture, sea level rise, increase of arid and semi-arid land, high adaptation cost) IPCC 2007

Principles:

- Build national, sub-regional and continental capacity: by offering technical and financial assistance to AU member states, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), African Civil Society Organizations and institutions
- Adaptation of agriculture to climate change
- Biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Access and benefit sharing
- Development and implementation support to National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
- Mainstreaming climate change into the National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs)

Needs



Capacity development



Scale-up
(on top of the current 11 projects across Africa)



Partnership
(on top of Germany support)



Planning and coordinating



Resource mobilization



GOAL 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Instrument: Partnership for African Fisheries (PAF) under the CAADP umbrella

Objective: Improve the sustainability of Africa's fisheries and improve the returns provided by this sector

Relevance: Global mismanagement, illegal fishing and poor subsidies amount to over \$1 billion of loss of wealth every year in the Africa fisheries industry. Fishery resources are of great social and economic value to Africa, but are not utilized to their full potential. About 200 million people (30% of the continent's population) eat fish as their main source of animal protein and micro-nutrition. Fisheries also provide livelihoods for over 10 million Africans, many of whom are small-scale operators supplying food to local and sub-regional markets.

Principles:

- Aid growth in the fisheries sector: by promoting a think tank approach to encourage transparent and home-grown advice for the fisheries sector
- Establish and strengthen 5 key policy areas working groups: in good governance; illegal fishing; trade and access to markets; aquaculture; finance and investment in fisheries and aquaculture
- Share experience and best practices: among fishing communities; industry; government; educational institutions; technical experts; within African countries and between Africa and other countries; actions undertaken by all RECs to eliminate illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing (IUU); role of fisheries in rural economies
- Improve national and regional fishery policies and governance structures
- Enhance and sustain the wealth of this valuable and renewable natural asset: through integrated trade in fish and fish products
- Conduct reforms to ensure continued benefit from fishery resources and greater returns to stimulate economic growth: by supporting emerging political cadre defining processes to reform fisheries governance and trade; by crafting regional strategies for fisheries management
- Impact the marginalized role that fisheries play in food and nutrition security: evaluation of continent-wide figures to quantify the contribution from fisheries so as to raise awareness toward African policy-makers on the role of fisheries to development
- Strengthen the "African voice" in negotiations to impact international fishery policy
- Harmonize African positions in global trade negotiations at WTO and EU

Needs



Capacity development
(e.g. provide a one-stop shop for best practices on good fisheries governance and sustainable trade)



Technology transfer
(e.g. evaluation methodologies, intellectual property rights)



Partnership
(e.g. enhanced coherence, reduced fragmentation and overlap of FAO, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, IFAD)



Planning and coordinating



Follow-up and review (all fisheries commitments under the JPoI and Rio+20, incl. those on MOI)



GOAL 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Instrument: Operationalization of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy (PF&RS) for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa at regional and national level

Objective: Establish a conducive and enabling environment for the fish sector to create equitable, social and economic development in Africa

Relevance: Fisheries contributes significantly to food security of an estimated 200 million people in Africa and plays a major role in the livelihoods of some 10 million people engaged in fishing, processing and trade, and annual exports of fish and fish products from Africa were estimated of USD 2.7 billion. Fisheries and aquaculture produced an estimated 9 million t in 2010, of which about 4.9 million t was estimated to be from marine fisheries, and 2.7 million t from inland waters. Aquaculture contributed 1.4 million tons. Ninety percent of production was estimated to have come from small-scale fisheries.

Principles:

- Conservation and sustainable resource use: enabling environment for sustainable management of generated resources; users rights-based systems; enforceable regulatory frameworks; certification procedures and standards; strengthen the scientific basis; in particular for small- and medium scale enterprises
- Small-scale fisheries development: cooperation effectiveness at bilateral and regional levels; sustainable pro-poor development; participatory management; build on traditional fisheries management systems; location-specific fishing gear; in particular for women fish processors and traders and aquacultures producers; including for inland water bodies
- Sustainable aquaculture development: enabling environment; creation of the African Centre of Excellence for Aquaculture; mainstream aquaculture into CAADP national development plans
- Responsible and equitable fish trade and marketing: align trade systems between MS among RECs to foster intra-regional trade and development corridors; quality and safety of products for access to regional and international markets; capacity of fisheries and aquaculture traders; establish fish trade information systems; traceability mechanisms
- Strengthened regional and sub-regional cooperation: strategic cooperation; synergies and complementarities in regional programmes; strengthen role of RECs and RFBs in regional economic integration; institutional capacity
- Awareness enhancing and human capacity development: capacity development for fisheries and aquaculture governance, management planning, fisheries management, regional cooperation; knowledge base systems; bridge to food and nutritional security
- High seas fisheries: memberships and cooperating parties of appropriate RFMOs; ratification of UNCLOS and FAO Port States Measures Agreement; position harmonization prior to meet with RFMOs; participation to ABNJ programme for sustainable management and biodiversity conservation; participation to the Global Partnership for Oceans; political, financial, and scientific support for high seas fisheries

Needs



Technology transfer
(traditional knowledge)



Planning and
coordinating



Capacity development
(regulatory framework and
international agreement; capacity
for trade)



Resource mobilization
(via the CAADP MDTF)



GOAL 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Instrument: TerrAfrica for scaling up Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM)

Objective: Improving land quality to sustain the performance of African economies

Relevance: Land is the source of Sub-Saharan Africa's wealth: the production of food, fuel, fiber, and medicines generates roughly one-third of the region's economic growth and half of its livelihoods, while forming the rural poor's only safety net. Roughly two-thirds of the region's estimated 700 million people are rural, dependent on an increasingly stressed land resource. Two-thirds of available production land is considered degraded enough as to hinder productivity goals: crop and livestock yields have stagnated and remain the lowest in the world, while deforestation proceeds at the highest rate in the world.

Principles:

- Develop and align discrete investment operations: in a country's multi-sector portfolio of land management investments
- Improve policies, institutions, and financing for SLWM: by strengthening multi-sector coalitions and developing SLWM Country Strategic Investment Frameworks; by defining coherent and inclusive sub-national and national cross-sectoral policies, laws, and regulations (scaled-up landscape-scale collaborations beyond siloes)
- Strengthen information for investment programming at scale and improve investment quality and alignment: dissemination of SLWM knowledge among partners and stakeholders
- Enhance monitoring, learning, and evaluation: across sectors and locations that allow countries to more actively manage investment portfolios and solidify stakeholder participation; better understanding of complex African agricultural landscapes (thanks to integrated, multi-disciplinary, and Africa-focused scientific research); mapping out the broad spectrum of capacities required to work from a landscape perspective
- Advocate for SLWM in national/sector planning and investment/policy development
- Improve financing for SLWM: by developing the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund supported by bilateral partners, or investment umbrellas like the US\$ 1.25 billion Strategic Investment Program (SIP)
- Develop and disseminate tools for countries to more effectively build program based approaches to SLWM investment: render integrated landscape management activities attractive to the private sector
- Strengthen policy advocacy and institutional development for regional and non-governmental organizations to effectively support countries in mutual learning and resource mobilization: identification of multiple experimental and innovative forms of landscape governance

Needs



Partnership (on top of AU-NEPAD, RECs, UNCCD and the Global Mechanism, FAO, IFAD, AfDB, UNDP, UNEP, WB, EC, bilateral donors _Norway, Netherlands, France_ and civil society)



Scale up
(on top of 27 African countries already involved)



Capacity development
(e.g. multi-sector coalitions)



Planning and coordinating



Resource mobilization
(on top of 1.25 bio \$ of the SIP incl. GEF grants, funding from development banks, UN agencies)



GOAL 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Instrument: Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI)

Objective: Tackle the detrimental social, economic and environmental impacts of land degradation and desertification in Africa

Relevance: Desertification affects millions of the most vulnerable people in Africa, where two-thirds of the land cover consists of drylands and deserts. Contrary to popular perception, desertification is not the loss of land to the desert or through sand-dune movement. Desertification refers to land degradation in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid areas resulting from factors such as human pressure on fragile eco-systems, deforestation and climate change.

Principles:

- Improve the living conditions of people in the arid zones of Africa and reduce their vulnerability to climate change, climate variability and drought: at country and trans-boundary levels
- Improve the state and health of ecosystems in the arid zones of Africa and their resilience to climate change, climate variability and drought: at country and trans-boundary levels
- Mobilize resources for the implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative through the establishment of efficient partnerships between national and international stakeholders: using a multi-stakeholder approach

Needs



Scale up
(on top of 20 Sahelo-Saharan countries)



Resource mobilization
(on top of 1.75 mio € harmonized strategy)



Partnership
(on top of EU, FAO, GM-UNCCD support & also AFF, APEFE, UMA, CENSAD, ECOWAS, IGAD, MDG-WCA, PAFO, CILSS, OSS, UNDP, UNEP, Belgium, ICRAF, WOCAT, WB)



GOAL 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Instrument: The African Peer Review Mechanism

Objective: Encourage good economic and political governance with no conditionality attached, as a unique self-monitoring mechanism and accountability method for African countries to review each other

Relevance: “An instrument voluntarily acceded to by Member States of the African Union as an African self-monitoring mechanism.”

“To foster the adoption of policies, standards and practices that lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration through sharing of experiences and reinforcement of successful and best practice, including identifying deficiencies and assessing the needs of capacity building.” [base document definition, dated 2002]

Principles:

- Carry out review exercises that are technically competent, credible, and free of political manipulation: by the Committee of Participating HSG or APR Forum, the Panel of Eminent Person (APR Panel), the APRM Secretariat, and the Country Review Mission Team (CRM Team)
- Review democracy and good political governance: democratic ethos in constitutions (such as human rights, rule of law, separation of powers and effective and responsive public service, periodic political competition, opportunity of choice); accountable governance; political representation; citizens’ participation to the political process; free and fair political environment; corruption fight in the political sphere; protection of women, child, and youth rights
- Review economic governance and management: transparency in financial management and predictable and credible government economic policies; macroeconomic policies supportive of sustainable development; sound public finance management; fight money laundering; harmonization of monetary, trade, and investment policies amongst participating states (regional integration)
- Review corporate governance: ethical principles, values, and practices in line with broader socio-economic development goals (to hold the balance between social, economic, individual and communal goals); enabling environment and effective regulatory framework for economic activities; corporations accountability with regards to human rights, social responsibility, and environmental sustainability; codes of good business ethics; fair and just treatment of corporations’ stakeholders (shareholders, employees, communities, suppliers and customers)
- Review socio-economic development: bridge development and democracy, good governance, peace and security and development of human and physical resources; self-reliance, capacity building, self-sustaining development; poverty eradication and sustainable development; key social policies, delivery mechanisms and outputs (education for all, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases combat); access to water, energy, finance (incl. micro-finance), markets, ICT to all citizens especially the rural poor; gender equality; broad based participation by all in development

Needs



Scale up
(on top of the 35 opt-in African countries)

Capacity development



Planning and coordinating
(for a successful process of integration of the APRM into the AU structure)

Resource mobilization



GOAL 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Instrument: Operationalization of the Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF)

Objective: Enabling individuals, groups, organizations, institutions and societies to sustainably define, articulate, engage and actualize their vision or development goals building on their own resources and learning in the context of a pan-African paradigm

Relevance: After decades of grave political, social and economic challenges, the African continent is experiencing a period of relative peace and economic growth. Current projections point to better growth prospects for the near future. However, a dearth of capacity at all levels is threatening the continent's ability to maintain and sustain these positive trends. Ineffective relationships between states, regions, institutions and individuals continue to exacerbate Africa's development challenges. Specifically, these constraints relate to leadership and management practices, delivery systems and mechanisms, information and communication systems, and skills and knowledge gaps; as well as sub-optimal allocation and utilization of resources, both human and financial. [...] The concept and articulation of 'capacity development' has changed over the years with an emerging expanded notion focusing on the 'development' (broader understanding of the actual systemic deficiencies and how best to address them through innovative and transformative processes for the prescription of appropriate, effective, efficient and sustainable solutions) of capacities rather than 'building' (limited approach based on a traditional understanding of strengthening capacity through training activities, the provision of materials and financial support and organizational restructuring). Dated 2013

Principles:

- Catalyse integrated actions towards developing adaptive and robust capacities at national, sub-regional and continental levels focusing on the African individual, institution and enabling environment: driven by 6 strategic cornerstones of Transformative leadership; Citizen empowerment; Utilizing African potential, skills, and resources; Evidence-based knowledge and innovation; Capacity of capacity developers; Integrated planning and implementation for results
- Analyse in-depth the fundamental capacity constraints and challenges
- Promote integrated and innovative actions towards appropriate and workable solutions to capacity development, taking into account local needs, priorities and contexts
- Advocate for the application of integrated, comprehensive, and sustainable capacity development solutions in addressing systemic constraints for development effectiveness
- Raising awareness that capacity is not only about skills, but about incentives, enhanced governance, power structures, and institutions
- Transform development by supporting institutional change in African countries and RECs
- Devise innovative ways and means to build public and private sector capacities to promote wealth creation
- Create an enabling environment and organizational processes and systems to unlock the resourcefulness and creativity of Africans – individually, institutionally, and collectively



GOAL 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Instrument: Operationalization of the Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF)

- Encourage a culture of responsibility, performance excellence and mutual accountability, particularly among political and technical leaders
- Monitor and evaluate capacity development interventions for learning and continuous improvement
- Advance country ownership of capacity development processes and interventions to improve performance in the public and private sectors
- Build capable networks and constituencies of expertise within and beyond Africa to catalyse action as well as share experiences and promote mutual learning
- Set up the Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness (APDev): as a connecting mechanism or space for knowledge sharing and collaboration on aid effectiveness, South-South cooperation, and capacity development
- Develop systemic capacity for effective development cooperation in support of Africa's development: with the African Consensus and Position on Development Effectiveness prepared for Busan HLF4; with the Africa Action Plan on Development Effectiveness prepared for Mexico GPEDC

Needs

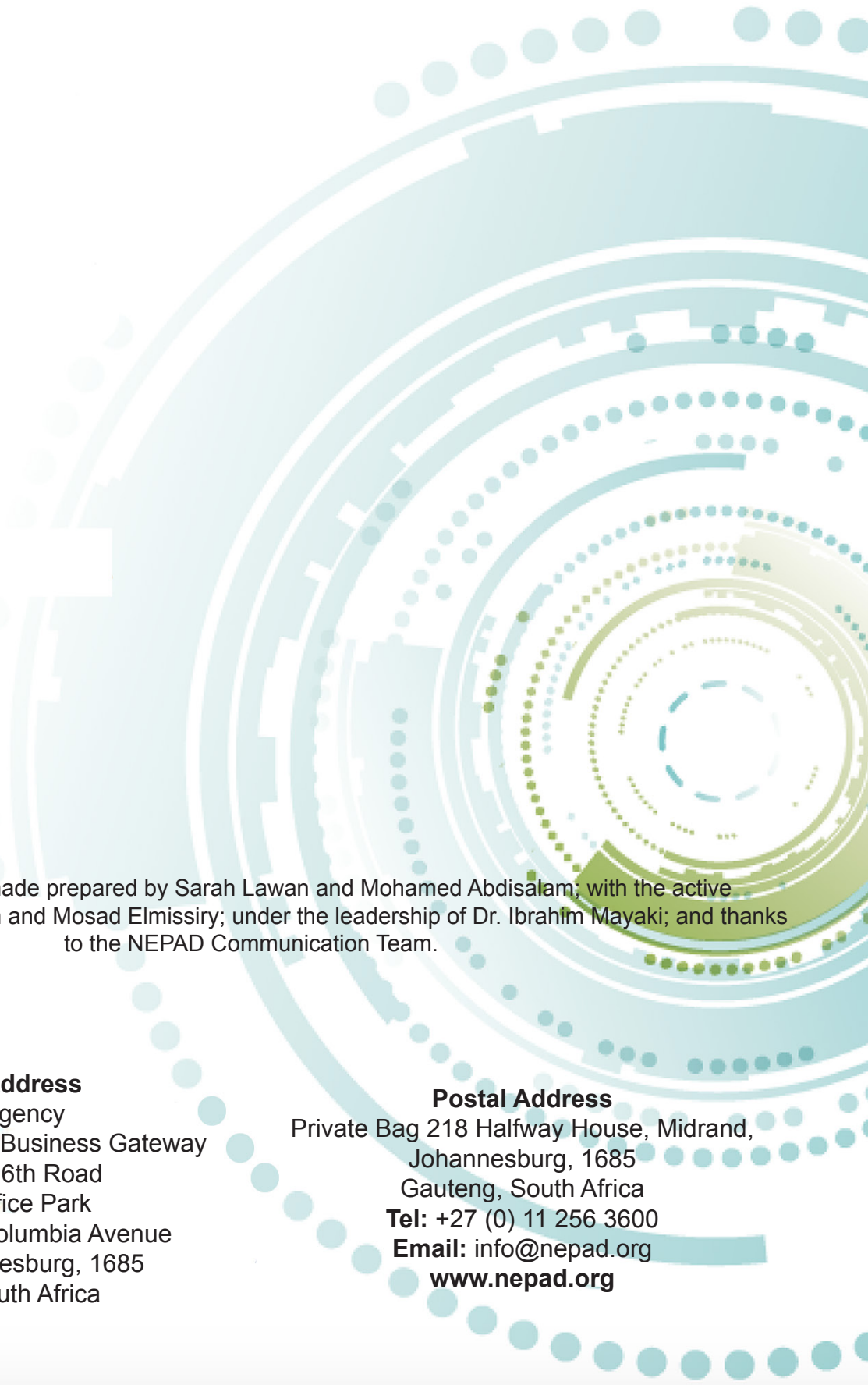


Planning and coordinating



Partnership

(on top of GIZ, Germany, UNECA, UNDP, Southern Africa Trust (SAT), Flemish government overall support & in addition to ActionAid, AfDB, AfroDad, ISS, South Africa, WB for APDev support)



This publication was made prepared by Sarah Lawan and Mohamed Abdisalam; with the active participation of Adama Deen and Mosad Elmissiry; under the leadership of Dr. Ibrahim Mayaki; and thanks to the NEPAD Communication Team.

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