



# HABARI

January 2022 Newsletter



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## The 3<sup>rd</sup> Africa Rural Development Forum



Rural development is critical to sustainable economic development in Africa as majority of its population live in rural areas. Also, most African economies are still heavily reliant on their rural economies as a primary driver of growth and development. Many economic activities especially those related to agriculture and the extractives sector are largely carried out within the rural space. It is in this light that the African Union Development Agency-NEPAD, in collaboration with partners convened the 3rd Africa Rural Development Forum, under the patronage of H.E. Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Chairperson of the African Union, in Kinshasa, on 10-12 January 2022.

Since 2013, the Africa Rural Development Forum has become a platform for consensus building, political ownership, knowledge exchange to champion rural transformation, territorial development, and planning.

In his opening speech, the Prime Minister of DRC, Mr Jean-Michel Sama Lukonde,

acknowledged the leadership of President Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi, who has placed the issue of rural development at the center of government action. The Prime Minister stated that, “The socio-economic development of the rural world is at the heart of the country’s government action to combat both extreme poverty and social exclusion in the DRC, in particular, and in African rural areas, in general.”

Dr Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO of AUDA-NEPAD pointed out that Africa has six of the ten fastest growing economies, and at the same time it has six out of the 10 most unequal countries worldwide and this is a cause of concern as spatial marginalisation are both the cause and consequence of poverty.

“Marginalisation often results from the neglect of investment in rural infrastructure and in the choice of biased agricultural policies that favour social stability in the city by promoting low food prices and therefore result in persistent poverty in the countryside. Reducing inequality of access to opportunities and increasing capabilities is a prerequisite for

sustainable transformation and growth as shown by the experience of emerging countries. But in turn, rural transformation will change the economic and social equilibria because it will give more weight to rural areas in the structural change.” Dr Mayaki said.

The theme of the forum in Kinshasa, Decentralized Rural Transformation Planning through Experience Capitalisation, was in line with the vision of rural transformation of the African Union and AUDA-NEPAD which focuses on; i) accelerated and diversified economic growth in rural areas (encompassing small towns in rural areas) including increased employment opportunities and livelihoods, (ii) an increased pace of reduction of rural poverty and inequalities, both between rural and urban areas (cities) and between and within rural areas, and (iii) greater environmental sustainability.

As outlined in the Kinshasa Declaration on “Rural Transformation” (a key outcome of the forum), the implementation of this vision will build on the successes

and lessons learned from countries and regional experiences as well as on initiatives of the African Union Development Agency AUDA-NEPAD such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) and the outcomes of the previous two forums.

Mrs Estherine Lisinge-Fotabong, Director of Program Innovation and Planning, AUDA-NEPAD, gave the keynote address at the forum, in which she indicated that, “The convening of the forum shows great resolve and determination by all of us, to strive forward and change the narrative, that has been carved by COVID-19, for the past two years. Indeed, when COVID-19 struck, it seemed to spell doom and gloom for many of our Member States, but your presence in this forum today, shows a great resolve, deeper than COVID-19, to move forward and strive to take our future back in our hands and re-write the narrative. Rural transformation will be a critical component of the building blocks, as we seek to re-build what was lost in the last two years.”

DRC Country Director and Representative at the World Food Programme, Mr Peter Musoko also acknowledged that, “Investing in rural development is key to ensuring Africa’s prosperity and to guaranteeing to the continent’s youth an alternative to migration.”

Attended by hundreds of participants, including government Ministers from African Union Members States and development partners, the forum concluded that from being marginalised, rural areas will need to be converted into a driver of structural change. This shift will change the economic relationship by the rural population being not only a provider of labour for the needs of industry and urban services but creating value in the countryside and supplying goods containing higher added value to the cities and global markets. Natural resources cannot only serve the interests of oligopolies or be a source of rents whose value is not reinvested to increase wealth in rural areas. Pricing policies and taxation should not only promote access to raw materials and food at low prices without taking into account the imbalances it creates in terms of income

parity and incentives to emigrate or harness the natural capital by eroding it.

An important milestone at the forum was launch of the operational strategy to implement the Blueprint for Rural Transformation across Africa. Other outcomes included identification of scalable practices on planning for rural transformation; discussions on efficient policies and decisions-making tools for transformational rural development, and sharing of lessons on south-south cooperation, multi-sectorial and intersectoral approaches towards rural transformation.



# 66<sup>th</sup> NEPAD Steering Committee Meeting: Signature Solutions for Africa's Emerging Needs



**H**ealth systems in Africa were disrupted by COVID-19. However, the economic impact of the pandemic saw a rebound by most countries in 2021, with international support through debt relief and other measures on the continent. However, more action towards African countries' economic recovery will be needed, with the support of institutions such as the African Union Development Agency-NEPAD," Ms Diyana Gitera stated.

Ms Gitera made the above remarks during the opening of the 66th meeting of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Steering Committee which took place virtually on 18 January. She serves as Co-chair of the NEPAD Steering Committee and is the AUDA-NEPAD and APRM Advisor in the Office of the President of Rwanda.

Dr Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO of AUDA-NEPAD reported that during 2021, the AUDA-NEPAD technical teams delivered their results in the context of "adaption and anticipation." It is against this backdrop that the Agency's 2021 programmes adjusted to respond to the emerging needs and priorities resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and other challenges including locust plagues and extreme

weather conditions experienced on the continent.

Members of the Steering Committee were informed that since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, AUDA-NEPAD pushed forward with speed and scale to tackle the immediate health crisis and socio-economic impact at the continental, regional, national and community levels, which led to a reprioritisation of strategic focus.

Strategic reprioritisation at the Agency therefore embraced multi-year programming with the intentional focus on transformational (medium to long term) results while addressing immediate needs. In response to Africa's emerging needs, AUDA-NEPAD's strategic priorities for 2022 fall under the following three signature solutions: (i) Health – Focus is on building capacity in the pharmaceutical and manufacturing sector and improving access to essential health care services; (ii) Economic growth and job creation through interventions aimed at enhancing infrastructure development, trade and markets and productivity-enhancing innovations, and (iii) Food systems, aimed at increasing agricultural and food productivity to ensure food and nutrition security.

Members of the Steering Committee also expressed appreciation of the key role played by Dr Mayaki while at the helm of the Agency. Dr Mayaki, whose tenure as CEO of AUDA-NEPAD will soon end, made the following remarks:

"This being my last NEPAD Steering Committee meeting, I am very thankful for the support of its committed members and deeply appreciate the quality of the teams that I have worked with. During the years spent in this agency I have learned enormously in terms of increased personal knowledge, by going through the dynamics of the African development context; I particularly enjoyed the intellectual capacity of the organisation's staff who are highly competent professionally. I wish my successor the utmost support from the team and best conditions for success."

The meeting concluded with a discussion on the draft agenda of the upcoming NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC) meeting, currently chaired by H.E Mr Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda. The NEPAD HSGOC is tasked with providing leadership to the NEPAD process, sets policies, priorities and the programmes of action.

# Financing Africa's Top Land Restoration Enterprises and Projects

## TerraFund for AFR100



### Local Action For Land Restoration in Africa

Six years ago, African leaders recognized that the degradation of 65 percent of the continent's agricultural land threatens economic and environmental ruin for millions of farmers. They realized this just as the effects of climate change – lower crop yields, erratic rainfall, prolonged droughts – are making life harder for millions of farmers, herders, and city dwellers. That's why African countries have pledged to begin restoring 100 million hectares of degraded land by 2030 through the AFR100 Initiative. Thousands of local innovators are now pioneering projects and business models that show that restoration can create a prosperous, nature-positive future for the continent. Local leadership is key because communities manage nearly 70% of African land, and they know how to make thousands of ecologically and socially sustainable projects bloom. There is no equitable path toward net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 that ignores the entrepreneurs and community leaders restoring land.

### Africa's Top Restoration Enterprises and Projects

These leaders need support. That is why a group of ambitious donors has capitalized TerraFund for AFR100 to finance the top 100 African non-profit community organizations and for-profit businesses that are restoring trees to suitable African landscapes. They will provide funding of \$50,000 to \$500,000 in the form of grants and loans to each of these innovators.

This is the first concrete investment in the second phase of AFR100, to restore 20 million hectares by 2026 to bring an estimated \$135 billion in benefits to 40 million people. By COP27 this year in Egypt, partners are looking to mobilize the first \$2 billion in flexible capital and debut a new financial architecture that can facilitate investment in hundreds of organizations that support smallholder farmers.

In two short weeks, the team received applications from more than 3,200 of these organizations from 31 countries. They

requested an average of \$145,000 to restore 200 hectares and grow 100,000 trees each. From this group, a consortium organized by World Resources Institute, One Tree Planted, and Realize Impact selected the first cohort of 31 non-profit community organizations and for-profit small businesses that are restoring land by growing trees. On a rolling basis, the selection committee will invite 69 more organizations to join the cohort by March 2022.

Introduced at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) in November 2021, the first cohort of 20 restoration champions employs a wide variety of tree-based restoration techniques, ranging from agroforestry (growing trees on farms to improve food security) to assisted natural regeneration (helping trees grow back to revitalize biodiversity). In January 2022, the second cohort of 11 organizations was officially welcomed at a webinar.

### How Did We Assess Applicants?

Organization: Is the organization and project well run?

Scalability: Can it expand with more funding and reach economies of scale?

Replicability: Can its model/approach apply to other landscapes?

Environmental impact: How will it improve soil, water, carbon storage, and biodiversity?

Social impact: How will it improve the livelihoods of local communities and marginalized people?

Profitability (for enterprises): Is the business model viable?

### About TerraMatch

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## AUDA-NEPAD and EU host a training session on electricity demand forecasting

From 10<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> January 2022, a virtual advanced training took place on the electricity demand forecasting as part of Continental Power Systems Masterplan (CMP) for Africa. The CMP is an African Union initiative that will identify the key electricity infrastructure essential for the establishment of an Africa Single Electricity Market (AfSEM), which enable trade within regional power pools, between the continent's five power pool and inter-continental trade between African, Europe, the Middle Estates and Asia.

The African Union Development Agency-NEPAD in collaboration with the African Union Commission, African Development Bank, Economic Commission of Africa and supported by the European Union through the EU Technical Assistance Facility (EU TAF); the International Renewable Energy Agency; International Atomic Energy; Get.Transform and other development partners.

During four days of virtual training supported by the EU-TAF, experts from the five African power pools (CAPP, COMELEC, EAPP, SAPP, WAPP) and AUDA-NEPAD followed several interactive sessions on the electricity demand forecasting. Three days bilateral trainings with each Power Pool will follow during the first quarter of 2022. As electricity demand projections are fundamental for the integration and the planning of power system operations, the training focused mainly on econometrics. The demand forecasting methodology adopted by the Power Pools is premised in Africa's aspiration for sustainable economic development and universal access to electricity.

The CMP is a central pillar of the AfSEM, aiming to tackle energy poverty and to enhance access to electricity by co-creating solutions with more than 100 African stakeholders. Therefore, the adoption of the same modelling tool and a uniform methodology are crucial to ensure the consistency of inputs for the demand projections from the CMP in all the countries.

The EU Technical Assistance Facility (EU TAF) and AUDA-NEPAD have been working in close collaboration since 2019 on the development of the Continental Power Systems Masterplan (CMP).



## A worthy couple (VAR & Women Referees) for the Africa Cup Of Nations



The Confederation of African Football's (CAF) 33rd edition of the Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON) tournament kicked off in Cameroon on January 9. The Covid-19-delayed Nations Cup introduced a worthy couple to this year's showpiece in; Video Assistant Referee (VAR) and female officials.

According to CAF, all 52 matches will use Video Assistant Referee. To top its list of new overtures, of the 63 top match officials for the tournament, four to officiate the Cameroon 2021 Cup of Nations matches are female — namely; Salima Mukasanga of Rwanda, Carine Atemzabong of Cameroon, Fatiha Jermoumi, and Bouchra Karboubi both from Morocco.

Rwandan referee Salima Mukansanga has created history after the previous 32 editions of the flagship African tournament from 1957 were refereed exclusively by men. Mukansanga took charge of an Africa Cup of Nations match when Zimbabwe played Guinea in their Group B clash in Yaounde.

On January 10, Mukansanga officiated the match as the fourth official for the AFCON Group B match between Guinea and Malawi in Bafoussam. It meant she was the first woman to be appointed an official for an AFCON match.

Confederation of African Football head of referees, Eddy Maillet said it was a crucial moment in African football. He added that it was due to CAF's "clear commitment and investment to improve and advance the standard of refereeing in Africa."

Maillet said: "We are super proud of Salima because she has had to work exceptionally hard to be where she is today. We know that as a woman, she has had to overcome serious obstacles to reach this level, therefore she deserves a lot of credit.

"This moment is not just for Salima but for every young girl in Africa who has a passion for football and who sees herself as a referee in the future."

The four women were also among 19 African referees chosen to officiate in the 2023 Women's World Cup. Mukansanga and Karboubi have been part of a select group of officials set to perform as head referees. Meanwhile, Atemzabong and Jermoumi performed assistant referee duties at the showpiece event.

A year later than planned due to Covid-19, the 2021 Africa Cup of Nations has successfully kicked off in Cameroon. The opening match of the 33rd edition of AFCON took place in Yaoundé, the capital. In the spectacular opener, Cameroon came from behind to beat Burkina Faso. The Confederation of African Football has also increased the prize money by a total of US\$1.850m.

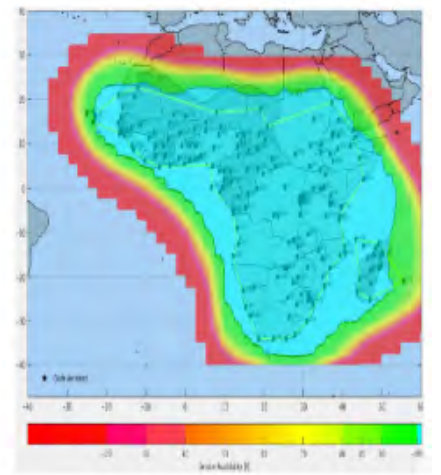
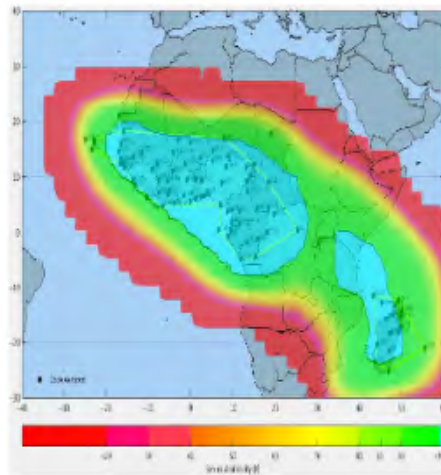
# SBAS, for Africa, leverages on satellites to enhance aviation performance and safety throughout Africa



The Agency for Aerial Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA) has inaugurated Africa into a Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS). SBAS is an improved system with an accurate and reliable Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) constellation without the need for local ground-based navigation aids and landing systems at airports. Africa, led by ASECNA, is now able to develop its own SBAS system, for the benefit of all aviation stakeholders, that is, airlines.

The African Union Development Agency-NEPAD (AUDA-NEPAD) through its Continental Business Network (CBN) with the technical assistance of ALG and the support from the GIZ collaboratively worked with two African airlines, ASKY and Air Côte d'Ivoire, to develop a tailored business case tool to quantify the financial implications of the case of SBAS for airlines. A massive success to the AUDA-NEPAD ensures the African continent moves a stage forward in improving the transport sector.

ASECNA is committed to the autonomous provision of SBAS services in the Africa & Indian Ocean (AFI) region. The SBAS programme is currently under development, with successful pilot demonstrations performed in Lomé in January 2021, given the provision of operational services by 2024. Successive evolutions are expected to give coverage to the whole of sub-Saharan Africa.



- EVO evolution (from 2024): West and Central Africa
- EV2 evolution (from 2028): West and Central Africa & Indian Ocean
- EV4 evolution (from 2032): Sub-Saharan Africa

The Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS) consists of a set of geostationary satellites that broadcast positioning corrections calculated using a network of geographically distributed reference stations. These corrections improve the accuracy and reliability of the Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) constellations without the need for local ground-based navigation aids and landing systems at airports.

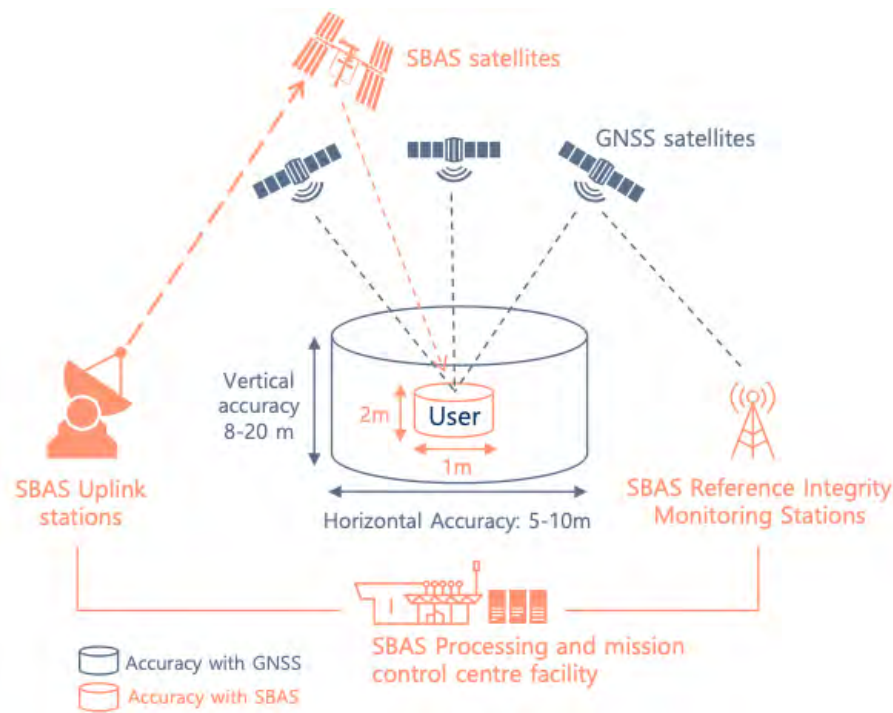
The position accuracy of GNSS standalone, typically in the range of 5-10 meter horizontally and 8-20 meter vertically, can be improved down to 1 and 2 meters

respectively with SBAS. Additionally, GNSS does not provide information on how reliable the position is (integrity concept), whilst SBAS does bring this safety-critical information.

SBAS systems have been developed in Europe (EGNOS), US (WAAS), MSAS (Japan) and GAGAN (India), with ongoing initiatives in Russia, China, Australia & New Zealand, Korea to be operational in the next two to three years.

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The economic results derived from the analysis proved to be extremely positive, with the aircraft retrofits giving Return on Investments (ROI) in the order of 200% to 500%, Internal Rate of Returns (IRRs) between 26% and 58%, and payback periods of 4 to 6 years depending on the aircraft model and routes flown.

The global NPV (Net Present Value) results for the retrofit of a medium-sized airline of 18 aircraft serving 250 arrivals per week and 760,000 passengers per year is in the order of 2.5 M\$.

A sensitivity analysis was also performed in all cases, to assess the robustness of the results and the influence of certain key parameters such as fleet age, retrofitting start year, avionics costs and traffic scenarios. In all cases, the business case proved very profitable, demonstrating the robustness of the economic case against variations.

SBAS provides benefits for many aviation stakeholders across the value chain (airlines, Air Navigation Service Providers and airport operators) and in other market segments, such as maritime, rail,

agriculture or drones. This paper focuses on the benefits provided to airspace users and the economic business case of SBAS equipment in aircraft.

Overall, the increased levels of precision and integrity provided by SBAS derive in safety and operational benefits, as well as induced traffic growth benefits.

For the case of safety, SBAS can greatly reduce the number of CFIT (Controlled Flight into Terrain) events, as vertical navigation is the main cause for these accidents. Africa, due to its discontinuous ground aids to navigation infrastructure (14% of AFI airports equipped with Instrumental Landing Aids), represents around 20% of the global fatalities for these types of accidents. Additionally, the overall accident rate in Africa in the 2015-2019 period measured in accidents per million departures (7.5) is greatly above the world average (2.64).

However, SBAS transcends safety and also provides quantifiable operational benefits for airlines. SBAS reduces the decision height of approaches with respect to other aircraft-based alternatives, reducing the rate of Delays Diversions and Cancellations (DDCs) with adverse weather conditions. The increased precision also allows for smoother and curved approaches, generating flight efficiency savings due to decreased fuel consumption. As a derived benefit, these fuel savings also induce environmental

emission saving benefits, aligned with the global industry objectives on carbon footprint reduction.

Finally, SBAS increases the safety and accessibility to secondary airports without navigation infrastructure, which can encourage airlines to operate to these airports and thus boosting domestic and intra-African connectivity with induced benefits for the local economies.

For these reasons, SBAS has been recognised as a key enabler of the SAATM (Single African Air Transport Market), flagship programme of the African Union. In terms of costs, airlines must incur in avionics equipment, certification and in some cases pilot training costs in order for the aircraft to obtain SBAS-capability. This investment is higher for existing aircraft which need to be modified (retrofitting) than for new aircraft, in which SBAS is increasingly becoming an “option”.

It is therefore crucial to demonstrate how the potential benefits will cover the costs incurred by the airlines, in order to obtain the commitment from these users. This economic viability of SBAS must also be demonstrated to the financing institutions, in order for them to aid the airlines in their investments. This is crucial for the overall success of the SBAS in Africa programme.

SBAS is considered the opportunity for African airlines to leverage satellites to enhance their operational performance and the levels of safety in the continent and its implementation has proven to be highly profitable through a tailor-made business case developed in unison with African airlines

# Malawian Trust to conserve Lilongwe city's watershed inline with AFR100

By Charles Mkoka

Degradation inside Dzalanyama Forest Reserve (DFR) is impacting on important key ecosystem services offered to Malawians in the capital Lilongwe. These services include support to agricultural productivity which enhances food security; habitat for both domestic and wildlife populations; and quality and quantity of raw water discharged treated by Lilongwe Water Board to supply to the city's residents.

"Water is indeed life. Imagine that on a daily basis, Lilongwe residents have to clean their teeth, take a bath and have breakfast. All this is possible courtesy of the Dzalanyama Forest Reserve where this water comes from," Leonard Sefu, Chairperson of the Board of Dzalanyama Catchment Conservation Trust (DCCT), explained to members of the private sector, development partners and government officials at Ufulu Gardens in Lilongwe recently.

Sefu spoke when he unveiled the newly registered DCCT, an institution that will develop synergies to save this vast ecosystem that has supported human population for so long.

"For DCCT to attain its mission, there is a need for understanding that conservation activities in DFR require a holistic approach; Department of Forestry, COSMA-DFR and DCCT is appealing to stakeholders to support its many endeavours to save the reserve and its total catchment area," Sefu explained in an interview.

Government of Malawi through the Department of Forestry and Government of Japan through JICA-funded COSMA-DFR project, found it necessary to establish a Trust to assist the management of DFR and its watershed area. The reserve has been experiencing enormous challenges that range from deforestation, encroachment and illegal logging to satisfy the rapid human population particularly in Lilongwe's urban locations.



The idea behind bringing diverse partners was to develop synergies in managing the reserve and its watershed. The platform was hosted by JICA-funded project for Conservation and Sustainable Management of Dzalanyama Forest Reserve (COSMA-DFR) and the Department of Forestry.

According to Sefu, the Trust's vision is to promote responsible and sustainable management and conservation of natural environment and biodiversity, which will in turn ensure the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the reserve. The Trust is expected to work hand in hand with the Department of Forestry, stakeholders and local communities to reduce the above stated challenges facing this important reserve that offers a range of ecosystem services.

Taking his turn, Akihito Sakurai, COSMA-DFR Financial Mechanism Expert, noted that about 97 percent of most Malawian households rely on firewood or charcoal as their primary source of cooking and heating energy. With alternative fuel sources under – developed, firewood and charcoal will continue to form a significant part of Malawi's energy mix for the next few decades. "Even in Lilongwe City, almost 90 percent of the population uses charcoal and firewood for cooking and heating. More than 60 percent of

charcoal, consumed in Lilongwe City, comes from Dzalanyama. Illegal charcoal production and firewood collection are main causes of deforestation in the reserve," explained Sakurai.

Dzalanyama which is 989 square kilometers in size, its restoration will feed into the national landscape restoration plan where Malawi plans to restore 4.5 million hectares of arable land under the Bonn challenge initiative. So far according to Minister of Forestry and Natural Resources, Nancy Tembo who attended the COP 26 in Glasgow, Scotland speaking during a new phase for AFR100: Accelerating Africa's Land Restoration Movement held at the Nature Zone pavilion in the COP26 Blue Zone.

Tembo told delegates Malawi has put 1.2 million hectares of forest and landscape under restoration out of 4.5 million hectares to be achieved by 2030. AUDA-NEPAD, World Resources Institute and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, Bezos Earth Fund are partners in this continental green restoration initiative.

In Africa annually, nearly 3 million hectares of forests are lost, this has led to 65% of land in Africa to be affected by degradation according to AFR100 online data. In economic terms, 3% of Gross

Domestic Product is lost per year from soil and nutrient depletion on cropland. Rural smallholder farmers suffer the most, as they are largely dependent on the stable weather patterns, healthy soils and tree cover and water that degraded land threatens.

African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), a country-led effort aims to bring 100 million hectares of these deforested and degraded landscapes across the continent into restoration by 2030.

The initiative connects political partners — participating African nations — with technical and financial support to scale up restoration on the ground and capture associated benefits for food security, climate change resilience and poverty alleviation.

A dynamic network of political, technical and financial partners facilitate action towards the 100 million ha restoration target. To date, 32 African nations have signed onto AFR100 and committed a combined 126 million hectares of land to be restored.



## HIGHLIGHTS FROM **AUDA-NEPAD'S** RESPONSES TO COVID-19

We are pleased to announce that you may now view the highlights of the AUDA-NEPAD response to COVID-19 on the following link: <https://youtube.com/watch?v=WEwx5QNVG58>

## AUDA-NEPAD in pictures



Dr Ibrahim Mayaki had the honour to meet the President of Angola, H.E. João Lourenço on January 21<sup>st</sup> for a very rich & pragmatic interaction on our continent's transformation.



While in Angola, Dr Ibrahim Mayaki also had the honour to interact with Minister Antonio Tete, a firm PanAfricanist and dear friend.



The 3<sup>rd</sup> Africa Rural Development Forum in Kinshasa, on 10-12 January 2022. Since 2013, the Africa Rural Development Forum has become a platform for consensus building, political ownership, knowledge exchange to champion rural transformation, territorial development, and planning.



Dr Mayaki hosted in January, the outgoing Ambassador of Indonesia H.E. Mr Salman Al Farissi. During the meeting, both parties agreed on the important role the AUDA-NEPAD plays in Continent and assured that Through G20 Indonesian Presidency, the Agency will be the voice of African Development.



Dr Mayaki also travelled to Senegal in January, where he rode the newly completed Express Regional Train (TER). Travel through the train will transform urban mobility in Senegal.



# 35<sup>th</sup>

## ORDINARY SESSION OF THE AU ASSEMBLY 05<sup>th</sup> - 06<sup>th</sup> February 2022

## Did you know?

### BETWEEN 1500-2000 LANGUAGES ARE SPOKEN IN AFRICA

There are at least 3,000 distinct ethnic groups in Africa and around 2,000 different languages are spoken and each of them has different dialects. While Arabic is the language that is most widely spoken in the African continent, followed by English and Swahili, French respectively.

# HABARI

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