



# NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

## SOUTH AFRICA

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## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

### Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

South Africa has launched the CAADP implementation process working towards signing compact.

Provincial stakeholder consultations were completed as an input to the national CAADP Compact and Investment Plan.

NEPAD also supported South Africa in conducting an agriculture public expenditure review.

### Climate Change Fund

In the KwaZulu-Natal and Free State provinces of South Africa, over 300 agricultural extension agents were equipped with skills for training farmers in the application of weather, climate and agro-meteorological information. Subsequently, over 400 farmers were trained, with six adaptive measures to climate change identified, namely water harvesting; land use planning; change in farming systems; crop breeding; improved climate forecasting and information, and improved insurance schemes.

A Provincial Early Action Strategy (REAS) was documented and disseminated for the Kwa-Zulu Natal Province, resulting in 700 traditional council members having committed to mainstreaming climate change in agriculture in their communities. Furthermore, the strategy was translated into the local language IsiZulu and disseminated to 1200 change agents.

NEPAD Agency undertook a study on best practices for the most appropriate agricultural "best practices" towards adaptation to climate change in the six countries of **Burkina Faso, Togo, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Zambia and South Africa**. The study also identified the most promising and widely practiced methods, in collaboration with key stakeholders.

### Food and Nutrition Security

**Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programmes:** Following the completion of three case studies in Southern Africa (Botswana, Namibia and South Africa), individual countries were sensitised to incorporate the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model into existing school feeding programmes, and ensuring that procurement for the programmes was locally sourced. A mapping of existing school feeding programmes (both regular and Home-Grown-School Feeding HGSF models) in Africa was completed and shows that close to 90 per cent of countries have implemented school feeding programmes, with a growing number adopting the HGSF model.

**Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC):** Integrating the care and support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) into the implementation of Home-Grown-School-Feeding Programmes (HGFSF) was advanced through a pilot programme in Kenya and Nigeria with the aim to ensure that OVCs are targeted for school feeding and given additional skills to prepare them to be more self-reliant. A situation analysis report for South Africa was completed as part of sharing best practices on OVC support.

## 2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

### Africa Power Vision

**North - South Transmission Line Project:** Construction of an 8,000 km, 3,000 - 17,000 MW capacity transmission line system from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to South Africa, connecting the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) and the SAPP.

### Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICl)

**North-South Corridor Road/Rail Project:** This project involves the construction of a multi-modal trans-continental interconnector.

**Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects** Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

### Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

**TAH programme:** This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

**Single African Sky** phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

**Yamoussoukro Decision implementation:** Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership

basis.

**North–South Power Transmission Corridor:** 8,000 km line from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe to South Africa

**Central African Interconnection:** 3,800 km line from the DRC to South Africa through Angola, Gabon, Namibia and to the north to Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon and Chad

**North-South Multimodal Corridor:** This programme is designed to modernize the highest priority multimodal ARTIN corridor in Southern Africa on modern standards and facilitate travel of people and goods across the borders between South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and DRC

**Southern Africa Hub Port and Rail Programme:** This programme aims at responding to Southern Africa challenge in developing sufficient port capacity to handle future demand from both domestic sources and landlocked countries

**Lesotho HWP Phase II – water transfer component:** Water transfer programme supplying water to Gauteng Province in South Africa

**ICT Enabling Environment:** This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

**ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity:** This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

**Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme:** The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

### Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 of the 42 opted-in African countries have completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4ALL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus(es). To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners have led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services.

#### Progress in South Africa:

Joined SE4All initiative

### 3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

#### African Institute for Mathematical Science (AIMS) – Next Einstein Initiative

**Description:** AIMS South Africa is a centre for education and research in Cape Town, South Africa. AIMS South Africa was established in 2003 as a partnership project of the following 6 universities: Cambridge, Cape Town, Oxford, Paris Sud XI, Stellenbosch, and Western Cape.

**Country**

**Results:**

By December 2015, 13 graduates joined the AIMS South Africa alumni group which brings the total number of graduates to 591 of which 30% are women from 35 different African countries, since the Institute was opened in 2003. In total, 47 South Africans (including 16 women) have graduated from AIMS South Africa.

Bursaries for South African students at AIMS are provided by the National Skills Fund.

#### African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

**A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa** was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in South Africa.

**South Africa has a registered RCORE specialized in quality assurance and quality control of medicines called North West University (NWU) – Potchefstroom Campus, South Africa – WHO Collaborating Centre for the Quality Assurance of Medicines.** RCOREs are institutions with specific academic and technical regulatory science expertise and training capabilities capable of producing regulatory workforce in Africa.

#### African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)

The project was introduced in South Africa in September 2007, although the country had prior experience in R&D data collection and on innovation dating back to 2002 and 2005 respectively.

The ASTII project is overseen by the Department of Science and Technology and implemented by the Centre of Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTII) under the Human Sciences research Council (HSRC).

Using its own resources, the country carried out both R&D and Innovation surveys. Moreover, South Africa supported the NEPAD/ASTII team since the inception of ASTII and continues to share its experiences with other AU member States during NEPAD/ASTII in-country training workshops. Accordingly, the country has an observer's status during annual meetings of the OECD Working Party of National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI).

Data for both R&D and Innovation core indicators of the country were collected and featured in the first African Innovation Outlook report (AIO-2010) as well as in the second (AIO-2014).

Building on the African Union and REC strategies and roadmaps on Industrialization, the NEPAD Agency has partnered with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) of South Africa to develop an operational framework on technology mainstreaming roadmap by the countries in order to achieve the short, medium and long terms targets for the industrialization agenda for the continent.

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### Southern African Network for Biosciences (SANBio)

- Through the SANBio Livestock, with the help of chiefs and head men, six provincial veterinary and tsetse control extension officers were mobilized and trained, and the project recruited more than 500 small scale livestock farmers who were trained on how to plant, process and use Tephrosia bio-acaricide.
- Two students at a PhD and one at MSc level enrolled through the IKS focusing their research on the following topics: An investigation into the traditional healing and ritual practices of the Batlokwa and Bakwena in the Madikwe area, North West, Contribution to soil fertility by litter of selected sub-tropical fruit trees in the Ehlanzeni District municipality of Mpumalanga province, South Africa and Challenges and Prospects of Domestication and Commercialization of Indigenous Wild Fruits in South Africa.
- Murovhi, NR PhD Contribution to soil fertility by litter of selected sub-tropical fruit trees in the Ehlanzeni District municipality of Mpumalanga province, South Africa 2010
- Mooketsi, K MSc General knowledge and utilization of Indigenous Leafy Vegetables by villagers in the Mafikeng area of South Africa 2011 Female Botswana.

- The IKS node in collaboration with the Dept. of Science and Technology hosted the National Indigenous Knowledge Systems Exhibition (EXPO) held in Mafikeng 10-14 October 2011.
- The Centre in collaboration with the DST and SAQA (South African Qualification Authority), the Department of Health have since 2009 been working on a programme to develop a model for the Certification and Accreditation of Indigenous Knowledge holder and practitioner.
- SANBio IKS node in Collaboration with DST implemented a STAR Book project for the Publication of a book titled “The “Venus Rising: Stars: Some African Beliefs, Customs and Observations” and it was edited by Dr P.G. Alock.
- The Centre Collaboration with the DST hosted the IKS EXPO 2009 at Oasis Lodge, Polokwane, Limpopo.
- The Centre partnered with the DST in publishing the National IKS EXPO 2008 and the baseline report.
- The Centre implemented a Node project on “Capacity building in Indigenous Knowledge Systems in the Southern African region 2009- 2012. The project was part of the SANBio/NEPAD Finland funded programme.
- The Centre in collaboration with the Finnish Environment Institute implemented a project on behalf of the North-West province, Department of Agriculture, environment and Conservation titled “A Consultative Study of Indigenous Knowledge on Biodiversity in the North-West Province

## 4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

### Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of negotiation capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

The Nairobi Outcome Document of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Results developed in consultation with RECs (COMESA, EAC, and ECOWAS), member States (Rwanda, Nigeria, RSA, Uganda and Egypt, civil society and private sector.

### Rural Futures

**Skills Audit** - Resulting from the Inaugural Africa Rural Development Forum held in May, 2013 in Cotonou, South Africa was among ten countries where a skills audit and youth employment creation were conducted. This exercise addressed the Rural Futures Programme's objective of reducing rural poverty and employment challenges.

**Promoting Decent Rural Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship** – The project on Promoting Decent Rural Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship in Agriculture and Agribusiness in Africa was launched at the 11th Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Partnership Platform (CAADP PP) in Johannesburg, in March 2015.

### Gender

South Africa was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

Moreover, the NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.