

# NEPAD

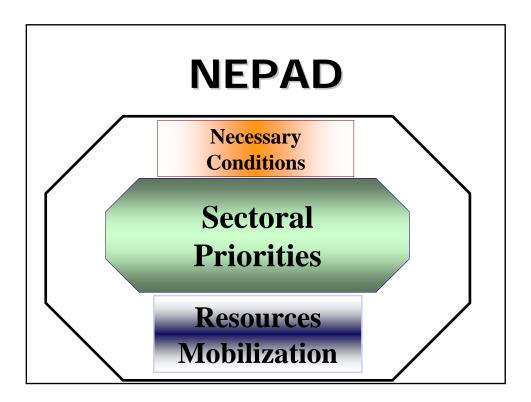
NEPAD is a *program* of the *African Union*, developed by the Africans, based on *partnership among African countries* with objective to promote sustainable development in Africa.

# **KEY PRINCIPLES**

- 1. African ownership and responsibility;
- 2. Protection and promotion of democracy and human rights;
- 3. Promotion of good political, economic and corporate governance;
- 4. Self reliance and reduced dependency on Aid;
- 5. Self confidence to bring about socioeconomic development;
- 6. Strengthening of the private sector;

# **KEY PRINCIPLES**

- 6. People-centred development;
- 7. Promotion of gender equality;
- 8. Promotion of partnerships with stakeholders in each country and with other African countries, including partnership with international community;
- 9. Strengthening Africa's voice in international organisations;
- 10. Accountable leadership; and
- 11. Action oriented partnershipProgress has been made in moving NEPAD from a concept, to policy development program and introduction of initial implementation instruments;



# PROGRESS

- 1. Progress has been made in moving NEPAD from a concept, to policy development program and introduction of initial implementation instruments;
- 2. Regional Economic Communities become pillars of NEPAD implementation;
- 3. More countries introduced NEPAD principles into their development planning;
- 4. Higher level of engagement in the international arena; and

# **PROGRESS AND LESSONS**

#### Some of these lessons include the need to:

- 1. enhance institutional capacity for effective and efficient programme conceptualisation, planning, implementation and monitoring;
- 2. integrate NEPAD priorities, values and principles into national development plans;
- 3. reinforce partnerships, within Africa, and with Africa's development partners;
- 4. harness and generate domestic financial and human resources for development;

### **Capacity Building**

we are strengthening the institutional capacity of the NEPAD Secretariat, as well as that of Regional Economic Communities (REC's) to enable them to implement NEPAD.

# **NEPAD IMPLEMENTATION**

#### Infrastructure

Within the period 2002-2005, the AfDB has financed sixteen projects, in the STAP amounting to US\$ 629.1 million and mobilized about US\$ 1.6 billion through co-financing of these projects with other development partners. An additional 13 other projects/studies for an estimated total cost of US\$ 522.7 million are in the 2006 Lending Programme

Infrastructure

Through NEPAD engagement, Japan-JICA, is funding 38 projects in infrastructure, covering water, transport, energy & ICT

Information and Communication Technologies

The Eastern Africa Submarine Cable System (EASSy) is being implemented

#### **Infrastructure - ICT**

- *NEPAD e-Schools Initiative:* NEPAD e-Schools initiative has been launched. NEPAD e-Schools Demo have been officially launched in the following countries:
  - Uganda, 18 July 2005, Bugulumbya Secondary School
  - Ghana, 25 July 2005, Ola Girls Secondary School
  - Lesotho, 25 August 2005, Lesotho High School
  - Kenya , 27 September 2005, Isiolo Girls Secondary School

# **NEPAD IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **Infrastructure - ICT**

**Countries have signed the NEPAD e-Schools:** 

- Ghana, 10 June 2005
- Senegal, 14 June 2005
- Uganda, 1 July 2005
- Lesotho, 7 July 2005
- Kenya, 10 August 2005
- Rwanda, 26 August 2005
- South Africa, 4 November 2005
- Mozambique, 26 February 2006

#### **Agriculture and Food Security**

- 1. Africa despite good agro-ecological zones, still is food insecure – about 210 million people are food insecure. Efforts are focused on increasing production and productivity;
- 2. The sum of US\$ 700,000 grant has was approved for investment in sustainable land management over the next 4 years to African countries;
- 3. The United States (US) Government granted 1 billion US\$ under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa in support the CAADP agenda (US\$200 million per annum for a period of five years);
- 4. In collaboration with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) NEPAD is currently supporting national food fortification initiatives in 8 countries.

# **NEPAD IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **Agriculture and Food Security**

- 5. GAIN made available the sum of US \$1.8 million to Ghana over three years to implement the national fortification of wheat flour and oil and US\$2 million to Zambia for fortification maize meal;
- Nigeria launched the school feeding programme in Nasarawa State in October targeting 30 million school children;

#### **Agriculture and Food Security**

- The World Bank has launched the preparatory programme for the Multi-Country Agricultural Productivity Program (MAPP) in three RECs: SADC, ECOWAS and ECCAS;
- In October 2005 SADC signed an agreement of \$1
  million to begin a process of project preparation. In
  addition the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
  (FARA) has agreed to finance one position at SADC
  Secretariat to facilitate the implementation of MAPP;

# NEPAD IMPLEMENTATION Agriculture and Food Security The AfDB has approved the NERICA development project in seven West African countries for a total amount of \$33.5 million. Consultations between NEPAD, WARDA, and JICA are in progress to expand NERICA production in Central, East and Southern Africa. The World Bank established a fisheries seed fund (\$60 million) for sustainable management of large marine ecosystems in selected countries in West, Southern, and East Africa within the CAADP framework. FAO Fisheries Unit has been contracted to prepare the project. NEPAD is exploring ways of initiating a similar a similar programme for inland fisheries.

#### **Agriculture and Food Security**

11. The NEPAD Secretariat has received seed funding from the World Bank in the amount of US\$348 thousands to develop a tracking system that will monitor the commitment share of agriculture in the national budgets to 10% within a period of 5 years. Networking and Advocacy;

## **NEPAD IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **Trade and Market Access**

- 1. The elimination of Agricultural export subsidies by 2013;
- A "development package" for the poorest developing countries made up of: (1) duty-free, quota free access to developed country markets for 97% of their exports (2) An "aid for trade" package to help the poorest countries to develop their export capacity; and
- 3. A deal to eliminate export subsidies for cotton by 2006.

#### **D** – Trade and Market Access

The challenge for Africa now is for governments to make compromises, taking into account the common interest in success, and the collective cost of failure. The NEPAD HSGIC may therefore wish to call upon WTO governments, especially the OECD members to adhere to the time-table established at Hong Kong for the course of 2006.

# **NEPAD IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **Human Development: Education**

- 1. Priority is being given to Basic Education and Education for All.
- 2. In the area of Building Capacity in Education Research and Development in Africa, focus in implementation is being given to developing a database of research and development projects for secondary schools in Africa.

#### **Human Development: Education**

3. In the area of Education in Post-Conflict Environments Plan has been finalized for 5 postconflict countries: Angola, Democratic Rep of Congo, Mozambique, Rwanda and Sudan.

### **NEPAD IMPLEMENTATION**

#### Human Development: Health

- 1. Countries use the AU/NEPAD Health Strategy in advancing their national health plans.
- 2. Health, in particular HIV and AIDS are being mainstreamed into NEPAD priority programs such as Agriculture, Education, ICT, and Science and Technology.
- 3. As part of NEPAD's objective of ensuring that that the continent becomes an effective participant in global matters of relevance, NEPAD participated in the Global HRH Transitional Working Group that is driving world developments on critical issues such as migration of health professionals.

#### The capacity building Medium Size Environment Project is composed of three main elements

- 1. The development of five Sub-regional Environmental Action Plans (SREAPs);
- 2. A stock taking exercise, gap analysis and finalization of bankable projects; and
- 3. A Technical Support Unit.

## **NEPAD IMPLEMENTATION**

The Africa Stockpiles Program (ASP) was established aimed to clear accumulated obsolete pesticide stocks and associated contaminated materials from Africa and put in place measures to prevent their recurrence.

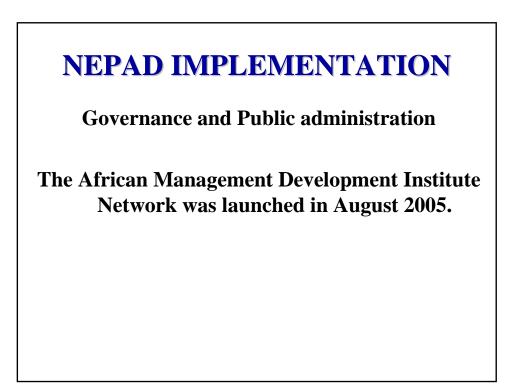
#### Science and Technology

- 1. The Secretariat has, with support of experts, prepared a comprehensive body of science, technology and innovation indicators that are now being considered to guide countries in the preparation of national science and technology strategies and plans;
- 2. An amount of 150,000 Euros has been mobilized for the design of a programme on research and technology for a network of centres of excellence in Water Science and Technology.

# <section-header>

#### **F** – Governance and Public administration

- 1. Launch of the African Management Development Institutes Network (AMDIN): The African Management Development Institute Network was launched in August 2005;
- 2. Resource Mobilisation and Strengthening Partnerships: A Financing Agreement for €4 million has been secured from the European Commission (EC) for an initial 3 year implementation period. Work-plans are being finalised for final submission to the EC;
- 3. *Resources have been secured* from German Technical Cooperation to support the implementation of the workshop focused on state capacity development within Post Conflict Reconstruction countries. This workshop is one of four, taking place within the context of the 5th Pan African Conference.



**Domestic Resources Mobilization** 

South Africa and Nigeria are each to secure commitments of \$250 million from their pension funds to enable an initial commitment of \$500 million.

