African Union

THE AU/NEPAD AFRICAN ACTION PLAN 2010-2015:

Advancing Regional and Continental Integration in Africa

Sectors

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Glossary - Sectors

2nd DEA	2006-2015
ACBF	Africa Capacity Building Foundation
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development
ADF	African Development Forum
AEC	African Economic Community
AFFM	African Fertilizer Financing Facility
AFREC	African Energy Commission
AFrISPA	African Internet Service providers
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AGRHYMET	Regional Centre for Agriculture, Hydrology and Meteorology
AICD	Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic study
AIDA	Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AIR	African Remittance Institute
ALC	African Laser Centre
AMCE	Africa Ministerial Conference of Environment
AMCOST	African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology
AMCOW	African Ministers Council of Water
AMESD	African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development
AMIS	African Union Mission in Sudan
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AMU	Arab-Maghreb Union
APCI	African Productive Capacity Initiative
APF	African Peace Facility
APF	African Partnership Forum
APR	African Peer Review
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
ARAPKE	African Regional Action Plan on the Knowledge Economy
ARI	African Rehabilitation Institute
ARICEA	Association of Regulators for Information and Communication Services of Eastern and Southern Africa
ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property Organization
ARV	Antiretroviral (drugs)
ASF	African Standby Force
ASTII	African Common Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators
ATRN	African Telecommunications Regulators Network
ATU	African Telecommunication Union
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AUPA	AU Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention
AWF	African Water Facility
AWID	Association for Women's Rights in Development
BecANet	Biosciences eastern and central Africa

BIAWE	Business Incubator for African Women Entrepreneurs
BPFA	Beijing Platforms for Action
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAB	Central Africa Broadband Network
CA-BI	Central Africa Broadband Infrastructure Programme
CABRI	Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative
CAMI	Conference of African Ministers of Industry
CAPP	Central African Power Pool
CASSy	Central Africa Submarine System
CBF	Congo Basin Fund
CDI	Capacity Development Initiative
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDSF	Capacity Development Strategic Framework
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEEPA	Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CEPGL	Economic Community of the Great Lakes
CEWS	Continental Early Warning System for Conflict Prevention
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
ClimDev Africa	Climate for Development in Africa
COMELEC	Northern Africa Power Pool or Comité Maghrébin de l'Electricité
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COMIFAC	Central African Forest Commission/Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
CPA	Consolidated Plan of Action
CRASA	Communications Regulators of Southern Africa
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DEA	Decade of Education for Africa
DfID	Department for International Development (UK)
DMC	Drought Monitoring Centre
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSL	Digital subscriber line or loop
EAC	East African Community
EAPP	East African Power Pool
EARNP	East Africa Road Network Programme
EARPTO	East African Regulatory Post and Telecommunications Organization
EASBRIG	East African Standby Brigade
EASSy	Eastern Africa Submarine Cable System
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EIB	European Investment Bank
EITI	Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative
EMIS	Educational Management Information Systems
ETF	Environmental Transformation Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FEMA	Forum of Energy Ministers of Africa

FICA	Flanders International Cooperation Agency
FRATEL	Réseau Francophone de la Régulation des Télécommunications
GCOS	Global Climate Observing System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	Gender Equality
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GID	Gender in Development
Global Fund	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GMS	Gender Management System
GPAD	Governance and Public Administration Division
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HR	Human Resources
IANSA	International Action Network on Small Arms
IBIN	NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure Network (IBIN)
ICA	Infrastructure Consortium for Africa
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICF	Investment Climate Facility
ICPAC	Climate Prediction and Application Centre
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPPF	Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
JCC	Joint Coordinating Commission
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
L/RBOs	Lake/River Basin Organizations
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MACEPA	Malaria Control and Evaluation for Partnership in Africa
MDG	Millenium Development Goal
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSC	Military Staff Committee
MW	Megawatt
NARC	North Africa Regional Capability
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NBTF	Nile Basin Trust Fund
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NERICA	New Rice for Africa
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations

NOUN	The National Open University of Nigeria
NPACI	NEPAD Pan Africa Cassava Initiative
NPoA	National Programme of Action
NSAS	Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OMVS	Organisation pour la mise en valeur du Fleuve Sénégal
OSS	Observatoire du Sahara et Sahel
PAF	Partnership for African Fisheries
PAN-SPSO	Participation of African Nations in Sanitary & Phytosanitary Standard-Setting Organizations
PATH	International, non-profit global health organization
PCRD	Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development
PDCT-AC	Plan Directeur Consensuel des Transports en Afrique Centrale
PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
PMP	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
PSC	Peace and Security Council
R&D	Research and Development
REC	Regional Economic Community
RM	Regional Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution
S&T	Science and Technology
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SAPP	Southern African Power Pool
SAPs	Structural Adjustment Programmes
SAT	Southern Africa Trust
SATA	Southern Africa Telecommunications Association
SDGEA	Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa
SDI	Spatial Development Initiative
SDP	Spatial Development Programme
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SMEs	Small and medium-sized Enterprises
SPD	Spatial Development Programme
SPF	Social Policy Framework
SROs	Sub-Regional Organizations
SSN	South South North
SSR	Security Sector Reform
STAP	Short Term Action Plan
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TB	Tuberculosis
TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute
UHURUNET	Submarine cable of NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure Network
UMA	Union of the Arab Maghreb/Union du Maghreb Arabe
UMOJANET	Terrestrial network of NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure Network
UNAIDS	The United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS.
UNAMID	African Union - United Nations Mission in Darfur
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity

UNCCD	United Nations Consortium to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNISA	University of South Africa
UPDEA	Union of Producers, Transporters and Distributors of Electric Power in Africa
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAPP	Western African Power Pool
WARDA	Africa Rice Centre
WATRA	West African Telecommunications Regulators Association
WB	World Bank
WESTCOR	Western Corridor electricity project
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WRPM	Water Resources Planning & Management
WTO	World Trade Organization

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INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical investments for African Development and Regional Integration

Infrastructure plays a critical role in economic development and poverty reduction. Well developed and maintained Infrastructure services – power, transport, ICT, water and sanitation – reduce the barriers and transaction costs to economic growth, and contribute significantly to enhancing the lives of the poor through increased access to public and social services. Inadequate infrastructure imposes major costs on business in terms of lost output and additional costs incurred. Some estimates suggest that with an improved infrastructure stock, economic growth rates could be at least 1% higher than they are today.[1] Developing and completing infrastructure networks is recognized as a critical component of advancing regional and continental integration in Africa.

Africa suffers from a severe lack of infrastructure. It is widely acknowledged that the infrastructure deficit is one of the key factors preventing Africa from realizing its full potential for economic growth, competitiveness in global markets and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including poverty reduction. Modern infrastructure services are largely inaccessible to the poorest 60% of the population in African countries, including the vast majority of the rural population, further isolating impoverished communities and preventing their access to health care, education and jobs.

Only 26% of households in Africa have access to electricity, 58% to water, and 31% to basic sanitation[2]. Road lengths per capita have been declining steadily due to increased population growth in recent years and a lack of associated necessary investment in transport infrastructure. Although mobile telecommunications have experienced enormous growth in the past ten years, access to broadband services remains very limited. Current levels of water withdrawal are low, with only 3.8% of potential water resources developed for water supply and hydropower use, and about 18% of irrigation potential being exploited[3].

The lack of infrastructure is particularly stark when Africa is compared with other areas of the developing world. For example, while access to electricity in Africa is about 30%, in other major geographical zones in the emerging world this access ranges from 70% to 90%. For the same zones, access to water and sanitation services are 80% and 90%, respectively, compared to the 58% and 31% in Africa.

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in INFRASTRUCTURE

The **African Union Commission (AUC)** is responsible for coordinating, harmonizing and providing leadership in the continent's economic and social development and physical and political integration. The AU vision for infrastructure is for efficient, reliable, cost effective, environment friendly infrastructure and services for physical integration and realization of the MDGs. This vision is based on the elaboration of sectoral policies, strategies and medium to long term programs and master plans developed to address the identified needs for progress. These needs include strong political commitment, strong human and institutional capacity of countries and regional economic communities (RECs) to plan and implement regional and continental integrating projects, and effective resource mobilization. Within the AU/NEPAD framework, several initiatives have been established to address these needs and promote greater regional and continental integration.

- The **Short Term Action Plan (STAP)** was adopted by the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) in 2002. The STAP proposed a series of hard and soft programmes and projects to develop infrastructure at the regional level. The progress of STAP was reviewed in considerable detail in 2004, and more recently for the AU Summit in Addis in January 2009. At the level of both programmes and projects, the STAP has been implemented to a considerable extent. According to the AfDB,

[1] Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic Study (Preliminary Findings), World Bank
[2] The Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa 2009, OECD and UNECA (figures exclude North Africa)
[3] Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) Concept Note, 2009, prepared by AU, African Development Bank and NEPAD.

most of the projects that entered the project pipeline in 2002 are now at an advanced stage of implementation and some have been completed. Between 2002 and 2008, financing of regional infrastructure projects by the Bank and other development partners stood at approximately $5.6 billion, representing about 69% of the original total estimated cost.

- The **Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA)** was established in 2005 as a major new platform to accelerate progress of infrastructure development in Africa, with an emphasis on overcoming regional constraints. Based out of the AfDB, membership is a tripartite relationship between African Institutions, bilateral donors and multilateral agencies. The Consortium is intended to make its members more effective at supporting infrastructure in Africa by pooling efforts in selected areas such as information sharing, project development and good practice. The ICA publishes an annual report that presents a concise but comprehensive overview of Africa's infrastructure investment needs, resources and activity. It focuses on the MDGs and emerging social and economic trends, and thus provides a useful framework for analysis of future needs. It analyses and prioritizes institutional reform and capacity building, as well as physical infrastructure investment needs.

- The **Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic** study **(AICD)**, spearheaded by the World Bank, is multi-year, multi-country project to assess the needs and costs of infrastructure in Africa, particularly the sub-Saharan Africa region. The program will combine studies on major topics of strategic importance to the infrastructure sector, with a major data collection exercise to set the baseline against which the renewed efforts to address the infrastructure challenge can eventually be assessed.

- The NEPAD **Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF)** is an untied fund set up to assist proponents to prepare high quality infrastructure proposals, and related project development activities. Managed by the AfDB, the 2007/08 IPPF pipeline had some thirty projects valued at US$50 million, of which the energy and transport sectors account for 80%. Funding for project preparation continues to be relatively scarce, as the fund now has about $18 million to finance new commitments.

- In 2009, a new study has been planned and launched jointly by the AU, NEPAD and ADB, to complement and extend efforts undertaken to date. The **Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)** will develop regional and continental infrastructure policies, establish prioritized development programmes and propose implementation strategies. The study process is expected to take eighteen months and will therefore be completed towards the end of 2010. When in place, it will provide a structured framework and thoroughly planned roadmap that will facilitate investment flows to the infrastructure sector. The objectives of the PIDA programme are set out in the accompanying box.

<u>AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF PIDA PROGRAMME ON INFRASTRUCTURE</u>

Objective 1 - Establish a **STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK** for the development of regional and continental infrastructure (Energy, Transport, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Transboundary Water Resources) based on a development vision, strategic objectives and sector policies;

Objective 2 - Establish an **INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PROGRAMME** (short, medium and long term) around priorities established and time horizons established by the RECs; and

Objective 3 - Prepare an **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY** and processes including, in particular, a priority action plan.

While the PIDA process reviews and articulates a comprehensive set of infrastructure priorities for the continent, the projects in the following table are considered to be priority programmes and projects in the infrastructure sector for development between 2010 and 2015.

AAP programmes in Infrastructure are divided into four sub-sectors: **Energy; Water and Sanitation; Transport;** and **Information and Communications Technology (ICT).** In addition, **Development Corridors** are included in Infrastructure as a potential future sub-sector. The priority programmes are summarised in the Table below. Additional information, including **Emerging Priorities**, is provided in the individual Sector descriptions that follow.

AAP Priority Programmes in INFRASTRUCTURE, 2010 – 2015

Sub-Sector	Project / Programme
Energy	**Kariba-North** and **Itezhi-Tezhi Hydropower Expansion Projects**
	Kenya-Ethiopia Interconnection
	Sambangalou Kaleta Hydropower and OMVG Interconnection
	Nigeria-Algeria Gas Network Connection
	Kenya-Uganda Oil Pipeline Project
	Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Interconnection Project
	WESTCOR (Western Corridor)-- Inga III Power Station and transmission Interconnections
Water and Sanitation	**Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Project**
	Water Resources Planning and Management in the Nile River Basin
	Niger River Basin Shared Vision Investment Programme
Transport	**Upgrading of Dobi-Galafi-Yakobi Road Section of the Djibouti – Addis Ababa (North) Highway**
	Mombasa-Nairobi-Addis Ababa Corridor Development Project
	Missing Links of Djibouti-Libreville Transport Corridor
	Isaka-Kigali-Bujumbura Railway
	Maghreb Highway Project
	Missing Links of the Dakar – N'djamena – Djibouti Highway Corridor
	Gambia River Bridge
	AfricaRail
	Beira Port Development
	Kazungala Bridge Project
	Regional Infrastructure Development in Support of Trade Facilitation Programme
	Bridge over Rovuma River
	Brazzaville – Kinshasa Rail/Road Bridge and Railway Extension Kinshasa - Ilebo
	Regional Transport Network Improvements
	Improvement of Maritime Ports for African Island Countries
	Implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision
ICT	**NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure (UMOJA Terrestrial Network), including the following regional network projects:** **i. East African Community Broadband Network** **ii. Central Africa Broadband Infrastructure Programme (CA-BI)** **iii.West Africa Wide Area Network** **iv.Southern Africa Regional Backhaul Network** **v. Northern-Western Africa Backbone Project**
	NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure Network (UHURUNET Submarine Cable)
	Maritime Communication for Safety on Lake Victoria
Development Corridors	**Spatial Development Programme (SDP)**

ENERGY

Towards a Sustainable Energy Future for Africa

A Reservoir of Energy Resources Africa holds an immense reservoir of potential energy resources. It is estimated that Africa has more than 7% of the world's oil reserve and Africa's share in world oil production is increasing. In 2005 it contributed 12.2% of world oil production. Africa holds about 8% of the world's natural gas resources and accounts for about 6.2% of natural gas produced.[4]

An Untapped Potential of Renewable Energy Africa's potential for renewable energy is also immense. There is enormous exploitable hydropower capacity in African countries, estimated to be 13% of world total. But less than 7% of Africa's potential has been harnessed to date. Solar energy is also widespread in Africa. A large number of African countries have daily solar radiation ranging between 5-6 kWh/m². About fifteen African coastal countries have excellent wind energy potential. Using the prevailing technology, the region has the potential to generate 9,000 MW of electrical energy from geothermal sources. Moreover the potential of improvement of the energy efficiency is appreciable.

A Growing and Underserved Demand In spite of these assets, Africa's energy consumption is the lowest in the world. Its consumption of energy per capita represents only one third of the world average. The average rate of electrification is around 26%, whereas this rate is 60% on a worldwide scale.

A Challenge and an Opportunity The constraints to the development of Africa's potential are many, including a lack of infrastructure to facilitate energy exchange between countries; political instability and inadequate institutional and legal frameworks, which are unfavourable to investment; a shortage of specialized human resources, poor maintenance of existing energy facilities, vulnerability to the volatile world oil market, limited regional cooperation in energy development, obstacles to efficient energy pricing, inadequate demand-side management, and inadequate information and data on the African energy situation.

Regional Integration in ENERGY

To realize Africa's great potential in energy, AU/NEPAD are working in partnership with national, regional, continental and global organizations to promote a comprehensive program of regional integration in the energy sector. These initiatives include the development and operationalization of regional power pools and the development of opportunities to export Africa's excess energy production capacity to the rest of the world. The benefit of a regional integration approach to energy in Africa is expected to be a **win-win situation** for all stakeholders involved.

[4] African Development Bank, 2009

Partners

AU/NEPAD is working in cooperation with a number of specialized continental and regional organizations to promote regional integration in Energy in Africa, including:

Continental Partners

- African Energy Commission (AFREC)
- Forum of Energy Ministers of Africa (FEMA)
- The Union of the Producers, Transporters and Distributors of Electric Power in Africa (UPDEA)
- UN Energy

Regional Partners

- Central African Power Pool (CAPP)
- West African Power Pool (WAPP)
- Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)
- Eastern African Power Pool (EAPP)
- The Northern Africa Power Pool or Comité Maghrébin de l'Electricité (COMELEC)

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in ENERGY

The guiding document for AU/NEPAD's activities in the energy sector will be the Program on Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), a multisectoral set of infrastructure development plans now under development by leading African institutions. PIDA is intended to provide a comprehensive and scientific review of Africa's energy needs and energy assets and will become the master plan for regional integration in energy infrastructure for Africa. The objectives of the PIDA program in the Energy sector are outlined in the accompanying box.

The **AU Summit** in February 2009 endorsed **PIDA** and identified the following priority projects for development and implementation in the Energy sector, between 2010 and 2015.

AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

Objective 1 - **PROMOTE INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE IN ENERGY** at the regional and continental levels, with special attention to using regional power pools to leverage economic and social development of the regions and the African continent, and their economic integration.

Objective 2- **PROMOTE USE OF CLEAN ENERGY** by developing access to the different forms of modern energy, in particular, by promoting the use of clean, modern energy in lieu of biomass to improve living conditions in households and protect the environment.

Objective 3- **PROMOTE REGIONAL COOPERATION IN ENERGY** by seeking to ensure security of regional and continental energy through trade and regional integration, pooling of energy resources and developing them jointly;

Objective 4 - **PROMOTE GLOBAL EXPORTS IN ENERGY** by developing energy resources (water, oil and gas, in particular) and their exports for intra African trade and to the rest of the world (electricity and gas interconnections with Europe and the Middle East, exports of methane gas, exports oil and coal);

Objective 5– **PROMOTE EFFICIENCY IN ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE** by increasing the effectiveness and competitiveness of national economies, by making use of comparative advantages through trade, and in particular, by promoting efficient use of physical energy infrastructure and related services.

AAP Priority Programmes in Energy, 2010 - 2015

Title	Region	Estimated Cost , *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Kariba-North and Itezhi-Tezhi Hydropower Expansion	Southern-Eastern	**US$ 334 million** (combined cost)	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The project in Zambia will expand the existing Kariba-North power station by installing 360 MW units, and develop 120 MW of power at Itezhi-Tezhi, to help meet increasing demand in the Southern Africa Power Pool. It will also strengthen the planned interconnection between the Southern and Eastern Regions. Feasibility studies are completed but financing has not yet been secured.	Zambian Electricity Supply Company Ltd
Kenya-Ethiopia Interconnection	Eastern	**845 million euro** *US$ 500,000 IPPF (completed)	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The project involves interconnecting power systems in Ethiopia and Kenya with a 400 kV transmission network over a distance of 1,200 km. It will supply power to the Eastern Region (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi), and eventually will support the integration of the Eastern-Northern-Southern Regions.	Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd, Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation
Sambangalou Kaleta Hydropower and OMVG Interconnection	Western	**857 million euro**	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The project involves development of hydropower at Sambangalou (Senegal) with generation capacity of 128 MW, and at Kaleta (Guinea) with generation capacity of 240 MW. It also involves construction of 225 kV interconnection networks over a distance of 1,677 km in the OMVG countries. The project will initially improve the reliable supply in the OMVG countries (Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry), and subsequently will help the interconnection of other countries in the Western Region. Feasibility studies are complete but funding has not yet been secured.	West Africa Power Pool

Title	Region	Estimated Cost , *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Nigeria-Algeria Gas Network Connection	Western-Northern	**US$ 20 billion**	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The project involves construction of a 4,300 km gas pipeline from Nigeria to Algeria to interconnect the gas networks of the two countries, and to export 20 billion cubic metres of gas to Europe, starting in 2016. Export of Nigerian natural gas, which would otherwise have been flared, will enhance North-South partnerships. The project will serve as a backbone network to eventually supply gas to African countries.	Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) Sonatrach (Algeria)
Kenya-Uganda Oil Pipeline Project	Eastern	**US$ 97 million**	Stage 4: Implementation and Operations	The project will connect Kenya and Uganda, over a distance of 320 km, and will lead to more stable energy supply and lower costs in Uganda. It has been structured as a PPP concession with Tamoil of Libya. Final conditions remain to be resolved before construction begins.	Govts of Uganda and Kenya
Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Interconnection Project	South and East	**US$ 860 million**	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The project will interconnect Zambia with Kenya via Tanzania, via a 330 kV (double circuit) line, over a distance of 1,600 km, and will enhance energy security. Tripartite Cooperation, power purchase and project development agreements are required for implementation.	Govts of Zambia, Tanzania and Kenya
WESTCOR (Western Corridor)-Inga III Power Station and transmission Interconnections	Central and South	**US$ 10 million** (feasibility study)	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment	The project consists of development of 4,320 MW of the enormous hydro power resources of the Congo River, and interconnection to DRC, Angola, Namibia, South Africa and Botswana power systems. The project will add power to increase the reliability of Central and Southern power systems.	Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP)

Other Regional integration projects currently under development in Energy include the following:

Emerging Priorities in Energy

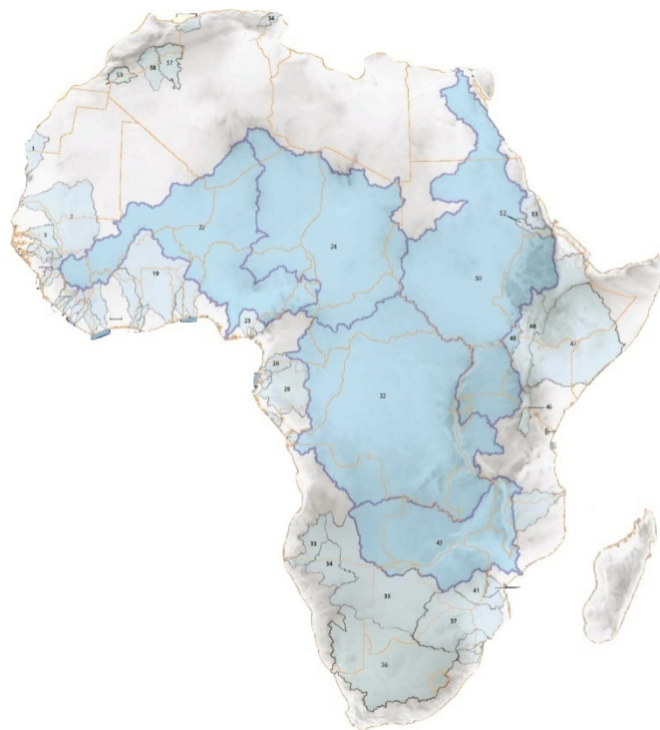
Energy sub-sector	Project / Programme
Electrical Interconnections	**Ethiopia-Sudan-Egypt Interconnection**, to link Eastern Africa to the North African grid. **Ethiopia-Djibouti** and **Ethiopia-Sudan** 230 kV connections are underway or planned, as are **Sudan-Eritrea** and **Sudan-Uganda** projects.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

WATER AND SANITATION

Advancing Regional Cooperation in Water Resource Management

***"Water is central to life sustenance, poverty alleviation and sustainable growth and development" in Africa.*[5]**

Water is the almost universal input into all areas of human activity, from individual needs to massive energy projects. Its availability is affected by climate change, and through droughts and floods causes major environmental impacts and migrations of people. A growing population is increasing the demand on already limited water supplies. It is estimated that over 300 million people in Africa face water scarcity conditions.



Water presents a complex, long term set of issues that challenge leadership and require vision, action and resources.

Africans are dependent on transboundary water sources
Africa has 59 international transboundary river basins, 15 principal lakes, 38 transboundary aquifer systems, and 24 main watersheds that cross the manmade political boundaries of two or more countries in Africa. These resources cover about 64% of the continent's land area and contain 93% of its total surface water resources.[6] These water basins are also home to 77 % of the African population.

WATER and Regional Integration in Africa

The combination of environmental forces and the political issues of managing a resource owned by multiple nations provide considerable challenges to providing adequate quantities and quality of water on the continent. Transboundary water resource management is critical to succeeding in these challenges, and requires partnerships that encourage sustained cooperation on a continental and regional scale. (Sanitation projects are almost all national in scope.)

The *Africa Water Vision 2025,* written in 2000, provides the long term framework for water development in Africa. Under the leadership of **AMCOW (African Ministers' Council on Water)**, ministerial declarations have addressed key water issues, leading to the AU Summit declaration at **Sharm El Sheikh (2008).** Major multilateral and bilateral commitments have been made to support integrated water management in the seven basins. The **African Water Fund (AWF)** has been set up and housed in the African Development Bank, and infrastructure investments have

[5] NEPAD Short-Term Action Plan for Transboundary Water Resources, 2005
[6] Africa Atlas for our Changing Environment, UNEP

increased to $2.9 billion in 2007 (ICA). Huge requirements remain, however, to meet the targets of ***Africa Water Vision 2025.***

NEPAD has chosen seven transboundary water basins, holding 80% of the continent's water resources, as the focus of its Short Term Action Plan (STAP). The ultimate objective is to create fully functioning, integrated basin management systems. Progress among the basins varies across the range of measures needed to achieve this goal.

Regional Integration Partners in Water and Sanitation

AU/NEPAD is working in cooperation with a number of specialized continental and regional organizations to promote regional integration in the water and sanitation sector in Africa, including:

Continental Partners

- African Ministers Council of Water (AMCOW)
- UN Water
- African Network of Basin Organizations
- African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation

Regional Partners

- The Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)
- The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)
- The Economic Community of the Great Lakes (CEPGL)
- Organisation pour la mise en valeur du Fleuve Senegal (OMVS)

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in Water and Sanitation

The guiding document for AU/NEPAD's activities in the Water and Sanitation sector will be the Program on Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) which will provide a comprehensive, scientific and verifiable study on Africa's transboundary water needs and will become the master plan for management of transboundary water for Africa. The objectives of the PIDA program in the Water and Sanitation sector are set out in the accompanying box.

AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

Objective 1 - **ENSURE WATER SECURITY** to meet future increases in demand for water and enable the socio-economic development of the regions of the African continent

Objective 2 - **ENABLE EQUITABLE ALLOCATION** of water resources among competing water uses for sustainable development

Objective 3 - **PROMOTE EQUITABLE SHARING** of benefits arising from the shared basin resources

Objective 4 - **MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS** by adapting to and mitigating climate change impacts and variability in weather patterns

Objective 5 – **ENHANCE REGIONAL COOPERATION** by deploying the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) particularly for shared water resources through the Lake/River Basin Organizations (L/RBOs) and regional water protocols

Objective 6 - **ENSURE GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT** by ensuring African Ministers Council of Water (AMCOW) fully supports the outputs

Objective 7 - **PROMOTE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION** by ensuring environmental protection and management

Objective 8 - **ACHIEVE AFRICA WATER VISION** by achieving the Africa Water Vision 2025 in the long term

While the PIDA process reviews and articulates a comprehensive set of infrastructure priorities for the continent, the projects in the following table are considered to be priority programmes for development and investment in the Water and Sanitation sector, between 2009 and 2012.

AAP Priority Programmes in WATER & SANITATION, 2010 – 2015

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Project	West	**US$ 21.20 million** *US$ 20 million (AfDB, France, GEF, IDA, Netherlands, UNDP)	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion Stage 4: Implementation and Operations (shared vision process, infrastructure development, operation, maintenance and management)	This project will provide a framework for the environmentally sustainable development of the Senegal River Basin and launch a basin-wide cooperative program for transboundary land-water management. The outcomes include tools for strengthened decision-making capacity in transboundary land and water management issues; improved data collection, exchange mechanisms and cooperation protocols; and training and workshops to strengthen national and local institutional capacity.	Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal (OMVS)
Water Resources Planning and Management in the Nile River Basin	East and North	**US$ 32.86 million** * Nile Basin Trust Fund (World Bank) * Global Environment Facility * Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Program * Bilateral donors	Stage 2 : Feasibility/ Needs Assessment (shared vision process, institutional and legal framework development, information collection and dissemination)	This programme will build a common technical foundation to facilitate integrated water resources planning and management. The outcomes of the programme are expected to be improved national water policies and implementation strategies, project planning and management skills, and communication and decision-making tools. A proposed study of Multi-purpose Water Resources Development in the Baro-Akobo River Basin in the Eastern Nile Region, is an example of such a planning project under the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI).	Nile Basin Initiative Secretariat

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Development Status	Description	Contact
Niger River Basin Shared Vision Investment Programme	West	**US$ 66 million** (Capacity, stakeholder development) **US$ 1.1 billion** (Infrastructure) **US$ 150 million** (Conservation)	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion (shared vision process, institutional and legal framework development, development planning/project preparation)	This is a programme of investment to realize the shared vision for the sustainable development of the Niger River Basin, through capacity building and stakeholder investment, conservation of the ecosystem and protection of specific resources, and development of infrastructure for socio-economic purposes, including three transboundary dams.	Niger Basin Authority

Other Regional integration programmes currently under development in Water and Sanitation include the following:

Emerging Priorities in Water & Sanitation

Water and Sanitation Programmes/Projects
Lake Chad Water Basin, Congo River Water Basin, Okavanga River Water Basin and Zambezi River Water Basin. NEPAD has chosen 7 transboundary water basins, holding 80% of the continent's water resources, as the focus of its Short Term Action Plan (STAP). Major multilateral and bilateral commitments have been made to support integrated water management in the 7 basins. Investment projects have been initiated in the 3 basins listed as AAP priorities. The 4 basins considered emerging priorities are primarily the focus of capacity-building efforts. For example, facing a severely declining resource, PRODEBALT, the Lake Chad Basin Sustainable Development Programme, is designed to initiate shared management of water resources, establish sustainable data collection networks, carry out sector actions to control water demand and fight against desertification and biodiversity loss, ensure prevention and control of contaminants, improve water ecosystems exploitation methods, and launch technical studies on interbasin water transfer. Financing requirements of US$ 90 million over 5 years will be supported by a group of major development partners led by the AfDB.
Regional water management in the Horn of Africa. Experts in the EC-Horn of Africa Initiative have identified 6 key projects to strengthen water management and increase water supply in this arid and semi-arid region. These include water harvesting, regional dialogue forums, groundwater assessment, capacity building for water planning institutions, a regional water trust fund, and rural water supply in Karamoja pastoral areas.
Shared Aquifer management. The Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System (NSAS) is the world's largest underground fossil water reservoir. It is shared by 4 states: Chad, Egypt, Libya, and Sudan, and occupies over 2 million square kilometres. With an estimated total volume of over 542,000 cubic kilometres, it has the potential, if tapped on a large scale, to turn an ostensibly water-scarce region into an oasis. *Rational and equitable management of the NSAS for sustainable socioeconomic development and the protection of biodiversity and land resources* is the objective of management of this key resource.

TRANSPORT

Enhancing Mobility for Africans

For African countries to benefit from the increasingly global economy, an adequate transport network must be in place to provide essential and efficient physical access. The lack or poor state of transport networks in Africa is among the most serious impediments to the economic and social development of African countries, preventing many countries from becoming competitive in the global markets and slowing/preventing the process of regional integration.

Transport Infrastructure Impeding Africa's Potential Competitiveness Together with energy supply, transportation infrastructure is among the main bottlenecks to productivity growth and competitiveness in Africa[7]. The impact of the poor transport infrastructure and associated logistics is particularly severe for landlocked countries. While the estimated costs of transport vary, it is reported that landlocked developing countries pay almost four times more for transport services than developed countries, and the transport costs in Africa are among the highest in the world – the transport costs for landlocked African countries can be as high as 77 percent of the value of exports[8,9].

Roads – The Most Important Mode of Transport in Africa Nearly 90 percent of Africa's passengers and freight is on road, and for rural communities, road is the only form of access that connects people with centres of economic activities and with basic social infrastructure. It is reported that most African countries have a good rural road network, but improvement and maintenance are problems. In urban areas, where one in two Africans is expected to live by 2030[10], meeting the demand for urban transport – including the public transport services – has been, and will be, a challenge. Missing regional links is also a critical issue for intra-African and international trade and regional integration, with total funding requirements estimated at USD 4.3 billion[11].

Ports & Marine Transport – Linking Africa with the Global Markets Sea ports are the gateway for Africa's trade with the rest of the world in the global market place. The international shipping business is increasing, but Africa's ports, with some exceptions, are largely inefficient. The inefficiencies contribute to the delays and high transportation costs of goods. Some countries have effectively improved their ports' efficiency through restructuring of the sector – such as Nigeria, where the internationally favoured landlord port model has been adopted – and others are undertaking some master planning, but not all of them address the critical institutional reforms. It is essential that ports themselves are capable of and efficient in providing services required by shippers and that they are well connected with the rest of the transport network (as ports can only add value as nodes within a transport network) to increase Africa's competitiveness in the international trading place. Inland waterway transport, for which Africa has natural waterways and lakes to utilize, can significantly contribute to providing a solution for Africa's transport network at relatively low cost, however relatively little effort has been put into that transport sub-sector to date.

Railway – Important Part of the Transport Logistics Chain of African Continent The rail sector in Africa has seen its traffic declining over the years due to poor management, inability to provide reliable services to users, and

[7] "The Africa Competitiveness Report 2007", African Development Bank, World Bank, World Economic Forum.
[8] Statement on Transport for Africa, made by United Nations Special Adviser on Africa and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, Cheick Sidi Diarra, at the World Bank's Annual Sustainable Development Network Week in Washington on 21 February 2008.
[9] "Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA): Annual Report 2007", Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA).
[10] "State of World Population 2007: Unleashing the Potential of Urban Growth", United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
[11] "Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA): Annual Report 2007", Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA).

severe competition from the trucking sector. The railway coverage of Africa is among the lowest in the world at about mean density of 2.9 kilometres per 1,000 square kilometres[12,13]. However, as part of the overall logistics chain of Africa, the railway sector and associated services have the potential to play an important role in the future development of the continent. This applies particularly to long-distance freight and bulk transport, given the size of the continent and the advantages that railway provides over road transport in terms of cost and fuel needs, if efficiently managed and providing reliable services. Railway can also have potential roles for urban mass passenger transport in major cities and for medium-distance intercity passenger transport.

Africa's Air Transport – Serious Safety Concerns and Inadequate Connections The situations and needs of the air transport sector in African countries vary to a large extent, but one common concern across the board is their safety records. While the share of Africa's air traffic in the world is only 4.5 percent, its share of accident is 25 percent (2005)[14,15]. Many African airlines are banned from European airports for safety reasons. Another important issue to note is the "protectionism" of countries that prevents African countries' major cities from being adequately connected with each other. The African Union's **Yamaoussoukro Declaration**, which pursues liberalization of intra-African air transport, is far from adequately implemented. This contributes to impeding regional integration and economic and social exchanges by creating the situation where major African cities are not directly connected by air transport.

TRANSPORT and Regional Integration in Africa

Given Africa's geography and the nature of transport infrastructure (i.e. it is there to "connect"), the transport sector development for Africa must be approached from a regional perspective. As stated by the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA): "Africa's geography and its fragmented markets make regional integration a development imperative; and a key prerequisite for trade and increased competitiveness."[16]

Landlocked countries are particularly disadvantaged when they are not connected by effective transport links. The 2003 **Almaty Programme of Action** outlined specific measures to help landlocked countries and their transit country neighbours bolster development and cooperation. At a High Level Midterm Review in October 2008, the UN General Assembly urged development partners and international organizations to support efforts by the countries in a spirit of shared responsibility.

Better transport networks and regional integration of Africa would be mutually enhancing forces. Better physical links among African countries will facilitate trade and social and cultural exchanges among them, moving further towards regional integration. At the same time, ongoing regional integration efforts that involve efforts for institutional, regulatory and legal framework harmonization will significantly contribute to enabling the countries to take full advantage of the physical transport links by removing non-physical barriers to trade and transport.

[12] Ibid.
[13] African Development Bank.
[14] "Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA): Annual Report 2007", Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA).
[15] African Development Bank.
[16] "Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA): Annual Report 2007", Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA).

Partners

AU/NEPAD is working in cooperation with a number of partners to promote regional integration in transport, particularly the RECs.

Regional Partners

- Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)
- Common Market for eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
- East African Community (EAC)
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
- Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
- Southern African Development Community (SADC)
- Union of the Arab Maghreb (UMA)

AU/NEPAD Strategic Focus in TRANSPORT

The guiding document for AU/NEPAD's activities in the transport sector will be the **Programme on Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)**, a multisectoral set of infrastructure development plans now being assembled by leading African institutions. **PIDA** is intended to provide a comprehensive and scientific review of Africa's transport needs and transport assets and it will become the master plan for regional integration in transport infrastructure for Africa. The objectives of the PIDA programme in the transport sector are in the accompanying box.

The **AU Summit** in February 2009 endorsed **PIDA** and identified priority projects for development and implementation in the Transport sector, between 2010 and 2015.

AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR

Objective 1 – **STRENGTHEN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN REGIONS AND CONTINENT AND THEIR ECONOMIC INTEGRATION** through trade and movement of people within the continent.

Objective 2 – **ENHANCE AFRICA'S COMPETITIVENESS** at the global level.

Objective 3 – **PURSUE EFFORTS TO OPEN UP REGIONS AND THE CONTINENT** and implementation of the Almaty Action Plan.

Objective 4 – **ENHANCE THE EFFICIENCY OF PHYSICAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURES** and associated services.

Objective 5 – **PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT**.

Objective 6 – **PROVIDE EFFICIENT MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT LOGISTICS SERVICE** with interoperability of transport networks and modal interchanges.

Objective 7 – **HARMONIZE TECHNICAL AND SAFETY STANDARDS**.

Objective 8 – **LIBERALIZE TRANSPORT MARKET AND PROVIDE SEAMLESS TRANSPORT** along key transport corridors.

Objective 9 – **PROVIDE MISSING LINKS** for regional integration.

AAP Priority Programmes in TRANSPORT, 2010 – 2015

Title	Region	Estimated Cost * Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Regional Contact
Upgrading of Dobi-Galafi-Yakobi Road Section of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa (North) Highway	East	**US$ 30 million**	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment	The project will upgrade to bitumen standard a 72 km section of road between Dobi (Ethiopia) and Yakobi (Djibouti). This section of road is part of the Dakar-Ndjamena-Djibouti highway (Trans-African Highway 6). The road link has high national as well as regional priority for trade and development, and will strengthen inter-state trade and integration. It will permit: reduced vehicle operating, maintenance and rehabilitation costs; faster turn-around for transport vehicles; and time savings for trade activities. Feasibility and design studies are still required.	IGAD

Title	Region	Estimated Cost * Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Regional Contact
Mombasa-Nairobi-Addis Ababa Corridor Development Project	East	**US$ 440.5 million** (Phase III) *US$ 300 million (Phase I) *US$ 329 million (Phase II)	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion (and detailed design studies)	The Corridor is an important section of the Trans-African Highway from Cairo to Cape Town. The Project relates to Phase III, which includes (i) Rehabilitation of 300 km Awasa–Yabelo and construction of an Inland Container Depot in Ethiopia; (ii) Construction to bitumen standard of 125 km Turbi–Moyale in Kenya; (iii) Construction of one-stop border facilities in Moyale; and (iv) a Transport facilitation programme to operationalize the bilateral transit agreement. Construction is underway on Phase I (upgrading the road from Isiolo to Merille River Road to bitumen standard (136 km), and expansion of port facilities in Mombasa, to be completed in 2010). Phase II, from Merille to Turbi in Kenya and Mayale to Yabelo in Ethiopia, is being financed and undertaken. The project will enhance trade in the East Africa region, and improve economic performance and delivery of social services in Kenya, Ethiopia and COMESA countries. It will also open up Kenya's north-eastern province (arid and semi-arid region).	EAC IGAD
Missing Links of Djibouti-Libreville Transport Corridor	East and Central	**US$ 1 million** (study only)	Stage 1: Programme Identification	Pre-feasibility studies are required for the missing links of the Djibouti to Libreville highway. This highway will contribute to trade promotion and poverty reduction.	IGAD ECCAS
Isaka-Kigali-Bujumbura Railway	East	**US$ 4 billion** * US$ 1.5 million (feasibility study) IPPF	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment	A feasibility study is underway for the extension of the railway line from Isaka (Tanzania) to Kigali (Rwanda) and Bujumbura (Burundi). This project is part of the Dar es Salaam-Kigali-Bujumbura Central Transport Corridor. The new railway line would provide an alternative route to the seaport of Dar es Salaam for landlocked countries Rwanda and Burundi, promoting inter-state trade and integration.	EAC

Title	Region	Estimated Cost * Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Regional Contact
Maghreb Highway Project (Nouakchott-Nouadhibou, Nouakchott-Zouerate and Nouakchott-Pont Rosso)	North	**US$ 90 million** (Nouakchott-Nouadhibou) and **US$ 63 million** (Nouakchott-Pont Rosso), based on recent contracts in Mauritania *Maghreb Countries	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion Stage 4: Implementation and Operations	The project involves the upgrading of the missing links of the Mauritanian network covering Nouakchott-Nouadhibou, Nouakchott-Zouerate and Nouakchott-Pont Rosso (at the Senegal border). It is part of the substantially complete Cairo-Dakar Corridor Highway 1 (8,636 km), which involves modernization of the whole Maghreb network, including the construction of a four-lane highway from Tripoli to Casablanca (3,400 km). The missing links are of high national and regional priority for trade and development.	UMA
Missing Links of the Dakar-N'djamena-Djibouti Highway Corridor	West	**US$ 0.582 million** (study only)	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment	This involves preparation of a feasibility study for the missing road links of the Dakar-Ndjamena-Djibouti Highway corridor (Trans-Sahelian Highway).	ECOWAS
Gambia River Bridge	West	**US$ 75 million** *US$ 300,000 (study) IPPF	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The project is to construct a bridge across the Gambia River. The bridge is part of the Dakar-N'djamena-Djibouti Highway Corridor, which will increase regional trade and economic integration.	ECOWAS
AfricaRail	West	**US$ 1-1.5 billion** (Phase 1 Cotonou-Parakou-Dosso-Niamey) **US$ 4 million** (detailed studies)	Stage 3: Programme/ Project Structuring and Promotion	AfricaRail is a project to rehabilitate and construct 2,000 km of new railway to link the railway systems of Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Niger, Benin and Togo (all 1,000 mm narrow gauge), including a train service linking the ports of Lomé and Cotonou. Specifically, the project involves the following sections: Benin to Niger from Parakou-Malanville-Gaya-Dosso-Niamey (334 km); Burkina to Niger from Kaya-Dori-Terra-Niamey (430 km); Dori-Tambao (90 km); Togo to Benin from Lomé-Anecho-Segbohue (90 km); and Burkina to Togo from Ouagadougou-Blittaw (746 km). A future stage of the project would link Mali (1,000 mm), Nigeria (1,067 mm gauge changing to 1,435 mm) and Ghana (1,067mm gauge).	ECOWAS

Title	Region	Estimated Cost * Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Regional Contact
Beira Port Development	South	**US$ 70 million** (Dredging) *EIB Netherlands Mozambique	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The project involves upgrading the infrastructure of Beira Port in Mozambique, including further dredging. The Beira Port upgrading is integral to the success of the Beira-Lobito Highway Corridor project (3,523 km), an important road corridor linking Angola, the DRC and Zambia (substantially complete except in the eastern half). The port will also help to improve economic opportunities and regional trade among the neighbouring countries of Malawi and Zimbabwe.	SADC
Kazungala Bridge Project	South	**US$ 102 million** ***US$ 3.28 million** (studies) *US$ 500,000 (IPPF)	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	This project involves preparation of feasibility and detailed design studies, and tender documents for the bridge over the Zambezi River. The bridge is an important link in the 'North-South' corridor linking the countries of Botswana, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe, with interlinks to other corridors including the Trans Kalahari, Beira, Lobito, Dar es Salaam and Nacala Corridors. In particular, the bridge will facilitate transport services along the north-south corridor within Botswana and Zambia.	SADC
North-South Corridor: Regional Infrastructure Development in Support of Trade Facilitation Programme	South and East	**US$ 20 million** (facilitation, admin projects, Infrastructure projects under study)	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The programme involves a range of sub-projects to upgrade infrastructure and remove bottlenecks to trade flows, including regulatory and administrative constraints to transport and transit systems as a whole. The project covers East and Southern Africa, involving COMESA, EAC and SADC countries. The project is related to the regional 'North-South' corridor linking the countries of Botswana, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe with interlinks to other corridors including the Trans Kalahari, Beira, Lobito, Dar es Salaam and Nacala Corridors.	COMESA EAC SADC

Title	Region	Estimated Cost * Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Regional Contact
Bridge over Rovuma River	South	(80% complete) *Tanzania, Mozambique	Stage 4: Implementation and Operations	The project involves construction of the 'Unity Bridge' over the Rovuma River at the border between Mozambique and Tanzania. The bridge is 720 metres long and 13.5 metres wide, with 5 km road approaches on each side. Construction works are ongoing. The project is part of the 'North-South' corridor and will contribute to enhancing inter-state and regional trade.	SADC
Brazzaville-Kinshasa Rail/Road Bridge and Railway Extension Kinshasa - Ilebo	Central	**US$ 7.7 million** (Feasibility Study) *ABD/ADF	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment	This rail and road bridge will link the two capital cities of Brazzaville (Republic of Congo) and Kinshasa (DRC), across the Congo river. The bridge will complete a missing road link of the Trans-African Highway 3 from Tripoli-Windhoek- Cape Town, and with the railway extension will fill a major gap (700 km) in the Point Noire-South-Eastern Africa railway network. The bridge and extension will promote regional integration and economic development in both countries, and also serve as an inter-state and sub-regional Trans-African link. A feasibility study is underway.	ECCAS

Title	Region	Estimated Cost * Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Regional Contact
Regional Transport Network Improvements	All RECs			**Regional transport links.** In addition to priorities identified above, many links of great regional importance are being planned and developed by the RECs and Member Countries. Among others they include:	
	ECOWAS	**US$ 55 million** **US$ 8 million**	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment	Improvement of the **Blolequin-Toulepleu-Frontier Liberia** route, rehabilitation of the **Kamba-Nigeria frontier** road, and construction of **Pont Rosso** across the Senegal River (sites under study), which are priorities for **ECOWAS**.	ECOWAS
	ECCAS			In the **ECCAS** region, priorities include paving the highways between:	ECCAS
		US$ 390 million (for paving)	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	• **Ouesso and Sangmélima**, a major link in the route between Cameroun and Congo, and	
			Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment	• D**oussala and Dolisie,** a key link between Gabon and Congo. Also,	
		US$3.5 million (for studies)	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment (updating)	• Upgrading of the **Kribi-Campo-Bata** highway and construction of a bridge over the **Ntem River** between Cameroun and Equatorial Guinea	
			Stage 1: Programme Identification	• Study of a bridge on the **Oubangi** between Bangui (RCA) and Zongo (RDC)	
			Stage 1: Programme Identification	• Navigation study of the **Bangui-Brazzaville-Kinhasa** river route linking RCA, Congo and the DRC are important catalysts to the success of the regional integration initiative in general and to the beneficiary countries' economies in particular.	

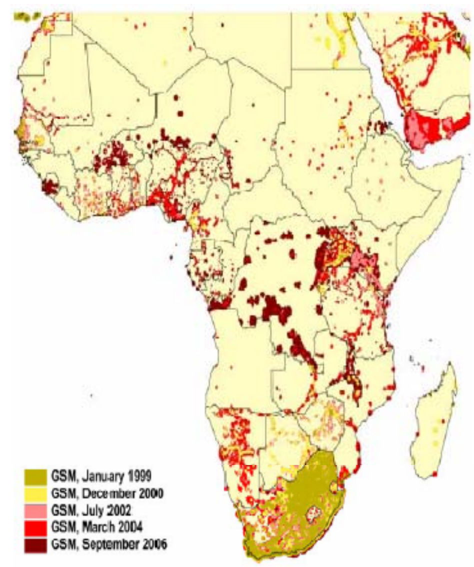
Title	Region	Estimated Cost * Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Regional Contact
Regional Transport Network Improvements (continued)	Horn of Africa	**US$500,000** (for Identification studies)	Stage 1: Programme Identification	**Ring Corridor and Connections**. Construction of a **ring road** and **connections to seaports** are envisioned to link the countries of the Horn of Africa, including Sudan-Kenya, Kenya-Ethiopia, Sudan-Uganda, and Berbera Corridor Somalia-Ethiopia. Two **rail connections** have been proposed (Uganda-Sudan and Djibouti-Ethiopia), and a **trade and transport facilitation programme** is proposed to encourage integration. These and projects in other regions will be brought forward for re-prioritization and inclusion in the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), over the next two years.	IGAD
Improvement of Maritime Ports for African Island Countries	African Maritime Countries	**US$ 250,000** (for Identification studies)	Stage 1: Programme/ Project Identification	The programme involves the upgrading of port infrastructure in six African island countries: Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoros, Seychelles, Cape Verde, and São Tome & Principe. The port upgrading is expected to foster and enhance inter-state trade and integration with continental states.	AUC
Implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision	Continental	US$ 600,000 (Operationalization of Executing Agency)	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The Yamoussoukro Decision was adopted in 1999 as part of an instrument for the establishment of the African Economic Community Treaty, and entered into force in 2000. It is the single most important air transport reform policy initiative in Africa, and involves a continent-wide programme to promote the gradual liberalisation of air transport services in Africa. It covers: the granting of traffic rights on scheduled and non-scheduled flights; the elimination of restrictions on frequencies and capacities; the liberalisation of tariffs; and conformity to conventions on air safety and security in line with provisions of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).	AUC

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Bridging Africa's Digital Divide

Access to advanced ICT is critical to the long-term economic and social development of Africa. It has increasingly become essential that appropriate ICT infrastructure, applications and skills are in place and accessible to the population to close the development gap between Africa and the rest of the world.

Improvement in Access to Basic Voice Communications Africa has succeeded in rapidly increasing access to basic voice communications. It is estimated that the GSM mobile phone population coverage increased from virtually zero for the vast majority of the countries in the region (with major exceptions of South Africa and Senegal) to over 50% (to as high as almost 100%) for many between 1999 and 2006[17], and the coverage expansion is expected to continue.



GMS Mobile Phone Expansion in Africa, 1999-2006 Source: World Bank

Bridging the Digital Divide In spite of this significant achievement in the area of voice communications, the provision of broadband connectivity has been slow. It is estimated that only five countries have a broadband penetration rate higher than 1% as of 2008[18], and the gap between Africa and the rest of the world is becoming wider. Two factors are considered key to the low penetration rate of broadband in Africa: high prices and limited availability. According to local estimates, a basic E1 circuit is US$5,000 per month, as compared to, e.g., US$10-20 (developed countries) and US$200-350 (India). Much of the infrastructure, where it exists, is of poor quality.[19]

Significant Opportunity and Underserved Demand Efforts to close the digital divide between Africa and the rest of the world will greatly contribute to the continent's poverty reduction and social and economic development by enhancing efficiency and productivity, improving public services, creating jobs, generating knowledge, facilitating trade and regional integration. It is expected that a significant demand for broadband exists in Africa as the rapid increase of the usage of the mobile voice communication service to date (despite its relatively high price and limited availability in many parts of the region) indicates the value that people place on communications technology.

Bottlenecks and Challenges The major constraints to affordable and reliable ICT (particularly, broadband) services are: the lack of backbone infrastructure and of appropriate policy and regulatory environment. Where backbone

[17] "Determinants of a Digital Divide in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Spatial Econometric Analysis of Cell Phone Coverage", World Bank (Policy Research Working Paper 4516), February 2008.
[18] "Bank Group's Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) Operations Strategy", African Development Bank Group, October 2008.
[19] Williams, Mark, "Broadband for Africa: Policy for Promoting the Development of Backbone Networks", World Bank.

infrastructure is available, the network has been concentrated in urban areas, leaving the rest out of reach, and the un-liberalized (or only partially liberalized) market with limited competition prevents further network development, limiting the service availability and keeping the price high. An inadequate skill base further limits the capacity to utilize and support the infrastructure and develop applications, content and related economic benefits.

Regional Integration in ICT in Africa

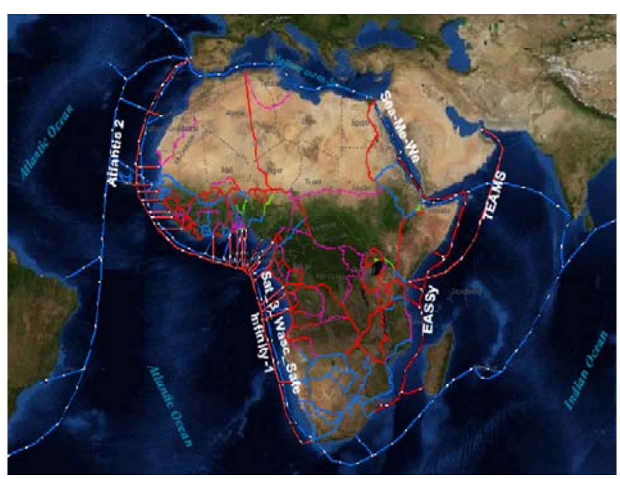
Africa is currently undertaking a number of major ICT initiatives, many of which are regional in nature such as regional broadband networks. The regional nature of these initiatives requires significant efforts for countries to cooperate with each other and synchronize/coordinate policies and regulatory frameworks. As such, further regional integration will help advance various regional initiatives in this sector. An advanced ICT sector in Africa, in turn, will likely lead to faster integration of the region by facilitating trade and social exchanges between African countries as evidenced elsewhere in the world.

This challenge is being addressed through the policy and regulatory framework that is in the **Kigali Protocol**. The Kigali Protocol has been signed by twelve (12) countries in Eastern and Southern Africa, and ratified by eight (8) of these countries. Legal experts of the African Union Commission have confirmed that any country in Africa can accede to the protocol, which is being amended to incorporate all African countries.

The **Connect Africa Summit** held in Kigali, Rwanda in 2007 established the following continental goals in ICT:

- **Goal 1** – Interconnect all African capitals and major cities and strengthen connectivity to the rest of the world by 2012
- **Goal 2** – Connect African villages to broadband ICT services by 2015 and implement shared access initiatives such as community tele-centres and village phones
- **Goal 3**- Adopt key regulatory measures that promote affordable, widespread access to a full range of broadband ICT services
- **Goal 4** – Capacity building – support the development of a critical mass of ICT skills required by the knowledge economy
- **Goal 5** – Adopt a national e-strategy including a cyber-security framework, deploy at least one flagship e-government service, e-education , e-commerce, and e-health service using accessible technologies in each country in Africa by 2015

Programmes are being developed by various partners to meet these goals.



Optical Fibre Network
(Existing, Under Construction, Planned)
Source: African Development Bank

Regional Integration Partners in ICT

AU/NEPAD is working in cooperation with a number of specialized continental and regional organizations promoting regional integration in the ICT sector in Africa, including:

Continental Partners

- African Telecommunication Union (ATU)
- Réseau Francophone de la Régulation des Télécommunications (FRATEL)
- African Telecommunications Regulators Network (ATRN)
- UNECA

Regional Partners

- West African Telecommunications Regulators Association (WATRA)
- Communications Regulators Association of Southern Africa (CRASA)
- Association of Regulators for Information and Communication Services of Eastern and Southern Africa (ARICEA)
- East African Regulatory Post and Telecommunications Organization (EARPTO**)**

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in ICT

AU/NEPAD are working in cooperation with the **eAfrica Commission,** whose mandate is to develop a broad NEPAD ICT strategy and comprehensive action plan with the objective of:

- Accelerating the development of African inter-country, intra-country and global connectivity, and
- Promoting conditions for Africa to be an equal and active participant in the Global Information Society.

AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE ICT SECTOR

Objective 1 – **ESTABLISH HARMONIZED POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS** at the regional and continental levels to create an enabling environment that will attract investment and foster the sustainable development of competitive African Telecommunication/ICT regional markets, infrastructure, and to increase affordable access to Telecom/ICTs.

Objective 2 – **ACCELERATE DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE** that will help bridge the digital divide, i.e. foster access to reliable and quality Telecommunication/ICT services that will be affordable for the greatest number of populations in Africa.

Objective 3 – **PROMOTE E-APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES** aimed at improving government services (e-government), education (e-education), trade and business (e-commerce) and other social services.

Objective 4 – **INCREASE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS OF AFRICA** by reducing the costs of services and enabling Africa to integrate into the global economy.

Objective 5 – **REDUCE OR ELIMINATE TRANSIT OF INTRA AND INTERREGIONAL TRAFFIC** out of the continent.

Source: Program on Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

The **Programme on Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)** will develop a comprehensive, scientific study on infrastructure in the ICT sector and will guide such activities in the future. The objectives of the PIDA study in ICT are listed in the box on the right. While the PIDA process reviews and articulates a comprehensive set of infrastructure priorities for the continent, the projects in the following table are considered to be priority projects for development in the ICT sector, between 2010 and 2015.

AAP Priority Programmes in ICT, 2010 – 2015

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure (UMOJA Terrestrial Network), <u>including the following regional network projects</u>:	Continental	**US$ 1.5-3 billion** (subject to the outcome of the regional studies)	See individual projects below	This programme will build UMOJANET, a terrestrial network to link 54 African countries, and will connect with a submarine cable network, UHURUNET. Regional networks are being studied to identify missing links and develop bankable projects as follows.	NEPAD e-Africa Commission
i) East African Community broadband network	East	*US$ 400,000 (Investment preparation) IPPF	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	This network will establish a backbone for Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda and links with Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan covering 4,367 km. It includes the Eastern Africa Sub-marine System (EASSy) cable.	EAC
ii) Central Africa Broadband Infrastructure Programme (CA-BI), including:	Central	*US$ 600,000 (Investment facilitation) IPPF		This programme, involving approximately 26,000 km of fibre optic cable, includes the following component projects:	ECCAS
1) Central Africa Broadband Network (CAB) **and**			Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion (negotiations underway)	1) The Central Africa Broadband Network (CAB) will interconnect 3 member states and connect Chad and the Central African Republic with the SAT-3 system.	CEMAC/ECCAS
2) Central Africa Submarine System (CASSy)		**US$ 100 million**	Stage 1: Programme/ Project Identification	2) The Central Africa Submarine System (CASSy), together with CAB, will interconnect all 9 coastal and landlocked ECCAS member states.	ECCAS
iii) West Africa Wide Area Network	West	*US$ 500,000 (feasibility study, IPPF)	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment	The network will link the countries of ECOWAS together over 14,285 km.	ECOWAS

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
iv) Southern Africa regional backhaul network	South	*US$ 500,000 (Feasibility study, IPPF)	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment	The network will connect countries of the SADC region (14,757 km).	SATA
v) Northern-Western Africa backbone project	North	**US$ 250,000** For studies	Stage 1: Programme/ Project Identification	This project involves a trans-Sahara link between Algiers-Zinder-Abuja, which would connect Northern and West Africa (3,277 km).	UMA
NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure Network (UHURUNET Submarine Cable)	Continental	**US$ 1.4 billion** *US$ 1.05 billion	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The programme ultimately aims to encircle the entire continent with an undersea cable, UHURUNET. The network, together with the UMOJANET, will link 54 African countries. The programme is expected to decrease communication costs, provide integrated communication systems, and help to integrate the continent by facilitating trade, social and cultural exchanges.	NEPAD e-Africa Commission
Maritime Communication for Safety on Lake Victoria	East	*US$ 450, 000 (Feasibility study, IPPF)	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment	The project will include the following components: (i) a wireless communication system based upon GSM technology allowing two-way contact between boats in distress and rescue centres; (ii) a Regional Maritime Communications Centre (RMCC), with capacity to process distress radio traffic from the public in the region; and (iii) a maritime communications system that would facilitate Search and Rescue operations.	Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)

DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

An Integrated Spatial Approach for Africa's Development

The ***Spatial Development Programme (SDP)*** is a NEPAD programme that focuses on promoting trade and investment facilitation in multi-country development corridors, based on an integrated spatial analysis approach.[20] The development objective of SDP is two-pronged, targeting economic growth and sustainable development at the local level:

1. **Capitalizing on Existing Infrastructure for Economic Growth.** By focusing on defined geographic areas, usually along existing transport or energy corridors, the SDP allows for the creation of a critical mass of integrated private sector and infrastructure development necessary to kick-start a sustainable economic development process. Although an initial impetus for new and rehabilitated infrastructure in Africa may be for mineral and oil/gas extraction, the focus of SDP is to find ways to do integrated development that seeks to leverage additional economic uses of spaces surrounding this new and improved infrastructure including creation of new industries, SMEs, agribusiness, and tourism. Aimed at improving the investment climate along the corridor, SDP also addresses regulatory, administrative and institutional impediments to trade and investment along the corridor.

2. **Kick-starting a Sustainable Development Process.** To improve the investment climate along the corridor, investment in secondary infrastructure and accompanying measures are installed to reinforce the links to the local level. Territorial cohesion between pockets of economic activity inevitably creates economic and social synergies within the corridor and enhances local market development. Corridors have the potential to link local industries to the global market through gateways, usually harbours or major business hubs.

AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

Objective 1 – Facilitate **TRADE** including intra-African trade

Objective 2 - Promote **REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION** & Integration;

Objective 3 - 0ptimise the utilisation of **INFRASTRUCTURE**

Objective 4 – Encourage beneficiation and **ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION**

Objective 5 – Enhance the **COMPETITIVENESS** of African economies.

Objective 6 – Stimulate **EMPLOYMENT** and wealth creation.

DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS and Regional Integration in Africa

AU/NEPAD is working in cooperation with continental and regional organizations promoting regional integration via development corridors, primarily through the eight RECs. The SDP approach will be owned and driven by the countries and RECs involved in these potential development corridors. The first stage involves developing the concept and raising awareness. During the past two years, presentations were made to the RECs in NEPAD workshops on how the SDP can be used to complement current infrastructure development programmes, by using Africa's abundant natural resources to provide sustainable integrated transport and other infrastructure systems for energy and water. To date presentations on SDP have been made to ECCAS in

[20] The information and maps in this chapter were derived primarily from '*Assessment to Determine Prospects for a NEPAD Spatial Development Programme" NEPAD, March 2006.*

Libreville, UMA and CEN-SAD in Tunis, COMESA, SADC, EAC and IGAD in Arusha, and ECOWAS in Abuja. After these initial consultations there will be more detailed consultations with the countries and RECs involved that will include strategies for mobilizing resources for SDP implementation. The overall objectives of the Spatial Development Programme are shown in the accompanying box above.

AAP Development Corridors Programme, 2010-2015

Title	Region	Estimated Cost *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Spatial Development Programme (SDP)	Continental	**US$ 250,000** for studies	Stage 1 : Programme/ Project Identification (Concept under review)	This programme focuses on promoting trade and investment facilitation in multi-country development corridors, targeting economic growth and sustainable development at the local level. Based on an integrated spatial analysis approach, it is being examined and developed for application across the continent.	NEPAD

POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

North Africa. The North Africa region connects the countries of the Mediterranean coast, Nile River Valley and Delta and the Red Sea coast of Egypt and Sudan. Infrastructure mainly services the coastal zone of the Maghreb, the Nile River valley and links between Khartoum and Port Sudan. Transport infrastructure is relatively well developed (with the exception of Sudan) compared to the rest of the African continent. Typically, economic development has been limited to coastal zones and areas proximate to the Nile River. The region's main economic drivers are hydro-carbons, industrial minerals (predominantly phosphates), tourism and a relatively well developed manufacturing sector. The region has high potential in all these sectors, but there needs to be better understanding of how spatial development via infrastructure investments can enhance economic viability and regional competitiveness across the North African Region. Two possible Spatial Development Initiatives (SDIs) were identified in North Africa:

1. The Maghreb Coastal SDI
2. The Red Sea-Nile SDI

West Africa. West Africa is well endowed in terms of minerals, particularly ferrous metals, gemstones, precious metals and hydro-carbon. Yet infrastructure linkages between countries of West Africa are often poor. Transport infrastructure is highly necessary for linking deep hinterlands to the coast for commodity extraction. Moreover, the region contains three populous landlocked states (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) also in need of transport infrastructure to connect them to the coastal ports. Energy reliability is another problem throughout West Africa, which relies in large part on hydropower, and is subject to droughts. For this reason, the West Africa Power Pool was established to link countries together along a number of defined corridors. Infrastructure along roads, railways, waterways, and power corridors will become a driving force for regional integration in West Africa in the future and must be planned appropriately to ensure maximum economic benefits. Four possible SDIs for West Africa have been identified to date.

1. The Niger (Dakar-Port Harcourt) SDI
2. The Sekondi/Takoradi-Ouagadougou SDI
3. The Conakry-Buchanan SDI
4. The Gulf of Guinea SDI

As currently configured the proposed SDIs could achieve two main objectives, namely, enhancing regional economic integration and improving access to and development of the region’s rich natural resource base. The main infrastructure projects emerging from these corridors schemes are:

- Trans-Guinean Railways
- Kumasi – Ouagadougou Railways
- Modernization of the Port at Sekondi-Takoradi
- Abidjan-Ouagadougou Railway Line
- West African Gas Pipeline
- Gulf of Guinea Coastal Highway

Central Africa. Central Africa is situated in the two million square kilometre Congo River Basin, the world’s second largest rainforest. The region is sparsely populated and poorly served by road and rail transport and some areas rely heavily on river transport. The primary economic drivers in the region are hydro-carbons, ferrous metals, base metals, precious metals, gemstones and logging. Central Africa is home to the world’s largest untapped hydro-electric potential (at Inga in the DRC) which if properly harnessed, could be the catalyst for broad-based economic development in Central Africa in the future. Three possible SDIs have been identified in Central Africa to date:

1. The Douala-N’djamena SDI
2. The Libreville-Lomie SDI
3. The Bas-Congo SDI

The main infrastructure projects emerging from these corridors schemes identified thus far are:

- Rehabilitation of the Sedigi-N’djamena Pipeline
- Grand Inga and Inga III Hydropower Project
- New Deep-water Port at Banana in the DRC
- North-South Road from Luanda to Kinshasa.
- Bridge across the Congo River in Kinshasa-Brazzaville

East Africa. East Africa is emerging as an important regional economy comprising countries with diversified economies with a relatively well developed industrial base and well developed tourism and service sectors. East Africa has an infrastructure backbone with Kenya as an important point of entry along the rail line through Nairobi to Kampala in Uganda. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the existing infrastructure backbone could be the basis for future integration with north-eastern DRC (iron-ore), Rwanda, Burundi, southern Sudan and possibly Ethiopia. Most East African countries are members of COMESA, EAC and some members states also belong to other RECs, positioning the nations of East Africa for strong regional cooperation. Two possible SDIs were identified in East Africa to date:

1. The Djibouti SDI
2. The Mombasa SDI

Southern Africa. Southern Africa is advanced in its development of regional cooperation and preparation of Development Corridors. Southern African states are usually members of SADC and/or COMESA and an established customs union (SACU) exists between some member states. One possible new SDI has been identified: The Madagascar SDI which is contained entirely within the island nation of Madagascar. Southern Africa has several existing SDIs. Since the inception of the Regional SDI Programme in 2000, a number of SDIs have been undertaken around Southern Africa while others are expected to be launched in the near future. Currently, the Regional SDI Programme is actively supporting two corridors: Mtwara Corridor (southern Tanzania, Northern Mozambique, southern Malawi and Eastern Zambia) and Central Development Corridor (Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and DRC) SDIs. Discussions are at an advanced stage with regard to the launch of the Regional SDI Programme in Angola, possibly on the Namibe, Lobito, Malange and Northern Corridor SDIs.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

Getting Agriculture Back to the Centre

The potential for economic development in a rural continent such as Africa hinges on improved agricultural productivity and profitability. The agricultural sector in Africa accounts for more than 60% of employment, 20% of total exports and 17% of Gross Domestic Product. More than 90% of the continent's food supply is produced by small holder farmers in rural areas. Yet, more than 50% of the food insecure populations are small holder farmers, in addition to the landless poor and the urban poor.[21]

To address poverty and reduce hunger across the continent, sustained agricultural growth must be a high priority of every African national and local government. Hunger undermines health and people's ability to study and work. It leaches away enterprise, intelligence and energy. Hunger and malnourishment devastate children, stunting their potential as adults and making it more likely that their own offspring will have to endure the same lifelong cycle of deprivation and hunger.[22]

The challenges of improved productivity and profitability are not easily addressed, however. The underdeveloped agricultural sector is characterized by poor farmers who are risk averse and do not have resources to invest in new technologies. There is an over-reliance on primary agriculture often practiced on soils with low fertility and subject to environmental degradation. About 95% of African agriculture is rain fed, thus making food production vulnerable to adverse weather patterns.[23]

Barriers to market access and penetration, such as poor market infrastructure and roads, lack of information, inadequate policies, insufficient extension services and a lack of consistent market and phyto-sanitary standards increase the levels of producer risk. With few resources to counter the risk, producers generally rely on traditional methods of production and risk mitigation strategies, such as small scale diversification, low-cost inputs, low input agriculture and marketing products at the farm-gate. Programmes such as *Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-Setting Organizations (PAN-SPSO)* and BecANet assist on a continental basis. Agriculture ministries and some RECs need further capacity enhancement, to accelerate progress.

Despite the challenges facing Africans and African agriculture, the news is not all bad. During the past decade, Africa's agrarian economies have been growing. GDP has averaged an increase of 6% per year and agricultural productivity has grown by 4 – 5% per year. Average poverty levels have dropped by about 6% and the proportion of under-nourished Africans has declined from 36% to 32%.[24]

AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY and Regional Integration in Africa

Improving food security, nutrition, and incomes of Africa's largely agrarian economies are the goals of the **Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)**. Established as part of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), CAADP was endorsed by the African Union Assembly through the **Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa** in 2003. The **Abuja Declaration on Fertilizer for the African**

[21] Pinstrup-Aderesen, P. Food and Agricultural Policy for a Globalizing World: Preparing for the Future. *American Journal of Agricultural Economists 84: 1201-1214. American Agricultural Economists Association* 2002
[22] Agriculture and CAADP: A New Vision for Africa. NEPAD 2005
[23] Rosegrant et al. Looking Ahead: Long Term Prospects for Africa's Agriculture and Food Security. Washington D.C.: IFPRI. 2005.
[24] Agriculture and CAADP: A New Vision for Africa. NEPAD 2005.

Green Revolution (2006) further reinforced this component of CAADP. CAADP recognizes and builds on the role of the public and private sectors, and encourages public-private partnerships. It is a made-in-Africa solution through which African governments are committed to raising agricultural productivity by at least 6% per year; eleven have achieved this goal[25]. In order to achieve this, these governments have also agreed to increase public investment in agriculture by a minimum of 10% of their national budgets, and six have done so. By September 2008 approximately 60% of African countries had started to implement CAADP activities at the Engagement and Partnership Development stage. Almost 40% of the member countries had advanced to Evidence Based Planning, and 20% started Building Alliances for Investment. No countries have yet initiated Programme Design, M&E and the Peer Review System.[26]

NEPAD/CAADP's Strategic Focus in AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

CAADP is a framework for economic growth and poverty reduction, and for improving trade and other core issues related to agricultural development of the African continent. In 2003, under CAADP's aegis, African governments, the RECs, agriculturists and other stakeholders established four continent-wide priorities (or pillars) for investment and action in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and livestock management. Within each of the four pillars, a number of regional projects have been identified, and in some cases initiated.
By the year 2015, the following targets have been set:

- Establishment of dynamic agricultural markets within countries and between regions;
- Integration of farmers into the market economy and improved access to markets so that African becomes a net exporter of agriculture products;
- Achievement of a more equitable distribution of wealth – especially for rural populations, as evidenced through access to land, physical and financial resources, knowledge, information and technology;
- Africa as a strategic player in agricultural science and technology development;
- Practice of environmentally sound agricultural production methods.

NEPAD/CAADP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Pillar 1 – Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems – for example by increasing access to irrigation;

Pillar 2 – Increasing market access through improved rural infrastructure and other trade related interventions;

Pillar 3 – Increasing food supply and reducing hunger across the region by increasing smallholder productivity and improving responses to food emergencies;

Pillar 4 – Improving agricultural research and systems to disseminate appropriate new technologies, and increasing the support given to help farmers adopt them.

Partners

There is growing bilateral and multilateral financing available for African agricultural programmes aligned with CAADP. International partners include the European Commission, Sweden, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, other bilateral donors and the World Bank. Other important agencies and partners include African governments, the United Nations Consortium to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), IFAD, FAO, UNDP and UNEP. Numerous partners are associated with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA).

[25] Strategic Plan of the NEPAD Secretariat Agriculture Unit: 2008-2013.
[26] Bi-monthly Information Note on Country CAADP Implementation. *CAADP Roundtable Process: Summary of Progress on CAADP Roundtables and Implementation.* September 2008.

AAP Priority Programmes in AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY, 2010 - 2015 [27]

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Stage of Development	Description	Contact
CAADP Multi-Donor Trust Fund	Continental	*$50 million, Hosted at World Bank	Stage 2 : Feasibility/ Needs Assessment	Launched in 2008 and based in the World Bank, the Fund will serve as a comprehensive financing mechanism to harmonise development partner support, target gaps in financing, capacity and technology, facilitate partnerships and coalition building and so complement other resources mobilised around CAADP Pillars.	NEPAD, World Bank
Pillar 1 – Land and Water Management					
TerrAfrica Sustainable Land and Water Management Initiative	Continental	* US$ 150 million (GEF), US$ 900 million leveraged (2008)	Stage 3 : Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	This initiative is a mechanism to promote investment in country and transboundary programmes for sustainable land and water management, in order to implement CAADP Pillar I and key objectives of NEPAD's Environmental Action Programme.	NEPAD Secretariat
Pillar 2 – Market Access					
African Fertilizer Financing Mechanism (AFFM)	Continental	**US$ 35 million** (target) *US$ 8 million	Stage 3 : Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	Following the **Abuja Declaration** (2006), NEPAD has worked closely with the AUC and the AfDB to establish the AFFM as a Special Fund to support production, distribution, procurement, and use of fertilizer in Africa. Funds will be allocated to projects through country roundtable processes.	AfDB

[27] NEPAD: Implementing CAADP for Africa's Food Security Needs: A Progress Report (Summary). January 2009.

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Stage of Development	Description	Contact
Pillar 3 – Food Supply and Hunger					
AU/NEPAD Task Force on Rising Food Prices	Continental	*US$ 477 million (Global Food Crisis Response Programme, World Bank) Bilateral donors	Stage 4 : Implementation and Operations	The Task Force is coordinating the alignment of financing for responses to high food prices, including humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable, increasing arable land under irrigation, regional food security programmes and increased support to the promotion of regional markets and small-scale farming.	AU/NEPAD
NEPAD Pan Africa Cassava Initiative (NPACI)	Continental	* More than US$ 1.2 million (for promotion)	Stage 3 : Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	This initiative is a strategic institutional arrangement aimed at linking national agricultural research and extension systems to regional initiatives on cassava, in order to ensure food security and income generation.	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, Nigeria
Promoting NERICA Rice Dissemination to Improve Food Security in East, Central and Southern Africa	ECOWAS, COMESA, SADC, ECCAS	**US$ 75 million** * US$ 500 million (AGRA and JICA, to double rice production in Africa in 10 years)	Stage 3 : Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	This is a 5-year, US$ 75 million project to promote expanded production of NERICA (New Rice for Africa) rice varieties. Research is focused through WARDA, the Africa Rice Centre.	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)
Fish for All – Partnership for African Fisheries (PAF) Programme	Continental	*£ 7.46 million for programme development (DFID)	Stage 1 : Programme/Project Identification	Fish for All encompasses plans for inland fisheries, coastal and marine fisheries and aquaculture. For each sector, action plans are being prepared to address Improved Productivity, Environmental Sustainability, Market Development and Trade, and Food Security and Nutrition, as well as challenges such as illegal fishing and women's empowerment.	NEPAD

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Stage of Development	Description	Contact
Pillar 4 – Agricultural Research					
Framework for African Agricultural Productivity	Continental	**US$ 500 million** (for regional and continental agricultural productivity programmes) *US$ 25 million (est.)	Stage 2 : Feasibility/ Needs Assessment (data-intensive analysis of programme alignment)	Adoption of the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (2006) is designed to scale up integrated support for science and technology programmes, including research, technology development, dissemination and adoption, together with enabling policies, improved markets and infrastructure.	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)

Other Regional integration projects currently under development in Agriculture and Food Security include the following:

Emerging Priorities in Agriculture

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

HEALTH

Strengthening Health Systems for Equity and Development

Africa Health Workforce Observatory

Health and its challenges are of critical importance to Africa's progress. The capacity of the population to participate in economic activity and enjoy a better quality of life is highly determined by its health status. The international community has accepted specific Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on health and is striving to achieve them by 2015. Meeting the MDGs on health – reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases – will facilitate social and economic development and growth in Africa.

Africa has enormous challenges to overcome if it is to meet the MDGs relating to health by 2015. Two in three Africans have no access to essential services such as family planning, maternal health care, and HIV prevention and treatment. As a result, death rates among African women from complications of pregnancy and childbirth are very high. Community-level health clinics and hospitals need to be able to provide quality care and should be equipped with supplies and essential drugs. However, the reality is a critical shortage of health workers in Africa, and weak health systems severely underfunded due to a lack of national and international budgetary commitments.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on Health

Millennium Development Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
Targets	**Indicators**
4.A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles
Millennium Development Goal 5: Improve maternal health*	
5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning
Millennium Development Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with

	comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral (ARV) drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

Source: United Nations, Millennium Development Goals Indicators: The official United Nations site for the MDG indicators is <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm>

Responses and significant accomplishments A number of the critical health programmes under the AAP have promoted achievement of the health-related MDGs. The Roll Back Malaria Campaign has taken on new life. NEPAD has played a facilitating and coordinating role with respect to, for example, mainstreaming programmes for AIDS. With the greater use of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, an estimated one quarter of the 4.6 million Africans living with the virus and requiring ARVs are undergoing treatment. Several African countries have significantly reduced their AIDS prevalence rate. (Source: The 2009 Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa, ECA/OECD). Preliminary estimates of the costs of progressive advancement towards universal access to reproductive health services by 2015 have been made.

HEALTH and Continental Integration in Africa

Many health problems are common to all or most regions of the continent. It is therefore logical to develop continent-wide strategies for health promotion and awareness, disease prevention and other best practices. Efforts to develop these strategies have been effective in terms of focusing increased attention on the issues, and raising resources both in Africa and internationally. Regional programmes will play an increasing role through the RECs.

Implementing Africa's health strategies and meeting the MDGs on health necessitates collaboration among many partners. Some partners such as WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA have been supporting health projects for decades. A new set of key partners has also emerged in Africa. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Bill Clinton Foundation and others are providing valuable technical assistance, essential drugs and immunization.

Partners

AU/NEPAD is working in cooperation with partners promoting continental and regional integration in the health sector in Africa. These include:

Continental Partners

- African Union Commission (AUC)
- WHO
- UNAIDS
- DFID
- ECA

Regional Partners

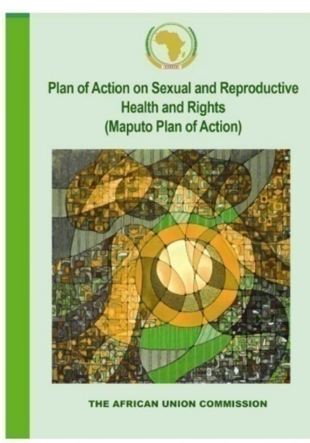
- Regional Economic Commissions (RECs)
- UN Agencies – Regional Bureaux for Africa for UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO
- Foundations
- Civil Society Organizations
- Health NGOs

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus

The AU/NEPAD strategy is set out in the recent AU Health Strategy, 2007-2015. It is a health systems approach, through which improvements in health care and health status are expected to be delivered largely at the country level. Its objectives are listed in the adjacent box.

In May, 2008, African Health Ministers formalized another milestone document - the Africa Health Strategy Implementation Plan, which has thirteen priorities.

Other statements and plans in the health sector include the **Abuja Declaration and Framework for Action on HIV/AIDS**, the **Malaria Action Plan,** and the **Maputo Plan of Action on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights.**



<u>AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR</u>

The overall objective of the strategy is to strengthen health systems in order to reduce ill-health and accelerate progress towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Africa.

Objective 1. To facilitate the development of initiatives to strengthen national health systems in member states by 2009

Objective 2. To facilitate stronger collaboration between the health and other sectors to improve the socio-economic and political environment for improving health

Objective 3. To facilitate the scaling up of health interventions in member states including through regional and intergovernmental bodies

Source: AU, <u>Africa Health Strategy, 2007-2015</u>

NEPAD has developed a set of programmes and initiatives that constitute a balanced framework for improving health care on the continent. These are listed below. Examples of other NEPAD programmes include harmonization of medicine regulations, and regional training for district health managers.

AAP Priority Programmes in HEALTH, 2010 - 2015

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Effective health systems following a primary health care approach	Continental	**US$ 40 per capita** per annum (Country target) **US$ 250,000** for Identification studies	Stage 1 : Programme/ Project Identification	The approach focuses on providing equitable access to quality essential care, backed up by essential medicines and supplies, valued human resources, health technologies, information and research, and public health capacity. It requires increased allocation of funds by African governments to health care systems.	AU/NEPAD
AU/NEPAD Programme for Foundation Building Projects for Functional Health Systems	Continental	**US$ 3 billion** over 5 years **US$ 250,000** for Identification studies	Stage 1 : Programme/ Project Identification	This programme envisages international support for projects to strengthen the elements of fully functional health systems, which are operational, work synchronously and guarantee accessibility. These include the components listed above.	AU/NEPAD
Funding to fight AIDS, TB, Malaria, in particular the Global Fund (ongoing)	Continental	**US$ 8 billion est.** (2008-2010) (excluded from Plan costs) *US$ 5.6 billion (Global Fund)	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion Stage 4: Implementation and Operation	AIDS, TB and Malaria pose the greatest challenges of the many communicable diseases that impose severe burdens on the population, including pneumonia, diarrhea and measles in children and other illnesses. Continuing the scaling up of efforts to prevent and treat these diseases is a key priority for Africa.	UNAIDS, WHO, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Bill Clinton Foundation, Roll Back Malaria, Stop TB, RECS, UNICEF
RECs' Health and AIDS Projects	Continental	**US$ 50 million** per annum **US$ 250,000** for Identification studies	Stage 1 : Programme/ Project Identification	This initiative utilizes the RECs' regional presence to increase awareness of health programmes and projects, and harmonize standards, with a current priority on AIDS.	RECS

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Programme to address niche aspects of African human resources for health crisis	Continental	**US$ 1 billion** per annum **US$ 250,000** for Identification studies	Stage 1 : Programme/ Project Identification	Challenges in training, deployment, motivation and retention, severe urban-rural imbalances, poor incentives, difficult work conditions and alternative employment opportunities have created a crisis in human resources in health care. This programme seeks to identify and increase the supply of key resources, and to encourage adoption of practices to reduce the crisis.	AU/NEPAD
Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan (PMP) for Africa	Continental	**US$ 3.1 million** (**US$ 1.5 million** for studies, framework)	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment	The aim is to establish an Africa PMP which will provide the framework for local production of essential medicines by AU Member States and RECs.	African Union Commission
Support research to enhance evidence based decision making	Continental	**2% of health expenditure** to research (Country target) **US$ 250,000** for Identification studies	Stage 1 : Programme/ Project Identification	Health research, especially health systems research, provides the evidence for policy- and decision-makers at all levels to make efficient and effective decisions. Evidence of what works and what does not can provide direction on cost-effective, high impact and sustainable interventions and thus improve health system performance.	WHO

EDUCATION, YOUTH & TRAINING

Unleashing the potential for growth in Africa's greatest asset: its youth

--Danish Africa Commission

Education is the key for unleashing this potential. Education directly affects the quality and magnitude of Africa's social development, amongst its youth and older populations alike. It has also been regarded as the most potent weapon available for Africans to expand economic growth, raise living standards, have greater freedom of choices and compete in a global economy. Good progress has been made in some areas in the past few years. On net primary enrolment, percentage figures for total enrolment in sub-Saharan Africa have improved from 62% in 2000 to 71% in 2007; and most African countries are very likely to reach gender parity at primary level by 2015.[28] However, Africa still has a low rating on several indicators of basic and higher education.

Africa's science and technology education and training infrastructure, particularly in fields such as agriculture and engineering, has been over the decades under-valued and under-resourced. Armed conflicts have seriously affected young people's chances of acquiring literacy, numeracy, reading and writing skills. A substantive portion of the population in Africa is under 24 years of age.[29] Sub-Saharan Africa also has the 2nd highest youth unemployment rate in the world. Over 102 million young people in this area live on less than US$2 a day.[30] Failure to respond to the education, health and employment needs of such a large share of the population will further entrench next generations into poverty.

Strong concerns in education sector have translated into various plans of AU and NEPAD Education has been identified as a priority to be addressed and strengthened at all levels in the continent: early childhood, primary, secondary, technical and vocational education and training and higher education. The 1st Decade of Education for Africa (DEA) responded to these challenges with focused activities on four priority areas: equity and access to basic education; quality, relevance and effectiveness of education; complementary learning modalities; and capacity building. In spite of valiant efforts by Member States, the implementation of the 1st DEA has confronted various challenges, including the lack of ownership by stakeholders, little support from development partners, and poor integration into national education plans.

- **The 2nd Decade of Education for Africa (2006 – 2015) sets new strategy and guiding principles to tackle the multiple scourges in the education sector.** Building upon the capacities of the existing institutions, the 2nd DEA identifies seven areas of focus, namely Gender and culture, Education management information systems, Teacher development, Tertiary education, Technical and vocational education and training, including education in difficult situations, Curriculum and teaching and learning materials, and Quality management. To enhance the chance of success, implementation of the 2nd DEA will embrace the following NEPAD principles: African ownership and leadership, as well as broad and deep participation by all sectors of society; anchoring the development of Africa on its resources and the resourcefulness of its people; partnership between and among African peoples; acceleration of regional and continental integration. These principles imply reliance on largely self-funded, domestic resources. Mobilization and intra-continental support will be challenges to be addressed in implementing the 2nd DEA.

[28] See The Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa (2009), Focal Issue 6: Education.
[29] See *The Case for Investing in Young People*, Paper Commissioned by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), New York, 2005.
[30] See World Youth Report 2005: Young People Today and in 2015, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

EDUCATION, YOUTH & TRAINING and Regional Integration in Africa

To realize Africa's great potential in education, AU/NEPAD are working in partnership with national, regional, continental and global organizations to promote a comprehensive programme of regional integration in the education sector. These initiatives include the development of continent wide open and distance training programmes for teachers, science, mathematics, technology programmes and establishment of networks of centres of excellence.

In particular, the 2nd DEA is envisaged as a collective African framework solution to African challenges in the area of education. It stresses the importance of reinforcing the role of education for the promotion of regional and continental integration via the bilateral and regional networks. RECs hold a key position in the chain of actors as they will be responsible for facilitating, coordinating and monitoring implementation of the 2nd DEA, especially in the articulation between the continental and the national level.

Partners

AU/NEPAD is working in cooperation with a number of specialized continental and regional organizations to promote regional integration in the education sector in Africa. These include:

Continental Partners

- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Regional Partners

- African universities

<u>AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE EDUCATION, YOUTH & TRAINING SECTOR</u>

Objective 1 – Develop functional national Educational Management Information Systems (EMIS), inter-connected to regional and continental EMIS networks, thus reversing the current phenomenon of "data blank";

Objective 2 – Mainstream education fully into the policies, programme activities, and organizational structures of the AU Commission and the RECs;

Objective 3 – Raise education achievement (access, quality, efficiency, relevance), while addressing teacher education and higher education for development concerns;

Objective 4 – Attain full gender equality in primary and secondary education;

Objective 5 – Significantly bridge the gender gap in participation in mathematics, science and technology at the tertiary level;

Objective 6 – Fully institutionalize systematic exchange of experiences and mutual assistance for educational development;

Objective 7 – Develop functioning mechanisms for ensuring that education contributes to regional integration.

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in EDUCATION, YOUTH & TRAINING

The guiding document for AU/NEPAD's activities in the education sector is the Plan of Action for Second Decade of Education for Africa (2006 – 2015). The 2nd DEA is intended to guide education sector development on the continent and will become the master plan for regional integration in the education sector for Africa.

AAP Priority Programmes in EDUCATION, YOUTH & TRAINING, 2010 - 2015

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
NEPAD e-Schools and e-Schools Satellite Network	Continental	**US$ 4 million** for feasibility study *US$ 17 million (for pilot projects) (US$ 15 billion est. for total schools programme)	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment (including Demonstration Projects)	The project will harness ICT technology for improving the quality of teaching and learning in primary and secondary schools. Demonstration Projects have taken place in 16 countries; ten of these countries have already officially launched the NEPAD e-Schools project. The satellite network is a key component of the complete e-Schools programme, providing an overlay satellite network to offer broadband connectivity to rural areas ultimately for some 600,000 NEPAD e-Schools.	NEPAD e-Africa Commission
NEPAD e-Laboratories (a NEPAD Flagship Project)	Continental	**US$1 million** for pilot projects	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment (Pilot Project)	The project will help reduce the digital divide by improving the quality of primary and secondary education in ICT throughout Africa.	NEPAD

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Teacher Development Through Open and Distance Learning in Africa	South and West	**US$ 1 million** for feasibility studies	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment (Pilot Projects)	This programme will consolidate capacity-building in lead teacher training institutions, and develop large-scale teacher training and teacher development programmes and curricula, in partnership with lead teacher training institutions in pilot countries. These include Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Benin, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal. The University of South Africa and the National Open University of Nigeria have been identified as the Implementing Partners. Baseline studies have been completed and implementation has started in Angola.	NEPAD
Human Resource Development For Nurses and Midwives in Africa	Continental	**US$ 1 million** for feasibility studies and pilot projects	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment (Initial roll out)	A two-year university programme of teaching and research will strengthen the education of nurses and midwives, to advance health-related goals and targets. Undergraduate and post-graduate institutions have been identified, a central project management office has been established, curricula have been approved and students have registered in Kenya and Tanzania.	NEPAD
Regional Centres of Excellence In Education	Continental	**US$ 250,000** for Identification studies	Stage 1 : Programme/ Project Identification	The objective of the project is to develop and expand regional centres of excellence in education across Africa. A concept paper has been produced, and a conceptual framework and criteria are being developed, together with research, case studies and bench marking for existing Centres.	NEPAD

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
A Regional Centre for Mathematics, Science and Technology Education (a NEPAD Flagship Project)	Central Africa	**US$ 4 million** for structuring, establishment costs	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The project will establish a regional centre for mathematics, science and technology education in the ECCAS region. Gabon has been identified as the host country of the project. Plans have been prepared for the establishment of a Steering Committee, a Technical Committee and a Scientific Committee to drive the process, and to engage other countries in the region.	NEPAD
Education and Culture	Continental	**US$ 250,000** for Identification studies	Stage 1 : Programme/ Project Identification	The objective of the project is to integrate culture into education systems as a means of promoting and reinforcing African cultural identities and values, and for preserving African cultural heritage. Initial steps taken include a concept document, operational plan and budget and appointment of project management staff, leading to a national conference in South Africa. A continental conference is planned, to engage other regions in the programme.	NEPAD

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Towards A Human-Centered Model of Development

The paradigm shift from a narrow quantitative concern for economic growth to an inclusive social development policy regime in Africa. Past development policies, also enshrined in the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) of the 1980's, accorded disproportionate preoccupation with macroeconomics and tended to reduce social policy to poverty reduction; merely palliative, to reduce the adverse effects of economic stabilization. It also created tendencies to ignore the synergies and complementarities between social and economic development. In most African countries, both at the policy formulation and implementation stages, there has been little inter-sectoral coordination and cooperation among the various social sector institutions and the economic ministries. Despite the growing recognition by scholars and development agencies that the greatest wealth of a nation is its people, the human capabilities of the African people have not been sufficiently harnessed and mobilized for the continent's development. Social development policies in the continent were often oriented towards the urban centres and lacked bottom-up concern, without emphasis on decentralization, self-reliance and community or grass-root involvement.

This lack of 'inclusive' development has pertained to most of Africa's history, and necessitated that the continent develop a social policy framework combining economic dynamism (including pro-poor growth policies), social integration (societies that are inclusive, stable, just and based on the promotion and protection of all human rights, non-discrimination, respect for diversity and participation of all people) and an active role for government in the provision of basic social and other services at local and national levels.

Facing developmental crisis, Africa needs social policy that is developmental, democratic and socially inclusive. In the last decade, Africa has made significant strides in certain areas of social and economic development. For example, in addition to increasing literacy rates, the continent has witnessed increasing democratisation and reduction of civil strife. Furthermore, while the HIV prevalence rate remains high relative to other regions of the world, African countries are making progress in reducing or slowing the spread of the epidemic, and access to treatment for people living with the virus and the disease, is improving. Overall, countries are intensifying their interventions to improve social development indicators across the continent, with a number having demonstrated their commitment in this direction by creating ministries specially dedicated to social development. Economically, there has been recovery in the rates of economic growth and African economies have continued to sustain the growth momentum, recording an overall real GDP growth rate of 5.7 percent in 2006 compared to 5.3 percent in 2005 and 5.2 percent in 2004. This growth performance was underpinned, among others, by improvements in macroeconomic management in many countries of the continent.

However, the general development crisis has not been fundamentally altered. African countries still rank low on any list measuring social development and economic activity despite the wealth of natural resources in the continent. In 2006, for example, 34 of the 50 nations on the United Nations' (UN) list of least developed countries (LDCs) were in Africa, and the bottom 25 spots on the UN quality of life index are regularly filled by African nations. Indeed, it is now universal knowledge that a third of Africans are underfed and that more than 40 percent live in absolute poverty as measured by the poverty threshold of less than US$1 per day. This tragic waste of human potential in Africa is caused by many factors, including a high disease burden (most of which is preventable); a lack of basic infrastructure and social services such as roads, potable water and sanitation; inadequate health care and services; poor access to basic education and training; high illiteracy rates; gender inequality; youth marginalization; and political instability in a number of countries. In addition, rural-urban migration in many countries has led to rapid urbanization which, in turn, has created unplanned, congested urban centres and slums. These slums are typically characterized by, *inter alia*, high levels of unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse, and crime. The prevailing population dynamics that include high infant and child morbidity and mortality rates, high maternal mortality, high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, and low life expectancy also have serious implications for socio-economic development in Africa. An overwhelming majority of Africans are caught in a vicious circle of poverty, unemployment and social exclusion. Development in Africa would be meaningless if it is not centered on the empowerment and well-being of the people of Africa, especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups and communities. Africa should invest in its human resources and ensure equitable access of the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups to social services, especially in rural areas.

Social policies are investments in development and nation-building. Social policy could fulfill several main functions in achieving development. Its productive role goes beyond wealth redistribution and social protection, and beyond the residual role of addressing market failure. Experience from other continents has demonstrated that social policy can be a powerful instrument for democratic progress and economic development. In this sense, social policy plays a distinctly transformative role in economic and social development. Addressing Africa's social development is an urgent priority for its impact on economic development and political stability. Ensuring access to basic health care, education, nutrition, productive employment and sustainable livelihoods has become a serious challenge in the African development agenda.

The AU Commission (AUC) programme on social development is based on a human-centered approach that seeks to promote human rights and dignity. The First AU Conference of Ministers in Charge of Social Development, convened by the Department of Social Affairs, AUC, adopted the Social Policy Framework (SPF) for Africa in Oct 2008. The SPF sets out a vision for African society based on social solidarity, equity of choice, and freedom from discrimination and poverty. It focuses on 18 key thematic social issues, from population and development, social protection to gender equality and good governance. The adoption of the SPF would infuse a strong social dimension in NEPAD, and specific programmes need to be implemented using various funding options. It is critical to ensure that these instruments are implemented at the national level in order to have real impact on socio-economic development and the lives of the people. Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are essential in this regard, however this is particularly challenging given that the SPF is not intended to legally bind, dictate, or impose any obligations emanating from treaties or conventions not ratified by Member States.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT and Regional Integration in Africa

In the social development sector, regional and sub-regional social policies represent an extension of national social policies, and should be consistent with national social policy objectives. Regional social policies address issues that require intergovernmental cross-border cooperation on issues of rights, regulation and redistribution in the areas of (a) social sector investments, (b) social issues at a cross-national level and (c) human rights and empowerment. Moreover, common positions are also important to strengthen Africa's voice in world affairs and reinforce Africa's role in international decision making.

Regional Integration Partners in Social Development

AU/NEPAD is working in cooperation with a number of specialized continental and regional organizations promoting Social Development in Africa, including:

Continental Partners

- ILO
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WPO)
- UN Office on Drugs and Crime

Regional Partners

- Secretariat of African Decade
- African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO)

<u>AU/NEPAD GUIDING PRINCIPLES IN THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR</u>

- Social policies must encapsulate the principles of human rights and development imperatives, and be embedded in the African culture of solidarity;
- They must be intimately linked to economic and political policies aiming at advancing society's well-being;
- Policy for social development as a broader goal should be coordinated with, but not subordinated to, economic growth and political development;
- Social policy formulation must include bottom-up approaches to allow the participation of beneficiaries and recipients in decision-making;
- Social policy should have a long-term development perspective;
- The different stakeholders should work together in well-coordinated partnerships that enable them to complement and not compete with one another.

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The guiding document for AU/NEPAD's activities in the social development sector is the Social Policy Framework (SPF) for Africa. The SPF focuses on 18 key thematic social issues: population and development; labor and employment; social protection, health; HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria and other infectious diseases; migration; education; agriculture, food and nutrition; the family; children, adolescents and youth; ageing; disability; gender equality and women's employment; culture; urban development, environmental sustainability, the impact of globalization and trade liberalization in Africa and good governance, anti-corruption and rule of law. It also focuses attention on drug and substance abuse and crime prevention, sport, civil strife and conflict situations, and foreign debt.

The expressed purpose of the SPF is to provide an overarching policy structure to assist AU Member States in the development of their national social policies to promote human empowerment and development in their ongoing quest to address the multiple social issues facing their societies.

AAP Priority Programmes in SOCIAL AFFAIRS, 2010-2015

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Revitalization of the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI)	Continental	**US$ 3.5 million** (**US$1 million** for study)	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment	The African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI) was established by African Heads of State and Government to address the challenges faced by people with disabilities, cater to their needs, and coordinate all disability programmes on the continent. The programme is intended to enhance the capacity of the Institute to coordinate all disability issues on the continent, coordinate the implementation of the Plan of Action on Disabled Persons, and promote the rights of people with disabilities on the continent.	African Union Commission
African Remittance Institute (AIR)	Continental	**US$ 4 million** (**US$1.75 million** to establish institute)	Stage 1: Programme/ Project Identification	Establishment of the African Remittance Institute is intended to forge institutional relationships and partnerships among the African Union, RECs and other stakeholders, to put in place mechanisms for better leveraging remittances and other Diaspora resources for the development of Africa.	African Union Commission

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Support to the Implementation of the AU Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-2012) (AUPA)	Five RECs (SADC, IGAD, ECCAS, ECOWAS, CEN-SAD)	**US$ 3,573,000** over 3 years (**US$ 372,000** for Preparatory Assistance Project)	Stage 1: Programme/ Project Identification	The project will support the AUC and five RECs with policy and technical support, including support for regional workshops, for the effective implementation of the AU Plan of Action and its mainstreaming into continental/regional/national development plans and MDG-based country strategies, to integrate crime prevention, anti-corruption, criminal justice reform and drug control in their respective development agendas and strategies.	African Union Commission

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Developing Technology-Led Growth for Africa

The importance of S&T in Africa. Science and technology (S&T) is one of the key factors that could advance the development of the African continent. It is well understood that countries with strong abilities to create, distribute, and utilize scientific and technological knowledge are better able to compete in a competitive global market. [31] As a result, these countries may also use these S&T advantages to improve their citizens' quality of life[32]. African countries will be better able to harness the potential of their natural resources with increased S&T research and development.

Science and technology applies to a diverse range of economic and social projects. From agriculture to energy, water and the environment, S&T is a major driver in capacity building, knowledge production and technical innovation. At the same time, these advances must be made in an African context, as many problems and challenges are unique. Gains in these areas should be shared regionally, nationally, and continentally to speed the growth and foster further development. Basic research, also known as fundamental research, typically precedes technological innovation, and it is important to remember that results will not occur overnight, but rather over many years. Basic research will play an important role in African S&T, especially when previous research has not addressed issues of special concern to Africa.

Challenges. In 2003 at a workshop entitled 'Developing a Shared Platform for Science and Technology', eight issues were identified as critical factors constraining Africa's S&T development. They were:

- Weak links exist between scientific enterprise and political institutions
- S&T policies are outdated
- Funding as a percentage of GDP is low, and further decreasing
- Declining quality of science and engineering education at all levels of education
- 'Brain drain' – Africa is losing its best scientific and technical expertise to other regions of the world
- Lack of institutions dedicated to scientific and technological innovation
- Weak links between public R&D institutions and industry
- Other policies related to S&T that impede further scientific and technological development

Domestic investment in research and development is still less than 1% of GDP in almost all African countries, with the exception of Tunisia and South Africa.

Responses. Historically, S&T has been neglected as a driver for long term development. Africa's low investment in S&T is manifested in declining quality of science and engineering education. As a result of the 2003 workshop, a recommendation was made that NEPAD should formulate a strategic and long-term framework and action plan. Subsequently, the role of Science and Technology as a driving force for Africa's socioeconomic development was recognized by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, through the **Addis Ababa Declaration on Science and Technology** in 2007. The AU Summit in its 10th session authorized the establishment of an Education, Science and Technology Fund, and requested the African Union Commission and AfDB to work on the establishment of the Fund.

[31] "Science and Technology for Africa's Development." United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2000
[32] "Developing a Science and Technology Strategic Framework. A synthesis Report of the First Workshop." NEPAD, 2003.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY and Regional Integration in Africa

Integration will be necessary for the success of the continent, because of the dependence of many sectors on strong S&T development. Creating regional knowledge bases will aid in the sharing of best practices and foster development and innovation across those regions. Integration will provide a basis for better research through better and less costly access to best practices and data.

Articles 51 and 52 of the Africa Economic Community (AEC) Treaty of 1991 outline expectations towards co-operation between states. These expectations include developing joint research programmes, knowledge sharing between states, creating joint training programmes, and promoting the exchanges of researchers and specialists between states.[33] Further development in S&T will also require extensive coordination at the national level. Development of intergovernmental and professional institutions will assist in regional integration. Policy and political leadership is provided by **AMCOST,** the African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology.

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

The guiding document for AU/NEPAD's activities in Science and Technology is **Africa's Science & Technology - Consolidated Plan of Action,** endorsed by the **AU Summit in Khartoum** in 2006. The plan consolidates S&T programmes of the AU and NEPAD. The programmes in the CPA belong to the following clusters: (i) biosciences and environment, (ii) natural sciences and engineering, (iii) health, and (iv) improving policy conditions for research, development and technology transfer. They are implemented through regional networks of centres of excellence and expertise, consisting of hubs and nodes whereby existing institutions are networked in order to pool available human and technical resources. The objectives of these networks are: to improve quality of and access to infrastructure and facilities; develop further institutional and political regulations and improve the applicability of science and technology towards the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development. The established networks are currently in the areas of biosciences, mathematical sciences, laser technology, water sciences and technology, science, technology and innovation indicators. Additional networks are being established in the research and development areas of energy and health. The science and technology sector has as its objective to produce knowledge that should contribute to efficiency production and delivery of goods and services in such sectors as infrastructure, public health, agriculture, environment and trade and industry, among others.

AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

Objective 1 - Enable Africa to harness and apply science, technology and related innovations to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development

Objective 2 - Ensure that Africa contributes to the global pool of scientific knowledge and technological innovations

The Consolidation Plan of Action identified three pillars of S&T:

1. Capacity Building: Development of human skills in science and technology to solve African problems
2. Knowledge Production: Generation of scientific and technical knowledge of African problems and how to solve them
3. Technological Innovation: Innovation of specific products, processes, and services in an African context.

[33] 'Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community'. http://www.african-union.org. 2008.

AAP Priority Programmes in SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, 2010 – 2015

Title	Region	Estimated Cost , *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Establishment of an African Education, Science and Technology Fund	Continental	**US$ 100 million** over six years *US$ 22 million (EU, AfDB, AUC, Equatorial Guinea)	Stage 3 : Programme/ Project Structuring and Promotion	The African Union seeks to establish a Fund earmarked for higher education, science and technology development in Africa, to attract financial resources for the sustainable implementation of Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action and its Book of Lighthouse Projects and for the Plan of Action for the Second Decade of Education in Africa.	AUC
African Biosciences Initiative (Biodiversity, Biotechnology and Indigenous Knowledge)	Continental	**US$ 100 million**	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion (indicative projects identified)	Three programmes in this NEPAD Flagship Initiative include: • Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity • Safe development and application of biotechnology • Securing and using Africa's indigenous knowledge base Technologies will be developed for environment, agriculture and health. Conservation scientists and technicians will be trained and regional networks of centres of excellence sustained.	AU/NEPAD Bureau of AMCOST
Support to the African Union in the matters of Biosafety, Biotechnology, Bioethics and Biodiversity	Continental	**US$ 12.8 million** over 4 years *US$ 400,000 GTZ (2009) US$ 75,000 EC (2009)	Stage 3 : Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The programme will support the AU in the matters of biosafety and other interrelated aspects such as biotechnology, bioethics and biological diversity. It will build the requisite capacities and instruments to ensure Member States implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, through the harmonized adoption of the African Model Law, also taking into account bioethics issues.	AUC

Title	Region	Estimated Cost , *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Environmental cluster (Energy, Water and Desertification)	Continental	**US$ 68 million** (US$ 15 million for Energy US$ 45 million for Water US$ 8 million for Drought and Desertification)	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion (indicative projects identified)	Programmes under this cluster include: • Building a sustainable energy base • Securing and sustaining water • Combatting drought and desertification The programme seeks to have a range of renewable energy technologies produced and used by Africans, and active networks of centres of excellence for energy, water and desertification established and sustained.	AU/NEPAD Bureau of AMCOST
Natural Sciences and Engineering cluster (Material Sciences, Manufacturing, Laser and Post-Harvest)	Continental	**US$ 30 million** (US$ 15 million for Material Sciences US$ 10 million for Engineering Capacity for Manufacturing US$ 5 million for Post-Harvest Food Loss)	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion (indicative projects identified)	The cluster seeks to: • Build Africa's capacity for material sciences and engineering capacity for manufacturing • Strengthen the African Laser Centre (ALC) and technologies to reduce post-harvest food loss • Add value to Africa's infrastructure development programme through production of relevant technologies for more efficient infrastructure	AU/NEPAD Bureau of AMCOST
African Internet Exchange System	Continental	**US$ 4 million** * PMU costs (AU) Regional hubs (Regional Internet Carriers and Continental Carriers) 25% (min) Hosting Operator	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	This project aims to support the work of the African Internet Service Providers Association (AfrISPA) in facilitating the establishment of a truly African internet infrastructure, through providing policy and regulatory reform, capacity building, and technical assistance for ISP Associations and Internet Exchange Points in Africa. This program is one of the ARAPKE (African Regional Action Plan on the Knowledge Economy) flagship projects which were endorsed by the AU summit in 2006.	AUC

Title	Region	Estimated Cost , *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Improving policy conditions for research, development and technology transfer	Continental	**US$ 50 million**	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment (indicative projects identified)	This cluster focuses on: • Development and adoption of African Common Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII) • Establishing an African STI Observatory It foresees Member States with governance structures, policies and priorities for science and technology, and technology parks to facilitate technology transfer to end-users.	AU/NEPAD
African Science, Technology and Innovation Incubators Network	Continental	**US$ 25 million** over six years *AU covering the cost of the PMU, host countries will cover at least 25%	Stage 3 : Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	This involves the establishment of a fully functional Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Incubators Network, comprising one programme management unit and five regional Incubators centres (in each of the African Union regions), to support the commercialization of STI results and industrialization of Africa.	AUC

TRADE, INDUSTRY, MARKET ACCESS & PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Advancing Africa's Competitiveness in the Global Marketplace

Eradication of extreme hunger and poverty can only be achieved through faster economic growth and enhanced competitiveness *–U.N. Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiro*

Trade, Industrialization and Investment. Exports in 2007 totalled almost US $425 billion and accounted for 3% of world exports. Exports are concentrated in fuel and mining (70%) and agriculture. Exports to Asia have grown significantly. Within Africa, intra-regional trade accounts for about 7% of total export exports, compared with about 50% in Asia. Manufacturing contributes less than 15% of gross domestic product in many African countries, and is concentrated in food, textiles, clothing and footwear. Foreign direct investment inflows to Africa rose from about from US$ 13 billion in 2002 to US$45 billion in 2007, largely in the extractive industries and in various service industries. Total net private capital flows to Africa rose to $81 billion in 2007.

Challenges. With almost half of the population under 25 years of age, creating jobs and career prospects is critical to Africa's prosperity and stability. Africa is abundantly endowed with natural resources, including many industrial minerals and agricultural resources, but the continent remains relatively poor, with little or no local value addition and processing as well as minimum local inputs. Dependence on primary products has exposed resource-rich African countries to the vagaries of global markets and commodity cycles. Supply-side constraints act as limiting factors in many countries, both in manufacturing and in agriculture.

Responses. NEPAD recognized the critical role of the private sector, both domestic and foreign owned, as the continent's engine of economic growth. It encouraged governments to establish an environment conducive to business and investment activities, and partners to facilitate greater world market access. Measures included legal and regulatory reforms, harmonization of standards and trade facilitation, reduction of internal tariffs, deepening of financial markets, technology acquisition and knowledge sharing, industrial diversification and strategic participation in international trade negotiations.

In addition, fundamental economic policies such as investment in infrastructure (energy, communications, transport and water, etc.) are critical to the promotion and sustenance of industrial development in Africa. Similarly, building human capacity through health, education and training and technology development is also necessary to enable the continent to compete in the increasingly knowledge-driven global economy. **Aid for Trade** is a mechanism that can address these imperatives (see Box).

Aid for Trade refers to assistance by the international community to help countries address supply-side constraints to their participation in international markets, and to cope with transitional adjustment costs from liberalization of trade. It covers assistance with trade policy and regulations and trade development, but also trade related infrastructure, capacity development, and trade-related government budget adjustments. The WTO Hong Kong ministerial meeting launched the initiative in 2005.

The **European Union** is a major supporter of the approach and committed EUR2.73 billion to Africa in 2007. Support to regional integration is a priority. The European Development Fund allocated EUR645 million for eastern and southern Africa (EAC-COMESA-SADC), notably to a jointly-planned North-South Corridor programme. Another regional review of Aid for Trade takes place in the ECOWAS region in June 2009, and a global review is scheduled for July 2009.

In this context, **Aid for Trade** may be seen as an important funding modality, providing technical support to trade liberalization and also support for the infrastructure base that is critical to expanding trade.

TRADE, INDUSTRY, MARKET ACCESS & PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT and Regional Integration in Africa

Opening up African markets through infrastructure development and trade facilitation are important elements of Regional Integration in Africa. The eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) across the continent are key actors in expanding **Free Trade Areas** and **Customs Unions,** as well as other forms of trade facilitation.

Partners

AU/NEPAD is working in cooperation with a number of specialized continental and regional organizations to promote regional integration in Trade, Industry, Market Access and Private Sector Development in Africa, including:

International Partners

- UNIDO

Continental Partners

- Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI)
- Investment Climate Facility (ICF)

Regional Partners

- Regional Economic Communities

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in TRADE, INDUSTRY, MARKET ACCESS & PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

In 2004 The African Union Summit in Addis Ababa adopted the **African Productive Capacity Initiative (APCI)** as the policy framework for Africa's industrialization effort through NEPAD. The **APCI** was designed to facilitate a shift towards a hands-on approach for tackling, through a sectoral approach, industrial performance and productivity, sustainable employment creation, and the contribution of industry to poverty reduction.

In January 2008, the African Union Assembly endorsed the **Action Plan for Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA)**. The **Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI)** subsequently adopted a **Strategy for the Implementation of AIDA,** to:

- Promote economic diversification through industrial value-added activities;
- Create an enabling environment and institutional framework that promotes private sector-sensitive industrial development, regional economic co-operation and international competitiveness; and
- Enhance supply-side and demand-side capacity for industrial production and trade.

Programme-specific objectives of this Strategy are based on the measures described in the accompanying box.

AU/NEPAD OBJECTIVES IN THE TRADE, INDUSTRY/MARKET ACCESS & PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT SECTOR ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING MEASURES:

Objective 1 - Building productive capacity and capabilities for converting comparative advantage into industrial competitiveness.

Objective 2 - Promoting actions that facilitate export of value-added products through the conversion of commodities into products.

Objective 3 - Enhancing trade linkages and market penetration for expanding the extent of the market for products.

Objective 4 - Promoting value chains by thinking globally and acting locally for job creation and poverty reduction.

Objective 5 - Developing small- and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and their linkages to large-scale enterprises for seizing opportunities for industrial expansion.

Objective 6 - Promulgating standardization, accreditation, quality and metrology for effective global market integration.

Objective 7 - Fostering public-private partnerships (PPPs) for industrial development.

Objective 8 - Removing bureaucratic and administrative impediments to trade and investment.

AAP Priority Programmes in TRADE, INDUSTRY, MARKET ACCESS & PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT, 2010-2015

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Stage of Development	Description	Contact
Investment Climate Facility	Continental	Additional demands identified *US$ 175 million (International partners, Governments, Corporations)	Stage 4: Implementation and Operation	The ICF is a private-public partnership, focused on improving the continent's investment climate by removing obstacles to domestic and foreign investment and by promoting Africa as an attractive investment destination. It provides a mechanism through which the private sector, the G8 countries, other donors, and African governments and institutions can support Africa's vision for sustainable growth and development.	Investment Climate Facility, Arusha, Tanzania
NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative	Continental	**2 million euro** per annum *1.7 million euro per annum (EU, Member States)	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The Initiative aims to support African countries to improve their capacity to strengthen the investment environment for growth and development, in accordance with the UN Monterrey Consensus, assisting APRM process and investment climate reforms.	NEPAD, OECD
Strategy for the Implementation of the Action Plan for Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA)	Continental	**US$ 250,000** for Identification studies of programmes and projects	Stage 1 : Programme/ Project Identification	AIDA's Implementation Strategy sets out seven clusters of actions to be taken in the short, medium and long term to promote Africa's industrial development. These include: industrial policy and institutional direction; upgrading productive and trade capacities; promoting infrastructure and energy development for industrial processes; industrial and technical skills; industrial innovation and technology systems and research and development; financing and resource mobilization; and sustainable development for responsible industrialization.	CAMI

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Promoting Sustainability and Stewardship for Africa's Ecosystems

Africa contains some of the richest environmental resources in the world. Africans depend on a healthy and vibrant ecosystem and for their livelihoods for everything from forest products, water, food from agricultural products to tourism. Yet unless Africa is able to foster sustainable use and stewardship of its resources, the continent will face many threats to these treasures in the future.

A Rich Biodiversity Africa contains over 3,000 protected areas including 198 Marine Protected Areas, 50 Biosphere Reserves, and 80 Wetlands of International Importance. Eight of the world's 34 international biodiversity hotspots are in Africa[34]. Despite their recognized status, these areas remain under threat by poaching, encroachment and the introduction of alien species.

The Threat of Land Degradation Due to the lack of strong environmental management, land in Africa is becoming increasingly degraded. The most prevalent forms of degradation include desertification, deforestation, dust storms, rising pollution and loss of ecosystems from rapid urbanisation. Thirty-one per cent of the region's pasture lands and 19 per cent of its forests are classified as degraded. Forests account for over 20 per cent of Africa's land area, but are being destroyed by logging and conversion of forests to agriculture and urban settlements. Africa is currently losing more than four million hectares of forest every year—twice the world's average deforestation rate.

Transboundary Protected Areas
Source:Africa Atlas of our Changing Environmnet,UNEP

The Threat of Climate Change Although Africa produces only 4 per cent of total global carbon dioxide emissions, its inhabitants suffer highly from the consequences of global climate change. In many parts of Africa, even small changes in precipitation and water availability are having a devastating effect on agricultural output and therefore on food security. As climate change intensifies and its impacts deepen, adaptation amongst the communities in Africa will become increasingly challenging.

Regional Integration in ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE in Africa

Many environmental issues transcend national boundaries. The sustainable use of natural resources such as those derived from forest ecosystems and monitoring, management, and climate change control, are problems of major concern to all nations of Africa. Since these resources and issues span more than one nation, they are often addressed according to different levels of political priority and employ different management approaches, laws

[34] Africa Atlas of our Changing Environment, UNEP

and regulations. Some efforts have been made to introduce management mechanisms that involve some international cooperation, but there are still many challenges to be overcome for a unified framework. To this end, AU/NEPAD has established a focus in six programme areas and three cross-cutting issues via the NEPAD Action Plan for the Environment Initiative that concentrate on fostering regional cooperation on transboundary environmental issues:

- Programme Area 1 - Combating Land Degradation, Drought, and Desertification
- Programme Area 2 - Conserving Africa's Wetlands
- Programme Area 3 - Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species
- Programme Area 4 - Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine, Coastal and Freshwater Resources
- Programme Area 5 - Combating Climate Change in Africa
- Programme Area 6 - Transboundary Conservation or Management of Natural Resources
- Cross Cutting Issue 1 – Health and Environment
- Cross Cutting Issue 2 – Trade and Environment
- Cross Cutting Issue 3 – Technology and Environment

Institutions in ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

AU/NEPAD is working in cooperation with number of specialized continental and regional organizations to promote regional integration in Environment and Climate Change in Africa including:

Global Partners

- The Global Climate Observing System (GCOS)
- United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- The European Commission's African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD)
- The International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI)
- The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
- The Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

Continental Partners

- Africa Ministerial Conference of Environment (AMCE)
- The African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD)
- Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa (CEEPA)

Regional Partners

- The Climate Prediction and Application Centre (IGAD-ICPAC)
- The Regional Centre for Agriculture, Hydrology and Meteorology (AGRHYMET)
- SADC Drought Monitoring Centre (SADC-DMC)
- Observatoire du Sahara et Sahel (OSS)
- The Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)
- The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)

- The Economic Community of the Great Lakes (CEPGL)
- The Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC)
- SouthSouthNorth (SSN)

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The **NEPAD Action Plan for the Environment Initiative** is the guiding document for AU/NEPAD's activities in the sector of Environment and Climate Change. Sub-Regional Environmental Action Plans (SREAPs) have been developed and adopted by many of the sub-regions as well (eg, IGAD's SREAP, which covers each of the programme areas of the Action Plan, including monitoring). The overall objectives of AU/NEPAD's activities in Environment and Climate Change are listed in the accompanying box.

Carbon Finance has not played a large role in African development finance to date, for specific reasons. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is focused primarily on the emission reduction components of projects, and provides post-investment cash flow only. Since Africa's emissions are relatively low, and since African financial markets are less developed than in some parts of the world, such financing has not generated large amounts of investment capital. With further development of the mechanism and domestic capital markets, carbon finance could play a larger role in African project investment.

<u>AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE</u>

Objective 1 - **CONTRIBUTE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEPAD** through the effective implementation of its Environment Initiative

Objective 2 - **PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE** of Africa's natural resources and strengthen public and political support to regional and sub-regional environmental initiatives

Objective 3 - **SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION BY AFRICAN COUNTRIES** of their commitments under the global and regional environmental conventions and other legal instruments to which they are party

Objective 4 - **ENHANCE THE HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES** of African countries to effectively address the environmental challenges facing the continent

Objective 5 - **PROMOTE INTEGRATION** of environmental issues into poverty reduction strategies

Objective 6 - **FOSTER REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL COOPERATION** to address environmental challenges

Objective 7 - **BUILD A NETWORK OF REGIONAL CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE** in environmental science and management

Objective 8 - **MOTIVATE AND DIRECT AFRICAN AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMUNITIES** to solve Africa's pressing environmental problems

Objective 9 - **ENHANCE EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION** of major African groups and their important contribution to informing intergovernmental decision-making

Objective 10 - **IMPROVE THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK** for regional environmental governance

Objective 11 - **MOBILIZE INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES** for the implementation of the Environment Initiative of NEPAD

Objective 12 - **PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK FOR PARTNERSHIP** between African countries themselves and with their bilateral and multilateral partners, including multilateral financial institutions such as GEF, in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the United Nations Millennium Declaration

Source: NEPAD Action Plan for the Environment Initiative

AAP Priority Programmes in ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE, 2010 – 2015

Title	Region	Estimated Costs, * Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Congo Basin Convergence Plan on Forests (Congo Basin Fund)	Central	* £ 50 million DFID and the Environmental Transformation Fund (ETF) for operating costs *US$ 125 million per year to preserve forestry and environment in the Congo Basin countries (various donors) *US$ 15 million (NGOs) *US$ 50 million (ADF, for PACEBCo, 2009)	Stage 4: Implementation and Operations	The purpose of the Congo Basin Fund (CBF) is to establish a pool of resources mobilized from donors to support innovative and transformational approaches geared to alleviate poverty and address climate change through reducing, slowing and eventually reversing the rate of deforestation in the Congo Basin. *La Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale* (COMIFAC) prepared a 10-year Action-Plan called "Plan de Convergence" with ten strategic areas that form the basis of activities eligible for funds from CBF: (1) policy harmonization; (2) resource knowledge; (3) management and reforestation; (4) biodiversity conservation; (5) sustainable valorisation; (6) development of alternatives and poverty reduction; (7) capacity building, participation and information; (8) research/development; (9) funding mechanisms; and (10) cooperation and partnership.	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC), ECCAS Congo Basin Forest Fund, AfDB

Title	Region	Estimated Costs, * Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Climate for Development in Africa	Continental	**US$ 134 million** over 4 years (Financial Management of the ClimDev Trust Fund by the AfDB, funding through a blend of programmatic and Trust Fund modalities)	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The Climate for Development in Africa Programme (ClimDev Africa) supports Africa's response to climate variability and change by building regional, sub-regional and national policy capacity. It will improve the quality and availability of information and analysis to decision-makers. Its immediate beneficiaries will be the regional, sub-regional and national institutions that seek to manage the response to climate change in Africa. Through these bodies, the programme seeks to increase the resilience of Africa's population to climate change, enabling effective adaptation activities.	Joint AUC/ECA/AfDB Secretariat
Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative	North, West, East	**US$ 639 million** over 10 years (Pre-Feasibility Estimate) US$ 250,000 for Identification studies	Stage 1: Programme/ Project Identification	The Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel consists of a set of integrated interventions addressing multi-sectoral issues that affect the lives of the people in the Sahel and Sahara areas of Africa. These interventions, which are multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional, cut across a wide range of aspects including: land, water and forest resource management; soil conservation; pastoral development; sustainable agricultural production; and gender and youth mainstreaming into development.	**Promoters: AUC and CENSAD** Technical Partners: UNCCD, UNCBD, UNFCCC, TerrAfrica Initiative, NEPAD Environment Initiative and the Global Environment Facility Operational Program; Country Governments

Other Regional integration projects currently under development in Environment and Climate Change include the following:

Emerging Priorities in Environment and Climate Change

Environment and Climate Change Programmes/Projects
Genetic Resources and Nontimber Forest Products and **Africa-wide Human and Resource Capacity Building Program for Adaptation and Mitigation.** These projects have been advanced for consideration as pan-African priorities but no relevant documentation has been received.
Disaster Risk Mitigation Programme. The goal of the Programme is to reduce social, economic and environmental impacts of disasters on African people and economies. The objectives are to: increase political commitment to disaster risk reduction; improve identification and assessment of disaster risks; enhance knowledge management and public awareness of disaster risk reduction; improve governance of disaster risk reduction institutions; integrate disaster risk reduction in emergency response management; build resilience at national levels to respond to disasters adequately, and enhance mitigation and adaptation mechanisms, especially at local levels.
Transboundary Forest Resource Management. This project aims at promoting biodiversity conservation in the High Guinea Forests of West Africa (Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast) through the creation of transboundary forest parks with the active involvement of the local communities. The project aims to strengthen collaborative relationships between the national forestry institutions to minimize illegal cross-border trade in forest and animal products.
Fouta Djallon Integrated Management project. This project will support the upkeep and maintenance of forest and water resources of the Fouta Djallon highlands in Guinea. This area is being described as the water tower of West Africa, as most of the major rivers in the region originate from this highland. The project supports national authorities in 8 member countries to monitor and evaluate the conditions of natural resources, especially downstream. The project will soon benefit from GEF funding to establish an observatory for the overall monitoring of resources and also build capacities at the national levels.
Atlantic Coastal erosion is a major environmental issue for numerous countries in West Africa, as was recognized in the Abidjan and Nairobi Conventions and in the Arusha resolution in 1993. The ecologically significant Atlantic Coastal desert is threatened in this process, as are more populated areas. Efforts to combat erosion will require coordinated approaches and significant funding.

TOURISM

Bringing the World to Africa

The expansion of tourism is one of the principal engines for growth in Africa. Tourism is a recognized global industry, which can have great impact on local development trends. Tourism generates increased wealth and employment, and can stimulate the protection and enhancement of environmental and cultural resources. Trans-boundary tourism initiatives also have the potential to promote regional integration. Africa offers considerable, albeit largely untapped, potential for tourism. In the past 30 years, tourism development in Africa as a whole has been quite positive. The World Trade Organization (WTO) named Africa as the fastest growing tourist destination in 2005 and 2006. Africa's tourism development prospects to 2020 are promising. That year, it will receive an estimated 77 million tourists, and tourism will be among the economy's most dynamic sectors owing to its contribution of foreign currency earnings to the balance of payments, its creation of direct and indirect employment and its influence on other sectors such as agriculture, fishing and handicrafts.[35] Realizing the potential benefits tourism could offer Africa, many African countries have identified tourism as a priority sector for economic growth.

Tourism sector in Africa is still at an early stage of development. The tourism industry throughout Africa operates below international competitive standards. Africa's tourism industry provides typically seasonal, low-wage work, inadequate service, and there is significant leakage of tourism-generated revenues. Heads of States and governments, financial institutions and the general public are still insufficiently aware of tourism's economic importance for their countries. A wide range of constraints currently impinges on the successful development of a vibrant tourism sector in Africa. The African Steering Committee of Ministers of Tourism has identified and categorized these into four classes, namely: generic, structural, tourism supply assets and tourism's sustainability. Many of these constraints are related to the special situation of Africa, such as HIV/AIDS, international debt burden, regional wars and conflicts. As a destination, Africa suffers from a poor security and quality image. Interventions are required to optimize tourism's potential in achieving MDGs and Africa must look at ways in which the sector can be promoted through the regions.

Africa needs a strategic framework that not only encourages profitable investment but also promotes social inclusion and poverty alleviation. Realizing the challenges and opportunities the tourism industry presents to Africa, a number of African countries have developed Tourism Master Plans with the assistance of the WTO and development partners. In 2004, the Tourism Action Plan for AU/NEPAD was adopted under the guidance of the African Ministers of Tourism. The mission of the Action Plan is to optimize the role of tourism as an engine and a catalyst for economic development and growth in Africa through the establishment of a conducive environment, regional cooperation, advocacy and stakeholder participation. Recognizing that different RECs, and different countries, are at different stages of developing their tourism sector, the Action Plan is meant to galvanise national and sub-regional action. This Action Plan focuses on the issues that are best implemented at the sub-regional and continental level, with clear linkages to ongoing national activities. The challenge facing African countries is ensuring effective implementation of the Action Plan by building on existing initiatives. It is important to note that the successful implementation of the Action Plan will largely depend on the extent to which tourism activities, being multi-faceted economic activities, are linked to other sectors of NEPAD, such as infrastructure.

[35] See www.unwto.org/regional/africa/programme/specific_programme.html

Tourism and Regional Integration in Africa

As a development catalyst, tourism development can generate a positive spill-over effect on other sectors, as well as sharing the development cost. Trans-boundary tourism initiatives have the great potential to bring economy of scale and promote regional integration. NEPAD has recognized that "Africa provides prospects for creative partnership between the public sectors in beneficiation, agro-industries, tourism and human resources development in addressing the challenges of urban renewal and rural development." Early steps are being taken to promote tourism on a regional basis in the **Horn of Africa** countries, for example. Consequently, AU/NEPAD has been actively promoting strategic interventions in the tourism sector at the regional and continental level by focusing on the following areas:

- Identify key "anchor" projects at the national and sub-regional levels, which will generate significant spin-offs and assist in promoting economic integration;
- Develop a regional marketing strategy; and
- Promote partnerships such as those formed through RECs.

AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN TOURISM SECTOR

Objective 1 – Create an enabling regulatory environment;

Objective 2 – Strengthen institutional capacity;

Objective 3 – Promote tourism marketing;

Objective 4 – Promote research and development

Objective 5 – Promote investment in tourism infrastructure and products;

Objective 6 – Reinforce human resources and quality assurance;

Objective 7 – Establish and adopt a code of conduct and ethics for tourism; and

Objective 8 – Mobilize financial resources.

To realize Africa's great potential in tourism, AU/NEPAD are also working in partnership with national, regional, continental and global organizations to promote a comprehensive programme of regional integration in the tourism sector.

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in TOURISM

The guiding document for AU/NEPAD's activities in the tourism sector is the Tourism Action Plan for the Africa Union (AU)/New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). According to the Action Plan, tourism will be established as a key instrument in Africa's transformation and development. The tourism sector is expected to contribute successfully to poverty eradication, economic growth and diversification by 2020.

No specific priority projects or programmes were identified to be included in the current Action Plan. Early stage programme and project Identification studies could usefully be undertaken to elaborate the Tourism Action Plan.

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Towards a Democratic Future for Africa

Governance underlines the basis for sustainable development. Governance is interlinked with institutionalized values such as democracy, observance of human rights, accountability, transparency and greater efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector. Good governance ensures that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision-making over the allocation of development resources.[36] Improving good governance in Africa is of central importance. Governance is seen as an effective means of enabling and guaranteeing development, building and/or restoring stability as opposed to conflict in countries, regions and sub-regions.

Africa has made good progress in improving governance; it also faces serious challenges. Calls for good governance in Africa have led to some progress, particularly in improving the regulatory environment for businesses. Improvements in governance are correlated with advancements in other areas. More than half of the continent follows the democratic process and the level of resources being committed by African governments to tackling poverty and other problems is rising, along with the revenue base. However, as Africa proceeds to address problems of governance in development, it faces some fundamental challenges, including a) the need to build the capacity of States to execute their responsibilities by means of mechanisms for political oversight and the management of state-society relations; b) the need to institute appropriate structures and mechanisms that consider active citizens' participation, fostering gender equality, women's empowerment, human rights and more active and meaningful participation of civil society in the development process; and c) the need to reduce the costs of doing business by improving the quality of regulatory frameworks, reducing administrative barriers, improving physical infrastructure facilities and stamping out corruption.

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) is regarded as Africa's innovative thinking on governance. The various bodies of the AU play an important role in the evolution of governance mechanisms in Africa. In March 2003, NEPAD adopted the APRM process. APRM is a mutually agreed instrument voluntarily acceded to by member states of the AU as a self-monitoring mechanism. The overarching goal of APRM is for all participating countries to accelerate their progress towards adopting and implementing the priorities and programs of NEPAD through achieving mutually agreed objectives and compliance with best practices with regard to each APRM area of governance and development, namely: the main pillars of the Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance. The implementation of APRM to date has not proceeded without issues. It has encountered a number of challenges, ranging from financial, capacity, procedural and operational to political, both at the national and continental levels. There are now 29 countries that have voluntarily acceded to the Mechanism. Of these 29, 14 have established their national structures and are at various stages of implementing the APRM process. The process has three phases, starting with a self assessment, followed by peer country review missions, and finally implementation of a National Programme of Action.

[36] Governance for Sustainable Human Development, A UNDP Policy Paper, UNDP 1997, pp. 2-3.

GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION and Regional Integration in Africa

Africa's integration should be based on a set of core values held in common, including good governance, anti-corruption and rule of law. Improved governance will further strengthen regional integration and harmonization. In order to address the governance challenges, AU/NEPAD are working in partnership with national, regional, continental and global organizations to promote a comprehensive programme in support of accountability, transparency, participation, combating corruption and promotion of an enabling legal and judicial framework. The main regional focus is the continuous operation of the APRM and its increased membership. Other substantial and important initiatives encompass the development and implementation of programmes for efficient administration of public resources, including the **Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative,** the **Construction Transparency Initiative,** the **African Agenda for Good Financial Governance** and the **Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI).**

Partners

AU/NEPAD is working in cooperation with a number of specialized continental and regional organizations to promote regional integration in governance in Africa, including:

Regional/Continental Partners
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- African Development Bank (AfDB)

International Partners
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- The World Bank Group
- European Union

The **Economic Commission for Africa** coordinates United Nations support to NEPAD at the regional level. Its **Governance and Public Administration Division (GPAD)** aims to enhance the national capacity of ECA member states in governance and management of development processes, as well as supporting the APRM process.

The **African Development Bank** supports regional governance initiatives through the APRM process, by furthering adoption of international standards and regional harmonization of auditing and payment systems, public procurement, business law and anti-money laundering, and by supporting the integrity reforms listed above.

UNDP contributes to and administers the **APRM Trust Fund**, which provides support to the APRM Panel and Secretariat operations, based on a Three Year Strategic Plan (2008 - 2012).

The **World Bank**'s strategy for assisting Africa, through accelerating shared growth, building capable states, sharpening the focus on results and strengthening development partnerships, has had positive impacts on governance as countries have improved their rankings among countries reforming the climate for doing business.

The **African Union** and the **EU** have established a **Partnership on Democratic Governance and Human Rights**, to bring their respective views together and consolidate a common approach. This will include promotion of the APRM, encouraging ratification and implementation of the **African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance** and related activities. Participation of women in democratic processes, governance and the struggle against corruption will be mainstreamed through all the activities under this programme.

GTZ and other bilateral partners have consistently provided technical and financial support for the APRM, beyond costs funded by the Trust Fund.

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The principal guiding document for AU/NEPAD's activities in the governance and public administration sector is the **Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance** approved at the 6th Summit of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government held in March 2003 in Abuja, Nigeria.

The participating Heads of State and Government of the member states of the AU have agreed to work together in policy and action in pursuit of the following objectives: Democracy and Good Political Governance, Economic and Corporate Governance, Socio-Economic Development and Africa Peer Review Mechanism. These objectives are elaborated in the accompanying box.

The APRM was reviewed at the 11th African Partnership Forum in November, 2008. The efforts made by African countries to achieve good governance were commended. Care should be taken to continue the momentum of this ongoing process and to implement national programmes, recognizing that governance issues call for a long term perspective and tenacious efforts. Development partners declared their readiness to continue to support the APRM.

The APRM post-review National Programme of Action (NPoA) Implementation Support programme has been established by the NEPAD Steering Committee, to assist countries to follow up on commitments made through the APRM process.

AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

Objective 1 - **Supporting democracy and the democratic process** by (i) ensuring that national constitutions reflect the democratic ethos and provide for demonstrably accountable governance; (ii) promoting political representation; (iii) strengthening and/or establishing appropriate electoral administration and oversight for free, fair and credible elections; (v) heightening public awareness of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, especially in educational institutions.

Objective 2 **- Supporting Good Governance** by (i) adopting clear codes, standards and indicators of good governance; (ii) supporting an accountable, efficient and effective civil service; (iii) ensuring the effective functioning of parliaments and other accountability institutions including parliamentary committees and anti-corruption bodies; and (iv) ensuring the independence of the judicial system.

Objective 3 **- Promoting and protecting human rights** by (i) facilitating development of vibrant civil society organizations, including strengthening human rights institutions (ii) supporting the UN Charter on Human Rights and the African Commission and Court on Human and People's Rights and (iii) ensuring responsible free expression and freedom of the press.

Objective 4 **- Furthering Economic and Corporate Governance** by adopting and enforcing codes on good practices on transparency in monetary and financial policies; fiscal and budget transparency; public debt management; accounting and auditing standards; banking supervision and anti-money laundering; standards in transparency and financial management and core principles for securities and insurance supervision and regulation.

AAP Priority Programmes in GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 2010 - 2015

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), and Post-Review National Programme of Action (NPoA) Implementation Support Programme	Continental	**US$ 7.1 million** (2007)	Stage 4: Implementation and Operations	APRM is a mutually agreed instrument voluntarily acceded to by Member States of the AU as a self-monitoring mechanism. Its overarching goal is for all participating countries to adopt and implement the pillars of the 2003 Abuja Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance. The process has three phases, starting with a self-assessment, followed by peer country review missions, and finally implementation of a national Programme of Action (NPoA). The NEPAD Secretariat provides a programme of support to countries to implement various dimensions of the NPoA.	APRM Secretariat NEPAD Secretariat

PEACE AND SECURITY

Promoting Growth and Development through Political Stability

Over the past two decades, the African continent has continued to be plagued by long-term and, in some cases, inter-related crises and violent conflicts that have had a negative impact on the continent's development and caused immense human suffering. Indeed, today there is some form of armed conflict raging in each region of Africa. Armed conflicts result in loss of GDP and concomitant poverty. It is estimated that conflicts cost Africa an average of US$18bn per annum[37] and that in order to meet Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 of halving the percentage of people living in poverty by 2015, Africa must sustain a combined GDP growth rate of 7 percent per annum (effective from 2002). Conflicts and civil strife have and continue to impede GDP growth across the continent. If this situation persists, it is practical to assume that the critical MDG goal of halving poverty by 2015 will not be achieved.

In light of the serious implications of conflict on several aspects of the development of Africa, initiatives have been launched on a continent-wide and regional level to address conflict issues. These initiatives range from peace-building to post-conflict reconstruction and development. One criticism of the initiatives implemented to date is that most seem *ad hoc* responses to specific pressing issues without an overarching harmonization framework.[38] Nevertheless, all the initiatives implemented contain a blueprint on how to move Africa from its current state of prevalent armed conflict to a condition of prevailing peace and security. A central theme in the African Union/NEPAD agenda is the bringing together of the issues of peace and security, governance constitutionalism, economic development and international partnerships.

A recent mutual accountability report indicates that the number of inter-state armed conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa fell from sixteen in 1999 to seven in 2006. Although conflicts have continued to break out, this has been at around half the rate of the 1990s. Conflicts are ending at more than twice the rate of previous decades. Post-conflict peace-building missions have expanded and played a positive role in helping prevent negotiated settlements from breaking down. Reported deaths from inter-state armed conflicts fell from 100,000 in 1999 to less than 2000 in 2006. The number of coups has decreased, and other security indicators are also positive—refugee numbers have declined by over 60% since 1994.

The illicit proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) is still having an impact: out of the estimated 500 million SALWs in circulation world-wide, 100 million are found in Africa. Efforts should focus on (i) increased funding for African peace-support efforts and accelerated implementation of capacity-building programmes; (ii) implementation of action on SALW under UN and African instruments; (iii) development and implementation of continental and regional instruments against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and (iv) Security Sector Reform (SSR). Development partners should work with Africa to ensure (i) more secure, predictable, flexible and coordinated funding arrangements in support of the peace building and peace-keeping efforts of both the AU and RECs; (ii) full implementation of commitments under UN and where relevant other (e.g. EU) instruments on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons; and (iii) strengthened mechanisms to stop illicit trade in natural

[37] Peace and Security Dimensions of the African Union; Background Paper for ADF III; InterAfrica Group and Justice Africa; Abdul Mohammed, Paulos Tesfagiorgis and Alex de Waal; March 2002
[38] *ibid.*

resources linked to conflict, through such mechanisms as the Kimberley Process and the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI).

PEACE & SECURITY and Regional Integration in Africa

The **Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union,** adopted in Durban on 9 July 2002 by the first Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly, established the **African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)**. The Architecture revolves around the Peace and Security Council as its key pillar. The Peace and Security Council is supported by the Continental Early Warning System (CEWS), the African Standby Force (ASF), Panel of the Wise, Peace Fund and Relations with the Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution. In addition to these, the APSA is also continually being developed, to address the prevention of conflict through the development of tools for structural conflict prevention, as well as post-conflict development and reconstruction (PCRD). In this respect the AU PCRD framework was adopted in 2006 in Banjul, The Gambia and the Declaration on African Union Border Programme was adopted in 2007. The role of the Architecture is to facilitate prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa. Peace and security is a major focus of a number of Regional Economic Communities (RECs), particularly those located in conflict zones.

Global Partners

To further its efforts in the promotion of peace, security and stability in Africa, AU/NEPAD are working in partnership with global institutions including the G8, The European Union and the United Nations through the Security Council.

The G8. The G8 have supported the creation of the African Standby Force (ASF) and focused on defining strategies and guidelines for the ASF in areas such as logistics, communication and the civilian components of peace support operations. Currently, AU-led peace support operations are underway in Somalia (AMISOM). The African Mission in Darfur/Sudan (AMIS), has transformed into a hybrid AU-UN Mission (UNAMID). Assisting in developing long-term strategies and reliable funding mechanisms is an important next step. G8 members have made pledges to the UN Peace Building Fund launched in October 2006. The G8 have also strongly supported efforts by several African countries to toughen laws with regard to the illicit proliferation and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW).

The European Union. The EU and the AU have a well-established partnership and the EU is fully committed to developing it further. A cornerstone of the EU - AU partnership is the **Joint Africa - EU Strategy**, agreed upon in 2007, which is accompanied by an ambitious and concrete three-year action plan for the period until 2010. It focuses on important objectives that range from security to democratic governance, human rights, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), energy, infrastructure, science and technology, ICT and space, climate change, migration, mobility, and employment, trade and regional integration. The first of the eight strategic partnerships under the Strategy is the **Partnership for Peace and Security,** which has three main elements; political dialogue, operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture and predictable funding of African-led peace support operations.

United Nations. Collaboration between the United Nations and the African Union is being addressed *inter alia* by the AU-UN ten-year Capacity Building Programme as well as the recently released Prodi Report. The Prodi report explored how the United Nations and the African Union can enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing of United Nations-mandated peace operations undertaken by the African Union. The panel has recommended the establishment of a **multi-donor trust fund** for the purposes of supporting African Union peacekeeping capacity which should be premised on African ownership. The objective of the fund is to consolidate various current sources of support for the African Union and secure additional resources from current and new donors, building on the current European Union-funded **African Peace Facility (APF)**. Collaboration between the AU and UN is active in the areas of conflict management, peace support operations and mediation. At the moment, the UN is supporting AMISOM based on what a similar UN mission of the same size costs. This support came through UN Security Council Resolution 1863(2009) and for the first time draws on resources from UN assessed contributions.

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in PEACE & SECURITY

The guiding document for AU/NEPAD's activities in the peace and security sector is the **Solemn Declaration on Defence and Security** signed by the Heads of State and Government of Member States of the African Union, meeting in its Second Extraordinary Session, in **Sirte,** Great Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 28 February, 2004.

The African Action Plan of the African Union/NEPAD proposes a policy framework for the development of an **African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA)** within the African continent. This architecture is essentially a set of African Union structures working in conjunction with the RECs and Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (RMs), as directed by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union. Key elements of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) include post-conflict reconstruction, peace monitoring, grass roots peace building efforts and other similar initiatives. The Peace and Security Council of the African Union relies on the following elements to coordinate efforts in the APSA.

Peace and Security Council (PSC): The PSC was established as a standing decision-making organ for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in the Continent and to facilitate timely and efficient response to conflict and crisis situations in Africa. Since its inauguration, the PSC has played an ever increasing role in the promotion of peace, security and stability on the continent.

Panel of the Wise: An advisory organ, the Panel is made up of eminent African personalities and is charged with the responsibility of carrying out diplomatic interventions at the early stage of a conflict, with a view to preventing its escalation. The Panel also advises the AU on conflict prevention initiatives.

Continental Early Warning System (CEWS): A conflict early warning mechanism that supports the Peace and Security Council in anticipating and preventing conflicts. The CEWS is composed of the Situation Room and the observation and monitoring centres of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). The CEWS monitors and analyses situations in Africa based on a specific indicators module for onward transmission to Conflict Management

AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE PEACE & SECURITY SECTOR

Objective 1 - Promote mutual trust and confidence and cooperation in defence matters, through training of military personnel; exchange of military intelligence and information; development of military doctrine; and the building of collective capacity.

Objective 2- Enhance capacity for and coordination of, early action for conflict prevention containment, management, resolution and elimination of conflicts, including the deployment and sustenance of peacekeeping missions and thus promote initiatives that will preserve and strengthen peace and development in Africa.

Objective 3 - Further humanitarian actions to ensure that international humanitarian law is applied during conflicts between and among African States to include addressing the problems of refugees and internally displaced persons at the continental, regional and national levels.

Objective 4 - Assist in post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction efforts and ensuring that international environmental standards are maintained including during periods of conflict.

Objective 5 - Promote and encourage democratic practices, good governance and the rule of law, protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the sanctity of human life and international humanitarian law, as part of efforts for preventing conflicts.

Directorate at the AU Commission.

African Standby Force (ASF): The African Standby Force is a continental multidimensional intervention force designed primarily to intervene in conflict situations and assist in the maintenance of peace and security. The force is composed of brigades provided by each of the five regions (ECOWAS, SADC, ECCAS, EASBRIG and NARC).

Funding. The **Special Fund** is a continental financial mechanism created to support the African Union's activities in the arenas of peace and security. Six per cent of the African Union's annual budget is allocated to the Fund with other contributions by donors. Since its creation in 2004 under the 9th European Development Fund, the **African Peace Facility (APF)** has provided € 440 million to foster peace and security in Africa, thus providing a steady base of financing for these important programmes.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Building a Capable and Responsive Leadership for Africa's Future

Capacity development is a fundamental issue to enable Africa to attain MDG goals. Africa is pursuing its development agenda in a challenging, complex and ever changing environment. Capacity on the "soft" side, namely the capacity to carry out consistent design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities, is critical to leverage outcomes from existing investments and to attract more financing from both public and private sectors. Low capacity has an adverse effect on the conceptualization, management, execution and impact of development initiatives. Capacity development is a prerequisite for the implementation of African development strategies, and must be undertaken at national, regional and continental levels. NEPAD represents an expression of the will and determination of the AU leadership to steer Africa to higher levels of sustainable development through adoption of policies and strategies to create an enabling institutional, technical, administrative and political environment.

Limited capacity in African countries has been a bottleneck for Africa's development. General issues of capacity building in Africa include the impacts of HIV/AIDS, the need to have highly effective leadership and well trained civil servants, and the lack of efficient administrative and delivery systems. These deficiencies arise from a combination of factors ranging from individual, institutional and systemic constraints, ranging from weak harmonization and integration to skill and knowledge gaps. Traditional capacity building is very much determined by a somewhat limited approach of building up capacity through training measures for individuals, provision of material and financial support as well as organizational restructuring, which fail to address the deeply systemic capacity constraints. Africa needs a capacity development strategy that takes into account Africa's unique needs, priorities, challenges and context.

***Capacity building is a long-term process requiring a systemic approach*.** The NEPAD Secretariat has launched a Capacity Development Initiative (CDI) to take on the challenge of conceptualizing, developing, adopting and implementing a Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF). Based on continent-wide consultation, CDSF creates a common understanding of capacity gaps and challenges, identifies key elements of a strategy for capacity and skill development at all levels. It advocates transformation, the mindset change as well as dealing with the structural and systemic challenges hampering effective and efficient service delivery. The CDI is not framed as a stand-alone agenda and needs to be built on a solid national foundation to facilitate integration or mainstreaming into national planning and budgetary frameworks including sector plans. Moreover, CDSF needs to be championed at all levels by a range of stakeholders, not only governments. NEPAD is playing an important role in capacity development initiatives in the continent as it has a strategic advantage to be a change agent through facilitation by RECs.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT and Regional Integration in Africa

Capacity development is a central strategy to transform the performance of African systems of service delivery and economic/social development. The need for regional integration in capacity development has been accelerated by the fact that more and more high quality and viable African projects and programmes have adopted a regional/continental outlook, and aim to ensure sustainable regional economic development integration through cooperation among African countries. Low capacity levels in some countries, inability by others to finance projects on their own, and political differences hinder the integration process. As regional public institutions, RECs and their subsidiaries could effectively create unified political space for national policies to be aligned and harmonized.

Capacity development in the RECs is the focus of enhanced capacity development being planned in 2009 by a consortium of partners, in order to enhance and accelerate the regional development process.

Partners

AU/NEPAD is working in cooperation with a number of continental and regional organizations promoting regional integration in capacity building in Africa including:

Continental and International Partners

- Africa Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)
- UNECA
- Southern Africa Trust (SAT)
- Germany (GTZ)
- Flanders International Cooperation Agency (FICA)

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The guiding document for AU/NEPAD's activities in capacity development sector is the **Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF).** Its aims are:

(a) to address Africa's real capacity challenges in a sustainable manner through a strategic perspective focusing on organizational systems' capacities;
(b) to work toward the fulfillment of the vision of African renewal espoused in the NEPAD framework through fundamental transformation, re-orientation, re-alignment and strengthening of the African institutional framework; and
(c) to promote the adoption and application of the CDSF by countries and institutions, to enable them to comprehensively identify and apply solutions to capacity challenges in order to achieve transformation and change of mindsets.

Engagement with countries and RECs on NEPAD lays the foundation for meeting this transformative objective. Its objectives are listed in the accompanying box. As a fundamental instrument, CDSF offers a common structure, a holistic and integrated approach based on performance and competencies. The CDSF consists of 6 cornerstones identified as the most critical success factors for capacity building in Africa: Leadership Transformation, Citizen Transformation, Knowledge-based and Innovation-driven Decision and Development Processes, Utilizing African Potentials, Skills and Resources for Development, Capacity of Capacity Builders, Integrated Planning and Implementation Approaches and Continuous Improvement Processes.

AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Objective 1 - Address Africa's real capacity challenges in a sustainable manner through a strategic perspective focusing on organizational systems capacities.

Objective 2 – Work towards the fulfillment of the vision of African renewal espoused in the NEPAD framework through fundamental transformation, re-orientation, realignment and strengthening of the African institutional framework.

Objective 3 - Promote the adoption and application of the CDSF by countries and institutions to enable them to comprehensively identify and apply solutions to capacity challenges in order to achieve transform action and change of mindsets. Engagement with countries and RECs on NEPAD lays the foundation for meeting this transformative objective.

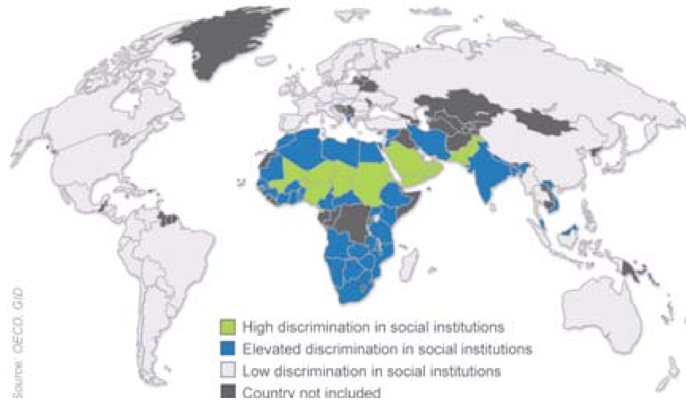
AAP Priority Programmes in CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, 2010 - 2015

Title	Region	Estimated Cost, *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Integration of NEPAD into national structures (5 pilot projects in 5 regions)	Continental	**1,440,000 euro** (over five years)	Stage 2: Feasibility/ Needs Assessment (Pilot Projects)	The objective of this initiative is to increase stakeholder understanding of NEPAD, with a view to increasing national ownership of the programme and accelerating its implementation, including regional engagements with Ministries in charge of Economic Planning for the integration of NEPAD principles and priorities, and the CDSF.	NEPAD
Revitalization of African Universities and Tertiary Institutions using NEPAD Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF)	Continental	**US$ 250,000** for Identification studies	Stage 1: Programme/ Project Identification	The purpose of this initiative is to encourage the application of CDSF's cornerstone principles in tertiary education institutions, so that graduates will have appropriate soft as well as technical skills, to encourage research to support policy decision-making and to mainstream climate change into curricula.	NEPAD
Capacity Support to African Parliaments and Parliamentarians (5 pilot projects)	Continental	**US$ 250,000** for Identification studies	Stage 1: Programme/ Project Identification	This programme will support NEPAD implementation in Agriculture by equipping and linking parliamentarians with agricultural science communities, using the CDSF framework in selected countries.	NEPAD

GENDER DEVELOPMENT

Advancing Gender Equality in Africa

Women constitute over 52 % of the African population and contribute significantly to the development of the continent. They remain the backbone of the agricultural sector, key players in the service industry, undisputed drivers of the informal sector and home economy. However, they rarely enjoy access to basic services, equal opportunities and are often excluded from major decision making processes.



Inequalities in Social Institutions Worldwide
Source: OECD, GID

In recognition of their role and the constraints facing women, African leaders have, through Articles 4(1) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union (2000), adopted a gender parity principle. Further, through the adoption of the **Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa** and the signing of the **Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality**, the Heads of State have demonstrated political commitment to gender equality at the highest level. The Statute of the AUC and NEPAD's foundation document make a clear call for centrally anchoring gender within the AU/NEPAD policy framework. Indeed, one of the two goals of NEPAD is specifically devoted to the empowerment of women. In this regard, all of the organs of the AU, including the African Union Commission (AUC) and NEPAD, are committed to ensuring that gender equality is mainstreamed institutionally.

In order for AU/NEPAD to close the existing gender gaps and address widespread gender disparities, it needs additional financial resources to use towards institutional capacity building, technical expertise and funding of special interventions addressing existing barriers to gender equality. Additional resources will support gender mainstreaming and the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action at the national level as well as build capacities linked to project implementation and interventions that address gender based marginalization through social exclusion, vulnerability and for orphaned children.

GENDER DEVELOPMENT and Regional Integration in Africa

The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa expanded its definition in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women by including within its ambit economic violence or harm.[39] Certainly, one of the issues for the AU's Gender Policy is to not only ensure that the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is ratified by each country, but also implemented by each member state. The RECs and AU structure will be important in achieving MDG 3 and implementation of CEDAW over the next five years.

[39] United Nations General Assembly, In-depth study on all forms of violence against women Report of the Secretary-General, 6 July 2006

Prior to the finalization of the AU's Gender Policy, the *Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa* was adopted and the *Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality* was signed.[40]

AU/NEPAD's Strategic Focus in GENDER DEVELOPMENT

The guiding document for AU/NEPAD's activities in gender is the **African Union Gender Policy** adopted in 2009. The objectives outlined in the gender and development area from the AU Policy are set out in the adjacent box.

Policy Commitments

The policy commitments of the AU Gender Policy are based on AU and international gender equality instruments including: the Constitutive Act of the African Union, MDGs, SDGEA, Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights related to the Rights of Women in Africa, BPFA, UN Resolution 1325 (2000) on Peace and Security emphasizing gender mainstreaming as core in the promotion of culture of peace, promotion of democracy, economic and social development and human rights. The policy commitments are overarching and anchored on the pillars of AU Organs, RECs and Member States' institutional policy statements, strategic plans, roadmaps and action plans for achieving gender equality and women's empowerment targets in eight areas as follows:

1. Creating an enabling and stable political environment
2. Legal Protection Actions against Discrimination for ensuring gender equality
3. Mobilisation of different players for Gender Equality in African
4. Rationalisation and harmonisation of Regional Economic Communities' Gender Policies and Programmes
5. Resource Mobilisation
6. Capacity Building for Gender Mainstreaming
7. Gender Mainstreaming in all sectors
8. Maintaining peace, security, settlement of conflicts and reconstruction.

AU/NEPAD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE GENDER DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Objective 1 – To advocate for the promotion of a gender responsive environment and practices as well as the enforcement of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment commitments made at international, continental, regional and Member states level;

Objective 2 - To initiate and accelerate gender mainstreaming in institutions, legal frameworks, policies, programmes, strategic frameworks and plans, Human Resources (HR) and performance management systems, resource allocation and decision making processes at all levels;

Objective 3 - To promote the development of guidelines and enforcement of standards against sexual and gender-based violence, gender insensitive language and actions in the workplace (this includes the AU Commission and other organs, the RECs and Member States);

Objective 4 - To develop a Gender Management System (GMS) within the AU and promote its adoption within other AU organs, the RECs and member states;

Objective 5 - To address gender-based barriers to the free movement of persons and goods across borders throughout the continent;

Objective 6 - To promote equitable access for both women and men to/control over resources, knowledge, information, land and business ownership, and services such as education and training, healthcare, credit and legal rights; and

Objective 7 - To facilitate implementation of remedial measures to address existing in-qualities in access to and control over factors of production including land.

Source: African Union Gender Policy

[40] AAP, Gender and Development Preamble, March 2008

The **African Union Gender Policy Plan of Action** will outline a series of steps towards achieving gender mainstreaming across all of the sectors where the AU works. The expected outcomes of this gender mainstreaming plan will target most of the AAP sectors, as set out in the table below.

Sector	Expected Outcomes
Cross-Cutting priorities	• **Implement the AU Gender Policy, existing member states and RECs Gender Policies across sectors and programs** • **Adopt affirmative action policies in recruitment, training, career progression and promotion** • **Develop anti-sexual harassment policy** • **Eliminate violence at the work place such as sexual harassment and intimidation** • **Gender mainstreaming tools and guidelines for all sectors** • **Guarantee equal access to opportunities, services and factors of production** • **Develop indicators to identify and measure progress towards gender equality in all programmes and sectors**
Infrastructure	• Develop gender sensitivity in operations of infrastructure • Improve gender balance in hiring in infrastructure • Build awareness of different infrastructure needs of both men and women • Increase women's participation in infrastructure decision making institutions at all levels
Health	• Incorporate gender, health and nutrition components in treatment and care of People Living with HIV and AIDS • Incorporate a gender perspective in healthcare policy and engage in broad consultation women's groups • Eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care to ensure equal access to health care services including family planning and safe motherhood. • Disseminate information to increase awareness of the risk of HIV/AIDS among women and children
Social Affairs	• Design and implement gender orientations in Labour, employment policies, Social and Migration programmes
Science and Technology	• An advocacy programme on women, science and technology implemented • Scholarship schemes for women in science and technology • Encourage and support the education of girls in science and mathematics, new technologies including information technologies and technical subjects • Develop programmes that support women's ability to create access and promote networking through use of new information and communication technology • Capitalize on new information including internet to improve information and research.

Trade, Market Access and Private Sector Development	• Women should form part of the decision making process in trade and industry issues • Development of gender sensitive trade agreements • Establish African learning context for women entrepreneurship • Increase Women Enterprises in Africa including micro-credit facilities • Education for women to promote economic literacy, generate awareness and educating women to organise into cooperatives to attract investments • Development of a framework for engendering trade related capacity for trade programmes • Gender sensitive measures introduced to deal with negative outcomes of trade reforms • Gender equality interventions to overcome constraints on market entry in Small and Medium Enterprises and other women owned business
Governance and Public Administration	• Training and advocacy programmes for women in governance • Specific gender responsive political and governance policies where necessary • Adoption of affirmative action and Quota share and Representation to increase women's participation in decision making • Build equitable, gender sensitive democratic and accountable governance • Put in place accountable mechanisms to ensure governance institutions honour and promote gender equality commitments • Build capacity for women to become effective political actors to transform political space for gender equality • Advocacy, awareness raising and education to change mindsets about women's involvement decision-making, politics and public life.
Peace and Security	Within the context of Article 2 of the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, which is UN Resolution 1325: • Train and sensitize AU Peace Keepers, Policy Makers and Decision Makers in order to reduce violence against women in conflict situations • Reduce cases of child soldiers • Understand and advance women's role in post conflict reconstruction and development • Advocate and raise awareness of attitudes, stereotypes and prejudices that perpetuate violence against women • Integrate measures that support women's peace initiatives and processes for conflict resolution into peace • Increase representation of women in decision making institutions and mechanisms for conflict resolution • Promote women's participation in peace, negotiation and consolidation as well as their representation in decision making at all levels of institutions that promote security
Education	• Advocacy and awareness campaigns to highlight the importance of intergenerational social and economic impacts of girls' education • Eliminate gender based discrimination, social and cultural patterns of conduct that disadvantage girls and women, to ensure equal rights between genders • Ensure gender concerns are identified and addressed at the highest level of politics and public policy • Incorporate gender considerations into activities to develop curricula and learning material

	• Integrate gender awareness components in teacher training institutions • Make interventions for girls more effective by integrating them into a coherent overall strategy in education reform • Develop Gender sensitive psychosocial and human rights education
Agriculture and Food Security	• Promote and improve nutritional status for women • Promote gender equality in rights and access to land, credit, water, seeds and other productive resources • Take measures to eliminate social and cultural patterns of conduct that disadvantage women • Provide better employment and income earning opportunities • Facilitate women's access to agricultural services which suit their needs • Establish structures at all levels to ensure that women's voices are heard in design and implementation of food and agriculture policies and programmes • Provide mass media support to agriculture extension for information dissemination on new knowledge on farming • Transfer of information and technology to areas of women's involvement • Promote adoption of appropriate inputs and technology to free up women's time for income production • Give preferences to women farmers in distribution of agricultural inputs, training and demonstration to increase production
Environment and climate Change	• Recognize women's role as custodians and managers of the environment and protect their right to access and benefit from the natural habitat • Reduce vulnerability of women and negative impacts of climate change • Increase women's participation in decision-making on climate change at all levels • Recognize women as agents of change in mitigation and adaptation to climate change at all levels • Gender analysis of budget lines and financial instruments regarding climate change • Promote gender sensitive investments in programmes for adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building • Ensure women's access to new technologies, training, credit and support development of adoption of new technologies and skills

AAP Priority Programmes in GENDER, 2010 - 2015

Title	Region	Estimated Cost , *Commitments	Development Stage	Description	Contact
Gender Mainstreaming Programme of AU/NEPAD	Continental	**US$ 30 million** required annually	Stage 3: Programme/Project Structuring and Promotion	The goal of the Gender Mainstreaming Program of AU/NEPAD is to build and strengthen the capabilities of staff and decision-makers in order to advance gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in the AU, its organs, NEPAD, the RECs, and Member States. Commitments of the Programme include: (i) Creation of a Trust Fund for Women; (ii) Declaration of the 2010-2020 African Women's Decade; (iii) Adoption of Gender Policy to accelerate GEWE; and (iv) Adoption of previous commitments, Parity Principle, Solemn Declaration (SDGEA) and the Protocol.	African Union
African Women Empowerment Programme	Continental 46 projects in 23 countries funded	*20 million euro (Spain); in June 2009, Spain pledged an additional 10 million euros per year for next 5 years	Stage 4: Implementation and Operations	This programme seeks to empower African women with financial resources to unlock their economic potential, fight poverty, create wealth and contribute to the MDG of addressing the gender gap and attaining sustainable development by mobilizing financial resources and developing networks and communities for women entrepreneurs involved in handicrafts, textile production, agro-business/agro-processing, mining, trade and commerce and the service industry. The Business Incubator for African Women Entrepreneurs (BIAWE) is a large sub-project under the fund that is being implemented by the RECs. Its aim is to support women entrepreneurs of Africa. The business incubators will lead to increased capacities of SMEs run by women in African countries. The business incubators will also provide a model for rolling out business support services to women in Africa.	NEPAD