

NEPAD: Three years of progress

Multistakeholder Dialogue

Johannesburg, 22 October 2004



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Introduction

"We Can not plan the future without learning lessons from the past"



Objectives

- Need to involve NEPAD Stakeholders in the NEPAD programme review;
- Communicate NEPAD programme status and focus improvement to stakeholders;
- Understand, through break away sessions and in other ways, what each stakeholder can contribute to and expect from NEPAD.

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Objectives

- Improve the quality of, and confidence in NEPAD implementation;
- Invite more ownership and leadership by Africans, and more involvement and support by development partners;
- Understand the limitations/constraints; where are the gaps and their importance;
- Focus on programme sustainability;
- Pave the way forward.

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The story so far

- OAU Extraordinary Summit in Sirte, Libya (September 1999)
- Appointment of Steering Committee and development of MAP initiative (September 2000)
- Mandate for merger of MAP with OMEGA Plan and ECA Compact Initiative for Africa's Renewal (OAU Extraordinary Summit, Sirte, Libya, March 2001)

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The story so far

- Merger completed on 3 July 2001 (NAI)
- Presentation to the OAU Summit in Lusaka by President Wade and approved by Summit on 11 July 2001
- Mandated the establishment of a Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee
- First meeting of HSGIC in Abuja, Nigeria, October 2001 and name NEPAD adopted
- G8 Summit, Genoa, Italy (20 July 2001)

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NEPAD Principles

- African ownership and leadership
- Anchoring the redevelopment of the continent on the resources and resourcefulness of the African people
- Accelerating and deepening of regional and continental economic integration
- Building the competitiveness of African countries and the continent
- New partnership with the industrialised world

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NEPAD Priorities

- Peace and Security (management, prevention and resolution of conflicts)
- Political Governance and Democracy
- Economic and Corporate Governance
- Human Development, including Health, education,
- Regional infrastructure: Energy, Transport, water and Sanitation
- ICT

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NEPAD Priorities

- Science and Technology
- Economic integration and intra-African trade
- Market Access, Agriculture and diversification of production and exports
- Capital flows

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NEPAD Structures

- Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee
- Steering Committee
- NEPAD Secretariat

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NEPAD: a shared responsibility

“a critical dimension of Africans taking responsibility for the continent’s destiny is the need to negotiate a new relationship with their development partners”.



African Leaders

- Conflicts Resolution and strengthening mechanisms;
- Democracy and human rights;
- Macro-economic stability;
- Education and Health services;
- Infrastructure, Agriculture and diversification of economies ;
- Role of women in social and economic development;
- Capacity building of the states.

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Development Partners

- Supporting mechanisms for and processes of conflicts resolution;
- Improving market access for African exports;
- Reversing the decline of ODA flows to Africa;
- Accelerating debt reduction;
- Translating commitments to concrete actions;
- Supporting investments in infrastructure projects;
- Promoting private sector investment;
- Supporting implementation of agreed action programmes.

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NEPAD achievements

“Laying a foundation is going to take time. Political will is a more relevant measure of progress”



The NEPAD framework

NEPAD is structured into three components:

- Preconditions for sustainable development: Peace, Security, Democracy and Political Governance Initiatives; the Economic and Corporate Governance Initiative; and the sub-regional and regional approaches to development.
- Sectoral priorities: bridging the infrastructure gap; the Human Resource Development Initiative; the Agriculture Initiative; the Environment Initiative; the Education and Science and Technology Platforms.
- Partnerships and mobilisation of resources, referring to the Capital Flows and the Market Access Initiatives.

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Progress so far ...

- Strengthened political will to resolve conflicts and promote Good governance as Conditions for development
- Laid a strong foundation for Socio-Economic Transformation
- Redefine relationship with Industrialised Countries and Multilateral Institutions
- NEPAD better understood, featuring prominently in workshops, seminars and conferences focussing attention

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Progress so far ... : Peace and Security and political Governance

- Strengthening political Leadership in conflicts resolution
- Strengthening the AU capacity to resolve conflicts
- Building peace support operations capability
- Championing of democracy, human rights and sound economic and corporate governance across the continent

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Progress so far ... : Peace and Security and political Governance

- Generation of dialogue on socio-economic development and governance through the HSGIC and Regional Economic Communities
- APRM was launched. This enhanced the credibility of the NEPAD agenda.
- Countries are making significant progress with their internal preparations.

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Progress so far ... : The African Peer Review Mechanism

- The APRM ensures that progress on human rights, good governance and sound development become irreversible;
- Ensures credibility of NEPAD's transformation agenda;
- Designed to promote mutual learning and consolidation of democracy and sound economic management;

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Progress so far ... : The African Peer Review Mechanism

- The APRM panel of Eminent persons has been appointed;
- The APRM Forum created;
- Today, 24 countries have already subscribed to the APRM;
- The review process has started for 4 countries: Ghana, Rwanda, Mauritius and Kenya.

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Progress so far ... : Sectoral Priorities

- Detailed implementation plans were prepared for each priority area;
- Plans focussed on challenges that are common to most African countries; projects that are critical to sub-regional and continental economic integration; and indicative flagship projects
- Initial Action Plan for implementation approved in July 2002 (AU Summit, Durban),
- Feasibility studies being conducted for a number of projects.

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Examples of achievements in Sectoral Priorities: *Agriculture.*

- Through CAADP, NEPAD is laying a foundation for an African Agricultural Revolution.
- Progress on agro-industries and manufacturing.
- Reverse the decline in support to agriculture
- Increased investment in agriculture to 10% of national budgets over five years.
- The World Bank has earmarked US\$ 500 million for support to agricultural research and technology development in Africa.

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Examples of achievements in Sectoral Priorities: *Agriculture.*

- The FAO is supporting the preparation of medium term strategies with bankable projects in more than 30 African countries.
- The ADB, IFAD, WFP, USAID and EU are scaling up their support to agriculture.
- Projects have been launched and resources increased to improve the productivity of African staple foods, including cassava, bananas and NERICA rice.

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Examples of achievements in Sectoral Priorities: *Infrastructure.*

- Multi-country infrastructure projects to improve competitiveness.
- Market liberalisation and regulatory frameworks are being revisited.
- Each Regional Economic Community [REC] identified high priority multi-country infrastructure projects for high priority attention.

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Examples of achievements in Sectoral Priorities: Infrastructure.

- In West Africa, the heads of State have used the NEPAD programme to engage both the African Development Bank and the World Bank.
- The ADB has approved financing of 9 projects amounting to US\$ 580 million. The Bank has already financed 8 projects in the STAP amounting to US\$372.5 million.
- The World Bank funding of NEPAD projects amounts to US\$ 570 million (31 March 2004.)

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Examples of achievements in Sectoral Priorities: Infrastructure.

- Tangible results are evidenced by progress with the implementation of infrastructure projects.
- Examples of projects, financing already approved by ADB and/or World Bank include:
 - Tema-Aflao Rehabilitation Road Project: Akatsi-Aflao Section
 - Arusha-Bamanga-Athi River Road Study
 - Railway Network Interconnections in ECOWAS member countries (Study)

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Examples of achievements in Sectoral Priorities: Infrastructure.

- Examples of projects, financing already approved by ADB and/or World Bank include:
 - Algeria-Morocco-Spain Electricity Interconnection Project
 - Nigeria-Togo-Benin Power Interconnection Project
 - ECCAS member countries Electrical Networks Interconnection Study
 - Nile Lake countries Electricity Networks Interconnection Study
 - Mali-Burkina Faso-Ghana Road Project

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Examples of achievements in Sectoral Priorities: Infrastructure.

- Examples of projects, financing already approved by ADB and/or World Bank include:
 - Southern power pool inter-connection DRC-Zambia
 - the West Africa gas pipeline
 - Mozambique-South Africa gas pipeline
 - Shared river basins:

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Examples of achievements in Sectoral Priorities: Infrastructure.

- Examples of projects in preparation include:
 - Shared river basins: Niger, Senegal, Volta, Lake Chad, Nile, Okavango, Lake Victoria, Zambezi and Orange/Senqu basins.
 - East African Submarine Optical Fibre Telecommunications Cable.
 - The terrestrial optical fibre telecommunications back-haul infrastructure to link land-locked countries in Eastern and Southern Africa to the East African submarine cable.

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Partnerships and resources mobilisation

Engaging the G-8 Group

- Focused on industrialised countries and multilateral institutions.
- Changing the donor/recipient relationship to a partnership based on mutual respect, responsibility and accountability
- In Genoa, leaders of the G8 countries agreed to partner Africa in implementation and commit to support NEPAD through the Africa action plan (June 2002).

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Partnerships and resources mobilisation

Progress in engaging the G-8

- Firm commitment to increase development assistance (Monterrey consensus, WSSD Johannesburg implementation plan).
- More attention is now being given to Africa's identified priorities.
- Action being taken on ODA reform.



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Partnerships and resources mobilisation

The African Partnership Forum

- The G8/NEPAD dialogue expanded to include other OECD countries through the Africa Partnership Forum (3 meetings since 2003).
- The APF promotes and monitors implementation of the NEPAD programme and support by the development partners.



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Partnerships and resources mobilisation

UN system and Countries of the South

- UN endorsed NEPAD in October 2002 and urged the UN agencies to organise support to African Countries in accordance with NEPAD principles and priorities.
- Support and partnerships by World Bank, UNDP and other UN agencies.
- Mobilisation of support by the countries of the South (China, India, Brazil, Malaysia, etc.)

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Challenges of sustaining NEPAD

Political will

- Most important ingredients for success are political will, courage and solidarity.
- Adoption of NEPAD principles and strategies by national governments and RECs.
- Broadening ownership and participation by all African countries and by all stakeholders

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Challenges of sustaining NEPAD

Institutional Weaknesses

- Scaling up resource mobilization and projects implementation.
- Need political leadership and technical capability to drive the preparation and implementation of projects
- Strengthen capacity at both the national and sub-regional levels.

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Challenges of sustaining NEPAD

Resource Mobilization

- Expansion of national Poverty Reduction Strategic Programmes to include the more integrated comprehensive NEPAD sectoral programmes.
- Convincing development partners to be flexible by allowing countries to expand the PRSPs and to offer assistance in achieving this objective.
- Improving coordination and pooling of development assistance.

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Challenges of sustaining NEPAD

Resource Mobilization

- Increasing contributions to IDA and ADF and creating special envelopes for regional integration projects as well as special instruments
- Committing to creating a special mechanism for simplifying access to increased development resources by African countries to ensure that the MDGs are met by 2015.
- Mobilisation of domestic and international private sector is critical.

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Conclusions

NEPAD has reinvigorated and energised development in Africa.

- There are now many champions of NEPAD across the continent.
- The pace of development is accelerating albeit at a pace that is still too slow.
- A foundation is being laid for significant scaling up of investment in agriculture, infrastructure, education, health, etc.

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Conclusions

- However, for Africa to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development there is a need for significant scaling up of resource mobilisation and investment across the board as well as an urgent need to build up capacity.
- More efforts must be given to broadening and deepening ownership in Africa and internationally.
- Establish a NEPAD implementation group to accelerate progress in the next three to four years.

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The final word ...

- *NEPAD is a policy framework that entrenches the right of the peoples of Africa to determine their own development path and own strategies for integration into the global economy.*
- *Through NEPAD the African Leaders have fundamentally changed the conventional development agenda by bringing in Agriculture and rural development, and Infrastructure as top priorities to be ranked at par with human development and governance.*
- *What NEPAD is calling for is increased access to the markets of developed countries and increased development assistance, not one or the other but both.*



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**Thank you for
your attention!**

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