



AUDA-NEPAD NEWS

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Preparing for Africa's future with its youth

The month of April saw Dr Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO of the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), devote a substantial amount of his time engaging with Africa's youth and young leaders in constructive dialogue, discourse and initiatives on the continent's future - 'The Africa We Want' through the Agency's execution of Agenda 2063.

Dr Mayaki acknowledges that, "Both unemployment and inequality are obstacles to growth."

In support of unleashing the potential of skills development, technical and vocational education and training (TVET), AUDA-NEPAD is implementing a "Continental TVET Strategy" that provides a comprehensive framework for skills development and youth employment, through the Skills Initiative for Africa. To this end, on 8 April, Dr Mayaki led the Agency's team at the Launch of the Call for Proposals for Large Skills Development Investment Projects, in Pretoria, South Africa.

During the launch, it was noted that large skills development investment projects proposed by South African national training entities in partnership with companies will benefit from EUR3 million grants through the Skills Initiative for Africa. Successful projects under the first Window will receive a grant of up to EUR3 million, wherein the grantees will be required to make a counterpart contribution of at least 10% of the total project cost.

On 10 April, the AUDA-CEO had an engagement with African youths from different parts of the continent – including Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe, at the Agency's advocacy event called 'Championing Agenda 2063 for #TheAfricaWeWant,' held in Johannesburg. - *Continues on the next page*

The role of youth in shaping the new power relations in Africa is a precondition for stability on the continent

- Dr Ibrahim Mayaki

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At the event, the Agency announced winners of the #TheAfricaWeWant youth essay contest. Five youth champions for Agenda 2063 were also recognised for their entrepreneurial activities, resilience and resourcefulness. This was followed by a robust dialogue with the young Africans.

Dr Mayaki explained that, "The role of youth in shaping the new power relations in Africa is a precondition for stability on the continent."

One of the clear messages from the youth was that, as NEPAD fully transitions into the Africa Union Development Agency, it should not leave youths behind, but must continue to find spaces for them to engage with policy and programmatic interventions for the continent's development.

On 29 April, Dr Mayaki travelled to Stellenbosch, in the Western Cape Province of South Africa to hold a discussion with the 2019 Desmond Tutu Fellows. The CEO's book, *Africa's Critical Choices*, triggered an engaging discussion and Dr Mayaki exhorted the Tutu Fellows to diligently try and link technical solutions to political ones in whatever they do. He gave some of the following examples to illustrate this point: If Fellows, for instance, are working in agriculture, their objective could be to strengthen a farmers' association, or if they are working in the health domain then it could be linked to nutrition in a community.

He also urged the Fellows to create networks beyond their current domains, as this will allow them to create synergies and have greater impact in society. Dr Mayaki also encouraged the young leaders by stating that the incremental changes being effected in the short and medium term will contribute to the long term objectives, thus instilling transformation.

When asked if democracy in Africa is fit for purpose, the CEO responded that, "The value of any democracy lies in its inherent values of dignity, freedom, and equality which are essential for a democratic system in order to avoid the development of conflict."

Electrifying the Lake Volta islands in Ghana

Ghana, April 11, 2019 - In keeping with its policy to take the electric power to the remote areas of Africa, AUDA-NEPAD sent a mission comprising Prof Mosad Elmissiry, Senior Energy Advisor to the CEO and Prof Diran Makinde, Science and Technology Advisor to Ghana.

The purpose of the mission was to undertake both technical and financial appraisals of the micro-grid projects for two of the lake Volta islands, namely Okplama and Lala.

These islands are in the Sene District of Bono East Region about 450km north east of Accra. In addition to assessing the procurement process of the Ministry of Energy, the team visited the sites chosen



Boat ride to Lala Island in Ghana for the electrification project

for the installation of the micro grid solar system and established their communities' involvement and participation in the projects.

It took about eight hours for the AUDA-NEPAD team to travel by road and ferry to reach the islands from Accra. On Okplama Island, there is a community of 1150 people that is mainly involved in fish processing, while on Lala Island there are five communities with 2811 people, also involved in fish processing as well as pig breeding.

There are no clinics or water purification facilities on the two islands. The communities are desperately awaiting the arrival of electricity to get involved in extra commercial activities.

The micro-grid project capacity for Okplama Island is 76KW and uses solar power to generate electricity with a low voltage distribution system, while on Lala Island it is of a total of 400kW for the five communities and also uses central solar power generation station, but with 11 kV transmission systems and five transformers, and low voltage distribution network at the load sites.


Inspection of the solar station sites for both islands showed that the choice of the sites is good. The sites are central to the load centres and they have flat grounds, which require minimum effort to clear and prepare for the installation of the station.

Community involvement and participation was also found to be quite strong.

"It has been established that the provision of electricity to both Okplama and Lala islands will have significant impact on community involvement," Prof Elmissiry concluded.



L to R: Kefilwe Moalosi, AUDA-NEPAD Senior Nutrition Officer; Hon. Aziz Mahamat Saleh, Minister of Health in Chad and Mr Kenjiro Ban, IFNA Chief Official



IFNA is one of the initiatives which will contribute to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition in Chad

Ending Hunger and Malnutrition: The IFNA lens in Chad

Chad, a country in Central Africa has one of the highest levels of hunger in the world. Around 87 percent of its mainly rural population lives below the poverty line. High levels of poverty have been exacerbated by numerous conflicts and climate-related disasters over the past 50 years. People depend on farming and livestock for their livelihoods, but agriculture is challenging as the El Niño weather phenomenon is making rainy seasons unpredictable.

This places even more strain on vulnerable families living in the Sahelian belt. Around 40 percent of children under 5 are stunted, according to the World Bank, with low height for their age caused by chronic malnutrition. Maternal health is poor, with high maternal mortality rates due to inadequate access to health services. Access to basic education is also limited.¹

In August 2016, the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA), an initiative led by AUDA-NEPAD and JICA, was launched to contribute to a comprehensive improvement in the malnutrition status of Africa in line with the Second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG2) and the Malabo Declaration, reaching towards 'The Africa We Want' aspiration through the Agenda 2063 framework.

The objective of IFNA in its declaration is to establish a framework for collaboration with African governments in order to accelerate the implementation of the food and nutrition security policies and programmes on the ground. To date, there are 12 IFNA participating countries² and Chad is one of the recent countries to join the Initiative. During the last week of April, the IFNA team met with the Minister of Health in Chad, Hon. Aziz Mahamat Saleh to introduce IFNA and its operational plan.

Hon. Aziz Mahamat Saleh expressed his gratitude to IFNA for selecting Chad as one of its participating countries.

He reassured the team of his commitment and support to implement IFNA as one of the initiatives which will contribute to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition in Chad. He further said that, "Nutrition education and preventative measures are also critical at national level."

Chronic malnutrition also increased from 26 per cent in 2016 to 32.4 per cent in 2017, exceeding the critical threshold of 40 per cent in five regions.

Mr Kenjiro Ban, IFNA Chief Official gave a background to IFNA, highlighting the objectives of the Initiative, which are to improve nutrition outcomes and strengthen national nutrition coordination mechanisms, as well as to enhance technical and human support, among others. He shared some of the good IFNA good practices from countries such as Madagascar, which is the first to complete IFNA Country Strategy for Actions.

Mr Ban also added that development partners such as the World Bank, FAO and JICA are already supporting the implementation of IFNA based on IFNA Country Strategy for Action in Madagascar. He further said more IFNA countries are at various stages on the IFNA implementation process and they are all progressing using the similar approach.

In addition, Ms Kefilwe Moalosi, AUDA-NEPAD Senior Nutrition Officer, also shared some insights from IFNA since its inception and emphasised on the Malabo Declaration on commitment to ending hunger and malnutrition by 2025 and Agenda 2030, respectively. She mentioned that the IFNA vision is in response to accelerate the implementation of such nutrition goals and targets as stipulated in both the SDGs and Malabo Declaration.

In 2018, a report revealed that US\$ 282.5 million is needed to save the lives of those most affected by the food and nutrition crisis in Chad. On a related note, FAO Chad Representative, Mr Mohamadou Mansour N'diaye, urged IFNA to put Chad on the map and to also consider '**Lives Saving**' approaches in mitigating hunger and malnutrition on the ground.

¹ <https://www.wfp.org/countries/chad>

² Chad, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Senegal, Sudan



Grow Africa's Jessie Mvula interacts with members of the Palladium Group, Collins Aupoyo and John Kadima

“Private sector investment lies at the heart of the agriculture development agenda in Uganda”

- Ugandan State Minister for Animal Resources, Hon. Joy Kabatsi

Uganda Animal Industry Investment Facilitation Conference – Partnering for Agricultural transformation

In the next 30-40 years the demand for animal source foods will grow rapidly in the African continent due to growth in human population, increasing consumer purchasing power and urbanisation. These rapid transitions will have major implications for African agriculture, which will be challenged to supply affordably-priced, nutritious and safe food to an increasingly affluent and urbanised population. To address this in Uganda, the Uganda Agribusiness Alliance, Grow Africa and the Uganda Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, held a two-day Investment Facilitation Conference for the Uganda Animal Industry.

The investment facilitation conference brought together value chain actors with a particular focus on poultry, beef, dairy, piggery and fisheries subsectors (from breeding to production to processing to the market).

“Private sector investment lies at the heart of the agriculture development agenda in Uganda”, the State Minister for Animal Resources, Hon. Joy Kabatsi stated, affirming her Government’s commitment towards creating an enabling environment for investment in the animal industry. She cited various ongoing government infrastructure development programmes and reiterated importance of better planning and streamlining of interventions between public and private sector to ensure investments are made where they are needed most.

The Animal Industry plays a very important role in the socio-economic transformation and development of Uganda. The investment facilitation conference set the agenda for encouraging the private sector to invest and be a more effective part of the solution as Uganda delivers on its strategic direction for the animal industry, national development policy frameworks and strategies including Uganda Vision 2040, National Development Plan (NDP) II and the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) 2015/16 – 2019/20.

As co-organisers of the investment facilitation conference, Grow Africa presented its Country Agribusiness Partnership Framework (CAP-F), a catalytic tool to support to countries in developing multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives aligned to national development. The CAP-F framework seeks to involve the private sector in business cases development and clearly lay out the opportunities for potential commercial benefit for the investors.

Speaking on behalf of Grow Africa, Mr William Asiko emphasised the need for private sector to play a key role in agriculture development in Uganda. “CAP-F addresses how to get private sector, governments and other stakeholders to have a discussion that is effective and sustainable, and to enter into agreements where they can hold each other mutually accountable to their obligations”, he added.

Based on a shared vision and objectives, the meeting was designed as a tool to enhance dialogue and consultation among agricultural actors in order to propose common solutions for sustainable agriculture strategies in the country. This should foster a better governance of the sector and offer an innovative forum to exchange experiences, information and knowledge about agriculture development. Government shared its strategic vision for the sector, while private sector outlined investment prospects and specific areas of intervention required by government to facilitate their investments.

The event concluded with partners pointing out that the future of African livestock will influence the development of the entire continent and as next steps, it was agreed that in the context of Uganda, the vision was to be number 1 in production of Animal feed and animal products. In this regard, 6 value chain specific working groups were formed for the beef, dairy, poultry, piggery, aquaculture and apiary value chains to brainstorm on specific interventions that should be undertaken in each value chain to achieve this vision. The working groups will further consult industry stakeholders to develop specific objectives, targets, timelines, expected results, and performance indicators. The working groups will serve as foundation blocks for the implementation of the country agribusiness partnership framework.



One of the key challenges is inadequate information on priority water projects, including lack of information on the status and blockages associated with their implementation. To address this gap, AUDA-NEPAD in collaboration with Global Water Partnership established 'NEPAD PIDA Water Programme' running from 2019 to 2024.

AUDA-NEPAD engages stakeholders on the PIDA Water Programme

Lusaka, April 25, 2019 - The African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), in collaboration with COMESA, AMCOW, AfDB, Global Water Partnership Africa, and with support from GIZ, convened a PIDA Water Programme Stakeholders' Workshop in Lusaka, Zambia from 24 to 26 April.

The purpose of the workshop was to give all Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa Priority Action Plan (PIDA-PAP) transboundary Water and Energy projects promoters and coordinating entities an opportunity to present the status of their respective projects, and agree on recommendations on how the PIDA Water Programme support can be targeted to accelerate implementation of the projects. The key stakeholders that contributed to the deliberations included Regional Economic Communities; River and Lake Basin Organisations, as well as funding and implementing partners. During the workshop, the project promoters also updated their individual projects information on the Virtual PIDA Information Centre.

To strengthen the business case for investing in the projects, and thus contribute to accelerating projects financing, the PIDA Job Creation Toolkit was presented. Using the project information for the Batoka Hydropower scheme, a demonstration on how to use the kit was provided to the participants. In addition, a presentation was made on ensuring a Water, Energy and Food (WEF) Nexus approach to project preparation based on both the Nexus Screening Tool – championed by the SADC Community; and the SADC WEF Nexus Framework.

Speaking on behalf of Mr Symerre Grey-Johnson, Head of AUDA-NEPAD's Regional Integration, Infrastructure and Trade Programme, Dr Hamady Diop underscored the need for fostering strong partnerships among stakeholders in tackling the challenges that affect the progress of implementation of water projects.

"By virtue of their transboundary nature, water projects require strong partnerships. For us to be able to deliver on the goals of PIDA Water, there is need to provide incentives for countries and regions of Africa to cooperate in addressing transboundary water-related issues," said Dr. Diop. The sentiment was echoed by both Eng Jean Baptiste Mutabaazi, the Director for Infrastructure and Logistics at the Secretariat of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa; and Mr Thomas Banda who represented the Executive Secretary of the African Ministers' Council on Water.

In his opening remarks Dr Kuirí F Tjipangandjara, GWPSA Board Chairperson echoed the same sentiments on partnerships, adding that, as a partner in PIDA Water, GWP is committed to providing the necessary support in implementing the PIDA Water Programme in all its phases. "GWP will provide support to PIDA WATER within the framework of the Africa Water Investment Programme, which was endorsed by the African Ministers' Council on Water this year.

GWP will work with all the parties in mobilizing the relevant partners, expertise and resources that are necessary for the implementation of the various projects under the PIDA Water Programme", said Dr Tjipangandjara.

In 2012, the African Heads of States adopted the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa. PIDA is a programme of the African Union implemented by AUDA-NEPAD. The PIDA Priority Action Plan comprises 51 cross-border programmes covering four sectors transport, energy, trans-boundary water resources management and ICT.

In November 2017, the NEPAD Agency and the African Ministers Council on Water with support from the Government of Germany through GIZ – commissioned a review of the implementation of transboundary water projects under PIDA. According to the review water projects showed little progress compared to projects in other PIDA focus areas: ICT, Energy, and Transport. According to the evaluation, several factors contribute to the lack of progress. One of the key challenges is inadequate information on the priority water projects, including lack of information on the status and blockages associated with their implementation.

To address this gap, AUDA-NEPAD in collaboration with Global Water Partnership established 'NEPAD PIDA Water Programme' commencing from 2019 until 2024. The objective of PIDA Water Programme is to provide support in two areas:

- Assist in early stage preparation of selected projects;
- Facilitate the financing of these water projects.

The workshop builds on previous events convened by AUDA-NEPAD and its partners. The PIDA Water Programme was unveiled by the African Union Commission, AUDA-NEPAD, the African Development Bank, Africa Water Facility, AMCOW and GWP in August 2018, at a side event organised by AUDA-NEPAD and GWP during the Stockholm Water Week. In November 2018 AUDA-NEPAD and GWP signed a memorandum of understanding to accelerate the implementation of priority continental water infrastructure projects within the framework of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa and the Africa Investment Programme. Published by GWP



L-R: Eng J B Mutabaazi, COMESA; Dr H Diop, AUDA-NEPAD; Mr A Simalabwi, GWP Africa Coordination Unit; Dr Kuirí F Tjipangandjara, GWPSA Board Chairperson



We are talking about Agenda 2063, because we want to engage with young people. These are the leaders of the 21st century, these are tomorrow's leaders. But as I said, we need to empower them now, we need to engage them now. We need them to be part of the whole for changing the Africa narrative and being part of the change we want to see.

Youths can help change Africa's narrative, says Yvonne Chaka Chaka

Johannesburg, April 10, 2019 - African Union Development Agency – NEPAD on 10th April, convened an advocacy platform on championing “*The Africa We Want*” through Agenda 2063 – the continent’s strategic framework for socio-economic transformation over a period of 50 years.

At the gathering attended by participants from across the continent, youth essay contest winners received prizes while youth champions who are carrying the spotlight on the Africa We Want were awarded for their efforts in making a difference to people’s lives. The gathering also nominated ten focal point media representatives for the Agenda 2063 Media Network and an overall coordinator.

During the event, renowned South African musician Yvonne Chaka Chaka, AUDA-NEPAD Goodwill Ambassador for TB and Nutrition spoke on the need for youth engagement in actualising Agenda 2063. Africa Coordinator of the Agenda 2063 Media Network, Charles Mkoko caught up with Chaka Chaka to explain why young people need to be mainstreamed in this continent vision to accomplish the Africa We Want.

Why it is important to ensure young people are part of this African vision of Agenda 2063. Why young people now and does this have any connection to leadership tomorrow?

We are talking about Agenda 2063, because we want to engage with young people. These are the leaders of the 21st century, these are tomorrow’s leaders. But as I said, we need to empower them now, we need to engage them now. We need them to be part of the whole strategy for changing the Africa narrative and being part of the change we want to see. So come 2063, it is these very young people who are sitting in this room who will be leaders, who will be leading. So that’s why it is important that we engage with them today. So leaders’ of today will be gone, leaders of tomorrow are the ones who are here today.

What is your message for the future leaders of Africa?

My message to the future leaders of Africa is that we learn from the mistakes that were done and not dwell on them. We need to change Africa and be the change we want to see. Change the Africa we want. Now it is the time, because if it is not done, we will be judged by the next generation.

How do we make sure that young people who are the leaders coming do away with the culture of politics which is so entrenched on the African continent?

I think sometimes these are pains, sometimes self-inflicted pains

that we are doing. As I said Africa is a beautiful continent, it is not a dark continent that everybody believes it to be. This continent has absolutely everything from weather, to space you know, agriculture, minerals everything is there in Africa but who benefits from that. The people who are supposed to be benefitting are not. So we need to change the narrative. We need to make sure that whatever mineral is there it benefits the people of that particular country. So with these young people they know, they have seen, they have experience the hardships. So it is their time now to take the battle on and said we want change the narrative and benefit from our own resources.

How would you guide the role and performance of the press in the quest to ensure the road to 2063 and meeting the seven aspirations of the continent's vision of a changed Africa?

The press, you are the best people to disseminate information. It has to be positive information. Hence the creation of Agenda 2063 is the step in the right direction, in as far as achieving the vision of African development is concerned. But when things are done incorrectly you also have to be critical. Remember the leaders we have today were also young. They were not just old you know, they were young.

How do you react to the fact that these leaders having secured their positions they have now changed their behavior ?

It is actually very unfortunate that when people are in position of power they forget from where they are coming from. I have been in the music industry for 35 years and I still avail myself for anybody, no body guards, no bureaucracies around me because I know that I am made by these people. So I give myself time to listen, to learn from them and to impart my knowledge where I need to. But to the young people I don’t say I know it all. I always want to listen to them because my challenges are different from their challenges. That’s why we need to work together. As I said no one has to compete, we have to work together to compliment each other.

You talked of issues around corruption in your speech. How do we inculcate a culture of transparency and also democratic values on the African continent?

It is our duty all of us not to be corrupt. If you can steal a pen and think it is ok. That is being corrupt. If that pen is supposed to be given to a child at school, it should. So corruption is not all about money no. It is about doing things incorrectly. So passion is doing things correctly and being passionate about whatever things you do, not wanting everything. Remember we are born with nothing and when we die we take absolutely nothing so there is no need to be corrupt and take things.

Submitted by Charles Mkoko, Member of the Agenda 2063 Media Network

Social Engineering



The clever manipulation of the natural human tendency to trust!

IT Corner: Social Engineering

Social Engineering uses human error or weakness to gain access to any system despite the layers of defensive security controls that have been implemented via software or hardware. **The ultimate security wall is the human being**, and if that person is duped, the gates are wide open for the intruder to take control.

The weakest link?

Intruders and hackers are on the lookout for ways to gain access to valuable resources such as computer systems or corporate or personal information that can be used maliciously for personal gain. Sometimes intruders get their chance when there are genuine gaps in the security that they can breach.

Counter measures

- Verify information contained in e-mails and use bookmarked links instead of links in e-mails to go to company Web sites.

- Do not be in the habit of mixing personal and professional information on social networking sites.
- Always verify contacts and **DO NOT** just connect with about anyone online.
- Avoid **reusing passwords** across multiple social-networking sites or locations to avoid mass compromise.
- Always make use of **strong passwords**.

What to watch out for

- **Threats** - A social engineer may threaten a victim if they do not comply with a request.
- **Compulsion** - An attacker may prey on a victim's desire to provide assistance because they feel compelled to do so out of a sense of duty.
- **Something for nothing (promises)** - The attacker may promise a victim that for little or no work, they will reap tremendous rewards. E.g. complete this survey you will win a shopping voucher.

- An attacker may also send an email or message to inform you that you have been selected to win, for example a million dollars from a reputable company's promotion drive and you are asked to call a certain number, e.g. 0619907766 ref 23543, etc.

AUDA-NEPAD receives **thousands of emails every day**, of which **only 34%** are found to be legitimate mails. The rest are blocked as suspicious mails and SPAMs. This is just to show that Social Engineering is real and we are not immune from this attack.

Watch vigilantly for any suspicious emails, practice safe browsing and change your passwords frequently!

Preparing the ground for the attack:

- Identifying the victim(s).
- Gathering background information.
- Selecting attack method(s).



Closing the interaction, ideally without arousing suspicion:

- Removing all traces of malware.
- Covering tracks.
- Bringing the charade to a natural end.

Deceiving the victim(s) to gain a foothold:

- Engaging the target.
- Spinning a story.
- Taking control of the interaction.

Obtaining the information over a period of time:

- Expanding foothold.
- Executing the attack.
- Disrupting business or/and siphoning data.

Upcoming events

- 4-5 Jun 2019: *The Africa Pharma Conference.* Johannesburg, South Africa
- 11-14 Jun 2019: *15th CAADP Partnership Platform Meeting “Enhancing Trade and Market Access for Accelerated Agriculture Transformation.”* Nairobi, Kenya
- 23-30 Jun 2019: *Cybersecurity assessments and consultations in UMA.* Morocco
- 24-26 Jun 2019: *2019 Africa Kaizen Annual Conference.* Tunis, Tunisia

More events can be viewed at: www.nepad.org

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Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility



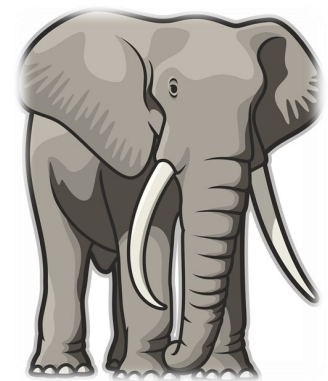
The NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (NEPAD-IPPF) Special Fund was established to assist African countries, Regional Economic Communities, specialised agencies and related institutions by providing grant resources.

To learn more, watch the video at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k9tVImYvq80>

Proverb

The elephant does not get tired of his tusks.

~Masai Proverb



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