



# NEPAD in Brief



## Vision

Build an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena

## Mission

Work with African countries, both individually and collectively towards sustainable growth and development.

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## About NEPAD

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a socio-economic flagship Programme of the African Union (AU). NEPAD's four primary objectives are to eradicate poverty, promote sustainable growth and development, integrate Africa in the world economy and accelerate the empowerment of women.

NEPAD facilitates and coordinates the development of continent-wide programmes and projects, mobilises resources and engages the global community, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and member states in the implementation of these programmes and projects. The NEPAD Agency replaced the NEPAD Secretariat in 2010 which had coordinated the implementation of NEPAD programmes and projects since 2001.

The strategic direction of the NEPAD Agency is divided into six themes:

- Agriculture and Food Security
- Climate Change and Natural Resource Management
- Regional Integration and Infrastructure
- Human Development
- Economic and Corporate Governance
- Cross-Cutting Issues – Gender, ICT, Capacity Development and Communications



## Governance Structure

### NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC)

The NEPAD HSGOC was established in February 2010 at the AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in line with the integration of NEPAD into AU structures. The HSGOC provides leadership to the NEPAD process, sets policies, priorities and the programmes of action. It comprises the Heads of State and Government of 20 African countries, who are elected on the basis of the AU five regions. This 20-member committee includes the five founding countries of NEPAD – South Africa, Nigeria, Algeria, Egypt and Senegal. The membership of the other 15 member states elected into the HSGOC rotates every two years, or as advised, following regional consultations within the AU. The Chairperson of the AU Commission also participates in HSGOC Summits.

### NEPAD Steering Committee

The NEPAD Steering Committee is primarily responsible for developing the terms of reference for identified programmes and projects, and for overseeing the work and programmatic activities of NEPAD. The Committee consists of the personal representatives of African Heads of States and normally meets about four times a year. It provides policy guidance and strategic advice to NEPAD. It also includes the eight AU-recognised Regional Economic



Communities, African Development Bank (AFDB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Office of Special Adviser on Africa (UNOSAA) and Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA).

## **NEPAD Chief Executive Officer**

Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki of the Republic of Niger is the Chief Executive Officer of the Secretariat of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), head-quartered in Midrand, South Africa.

A former Prime Minister of Niger, from 1997 to 2000, Dr. Mayaki has a Masters Degree from the National School of Public Administration (Enap), Quebec, Canada and a PhD in Administrative Sciences from University of Paris I, France.

He worked as a Professor of Public Administration in Niger and Venezuela. Between 1996 and 1997 he was successively appointed Minister in charge of the African Integration and Cooperation and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In August 2000, he set up the Analysis Centre for Public Policy.

From 2000 to 2004, Dr Mayaki was a guest Professor at the University of Paris XI, where he lectured on international relations and organizations; he also led research at the Research Centre on Europe and the Contemporary World within that University.

In 2004, he served as Executive Director of the Platform in support of Rural Development in West and Central Africa, the Rural Hub, based in Dakar, Senegal, from where he was appointed NEPAD Chief Executive Officer in January 2009.



## Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP is an AU initiative to accelerate agricultural growth, improve food security and strengthen the resilience of the environment in Africa. Led by NEPAD, the Programme aims to increase public investment in agriculture by a minimum of 10 per cent of national budgets and to raise agricultural productivity by at least 6 per cent.

Since its endorsement in 2003, thirty-four African countries have signed up to the CAADP Compact and eight have surpassed the 10 per cent target including Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Niger and Senegal. Many countries in Africa are now allocating more resources to agriculture and making strong progress toward increasing food production, access to nutritious food and reducing poverty.

### Programmes complementing CAADP

- **NEPAD Food and Nutrition Security Programme**  
– The Food and Nutrition Security Programme undertakes studies, builds capacity for policy makers and programme experts across sectors and supports implementation. The goal of the Programme is to reduce hunger and malnutrition



of the vulnerable populations focusing on evidence based policies and programmes in maternal and child nutrition, food fortification, dietary diversity, and home grown school feeding.

- **NEPAD Pan-Africa Cassava Initiative (NPACI)**  
– Linking national agricultural research and extension systems to regional initiatives on cassava – more than US\$ 1.2 million earmarked.
- **African Fertiliser Financing Mechanism (AFFM)**  
– Facilitating the production, distribution, procurement and use of fertiliser in Africa – US\$ 35 million earmarked.
- **African Biosciences Initiative (ABI)** – Harnessing biological applications for improved agriculture productivity over 5 years – US\$ 11.9 million earmarked.
- **Partnership for African Fisheries (PAF)** – Boosting Africa’s Most Valuable Renewable Natural Assets – Fish. Sierra Leone’s fisheries sector received boost through 1.4 million US dollars disbursed by PAF’s West Africa Pilot Project (WAPP).
- **TerrAfrica Programme** – Leveraging funds to scale up sustainable land management in sub-Saharan Africa – close to US\$ billion disbursed funds to 27 countries.
- **The Rural Futures Programme** – Placing emphasis on agriculture sector strategies so as to accelerate social and economic change in the rural Africa.



## Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

PIDA, developed by the African Union Commission (AUC), NEPAD Agency and African Development Bank (AfDB), promotes regional economic integration by bridging Africa's massive infrastructure gap. The 51 PIDA programmes and projects are spread across the four infrastructure sectors – Energy, Transport, Trans-boundary Water and ICT. Endorsed by African heads of State in January 2012, the programme aims to improve Africa's global competitiveness, thereby boosting socio-economic growth on the continent.

- **Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)** – Accelerating the efficient and speedy implementation of PIDA – 8 projects championed by African Heads of State and Government.
- **Transport** – Cutting transport costs – Linking the continent's major production and consumption centres and major cities and opening up land-locked countries. North-South Transport Corridor will build and improve 2,800 kilometres of road and rail networks between South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

- **Energy** – Empowering Africans with Energy – Nine power generation projects (all hydro), four power transmission corridors, and one gas and oil pipeline. North-South Electricity Corridor will link Egypt all the way to South Africa through Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and South Africa.
- **Information and Communication Technology** – Lowering the cost for ICTs – Launch of Africa Coast to Europe (ACE) submarine Cable in December 2012, Banjul, the Gambia significant step to lowering communications cost in Africa. ACE stretches from France via the West African coast to Sao Tomé & Príncipe off the western equatorial coast of Central Africa.
- **Water** – Ensuring Water Security – Nine trans-boundary water projects, aimed to develop multi-purpose dams, and increase the capacity for water transfers within the River Basin region.

## Education and Training

NEPAD is improving frontline healthcare in Africa by mobilising funds from bilateral partners to support the training of nurses and midwives and enhance African-led health care research. So far, five million dollars have been earmarked for RECs. Approximately



70 nurses and midwives mainly from rural areas have completed master's degrees and acquired work experience that enable them to improve the lives in their communities.

## **African Bioscience Initiative (ABI)**

The NEPAD Agency harnesses African support for biodiversity, biotechnology, indigenous knowledge systems and technology under the ABI programme. Its implementation has facilitated the development of five regional science networks across the continent. These include: the Biosciences eastern and central Africa Network (BecANet), West African Biosciences Network (WABNet), North African Biosciences Network (NAB-Net), Southern African Network for Biosciences (SANBio) and African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE). Through the networks, institutions have committed resources to help address challenges in their regions in the areas of human health, agricultural productivity, biodiversity management, and sound environmental management.



## **African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)**

The AMRH Programme, coordinated by NEPAD aims to improve access to quality and safe drugs for African citizens. It does this by promoting the harmonisation of medicines regulations among African countries through the RECs.



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

The NEPAD Agency conducts science and technology surveys, publishes and disseminates reports on science technology, facilitates research on socio-economic issues and builds capacity in the area of science and technology. Progress has been made through the African Science and Technology Innovation Indicators (ASTII) to capture comprehensive information on STI on the continent. This has resulted in building the capacity of AU member states to collect, analyse and publish African data and information on ASTII.



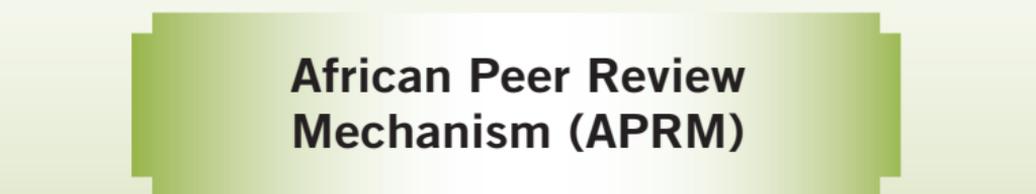
## Gender

NEPAD's Gender Programme works to unlock the untapped potential of African women. One of its flagship programmes is the NEPAD/Spanish Fund for the African Women's Empowerment. A fund of 20 million Euros provided through the Spanish Government has been supporting projects on economic empowerment, institutional strengthening and civil society strengthening. From 2007 to date, 78 projects are being implemented by governmental institutions, RECS, community-based organisations, women platforms and NGOs in 30 countries in Sub-Sahara Africa. The NEPAD/Spanish Fund is aligned to 8 out of the 10 themes of the African Women's Decade and the AU Gender Policy. The main areas of intervention are business skills development, vocational training, access to micro-finance, support to women SME's, women in cross-border trade and creation of business incubators; gender mainstreaming in local governance; prevention and rehabilitation of women victims of gender-based violence, agriculture, food security and nutrition, advocacy for women's human rights and gender justice, as well as information technology. In addition, the NPCA Gender Programme supports gender mainstreaming of AU/NPCA programmes.



## Capacity Development

NEPAD recognises the centrality of skilled human capacity as the vital missing link in Africa's development and has put in place a common policy guide on capacity development, the Capacity Development Strategic Framework (CDSF). The capacity development agenda is aimed at achieving integrated capacity outcomes at all levels to create a development path that is results-oriented and citizen-driven. Key priorities for the Capacity Development Programme are the enhancement of human, institutional and knowledge-based capacity, creating enabling environments and changing mind sets. In 2011, the Programme launched the Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness (APDev) to bring consultation, coordination and a common voice to Africa's development perspectives, strategies and policies that focuses on capacity development, aid effectiveness and south-south cooperation.



## African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

The APRM has been one of NEPAD's most successful programmes in encouraging good governance and



democratization in Africa. It is a unique accountability method for African countries to review each other's governance and hold each other to account. Since 2003, thirty-three of Africa's fifty-four nations have acceded to the APRM of which seventeen have successfully completed their self-assessment and have been peer-reviewed. This included the review of their policies and practices on democracy, political governance, economic governance and corporate governance.