



NEPAD NEWS

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Africa Week at the 71st United Nations General Assembly

New York - A NEPAD Agency delegation led by CEO, Dr Ibrahim Mayaki, took part in Africa Week at the 71st United Nations General Assembly in New York from 10-14 October. The week was co-organised with the United Nations Office of the Special Advisor on Africa (UNOSAA), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Union Observer Mission to the UN.

The annual Africa Week provides an exclusive opportunity to engage and mobilise support from the New York-based UN community for NEPAD implementation. The series of Africa-focused events has been beneficial in raising the visibility and knowledge of the NEPAD agenda in New York over the years, by creating awareness among the UN and development partner countries and regional offices in Africa, on NEPAD's continental agenda.

The theme for the 2016 Africa Week was **"Strengthening Partnerships for Inclusive Sustainable Development, Good Governance, Peace and Stability in Africa."**

Dr Mayaki declared that it was timely that this year Africa Week celebrated new partnerships. In tracing the formation of partnerships at continental level and stressing the need for Africa to speak with one voice to countries like China, Brazil and India, Dr Mayaki stated that, "The creation of the African Union in 2001 allowed Africa to speak with one voice and find a more solid place in the concert of nations."

He concluded that if Africa is to be among winners, it must learn from its partners and cultivate its own industrialisation by taking advantage of its regional markets.



Dr Ibrahim Mayaki, CEO of the NEPAD Agency in New York during Africa Week

During the formal opening of Africa Week, the NEPAD Agency CEO raised the importance of the new role of the Agency in advocating "intelligent partnerships," within which all stakeholders and partners are anchored on the principle of mutual benefit and shared responsibility.

The NEPAD Agency delegation gave a briefing to the United Nations Inter-Departmental Task Force on African Affairs, together with the African Union and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). *-continues on page 2*

"The creation of the African Union in 2001 allowed Africa to speak with one voice and find a more solid place in the concert of nations"

- Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki

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This was an important platform to brief the United Nations system entities on ways to further strengthen institutional partnerships between the United Nations system and African regional and sub-regional organisations, including the African Regional Economic Communities, towards ensuring the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063.

The Africa Week press conference comprised a high level panel with H.E Mr Erastus Mwencha, Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission; H.E Amb. Maged Abdelaziz, Office of the Special Adviser on Africa; H.E Mr Hamdock, Deputy Executive Secretary UNECA; Mr Eddie Maloka, APRM CEO and Dr Mayaki.

The key event during Africa Week was the Continental Business Network (CBN) high level dialogue on “de-risking” Africa. The platform served as an opportunity to leverage support by strategic partnerships that the NEPAD Agency has developed with financial institutions.



It is essential for Africa as a continent on the rise to unify efforts, identify and implement innovative ways to de-risk African domestic and regional infrastructure projects

Mr Symerre Grey-Johnson, Head of NEPAD's Regional Integration, Infrastructure and Trade Programme, presenting CBN-PIDA in New York

During the meeting, Dr Mayaki stated that an increase in regional and domestic infrastructure projects needed a bottom up approach in developing regional master plans, and suggested that the best example is Agenda 2063 and its consultative process.

Dr Mayaki added that it is essential for Africa as an ‘emerging’ continent on the rise to unify efforts amongst all parties to identify and implement innovative ways to de-risk African domestic and regional infrastructure projects and mobilise long-term institutional investment.



Proceedings during Africa Week

N NEPAD launches pan-African knowledge hub

Midrand - The NEPAD Agency officially launched a learning and knowledge centre, dedicated to conducting research and sharing knowledge among African researchers and development practitioners.

The launch of the knowledge centre, dubbed the NEPAD Hive, marks an important milestone in realising NEPAD's vision of managing a centre of excellence on best African knowledge and development practice.

Africa boasts a wealth of knowledge and intellectual assets accumulated from home-grown research, empirical evidence and indigenous practice. The effective application of its intellectual capital requires that research institutions, the public and private sector as well as civil society – at the continental, regional and national levels – harness and share knowledge on development priorities as embodied in Agenda 2063's first Ten Year Implementation Plan.

Housed at the Agency's headquarters in Midrand, South Africa, the Hive provides a platform for harnessing Africa's intellectual know-how, co-creating and sharing knowledge, and as well providing the African population with access to African-owned data, research and information services.

The Hive benefits from a range of knowledge products generated over more than a decade from implementation and associated experience in development areas such as agriculture, infrastructure, science, technology, innovation, gender and good governance. The Hive currently contains a vast collection of about 500 titles of hardcopy publications, and close to 900 e-publications, including research publications, e-books, e-journals, CDs, videos and other print and electronic resources.

Efforts are underway to expand the outreach of the Hive to Regional Economic Communities and African Union member states. Furthermore, strategic partnerships with relevant knowledge institutions are being explored to mirror NEPAD's publications on other web-platforms, as well to leverage other knowledge resources and make them more accessible to the African constituency.



The online NEPAD Knowledge Portal can be accessed at: <http://www.nepad.org/knowledge-portal>



NEPAD Agency's CEO, Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki with FAO Director-General Dr José Graziano da Silva

Attaining Africa's Agenda 2063 aspirations to a large extent depends on the transformation of rural areas, supported by capacitated young entrepreneurs along the food chain - *The NEPAD CEO*

FAO and NEPAD team up to boost rural youth employment in Benin, Cameroon, Malawi and Niger

Rome - FAO and the NEPAD Agency have joined forces to increase job and business opportunities for young people in rural areas of Benin, Cameroon, Malawi and Niger through a \$4 million grant made available by the Africa Solidarity Trust Fund.

The agreement signed by FAO Director-General Dr José Graziano da Silva and NEPAD Agency Chief Executive Officer, Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, will help the four countries involved draw up and implement policies that seek to boost the development of enterprises in rural areas, including through the transfer of knowledge and skills.

"This joint effort seeks to promote decent rural youth employment and entrepreneurship in agriculture and agribusiness, and it represents another important example of an Africa-led cooperation initiative that seeks to safeguard food security and livelihoods on the continent," Graziano da Silva said.

"Attaining Africa's Agenda 2063 aspirations to a large extent depends on the transformation of rural areas supported by capacitated young entrepreneurs along the food chain," Mayaki said.

Project funds will be used over a three year period, and will serve to ensure that young people, in particular women, gain greater access to the rural economy. This includes the creation of decent jobs, both in the farming and non-farming sectors through public-private investments.

The project objectives are in line with the 2014 Malabo Declaration through which African Union leaders pledged to achieve a set of goals in the agriculture sector by 2025. One of these is to increase youth employment in Africa's rural areas by 30 percent, especially through the strengthening of agriculture value chains, while another was to prioritise and support livelihood and income generating opportunities for women and the rural youth.

The project will ensure that Benin, Cameroon, Malawi and Niger have in place national action plans on youth employment and skills development in rural economic value chains. In addition each country will pilot a set of Youth Capacity Development Projects.

Another wider objective is to improve policy dialogue among countries, regional organisations, development and resource partners to forge a coordinated approach to decent youth employment and entrepreneurship in Africa.

The Africa Solidarity Trust Fund was launched in 2013 as a unique Africa-led initiative to improve agriculture and food security across the continent. It includes contributions from Equatorial Guinea (\$30 million), Angola (\$10 million) and a symbolic contribution by civil society organizations in the Republic of the Congo.

The \$4 million Africa Solidarity Trust Fund grant aims to help countries strengthen job creation

Since its inception, the Fund has already provided financing for 16 projects in 38 countries including building resilience for conflict affected rural communities, reducing rural poverty through youth employment opportunities and building best practices to increase crop and livestock production.

- by Peter Mayer, FAO Media Relations (Rome)



Livestock farmer in Namibia

In order to catalyse better adaptation and cope with the impact of climate change, various stakeholders such as governments, civil society, and private sector should proactively work together with communities.

Africa needs transformative adaptation to Climate Change

Nairobi - Most countries in Africa are making efforts to highlight the impact of climate on agriculture. However, despite these efforts, gaps still exist between climate change impacts and adaptation efforts. The gaps include the absence of plans and policies that incorporate climate change issues, education on climate change among communities, and information on outreach programmes.

Moreover, institutional frameworks for action, drought resistant crop varieties, small holder water harvesting and supply strategies, as well as strategies for alleviating poverty that makes people less resilient to climate variability are also lacking.

Mrs Estherine Fotabong, the NEPAD Agency's Director of Programmes, called for transformative adaptation to climate change at the 2nd Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Forum in Nairobi, Kenya.

"In order to catalyse better adaptation and cope with the impact of climate change, various stakeholders such as governments, civil society, and private sector should proactively work together with communities proactively. Communities should be fully capacitated in the various areas of crop management, community mobilisation and empowerment, disaster preparedness and have access to robust technologies and information such as new crop varieties that are drought and disease tolerant," Mrs Fotabong said.

In a statement delivered on behalf of Dr Evans Kidero, the Governor of Nairobi City Council, it was revealed that Nairobi makes a profound contribution to urban food consumption in Kenya. Therefore, urban farming is highly promoted for sustainably increasing agricultural productivity.

Mr Daniel Osiemo, CEO of NEPAD Kenya, stressed that various stakeholders need to work together, maintaining that it is key in building the continent sustainably.

In the same vein, Mr Aude Anderson, the representative from Norway, stated that it is possible to actually turn challenges of climate change into opportunities for action. He further stated that Africa is the lead continent that everyone is watching for collaboration in transforming agriculture sustainably.

The government of Germany representative, Ms Julia Kronberg, elaborated on the importance of policy frameworks for addressing the adverse effects of climate change on the African continent. Ms Kronberg also reiterated that the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is the recognised brand for rallying stakeholders on the urgency of embracing climate smart agriculture.

Also speaking at the forum during a media briefing, Dr Abebe Haile Gabriel, FAO Deputy Regional Representative for Africa, maintained that countries need support in their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), through which the plight of climate smart agriculture came to the fore for many of the countries in Africa.

The plight of smallholder farmers was also brought to the fore with a call to promote climate smart agriculture success stories and award them opportunities to sustainably adopt climate smart practices. Mrs Fotabong stressed that knowledge-sharing is therefore key in agriculture and rural transformation, through which indigenous knowledge should not be ignored.

Attended by over 250 participants, the 2nd Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Forum concluded with a call for:

- A consolidated knowledge base on CSA technologies, practices and initiatives;
- Special attention that has to be given to smallholder youth and women farmers;
- Fostering regional cooperation for harmonisation and standardisation of policies and methodologies as success factors for agriculture that is climate smart.

A FR 100 - First Regional Conference

Addis Ababa - The NEPAD Agency and its partners in the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR 100) - the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Resources Institute and the World Bank - held the first regional conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The two-day AFR 100 conference was officiated by H.E Ato Kebede Yimam Dawd, Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of the Republic of Ethiopia and Ms Wanjira Mathai co-chair of the Global Restoration Council.

The conference brought together country focal points of the 21 member countries who together have pledged to restore 63.3 million hectares to ensure that the movement to restore 100 million hectares by 2030 receives the prominence and visibility it deserves. Other participants included technical and financial partners ranging from the African Union and various UN agencies.

Mamadou Diakhite, team leader of NEPAD's Sustainable Land and Water Management programme welcomed the participants while emphasising that, "Interest in restoration in Africa is at an all-time high. This initiative provides an opportunity for Africa and its partners to collectively work together toward ensuring accelerated restoration efforts to enhance food security, increase climate change resilience and mitigation, and combat rural poverty."

The conference discussed work carried out through the AFR100 partnership to date and exchanged on successful approaches and barriers to implementing forest landscape restoration (FLR) at scale and highlight near-term priorities for technical assistance moving forward.

The AFR100 will create opportunities for countries to explore innovative options for on-the-ground activities to scale up successful forest landscape restoration practices in targeted landscapes territorial management, improved user and access rights over resources, conflict resolution and regulations, and strengthening capacities of actors and institutions at all levels especially at grassroots level.



Defending African interests at the Climate Summit

The UN's Climate Change Conference returns to Africa for the first time in five years – COP22 takes place in Marrakesh from 7 to 18 November – the continent's negotiators are adopting a tone of hard-headed realism and steeling themselves for the vital task of implementing the agreement. The necessity for action remains as urgent as ever.

By 2020, between 75 million and 250 million people in Africa could be exposed to increased water stress due to climate change, while the continent's arid and semi-arid land could expand by up to 8 percent by 2080. While Africa welcomed the Paris Agreement as a critical step forward, only the most rigid implementation is likely to help the continent stave off the worst effects of climate change.

"Our approach towards COP22 is one of making sure that the Paris Agreement signed last year is enacted, and Africa's interests are very much on the front burner," says Kwame Ababio, Programme Officer for Climate Change at the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Agency. "That means issues of adaptation which the African leadership have consistently mentioned should be discussed at the highest level," he says.

The issue of adaptation finance – the vast sums required to help Africa and other developing regions prepare for the effects of climate change – has long been a sticking point in global talks. Previous pledges of \$100bn per year by 2020 – later estimated by the OECD to have reached just \$52bn in 2013 and \$62bn in 2014 – have yet to be clarified.

With adaptation costs estimated to be at least 5–10 percent of the continent's GDP, Africa is continuing to push for additional support from the richest nations. While the Paris agreement largely sidestepped adaptation, African policy makers are hoping to return the issue to the top of the agenda in Marrakech. That means progress on a universal pledge aiming for around \$100bn per year after 2020 and more beyond 2020. Increased technology transfers and capacity building are also seen as essential if Africa is to afford the costs of adaptation.

Yet the flexible nature of the Paris deal remains a major obstacle to Africa's ambitions. While the signatories to the agreement all published ambitious national documents (INDCs) mapping out their plans, there are no binding enforcement mechanisms. Without global ratification, the 1.5°C target begins to look very fragile.

"Because we are working through the UN system, which is all about consensus building, it's hard to have a binding agreement," says Ababio.

The priority for Africa will be convincing the world that Paris represents the start of a journey rather than the destination. Perhaps the choice of Marrakech – a semi-arid city cloaked in 35°C heat in November – will be enough to concentrate minds on the costs of inaction.

- by David Thomas, IC Publications



Biofortification reaches rural consumers who have limited access to industrially fortified foods, supplementation interventions and diverse diets

Reducing hidden hunger: Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security

Accra - During the commemoration of the 7th Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security which took place in Accra, Ghana, Kefilwe Moalosi, the NEPAD Agency's Nutrition Programme Officer, called for more action to reduce hidden hunger and eliminate hunger in Africa through investing in food based dietary diversity approaches such as biofortification.

Micronutrient malnutrition, or hidden hunger, is caused by chronic or prolonged lack of essential minerals or vitamins required for proper child growth or development.

Affecting more than 2 billion individuals, or one in three people, globally, hidden hunger is a form of undernutrition that occurs when intake and absorption of vitamins and minerals (such as zinc, iodine, and iron) are too low to sustain good health and development. Prolonged hidden hunger has been known to lead to mental impairment, poor health, low productivity, and even death. In addition to affecting human health, hidden hunger can curtail socioeconomic development, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.

Convened under the theme *Investing in Food Systems for Improving Child Nutrition: Key to Africa's Renaissance*, this year's Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security aimed at motivating commitments by decision and policy makers and all relevant actors to deliberately prioritise investment in nutrition in development planning, resource allocations and programme implementation.

During his keynote address on the last day of the event, Ghanaian Minister of State, Hon. Elvis Afriyie Ankrh pointed out that malnourished children lead to malnourished nations. The effects of hidden hunger on child health can be dire, especially within the first 1,000 days of a child's life, resulting in serious physical and cognitive challenges.

Moalosi elucidated the work that the NEPAD Agency has been doing since 2011 in mainstreaming nutrition and the uptake of biofortification. She explained that biofortification aims to increase nutrient levels in crops during plant growth (for example through biofortified seeds), rather than through manual means during processing of the crops. It presents a means through which large populations may be reached where supplementation and conventional fortification activities may be difficult to implement or restricted.

The NEPAD Agency's Food Security and Nutrition programme launched the Nutrition Scorecard for Africa from the 2015 Global Nutrition Report, which serves as a useful barometer of in-roads and progress made by individual countries to effectively deal with the problem of undernutrition.

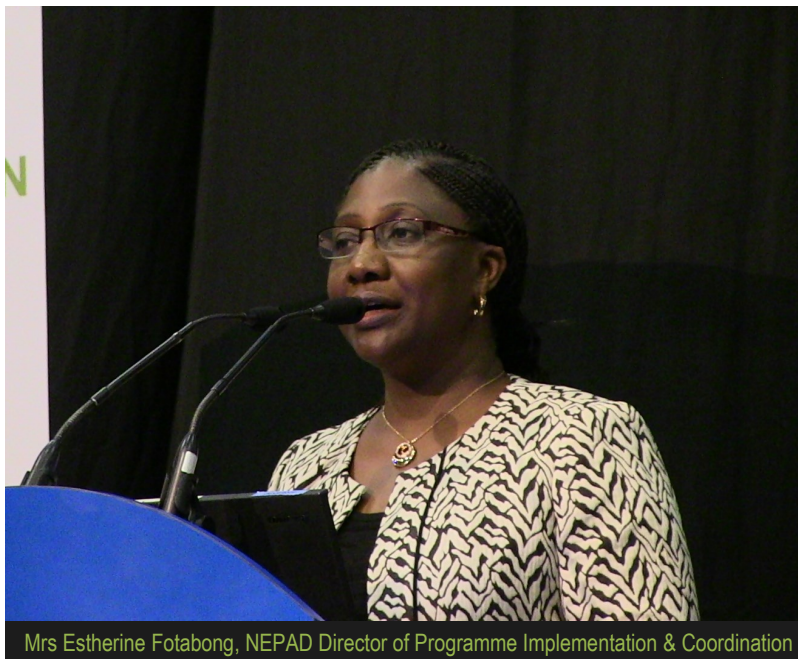
During a Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) side-event, Ghana's Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture, Dr Ahmed Yakubu Alhassan said that, "Previously the emphasis by governments and even consumers had been on 'filling stomachs' but now, awareness has been created on the importance of nutrition - the consumption of nutritious and quality food."

"Developing biofortified crops can only happen through science, and hence African leaders must invest more in agricultural research. Biofortification needs to be pursued but no one sector can do it alone as it requires multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approaches," Dr Alhassan added.

Globally, micronutrient malnutrition, or hidden hunger, affects 2 billion people, one in every three

Through the Malabo Declaration to accelerate agricultural growth and transformation, African leaders committed to ending hunger and reducing stunting to ten percent by 2025, since malnutrition continues to hamper development efforts across the continent. Therefore, a key target of the regional advocacy on reducing hidden-hunger is the inclusion of biofortified crops as prioritised value chains in the post-Malabo Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme's (CAADP) national and regional investment plans.

The main purpose of the Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security is to serve as a platform for rallying political and financial commitments at all levels to address contemporary challenges of food and nutrition insecurity in Africa. The event provides a platform at national, regional and continental levels to share experiences, knowledge and mutual learning, as well as measure progress in assuring food and nutrition security for all by governments and multi-stakeholder partners.



Mrs Estherine Fotabong, NEPAD Director of Programme Implementation & Coordination

How best can women be assisted in climate smart agriculture by their governments?

I always maintain that it is only smart for any government to invest in its female citizens. Women in Africa contribute 80 percent to the food that is put on the table. It therefore only makes sense to have policies that enable governments to invest in women, support their economic empowerment as well as their political participation. Such policies could include enabling women, especially in rural and peri-urban areas, to form associations since there is power in numbers, especially when women come together. Moreover, when women come together in groups and networks, it is easier for them to access resources, receive training and improve their capacity, as well as have their voices heard. We need to see more women given the space to speak up on climate change and how it affects their agricultural productivity.

Why do you think indigenous knowledge is important for climate smart agriculture?

We have a tendency look to the outside for solutions, while overlooking what we already have and not documenting or replicating our own good practices that have been developed over generations. What is more, not everything that is flagged as innovative is new to Africa. For instance, I recently came across an 'innovation' of using ridges in order to capture water. To me this is nothing new as my own grandmother used that method. This shows that these and other practices on the continent need to be documented, promoted and replicated.

We should not adopt a position that makes it look as if our farmers lack knowledge. While I was in Limbe, Cameroon, it was interesting to listen to smallholder farmers describe climate change in their own words and outline their coping strategies. We therefore need to engage communities more as they have knowledge that will inform policymakers' decisions, which will in turn help them to cope better in sustainably increasing their yields.

What are the linkages among the different NEPAD platforms, such as Women in Agribusiness, Rural Futures and the Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance?

The premise is that the continent will not develop if we leave the rural space behind. An integrated approach is needed through which climate change as a nexus cuts across the spectrum of agribusiness, rural development and sustainable agriculture. Therefore climate smart agriculture is at the heart of rural transformation as the economic mainstay, in which women have a central role. The NEPAD Agency plays a critical role in bringing stakeholders together in these platforms to showcase and exchange knowledge and information on good practices and innovations that can be up-scaled across Africa.



Climate Smart Agriculture and Rural Transformation in Africa

Interview with Mrs Estherine Fotabong (NEPAD Agency's Director of Programme Implementation & Coordination) at the 2nd Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Forum in Nairobi, Kenya

What is the Africa Climate Smart Alliance?

I believe that in order for Africa to achieve its full potential in rural transformation, agriculture across the continent must undergo significant transformation to meet the challenges of climate change, food insecurity, malnutrition, poverty and environmental degradation.

The African Union [AU] Malabo Declaration on agricultural transformation is clear on the climate smart agriculture and the agriculture climate change nexus. Agriculture in Africa must show significant productivity improvements to meet the combined challenges of population growth and climate change. A proposed means of achieving such improvements is the increased use of a 'climate smart agriculture' approach to development and policy making, which emphasises the use of farming techniques that; increase yields; reduce vulnerability to climate change, and; reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Following the AU decision, the Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance was formed to reach farmers through an alliance convened by the NEPAD Agency that includes all stakeholders and partners in Africa's agriculture transformation agenda. Its membership includes AU member states, regional economic communities, civil society groups, private sector, youth, women's groups, researchers and academia as well as development partners, amongst others. The Africa CSA Alliance supports the scaling-up of Climate Smart Agriculture through its members in agricultural research and implementation. It supports the goal of realising the uptake of CSA practices and approaches towards attaining the vision of supporting 25 million farm households to practice Climate Smart Agriculture by the year 2025.



Albert Waweru's farm in Nairobi

In Africa, most agricultural systems are climate dependent, with more than 95 percent of farmed land growing crops from rainfed agriculture. Nonetheless, efforts are underway on the continent to encourage and upscale climate smart agriculture.

Showcasing Climate Smart Agriculture in Nairobi

Nairobi – In Africa, most agricultural systems are climate dependent, with more than 95 percent of

farmed land growing crops from rainfed agriculture. The countries in this region are already suffering from food insecurity due to low productivity because of degraded soils, droughts, floods and a lack of effective water management, among other factors.

On the other hand, efforts on the continent are underway to encourage and upscale climate smart agriculture. Participants from the recently ended 2nd Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Forum in Nairobi, Kenya, visited two farms that are using climate smart agricultural techniques and are yielding positive results.

Albert Waweru, a retiree from the police force, is an urban farmer from Kasalani sub-county in Nairobi, whose farm employs climate smart measures and sees him rewarded with a sustainable income from the proceeds of his 1,75 acre plot.

Waweru practices mixed farming on his modest land upon which he has vegetable greenhouses and livestock. He has invested in a rain water harvesting system and has a number of storage tanks that have been installed underground in order to save on space. Waweru's cows produce an impressive 290 litres of milk per day which he sells to schools and hospitals. The milk sales have been very successful to the extent that he is now not able to meet all the demands.

At the back of his plot, Waweru makes manure from his animal's dung and bio-waste that is covered while being processed in order to reduce on gas emissions. This too is a lucrative business as he is never short of customers for the manure.

The other animals on his farm are goats and chickens which also add to his income. Waweru informed the visitors from the forum that he would like to embark on biogas generation that he also wishes to sell to his neighbours for their daily power needs.

Participants from the Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Forum also visited a state farm on the outskirts of Nairobi that hatches fingerlings for sale to fish farmers. The Samaki Tu farm, whose Swahili name means 'Fish Only' produces catfish and tilapia fingerlings. The catfish hatcheries use artificial propagation in greenhouses that are not climate dependent. Moreover, when temperatures rise, the fish breed even faster.

Samaki Tu farm is one of the Kenyan government initiatives set up to meet the high demand for fish, most of which used to come from Lake Victoria which has been overfished. With fish stocks around the world having gone down in the last decade, aquaculture is the smart route to take.



Greenhouse hatchery at Samaki Tu on the outskirts of Nairobi

Upcoming Events

- 6-9 Nov 2016: *European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP) Forum - 8th High Level Meeting of African and European Policy Makers, Lusaka, Zambia*
- 7-18 Nov 2016: *22nd Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP22), Marrakesh, Morocco*
- 13-19 Nov 2016: *3rd African Congress for Youth in Science, Technology and Innovation, Cairo, Egypt*
- 23-24 Nov 2016: *PIDA Week, Abidjan, Ivory Coast*
- 23-24 Nov 2016: *Renewable Energy Roundtable, Abidjan, Ivory Coast*
- 26 Nov-1 Dec 2016: *17th International Conference on Drug Regulatory Authorities, Cape Town, South Africa*
- 30 Nov-1 Dec 2016: *2nd High Level Meeting of the Global Partnership on Effective Development Cooperation, Nairobi, Kenya*

See also: www.nepad.org/events

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Proverb

“A single bracelet does not jingle”

Meaning: Strength is found in numbers and unity



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