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**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

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**REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON NEPAD**

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## REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON NEPAD

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Tenth meeting of the PRC Sub-Committee on NEPAD was held on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of May 2015 in Committee room 1, at the Headquarters of the AU Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

### II. ATTENDANCE

2. Present at the meeting were Representatives of the following Member States:

Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, , Ethiopia, Kenya, , Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda and Senegal

3. The African Union Commission and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency were also represented at the meeting.

### III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

4. The following agenda was adopted:

- i) Introductory remarks by the Chair of the Sub-Committee;
- ii) Adoption of the Agenda;
- iii) Result based Activity Report of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency;
- iv) Update on Africa's Partnership for Development.

### IV. OPENING

5. In his opening address, His Excellency Momar Gueye, the Honourable Ambassador of the Republic of Senegal and Chair of the PRC-Sub-Committee of NEPAD welcomed Dr Mayaki and his team for coming and noted that the sub-committee was very glad with the report of the last PRC Sub-Committee meeting. He also thanked the Honorable Minister from Senegal Mrs Diouf and His Excellency Dr Anthony Mothae Maruping, Commissioner for Economic Affairs, for their presence at the meeting.

### V. PROCEEDINGS

#### 1. Result based Activity Report of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency

##### *Presentation*

6. H.E Dr Mayaki, CEO of the NEPAD Agency welcomed all participants. He pointed out that in the last PRC Sub-Committee meeting, NEPAD presented a comprehensive result based report which evaluated NEPAD agency's projects and progress in the continent. This report highlighted the impact the Agency has in the 52 countries that it has workable projects. After the CEO has given the overview on

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NEPAD's projects, he gave the floor to his staff members to present the SAP technology used by the NEPAD Agency to monitor and evaluate NEPAD's programs on the ground and the various achievements the Agency had registered over the past 6 months in the areas of agriculture, food and nutrition security; climate change and natural resource governance; infrastructure and regional integration; Human development (Science, Technology and Innovation) as well as the NEPAD Multi-Agency Capacity development program to the REC's.

7. Regarding the SAP technology Monitoring And Evaluation (M & E) system, the head of M&E highlighted that the system works to bring out the best practices, standardized and recognized technology in the day to day running of the NEPAD Agency. The blueprint for this technology starts with the preparation of projects carried out by the Agency across the continent. This integrated system will change the way NEPAD operates by improving the efficiency of how NEPAD monitors and evaluates its programs and projects.

8. With regards to the achievement in Agriculture Food and Nutrition Security, he mentioned that the CAADP Results Framework and program of work was produced and this document showed the best practices and impacts CAADP has had among different stakeholders, including farmer's organizations. This CAADP results framework acts as a monitoring and reporting tool for the joint NPCA-GIZ-CAADP work with a set of harmonized data generation and reporting protocols.

9. The results framework and program of work will be used to provide further training in June which will enhance the methodology for integrating Public expenditure processes into agriculture joint sectors and review processes under the AU guidance note. Training seminars on value chain approaches involving 30 agricultural schools and private operators have taken place in Burkina Faso and Togo aimed at improving the capacity to understand concrete business solutions for upgrading prioritized value chains. It will also carry on the operationalization of the Malabo Program of Work through appraisal exercises of the various countries and their status and level of implementation.

10. Concerning Climate change and Natural Resource Governance, the Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance was launched in order to attain the goal of having 25 million farm households that practice smart agriculture by 2025. The Climate Change Fund has 11 projects and is currently being implemented in 9 countries across the continent. This fund is used to develop kits for agricultural adaptation and reforestation of communal lands in countries like Uganda and Niger respectively. The Fund has also been used to develop an integrated coastal management zone in Cameroon as well as organizing training for professionals on integrated coastal management. Training of 700 traditional council members in Kwa Zulu Natal province in South Africa on resilient climate adaptation in order to minimize the negative impacts of climate oscillation was also part of programs from the Fund.

11. With regards to Human Development, skills to monitor and innovate were given at various trainings carried out in different member states such as Togo and Sudan. AU Model Law on Medical Product Regulations and support for the implementation of reforms in order to better innovate the continents pharmaceutical sector was given.

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12. Regarding infrastructure, the head of PIDA pointed out that there were 51 programs in the PIDA-PAP which have been transformed into 400 projects. The Dakar Agenda for Action carved out the most advanced 16 projects out of the 400 which were the strategic ones in the areas of energy, transport, ICT, and water. These projects faced the following challenges; inadequate project preparation, inadequate project finance, policy bottlenecks at project level, and skills deficit for project management. Instruments were developed to address these challenges.

13. Regarding the inadequacy of project preparation, the pool of resources made available led to 30% of PIDA projects being bankable. PIDA service delivery mechanism looks at resources in Africa including private sector financing for PIDA project implementation.

14. Inadequate Project Finance was addressed by setting up Africa 50 which is a downstream instrument that does not start in the early stages of project preparation but provides leveraged private finance and investment to finalize and finish projects preparation.

15. Regarding policy bottlenecks, various recommendations were made by project owners to address these challenges.

16. The skills issue was addressed through the PIDA capacity building project which led to improved project management and preparation of PIDA projects at national level. The 8 REC's will be given two experts and the REC's will use the experts to accelerate the projects.

17. Regarding capacity development, the head of the division of Capacity Development noted that this program was launched in 2010 to support the REC's in climate resilient activity and the coordination of a continent wide RECs capacity. This program has three phases and the REC's capacity development plan focuses on mapping and coordination within the REC's. The REC's led in the consultation and the mapping. It was also felt that since no auditing is in place to know, the need for RECs ownership to drive the process is encouraged.

18. The program basically examines key issues such as institutional transformation to support corporate entities and individuals and feed that back to programming. This looks at capacities of the REC's such as support for the REC's medium term plan for food and nutrition capacity.

***Summary of Discussion:***

19. The chair thanked the presenters and stated that the spectrum is very broad and that the acceleration of these projects is necessary to help the continent develop. The honourable minister in attendance from Senegal pointed out that she is happy to take part in the exercise and complemented the CEO of NEPAD Agency and the participants for the very important work that they are doing in the implementation of the NEPAD programs. She noted that for the past two years so much progress has been made and reassured that the Senegalese government will continue to support the Agency. She also stressed that the new Africa Global Partnerships Platform

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(AGPP) is in place to foster the progress of the projects, thus in this regard Africa has already identified its priorities which the partnership will help to boost.

**20.** The Sub-Committee commended the NEPAD Agency for the huge progress made in the last two years. They pointed out that they will wish to know what's going on in the synergy between AUC and NEPAD. The Sub-Committee members noted the importance of the Sub-Committee and stated that members should not only wait for information during Sub-Committee meetings but can have information sharing meetings either in Ethiopia or in South Africa for updates on on-going work on the ground.

**21.** The Sub-Committee also wanted to know what NEPAD is doing with regards to participation in the up-coming Climate Conference to be held in France. In his response, the CEO thanked the Members of the Sub-Committee and noted that there is the African Common Position where NEPAD serves as the secretariat to support the work. He also pointed out that they are working with the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) on the issue of climate in line with the Green Fund for climate resilient activities.

**22.** Regarding harmonization of activities between AUC and NEPAD Agency, the CEO stated that the process of harmonizing its activities with the Commission is ongoing as the PRC is very important in giving due recognition to the process. The CEO pointed out that resource allocation and duties is essential in reducing duplication and the structure of the Commission will go a whole length to define the role of each player.

### ***Recommendations***

**23.** Following the discussions the Sub-committee recommended as follows:

- i) Meeting of the Sub Committee on information sharing with the NEPAD Agency should be organized in South Africa in between two ordinary sessions of the summit of the Heads of States and Governments of the African Union.
- ii) More consultation needs to be held between AUC and NPCA to clarify roles and responsibilities to avoid duplication and overlaps and wastage of resources.

## **2. Update on Africa's Partnership for Development**

### ***Presentation***

**24.** The CEO recalled the Sub-Committee Members on the decision taken by the Assembly to create the Africa Global Partnership Platform, which is a successor of the Africa Partnership Forum. He pointed out that the role for this platform is to get an umbrella space where they could get coherence for interest and the AGPP wants to build that platform in a space where policy issues can be discussed based on Africa's interest priorities. Therefore if a space where coherence is built available, then

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Africa's interest can be defended substantially. New members from emerging countries have been called to take part in this process. This gives a good spectrum of Africa's partnership and it creates a space where policy issues can be discussed, NEPAD Agency is working with the AUC to make the Africa global partnership platform a success. Dr Mayaki informed the Sub-committee that the co-chairs meeting of the AGPP was hosted by the Ethiopian government in Addis Ababa in the morning of 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2015. This meeting was in preparation for the main meeting scheduled to take place in Dakar in October 2015.

### ***Discussions***

25. No discussions were made after this presentation.

### ***Recommendations***

26. The meeting recommended that the Sub-committee should be involved in the work of the second phase of the new Africa Global Partnership Platform (AGPP).

## **V. ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

27. One member of the steering committee asked for the calendar of NEPAD meetings and the CEO promised to send by emails.

## **VI. Closing**

28. The Chair thanked the participants for their active participation and rich comments. He noted that the discussions were very interesting and expressed his gratitude for the contributions and recommendations. He also thanked the secretariat for its role in the organization of the meeting and thanked the translators for their services.

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**EX .CL/895(XXVII)Rev.1**  
**Annex**

# **ANNEX**

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ANNEX



## NEPAD Results Based Reporting

**January to May  
2015**

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## Agriculture Food and Nutrition Security

CAADP Results Framework & Programme of Work produced. The document was shared with participants of 11<sup>th</sup> CAADP Partnership Platform. Best practices and Impacts of CAADP will be produced by Q3 and shared with all stakeholders including Farmers organizations and CSOs.

Developed a set of monitoring and reporting tools for the joint NPCA-GIZ CAADP work, and orientation sessions with module-teams is on-going.

Harmonised data generation and reporting protocols among all CTF-recipient institutions.

Conducted a seminar to profile the set of indicators in the CAADP result Framework and developed an indicative blue-print of the architecture for the biennial agriculture review process. Further training on CAADP RF / Malabo Goals will be deployed with representative of Member States RECs (COMESA and SADC) including monitoring instruments for the core set of common indicators.

Further training will be delivered in June, to develop a methodology for integrating Agriculture Public Expenditure processes into Agriculture Joint Sector Review processes under the AU Guidance Note. Member States participating in this phase are: South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, DRC, Burundi, Chad, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Togo and Burkina Faso.

Advanced operationalization of the Malabo Programme of Work through appraisal exercise of the country NAIPs implementation status including review of expenditure level, aligning and integrating NAIPs into national planning and budgeting process

Mapped capacity need to support CAADP implementation to align the needs to the broad Malabo context and requirements with mobilization and rapid deployment of expertise ant Regional and National level.

Agriculture Education Training and Skills Transformation Framework (AETST) has been developed and shared (validation) with stakeholders in the 11<sup>th</sup> AU Education Ministerial Conference (COMEDAF) (February 8-11, 2015) in Kigali. This meeting gave an opportunity to liaise with African Ministry of Education and AUC for Human Resources, Sciences and Technic. Final version of the Framework will produced in four AU languages and submitted to NPCA HSGS and AU Head of States summit in June 2015

Training seminar on value chain approach involving 30 agriculture schools trainers and private operators deployed in Burkina Faso and Togo to improve their capacity to understand concrete business solutions for upgrading prioritized value chains (VC) and stimulate public private investment in the agricultural training as well as promoting the collaboration among all actors of the VC.

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Pilot training of youth in Dairy production (30 youth) utilizing curriculum developed has been undertaken in Kenya at the Kenya Dairy Institute.

Conducted Agriculture Food Insecurity Risks mapping analysis in the following Member States: Senegal, Gambia and Cape Verde; the analysis clearly demonstrated that there is a crucial need for more coordination and synergies among stakeholders, as well as fast delivery to support Governments to factor the element of RISKS and integrate into NAIPs and NPA.

In all 3 countries, a roadmap has been (Cape Verde) or will be designed shortly (the Gambia and Senegal).

Holistic approach to identify, assess and validate risks will be developed and endorsed before designed risks mitigation tools. At the regional level, ECOWAS is also planning a regional workshop by November 2015, to support the second generation of NAIPs.

A meeting was jointly organized by AU-IBAR and NPCA to create a platform for Regional fisheries Bodies: i) validated TORs for the platform; ii) create the Platform; iii) validate the reports on institutional review of RFBs; iii) Examine how to improve the institutional linkages between RECs and RFB; iv) improve a legal document on anchorage of RFBs to RECs (e.g. COREP to ECCAS).

Developed indicators and criteria for i) aligning the national and regional policies on fisheries and aquaculture to the continental Fisheries Policy Framework and Reform Strategies as well as on the Malabo Declaration; ii) produce a comprehensive report on the analyses of national and regional policies, including gaps, reform areas and plan of action for alignment of national and regional fisheries policies and strategies with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa; iii) Propose entry points for support to revision of national and regional policies.

Capacity to support Guinea started with three major deliverables that are in progress: i) bringing up to standards its office of fish export certification; ii) finalise the fisheries strategies Policy and develop an investment plan; iii) conduct a value chain analysis on fish to identify bottleneck and propose solutions on how to improve national and intra-regional trade of fish.

Developed a strategy on fish post-harvest losses for the riparian States along the Volta Basin and aligned the strategy to the Malabo Declaration and the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and aquacultures.

## **Climate Change and Natural Resources Governance**

Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Launched in order to attain the goal of 25 million farm households practising climate-smart agriculture by 2025.

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Climate Change Fund has 11 projects under implementation in 9 countries (South Africa, Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Ethiopia and Zambia).

Five Gender sensitive CSA aligned with the NDPs in Namibia, Kenya, Botswana, Tanzania and Uganda.

Developed Tool kit for Agricultural adaptation to Climate change in Uganda.  
 Reforestation of 230 hectares of communal land in Niger.

Disseminated knowledge product on adaptation strategies to climate change for fisheries sector in West Africa.

Drafted national strategy to align the implementation of three Rio conventions in Niger.

Developed an Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Cameroon.

Trained 598 trainers on integrated coastal zone management in Cameroon.

Skills developed of fishermen on modern post-harvest fish preservation techniques in Cameroon and Niger.

1 200 women small holder farmers trained on CSA practices and aquaculture in Eastern Nigeria.

Trained of 80 trainers and extension officers on CSA practices in Uganda.

700 Traditional Council members in Kwa Zulu Natal province in RSA, trained to practices climate resilient adaptation in order to minimize the negative impacts of climate Oscillation.

Deployed technical support workshop with 16 Member States and RECs on NEXUS between Landscape Approach, Climate Change Adaptation and ILWM.

**Infrastructure and Regional Integration**

Developed PIDA Results Framework through theory of change in which four major challenges were identified and four responsive and four outcomes:

<b>Challenges</b>	<b>Responsive</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>
Inadequate Project Preparation	PIDA-SDM (small pool of resources)	30% of early stage PIDA Projects are bankable

Inadequate Project Finance	Africa50 CBN	Leveraged Private Finance and Investments for PIDA/Basket of 16 Projects <sup>i</sup>
Policy Bottlenecks at Project level	CBN PAS-Action Plan: recommended actions by project owners to address policy challenges	Leveraged Private Finance and Investments for PIDA/Basket of 16 Projects
Skills Deficits for Project Management	PIDA Capacity Building Project (\$9m CBP:16 RECs Experts) IS4D: PIDA Capacity Building Project for 38 public officials	Improved Project Management, and Preparation of PIDA Projects at national level

The RF will accelerate the implementation of the projects as well as monitoring results.

### Human Development (Science Technology and Innovation)

Deployed on newly adopted STISA (Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa), skills to monitor and sustain R&D and innovation indicators (ASTII) complaint with international standards. Member States benefited this training were: Togo, Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire and all of them were recommended to integrate STISA into their respective NDPs and STI strategies.

AMRH, AU model Law on medical product regulations, AMA development and supporting implementation leading to reforms in RECs and interested MS e.g. EAC, ECOWAS, Lesotho, Swaziland, Egypt.

Health and innovation assessment resulting in pharmaceutical Innovation Grid adopted by AMCOST.

<sup>i</sup> 1.Ruzizi III Hydropower Project 2.Dar es Salaam Port Expansion 3.Serenge-Nakonde Road (T2) 4.Nigeria-Algeria Gas Pipeline 5.Modernization of Dakar-Bamako Rail Line 6.Sambangalou Hydropower Project 7.Abidjan-Lagos Coastal Corridor 8.Lusaka-Lilongwe ICT Terrestrial Fibre Optic 9.Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Transmission Line 10.North Africa Transmission Corridor 11.Abidjan Ouagadougou Road-Rail Projects 12.Douala Bangui Ndjamenena Corridor Road –Rail Project 13.Kampala Jinja Road Upgrading 14.Juba Torit Kapoeta Nadapal Eldoret Road Project 15.Batoka Gorge Hydropower Project 16.Brazzaville Kinshasa Road Rail Bridge Project and the Kinshasa Illebo Railways

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