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NEPAD Impact

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NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency
The official electronic monthly newsletter of the NEPAD Agency

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CALENDAR

AU-NEPAD Agriculture Climate Change Mitigation Framework meeting
Aug 17 2011 - Aug 19 2011
Durban, South Africa

Southern Africa Internet Governance Forum (SAIGF)
1-3 September 2011
Johannesburg, South Africa

Migration and Development Series: Briefing on South-South Migration Cooperation
Sep 6 2011
New York, United States

Africa Green Investment Gateway Conference
Sep 14 2011 - Sep 16 2011

contribute resources to sustain continental development, amid funding concerns prompted by the Arab uprising.

Africa is moving in the right direction with a focus on economic growth, but needs funds to maintain the momentum, Zuma told delegates in Equatorial Guinea ahead of an African Union summit opening Thursday.

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Malabo, June 29, 2011 – The tenth anniversary of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was celebrated during the 25th Summit of the Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC), on Wednesday, June 29, on the sidelines of the 17th African Union (AU) Summit.

Under the chairmanship of Mr Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Chairperson of HSGOC, the Heads of State and Government exchanged views on innovative solutions to increase domestic resources to attain a greater number of programmes, and the promotion of public-private partnership. It is in this light that President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, President Jacob Zuma of South Africa, President Goodluck Jonathan of Nigeria and Mr Nahas Angula, Prime Minister of Namibia, took the floor respectively to present their contribution.

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The food security challenge

1. Two-thirds of African people derive their income from agriculture and spend between 50% and 80% of their income on food. These figures show the importance of agriculture on the continent.

London, United Kingdom

Third Africa Regional Meeting
on Development
Effectiveness
Sep 28 2011 - Sep 30 2011
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

World Business Forum
Oct 5 2011 - Oct 6 2011
New York, United States

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For more information on
NEPAD-related events at the
17th AU Summit go to our
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updated on all activities
planned in line with
NEPAD's 10th
Anniversary...**

New publication: '**CAADP in
practice: Highlighting the
successes**'. This report and
related flyers on CAADP
successes are now available
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"Africa Can't Develop Through External Aid"

Prof. Richard Mkandawire, Head of Directorate-Partnerships, Resource Mobilisation and Communications, NEPAD Agency, interviewed by Yvette Mbassi-Bikele, Cameroon Tribune

What is the significance of this meeting in Maseru?

The Maseru meeting is to deepen engagements with the key stakeholders, but most importantly; for the media across Africa to begin to define or really create a framework that will enhance the visibility of our New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) activities and programmes. One of the challenges we face is that the media within Africa are complaining that they do not know much about NEPAD. They are concerned about the specific impact of NEPAD programmes. If I am right, we have not reached out to them as effectively as we should. Working together with our colleagues in the UN systems, we are hoping that we can begin to define a methodology for engagements with the media across Africa.

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NEPAD and ECCAS sign MoU... agree to strengthen fisheries governance...

Midrand, July 4, 2011 – On Monday, 27 June 2011, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that is aimed at strengthening fisheries governance in Central Africa.

The signing ceremony took place on the margins of the 17th African Union Summit in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The MoU was signed by Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, NEPAD Agency CEO and General Louis Sylvain-Goma, the Secretary General of ECCAS.

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NEPAD Agency hosts delegation from Gabon... focus is on the Nursing and Midwifery Education Project...

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The delegation led by Prof. Jean-Marc Minso Mi Ekome from the Ministry of National Education, Higher Education, Scientific Research, Innovation and Culture, were on a three-country (South Africa, Botswana and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)) study visit regarding the implementation of the NEPAD nursing and midwifery project.

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Zuma calls on African funds for development...

MALABO – Wednesday South African President Jacob Zuma called on African nations to contribute resources to sustain continental development, amid funding concerns prompted by the Arab uprising.

Africa is moving in the right direction with a focus on economic growth, but needs funds to maintain the momentum, Zuma told delegates in Equatorial Guinea ahead of an African Union summit opening Thursday.

"Africa is now proclaimed as the world's most profitable region, according to leading economists," Zuma told a meeting of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), adopted 10 years ago.

"Economic growth rates for the continent for 2012 are predicted between 5.5 and 5.8 percent," he said, adding that Africa was the third-fastest growing region in the world.

Programmes of NEPAD, which falls under the African Union (AU), have been hampered by a lack of funding. They are intended to address escalating poverty and underdevelopment.

The AU has had to embark on cost-cutting measures with two of its major funders – Egypt and Libya; in turmoil after political uprisings this year.

"If we are indeed devoted to ensuring NEPAD continues to be a success, we as Africans must ensure that we commit financial resources to this programme; individually, as states and collectively," Zuma said.



The continent must unite in "the war against poverty, hunger, homelessness and underdevelopment, by ensuring that these programmes are sustainable," he said.

It had to strengthen collaboration with "friends of Africa and existing multilateral partnerships", and the private sector, Zuma said.

China, India and other emerging countries are becoming major investors and trade partners.

At the meeting Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan urged the AU to look into funding itself through taxes on resources like airlines, as in the West Africa grouping ECOWAS.

Egypt and Libya along with Algeria, South Africa and Nigeria pay 15 percent each towards the African Union budget, together making up 75 percent and raising concerns about the fallout of the uprisings in North Africa.

The African Union opens a two-day summit outside the Equatorial Guinea capital on Thursday with a key focus on the crisis in oil-rich Libya and Muammar Gaddafi's refusal to step down under mounting pressure.

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[Leaders mark the Tenth Anniversary of NEPAD...](#)

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Under the chairmanship of Mr Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Chairperson of HSGOC, the Heads of State and Government exchanged views on innovative solutions to increase domestic resources to attain a greater number of programmes, and the promotion of public-private partnership. It is in this light that President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria, President Jacob Zuma of South Africa, President Goodluck Jonathan of Nigeria and Mr Nahas Angula, Prime Minister of Namibia, took the floor respectively to present their contribution.

In his opening address, President Teodoro Obiang Nguema of Equatorial Guinea and President of the AU expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the NEPAD Agency, although he said much still has to be done. He encouraged the NEPAD Agency to explore more avenues aimed at providing concrete development of the continent.

Meanwhile, Mr Jean Ping, Chairperson of the AU Commission, outlined the process from the establishment of NEPAD to its integration into the structures of the AU in January 2010. The financial establishment of a coordination unit within the Office of Chairperson Ping and the adoption of the new structure of the NEPAD Agency should facilitate and enable the NEPAD Agency to carry out its new mandate (see full speech of Chairperson Ping on the AU Website: www.africa-union.org).

Explaining the essence of the 25th Summit of the HSGOC, Dr Mayaki, the Chief Executive Officer of the NEPAD Agency, reflected on the first ten years of the agency and said that there were lessons to be learnt in order to appreciate the future.

Several authorities including President Thomas Yayi Boni of Benin and the Commissioners of the AU attended the Summit of the HSGOC.

For more information, please visit the Special Webpage of the AU at the following link: <http://www.au.int/en/summit/17thsummit>

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AU/NEPAD Declaration on the G20 action plan on food price volatility and agriculture

The food security challenge

1. Two-thirds of African people derive their income from agriculture and spend between 50% and 80% of their income on food. These figures show the importance of agriculture on the continent.

2. Food insecurity remains the biggest challenge in developing countries and African countries in particular. The measures to be taken by G20 countries may have a direct impact on the daily lives of people in Africa, hence their importance for us.

3. Food security is a matter of **sovereignty and a national security challenge**. That is why any actions in this regard **should be discussed with Governments and regional organisations**. The specific mechanisms in a good number of countries, or implemented by specialised regional institutions, should **be at the heart of deliberations with our partners when working on systems to mitigate the effects of food insecurity**. This is especially true when it comes to the sensitive issue of managing strategic food reserves.

The role of the G20

Considering that the G20 countries account for more than 85% of global production and food exports, one can easily understand the huge responsibility these countries have when it comes to implementing measures that contribute to the wellbeing of the general community. We welcome their efforts. Their influence in the global food balance is paramount and we encourage them to **embark on ambitious goals, such as restoring production and stock levels to limit tensions on the market**. This may yield benefits for the community as a whole.

The African perspective

1. African countries are not looking forward to depending continuously on external supplies that will remain uncertain in prices and quantities. Actually, our ultimate and unquestionable ambition is to develop our agriculture and markets. In this regard, NEPAD is working towards this goal through its Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). In our opinion, we must rely on our own production to meet our food needs. **In fact, importation is not Africa's goal.**

All developed and emerging countries started out by conquering their domestic markets before taking advantage of production gains that resulted in exports. This choice to focus on domestic demand was warranted by an enabling and stable economic environment, enhanced for instance by access to credit facilities that were mostly on concessional terms, and by bright and predictable revenue prospects due to regulated prices or deficiency payments. **This is all that we are asking of our producers: let us apply the recipes responsible for success in the G20 countries.**

2. Developments at the WTO equally remind us that little has actually changed regarding international negotiations on agriculture over the last 10 years. **The failure of Doha is an opportunity for us to bounce back positively and in a pragmatic manner to make progress with issues of importance to all developing countries, and African countries in particular.** Hence, efforts should be made to conclude early agreements (harvest) in matters concerning vulnerable countries. This should apply also to certain export products that play a central role in the fight against poverty in some parts of Africa. Our countries are in need of stability; **that is why the arrangements made since 2004 in the farming agreement need to give birth to concrete measures regarding particularly special safeguarding mechanisms or subsidies for specific products.**

3. We are calling for **pragmatism in providing support to African farmers** by facilitating the purchase of fertilizers through smart subsidies where the market is not running smoothly; for fertilizers to be made available at reasonable prices. **We support the idea of an innovative mechanism to finance access to farming inputs and would like the private sector** to be involved as a stakeholder. On our part, we are working in this direction and we encourage any initiatives along these lines from our G20 partners.

4. This gives us the opportunity to recall that **the mandate received by the G20 at Seoul, envisaged an examination of the issue of increasing the share of supplies on the market for small producers** and expanding their access to markets. We hope the G20 will address this issue that involves virtually all Africa's producers and accounts for the majority of the volumes produced.

5. Africa has close cooperation and dialogue with the international community and this is improving by the day. **Our countries are attached to multilateralism.** The reform of FAO that Africa heavily contributed to; mobilised the energy of each and every one of us. We should be confident that this reform will bear fruit. Therefore, in keeping with the mandates conferred on it, we need to emphasise its central role for the benefit of all in the G20 proposals with regard to food markets and food security.

6. The decision taken by the AU in 2010 at the Kampala Summit to set up a development agency under its supervision, namely the NEPAD agency, is evidence that Africans are increasingly equipping themselves with the means to build a common destiny. This year, NEPAD will be 10 years old. It is sustained by facilitating major changes in the different countries working towards their own development. This renewed commitment is certain. State revenues that are now the main source of development financing, account for more than 80% of overall sources of financing in Africa. With growth rates near 7% before the financial crisis, Africa is showing it can become a power to be reckoned with.

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"Africa Can't Develop Through External Aid"

Prof. Richard Mkandawire, Head of Directorate-Partnerships, Resource Mobilisation and Communications, NEPAD Agency, interviewed by Yvette Mbassi-Bikele, Cameroon Tribune

What is the significance of this meeting in Maseru?

The Maseru meeting is to deepen engagements with the key stakeholders, but most importantly; for the media across Africa to begin to define or really create a framework that will enhance the visibility of our New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) activities and programmes. One of the challenges we face is that the media within Africa are complaining that they do not know much about NEPAD. They are concerned about the specific impact of NEPAD programmes. If I am right, we have not reached out to them as effectively as we should. Working together with our colleagues in the UN systems, we are hoping that we can begin to define a methodology for engagements with the media across Africa.

NEPAD will be celebrating its 10th anniversary in July. What kind of evaluation do you make of these 10 years?

NEPAD has come a long way. It was endorsed by the Heads of State and Governments in Lusaka in 2001. As we can recall, members of NEPAD, the Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC) have actually supported the range of all interventions in NEPAD. One being the engagement with the G8, as well as participating in some of the G20 meetings, to make sure African priorities are put on the table. Since 2001, we have begun to see that the international community is starting to listen to African voices; beginning to pay attention to African leadership voices at the global fora. Indeed, quite a number of outlooks at the global level are beginning to change in support of Africa, in a way that might not be

something tangible. But, it is important to appreciate that the international community is beginning to listen. If you look at the whole UN system – there are a number of resolutions, and that is indeed why we are here with the support of a number of UN agencies able to align to NEPAD programmes.

What are some of the areas?

In a number of sectors, we have worked very closely with some of the key UN institutions like the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). They have been very supportive. They assisted us in the development of our own communication strategy. They are supporting us on a range of information on the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Strategy. We have worked with the Food and Agricultural Organisation, which helped to conceptualise the framework, but also with the regional economic communities, and eventually, at country level. In the area of natural resource management, the UN agency has been instrumental in working with us. Many other UN agencies have been very instrumental, but the challenge now is to move towards implementation of our programmes on the ground. This is the outcry from the international community as well as from our own governments. There has been a major movement in the agricultural sector, especially in the implementation on the ground. Twenty-six countries have now signed the CAADP compact and among these 26 countries, five have already started to receive finances. But beyond that, national governments are beginning to put more money into the agricultural sector. This is very significant and shows that national governments are beginning to respond. Obviously, we need to reach out more to countries. This is where we believe that our engagement with the media is important, and we also need to engage our lawmakers, like members of parliament. This is to make sure that they are aware of what NEPAD is doing and the benefits they can get out of it. Fundamentally, I must mention that NEPAD does not belong to the NEPAD Agency or the African Union. NEPAD is our way of doing things differently and it belongs to every African. It is a new vision for the transformation of African economies. Our challenge, therefore, is to take NEPAD to every African across the continent; civil society organisations, the media, and universities. Everybody must embrace NEPAD as a new way of pursuing the development agenda in Africa.

In some regions, people are not really getting involved. What do you think should be done?

We need to make sure that Central Africa is actually reached. We are working very closely with our colleagues of ECCAS, and indeed within the context of some of our programmes that we will be facilitating; again with the support of the UN systems, to support them with capacity strengthening, as one of the challenges NEPAD faces is the lack of capacity in a number of areas. We are working with our colleagues of ECCAS to see how best they can be given additional support so that they can reach as many countries as possible. We feel that countries that have well-defined frameworks around NEPAD programmes need to reach out also to the UN systems, so that together we can reach out to the majority of countries in Central Africa. Certainly, this is one of the challenges. Central Africa is one of the priorities in the next 10 years.

Most of your resources are coming from UN agencies. Do you have a strategy for sustainability beyond these international institutions?

I think everybody agrees that Africa would not be developed through external aid. Africa needs to begin to pull out its successes and begin to look for resources within Africa. There is no country that has developed through dependency on external aid alone.

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NEPAD and ECCAS sign MoU... agree to strengthen fisheries governance...

Midrand, July 4, 2011 – On Monday, 27 June 2011, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that is aimed at strengthening fisheries governance in Central Africa.

The signing ceremony took place on the margins of the 17th African Union Summit in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The MoU was signed by Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, NEPAD Agency CEO and General Louis Sylvain-Goma, the Secretary General of ECCAS.

The agreement aims to support the implementation of joint efforts between the NEPAD Agency and ECCAS in assisting the Regional Fisheries Commission (Commission Regionale Des Peches Du Golfe De Guinee – COREP) to strengthen its capacity to implement the regional fisheries strategy for Central Africa.

Specifically, the support will assist ECCAS to achieve the following objectives:

- Increasing the contribution of fisheries to economic growth and other socio-economic objectives, and strengthening the role of fisheries in the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) at the national and regional levels;
- To expedite integration of fisheries policy into the regional economic community agenda and processes, with COREP becoming a strong fisheries technical arm for ECCAS;
- Providing technical support to ECCAS in developing and implementing the Regional Plans of Action to reduce illegal fishing; and
- Developing the capacity of ECCAS Member States to design and implement fisheries policy and governance reforms, which will enhance the integration of fisheries into the regional value chains, whilst also improving access to international fish markets.

The NEPAD Agency's support to ECCAS will result in strengthening human, institutional and professional capacities in the sub-region, so as to enable ECCAS Member States to tap into the wealth-generation potential of their rich fisheries resources. This support has been made possible through funding from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), within the context of the Partnership for African Fisheries.

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NEPAD Agency hosts delegation from Gabon... focus is on the Nursing and Midwifery Education Project...

By Prof. Mzobz Mboya

Midrand, July 7, 2011 – On 14 June 2011 the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency)'s Education and Training Sector hosted a delegation from Gabon. The main objective of their mission was to learn more on the success and the challenges encountered by the various institutions in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with regard to the implementation of the NEPAD Nursing and Midwifery Education Project in Africa.

The delegation led by Prof. Jean-Marc Minso Mi Ekome from the Ministry of National Education, Higher Education, Scientific Research, Innovation and Culture, were on a three-country (South Africa, Botswana and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)) study visit regarding the implementation of the NEPAD nursing and midwifery project.

The Government of Gabon was one of the first countries in the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to confirm their commitment towards the project.

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Also present at the meeting at the NEPAD Agency offices in Midrand, were the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN), whose role is to manage the implementation of the project, as well as the University of the Western Cape (UWC), a potential partner, to implement the project in Gabon. During the meeting a presentation was made on the overview of the project in all the countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, DRC and Mozambique) with particular focus on the progress so far.

During their visit to South Africa, the delegation visited the University of Pretoria and the University of South Africa who provided the delegation with relevant information on similar projects that they were implementing in other countries. From South Africa the delegation travelled to Gaborone, Botswana, to meet with staff at the University of Botswana. From there on they travelled to Lubumbashi, DRC, to meet with staff of the Institute for Higher Technical Education of Lubumbashi.

The success of the Project on Nursing and Midwifery Education in Africa has shown that it is possible to develop a model on the commitment of Africa's Educational Institutions in meeting the needs of countries with inadequate facilities of their own. This project is a realisation of a mutual partnership between the NEPAD Agency and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

About the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency: The NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency) as the technical body of the African Union, works closely with the African Union Commission (AUC), regional economic communities, national governments, civil society and the private sector to push for programmes and projects that focus on improving the lives of the African people. The NEPAD Agency is the leading African development expert, able to mobilise the private sector, heads of state and African people as a force for positive change, building continental prosperity and regional integration. The major aim of the Project on Nursing and Midwifery Education is to facilitate and coordinate the establishment of essential healthcare services in the rural communities, among the poor and the most vulnerable.

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