

*10<sup>th</sup> Africa Partnership Forum (APF), Tokyo, Japan: 7 – 8 April 2008*

*AU/NEPAD AFRICAN ACTION PLAN (Updated Final Draft Version, 28 March 2008)\*\**

# **THE AU/NEPAD AFRICAN ACTION PLAN**

*Updated in March 2008*

***Update of this Plan was jointly undertaken by the African Union Commission and the NEPAD Secretariat, in consultation with the UN Economic Commission of Africa***

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE AU/NEPAD AFRICAN PLAN OF ACTION**

### *Genesis & Background*

In taking responsibility for leadership of Africa's development, African Leaders recognise the paramount importance of mobilizing adequate resources, both domestic and foreign, to achieve higher levels of economic growth and more effective poverty reduction. The NEPAD founding framework document of October 2001 estimates that a 7% annual average growth rate is needed to enable Africa meet the MDGs, particularly the goal of halving the proportion of Africans living in poverty by 2015. The long-standing profuse inadequacy of investment capital in the critical African economic sectors requires the enormous task of employing the most practical strategies and platform to muster the much-needed resources for the end-goals of pro-poor growth, regional integration and development.

NEPAD, as a programme of the African Union, therefore, places premium on establishing a more vibrant global partnership and relationship to drive Africa's sustainable development, with a new structured approach to resource mobilization, aimed at reducing the chronic finance gap, estimated between US\$64 - US\$110 billion per year. The advanced industrialized countries of the G8 and OECD, as well as regional and multilateral development institutions, have become integral partners in the process of constructing this partnership. The AU/NEPAD agenda, vision, strategic goals and sectoral priorities reflect this fundamental attempt to have a more focused attention on mutual action, responsiveness, responsibility and accountability between Africa and her development partners. Moreover, the **African Action Plan (AAP) of the African Union and NEPAD** provides one of the definitive viable platforms to rally support for the continent's development.

At the 12<sup>th</sup> Summit of the 2005 Algiers NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) Summit, African Leaders identified five priority areas that would form the basis for the speedy implementation of NEPAD. Subsequently, at the 13<sup>th</sup> HSGIC Summit held in Sharm-el-Sheikh, Egypt, the priorities were reaffirmed to form the basis of the engagement with G8 leaders during the G8 Summit in Gleneagles, UK. The same priorities were then endorsed by the 5<sup>th</sup> AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in July 4-5, 2005 in Libya. These priorities were: Peace and Security; Agriculture and Food Security; Infrastructure and Human Development, including Education and Health. The G8 leaders, on their part, signalled their political support for Africa, largely in line with what African leaders had called for. For example, the G8/OECD agreed to double aid to Africa by 2010; debt cancellation of eligible HIPC African countries; the strengthening of the Africa Partnership Forum (APF); the establishment of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), and the Investment Climate Facility for Africa (ICF). Some degree of convergence between Africa's priorities as defined by Africa's leaders and the international commitments are apparent in the afore-mentioned commitments. The challenge, however, remains ensuring the delivery of commitments made to Africa by the international community.

Consequently, a consultative process involving African Ministers of Finance, African Union Commission/NEPAD Secretariat, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), country experts and partner institutions' experts, was undertaken to come up with an all-embracing but concise Action Plan. **The African Action Plan was, thus, born as part of Africa's response to the outcomes of various initiatives on implementing AU/NEPAD priorities, including the aftermath of the Gleneagles G8 Summit Outreach with Africa, to address Africa's political and socio-economic development agenda.** It will be recalled that the Plan was unveiled at the 14<sup>th</sup> NEPAD HSGIC after a multi-stakeholder consultative process

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spearheaded jointly by the AU Commission, the African Conference of Ministers of Finance in 2005/2006 and the NEPAD Secretariat. It is pertinent to state that the AAP is an initiative that wholly embodies the NEPAD principles of African ownership and responsibility; commitment to good political, economic and corporate governance; Self reliance, people-centred development; gender equality; promotion of action-oriented partnership with stakeholders within Africa and with the international community; and accountable leadership. The AAP is, indeed, demonstrative of African ownership, having been developed through a consultative process.

#### ***Objectives of the African Action Plan***

The **updated Plan, in matrix**, outlines specific and concrete programmes/projects, identified by the AU and NEPAD, through which Africa could seek actualisation of the commitments and pledges made by external partners, including the G8/OECD. The AAP fits into the paramount goal of closing Africa's resource gap, as means of reducing poverty on the continent. It is also the clear manifestation of Africa's desire to take leadership, ownership and responsibility for its development. **In totality, the principal objectives of the AAP include:**

- a. To mobilize sufficient resources for the implementation of Africa's priority programmes/projects in Africa;**
- b. To harmonize and synchronize AU/NEPAD programmes/projects for effective and efficient implementation;**
- c. To prepare a platform for programme/project collaboration and partnership;**
- d. To facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the priority programmes/projects at national, sub-regional and continental levels with the AU/NEPAD, RECs and other African institutions as part of fast-tracking implementation;**

The AU/NEPAD African Action Plan reflects, primarily, the current priorities for Africa, particularly those with high potential impact on regional integration and requiring co-ordination at the continental level. The priorities pertain to issues of good governance; peace and security; regional economic integration; trans-boundary infrastructure; promotion of intra-Africa trade; human resource development; agriculture and food security; science and technology; private sector development; environment; Gender development. The Plan also seeks to promote capacity development at various levels and sectors to advance the actualisation of these priorities.

The AAP was first presented to the 5th APF in London with a view to actualizing pledges of the G8 and other existing commitments by OECD countries. It was also re-presented at the Moscow APF. The expectation was that the AAP would constitute the basis of the Joint Action Plan between Africa and its development partners. While it has, so far, not been possible to have the desired Joint Action Plan with development partners, joint actions have already begun in Africa's key priorities. It is essential that Africa continues to engage the G8/OECD with a view to building consensus on the Joint Actions, while at the same time developing and implementing strategies for harnessing and generating domestic resources for development.

#### **Conclusion - Way Forward**

The African Action Plan, which is being re-presented to the 10<sup>th</sup> APF in an updated version, is different, in scope, form and content, from the *G8 Africa Action Plan*, which was adopted in *Kananaskis*, Canada in 2001, by G8 Leaders and the draft *Joint Africa Action Plan* of 2006, which was drawn up in the immediate post-Gleneagles G8 Summit period, as a combined framework proposal by the AU/NEPAD and Development Partners.

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The AU/NEPAD African Action Plan represents the minimum of African priorities for implementation in the short to medium terms and is anchored on the Africa's desire to usher-in a new unity of purpose and change paradigms of relationship between Africa and its collaborators from marginalization to one of genuine and mutually-accountable partnership in the development process. The potency of the AAP is its dynamic spotlight on the AU/NEPAD integrated framework of priorities which recognizes poverty eradication and socio-economic renewal as most urgent.

**Thus, the successful implementation of this Plan will largely depend on:**

- **High-level focus of AU/NEPAD machinery on advocacy and mobilization of partnerships in support of the AAP**
- **African commitments of resources, both financial and human, for its implementation, including from Africa's private sector;**
- **Renewed partnership support for the implementation of the programmes and projects identified in the plan;**
- **Mutual responsiveness and accountability among all partners/stakeholders in ensuring the implementation of the plan**

Accordingly, the AAP priority projects are being presented for consideration and support by Africa's partners within the context of a true and mutually-beneficial partnership. While Africa will continue to take responsibility and leadership in addressing its challenges, there is recognition within Africa that the support of development partners is indispensable to the realization of the continent's objectives as set out in the AU/NEPAD programme. Evidently, African Leaders are taking bold steps in consolidating peace and stability, good governance, and democratic elections as pre-conditions for sustainable development, in their respective countries. In addition, the continent is exploring various mechanisms for the mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of key programmes. However, there is a need to heighten the pace and broaden the scope of implementation of Africa's priority programmes in order to enable the continent to eradicate poverty, and to meet the MDGs and prospect onwards for a better life of its peoples. Africa is encouraged by the positive response of development partners to the continent's call for support in the implementation of various priority programmes. The set of programmes outlined in the AAP is a part of a wider and integrated menu of interventions required to keep Africa on track to meet the MDGs. It should be emphasized that the priority programmes are not cast in stone, but remain flexible regarding the effect of new and emerging issues in the future. **It is Africa's hope and expectation that the 10<sup>th</sup> APF will work towards the concrete and practical delivery of the priority programs/projects in the AAP and the pledges as well as commitments made by the G8/OECD in supporting Africa's development agenda and process.**

*In summary, the 10<sup>th</sup> APF may take the following steps in respect of the AAP:*

- consider, closely, the AU/NEPAD African Action Plan with the possibility of support for the listed priority programmes and projects in the Plan in demonstration of G8/OECD commitments to Africa's development;
- recognition of the AAP by development partners, as one of the primary sources or basis of partnership engagement on Africa's development agenda;
- opportunity for development partners to explore the means and options provided by the AAP to further aligning, harmonizing and integrating their national development assistance programmes with Africa's sectoral priorities identified in the AAP;

- buy-in or re-affirmation of support for the programmes/projects outlined in the AAP by bilateral and multilateral partners, in the spirit of genuine partnership with Africa and Africans;
- reach a consensus or areas of commonalities within the Plan, with a view to taking action towards the implementation of Africa's high sectoral priorities
- explore new and innovative means of mobilizing/harnessing resources from other sources, including the private sector, Southern partners and the Diaspora for the core projects/programs in the AAP

## **SECTORAL FOCUS**

- **INFRASTRUCTURE – ENERGY; WATER & SANITATION; TRANSPORT & ICT**
- **AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY**
- **HEALTH**
- **EDUCATION**
- **SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**
- **ENVIRONMENT**
- **TRADE, INDUSTRY AND INVESTMENT**
- **PEACE & SECURITY**
- **GOVERNANCE**
- **GENDER DEVELOPMENT**

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**INFRASTRUCTURE**

Priority projects under the AU/NEPAD Infrastructure sector consist, principally, of the **Short-term Development Programme for Infrastructure (STAP)**; the **Medium to Long Term Strategic Framework (MLTSF)**; the **Spatial Development Programme (SDP)**; as well as the **AU Infrastructure Master Plans** and the **African Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (AICD)**, with the active technical support of the African Development Bank. AU/NEPAD is working with all partners to actualize the G8 pledge to contribute additional US\$ 10 billion per year in support of infrastructure development in Africa, as well as the effective operations of the **Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA)**, which is aimed at scaling up of investment in Africa improving donor coordination and up-scaling in investment for infrastructure. Of the 120 Infrastructure STAP projects, 70% are facilitation, capacity building and study projects while only 30% are investment projects. The urgent challenge in the infrastructure program is how to speed up implementation of the STAP/MLTSF projects, which requires increased capacity to develop and implement projects; project preparation/studies; scaling up of investment; and improving institutional coordination among key players in addition to implementing those projects for which studies have been completed and are ready for investment.

<b>INFRASTRUCTURE Priority Programs/ Projects</b>	<b>Resource Requirements (Total cost)</b>	<b>Africa's Commitments</b>	<b>Key Actors</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Tracking Mechanism</b>
<b>Energy Sector</b>					
<b>Grand Inga Hydropower Project and Inga III (DRC and Continental)</b> Status: Pre-investment stage	<b>US\$ 50,000 million</b>	US\$ 10 million from ADB	DRC Govt.	Defined project milestones	ADB, AU/NEPAD, ECA
<b>WESTCOR Project Transmission. (DRC, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, South Africa)</b>	<b>US\$ 6,000 million</b>	US\$ 500,000 from the utilities of the countries involved	Utilities of the countries involved, AU/NEPAD, SADC,	Defined project milestones	ADB, AU/NEPAD, ECA
<b>Southern African Power Market (DRC, Zambia, Malawi-Mozambique)</b>	<b>US\$ 105 million</b>	Not Available	SADC member states, AU/NEPAD	Defined project milestones	ADB, AU/NEPAD, ECA
<b>West African Power Pool Electricity Interconnections (Nigeria, Togo, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana &amp; Mali)</b>	<b>US\$ 300 million</b>	Secured US\$ 18.59 million from ADB  US\$33.21million from World Bank	ECOWAS, AU/NEPAD	Defined project milestones	ADB, AU/NEPAD, ECA
<b>Northern Corridor Oil Pipeline (Kenya, Uganda)</b>	<b>US\$ 110 million</b>	Not Available	EAC, AU/NEPAD	Defined project milestones	ADB, AU/NEPAD, ECA
<b>Sub-Regional Electricity Interconnection Project in ECCAS Region</b>	<b>US\$4 million</b>	Not Available	ECCAS, AU/NEPAD	Defined project milestones	ADB, AU/NEPAD, ECA

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<b>Water and Sanitation Sector</b>					
<b>(Trans-boundary Water Resources Management Program)</b>					
<b>Water Resources Planning and Management in the Nile River Basin (Burundi, DRC, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda)</b>	<b>US\$ 163 million</b>	Not Available	Nile Basin Initiative, Cooperating Partners, AU/NEPAD, RECs	Defined project milestones	ADB, AU/NEPAD
<b>Senegal River Basin (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal)</b>	<b>US\$ 120 million</b>	Not Available	OMVS, ECOWAS, UMA, cooperating partners, AU/NEPAD	Define Project Milestones	ADB, AU/NEPAD
<b>Transport Sector</b>					
<b>Spatial Development Program (SDP) for sustainable provision of roads, airports railways and ports. (All regions &amp; covers more than transport sector)</b>	<b>US\$ 1,000 million</b>	Policy and regulatory changes necessary to attract investment.	RECs, AU/NEPAD, ADB <b>MS</b>	Kilometers of roads & railways/ports built or rehabilitated. Investment made in economic infrastructure projects.	ADB, AU/NEPAD
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b>					
<b>East Africa Road Network Program (EARNP) comprising five road transport corridors (7,568 km) in EAC. Northern Corridor; Central Corridor; plus 3 other corridors. (Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda)</b>	<b>US\$ 4,000 million</b>	<b>AICD will indicate MS contributions.</b>	EAC,AU/NEPAD, SADC,ADB	Kilometers of roads built or rehabilitated	ADB, AU/NEPAD
<b>Northern Africa Road Network program (Maghreb Highway Project &amp; Mauritania Road Network)</b>	<b>US\$250million</b>	As above	UMA, AU/NEPAD, ADB	Kilometers of roads built or rehabilitated	ADB, AU/NEPAD
<b>Central Africa Road Transport Program : Rail/Road Bridge between Kinshasa and Brazzaville (ECCAS)</b>	<b>US\$ 500 million</b>	As above	ECCAS, AU/NEPAD,ADB	Kilometers of roads and railways built or rehabilitated & TOR, Feasibility Study, Bridge designed / built.	
<b>ECOWAS Road Network Programme: Kati-Kita (Mali) – Saraya (Senegal) 345 km</b>	<b>US\$ 500 million</b>	As above	ECOWAS, AU/NEPAD, ADB	Kilometers of roads built or rehabilitated	ADB, AU/NEPAD

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upgrading AND Mumfe-Ekok (Cameroon) – Abakaliki (Enugu, Nigeria) 161 km upgrading in Cameroon and rehabilitation in Nigeria					
<b>RAILWAY TRANSPORT</b>					
Rehabilitation of Angolan Railways –the Lobito corridor	US\$ 300 million	As above	SADC, AU/NEPAD, ADB.	Kilometers of railways built or rehabilitated	ADB, AU/NEPAD
<b>AIR TRANSPORT</b>					
Yamoussoukro Decision (YD) Implementation Program (Continent-wide)	US\$ 400 million.	As above	RECs, AU/NEPAD, ADB, ADB	Number of countries fully compliant with Yamoussoukro Decision provisions	ADB, AU/NEPAD
<b>MARITIME TRANSPORT</b>					
Rehabilitation of Angolan Ports: (Lobito, Namibe, Cabinda and Luanda)	US\$ 500 million.	Not Available.	SADC, AU/NEPAD, ADB	Amount of investment in the Ports.	ADB, AU/NEPAD



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**Information and Communications Technology (ICT)**

<p><b>NEPAD e-schools</b></p>	<p><b>US\$ 2 billion for the first 20 African countries to roll out</b></p>	<p>US\$ 15 million committed by private sector for the DEMO (demonstration) phase.  US\$2 million by African Governments.  More commitments to be determined after Business Plan Conference in April 2008. Countries expected to provide infrastructure</p>	<p>AU/NEPAD, African Governments;  Private Sector Consortia (HP, Microsoft, Oracle &amp; Cisco, AMD, New Skies);  Development partners: CSIR, ITU, COL, InfoDev, ITU AfDB. WHO, UNDP;</p>	<p>Proportion of schools that are NEPAD e-schools;  Number of countries with National Implementation Agency</p>	<p>Commonwealth of Learning, InfoDev and AU/NEPAD</p>
<p><b>NEPAD e-Schools Satellite Network</b></p>	<p>To be determined by feasibility study to be carried out in 2008/2009. Feasibility estimated at US\$4 million</p>	<p>Outcome of feasibility study</p>	<p>AU/NEPAD; African Governments,</p>	<p>Number of schools connected by satellite</p>	<p>AU/NEPAD</p>
<p><b>ICT Broadband Infrastructure Programme</b>  *East African Submarine Cable System (EASSY)</p>	<p><b>Total Cost: US\$280million</b>  <b>US\$ 200million</b> for establishment of the submarine cable for EASSY  <b>US\$ 50million</b> for cable stations &amp; US\$30 million for project preparation including EASSy; ICT Broadband Connectivity in East &amp; Southern Africa &amp; Central/West/North Africa</p>	<p>EASSY MoU Parties pledged <b>US\$205 million</b> for the EASSY Project.</p>	<p>African Governments, REC, Licensed gateway operators who have signed the EASSy MoU, Telcos operators Project initiators such as COMTEL, SRIL, INTELCOM II, COM7, Infinity, Development partners including WBG, IFD, AFD, ADB, NEPAD</p>	<p>Number of countries connected to ICT broadband infrastructure ,  Number of open access network</p>	<p>AU/NEPAD, projects owners, Development partners, REC and Government involved in the project</p>
<p><b>NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure Network</b>  <i>(UHURUNET Submarine Cable)</i></p>	<p>US\$ 1.4 billion</p>	<p>US\$1.05 billion</p>	<p>AU/NEPAD; RECs; PAIDF; DBSA; IDC; Telecom Operators; ISPs; International Telecom operators; Private Investors; African</p>	<p>Number of countries that ratify/accede to the Kigali Protocol on Policy &amp; regulatory Frameworks for the networks.</p>	<p>AU/NEPAD; RECs; PAIDF</p>

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			Governments; Regulatory Associations	Substantial increase in the cost of communications when cable is operational & The Application of Open Access principles	
<b>NEPAD ICT Broadband Infrastructure Network</b> <i>(UMOJANET Terrestrial Network)</i>	Estimate of US\$ 3 billion subject to the outcome of the detailed feasibility studies to be completed during 2008	US\$500,000 already committed. Additional commitments subject to the outcome of the detailed feasibility studies to be completed during 2008	AU/NEPAD; RECs; PAIDF; DBSA; APF; IDC; Telecom Operators; ISPs; Private Investors; African Governments; Regulatory Associations	Number of countries that ratify/accede to the Kigali Protocol on Policy & regulatory Frameworks for the networks.  Substantial increase in the cost of communications when cable is operational & The Application of Open Access principles	\$AU/NEPAD; RECs; PAIDF; DBSA; APF

**AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY**

In order to address Africa's high levels of poverty and hunger, **the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP)** was established as a growth-oriented agriculture agenda, aimed at increasing agriculture growth rates to 6 percent per annum to create the wealth needed for rural communities and households in Africa to prosper. Through a consultative process CAADP has identified the following mutually enforcing programs; Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems; Improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market accesses; Increasing food supply, reduce hunger, and improve responses to food emergency crises; and Improving agriculture research, technology dissemination and adoption. In addition, capacity strengthening for agribusiness, academic and professional training; and, information for agricultural strategy formulation have been prioritized as cross-cutting areas. Within the context of these agriculture priorities, African leaders have a vision and commitment to address issues of governance, policy, and private sector investment that are key ingredients in improving the effectiveness of development assistance focused on hunger and poverty.

<b>AGRICULTURE Priority Programs/ Projects</b>	<b>Resource Requirements</b> Total cost:	<b>Africa's Commitments</b>	<b>Key Actors</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Tracking Mechanism</b>
<b>Expanding area under Sustainable Land Management and Water Control and Irrigation Systems</b>	<b>US\$ 60 million</b>  Ready bankable <sup>1</sup> projects US\$3.757 million  US\$ 150 million from	Funds allocation from the Maputo 10% Budgetary commitment to Agriculture  Over US \$ 10 million in	Farmers, Agribusiness, NGOs, Government RECs, AU/NEPAD, Development Partners	Investment programmes for scaling up sustainable land and water management developed and	AU/ NEPAD M&E system

<sup>1</sup> Based on FAO country consultations on National Medium Term Investment Plans (NMITPs) and the process to identify Bankable Investment Projects Profiles (BIPPs)

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	<p>GEF and US \$ 1billion in leveraged funds raised through the TerrAfrica partnership for SLWM</p> <p>Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) commits US\$180 million to revive depleted soils of small-scale farmers over 5 years from 2007</p> <p>Over in irrigation support funds through AfDB</p>	African governments' commitment to the African Fertilizer Development Financing Mechanism (AFDFM)		<p>financed</p> <p>Trend in public sector financing support to SLWM</p>	
<p><b>Agribusiness Improvement supply chain and quality control initiative (all RECs)</b></p> <p><b>Regional trade facilitation initiative (All RECS)</b></p>	<p><b>US\$29.7 million</b></p> <p>Ready bankable projects US\$1.041 million</p>	Funds allocation from the Maputo 10% Budgetary commitment to Agriculture	Farmers, Agribusiness, NGOs, Government RECs, AU/NEPAD, , Development Partners	Removal of major trade barriers across regions and harmonization of trade policies within major RECs by year 2015 Defined project milestones	AU/NEPAD;

**HEALTH**

The huge burden of potentially preventable and treatable disease on the continent not only continues to cause unnecessary suffering and death, but is also impeding Africa's social and economic development. African Heads of State have shown growing commitment to health through a number of decisions and direction for action. Amongst these is the adoption of the **AU and NEPAD Health Strategies**, which sets out the priority needs to be addressed. These Strategies emphasize the importance of strengthening health systems to provide the vehicle necessary for the delivery of health programs, while simultaneously scaling up efforts against the major burdens of disease to the levels required to make the impact desired. Although important and appropriate commitments have been made and are increasingly being delivered upon, there is still much for countries to do and still significant shortfalls in both the volume and architecture of development aid, which inter alia leaves a gap in health financing and support for health systems development.

<b>HEALTH Priority Programs/ Projects</b>	<b>Resource Requirements</b>	<b>Africa's Commitments</b>	<b>Key Actors</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Tracking Mechanism</b>
Effective Health systems following a primary health care approach with equitable access to quality essential	<b>US\$ 40/capita per annum</b> for essential basic care	15% of African countries own public budget to health  Various AU Summit and	African Countries, Heads of State, Finance & Planning Ministries, AU, NEPAD, WHO and other UN agencies inc	Increasing % of own funded national public budget to health	AU, NEPAD, WHO and other UN agencies, World Bank, ECA, OECD

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care and sufficient health financing		REC Heads of State decisions and WHO Regional Committee for Africa  Africa and NEPAD Health Strategies	UNICEF and UNFPA, World Bank, ADB, African NGOs, Knowledge Institutions, Development partners and donors	Increases in health development aid towards US\$35 billion /annum  Longer term, predictable, equitable funding  Access to effective primary health care  Africa on track to, by 2015:  - halt and begin to reverse the spread / increase of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases  - reduce mortality rates for infants and children under-5 by two-thirds  - reduce maternal mortality by 75 per cent	
AU/NEPAD Program For Foundation Building Projects For Functional Health Systems (Continent wide)	<b>US\$ 3 000 million</b> over 5 years (85% to countries against their choices and plans, 15% for support)	NEPAD Health Strategy adopted by HOS	Countries, AU/NEPAD, WHO Afro/Emro, RECs, development partners, African Institutions and trans African Organisations	Funding mobilised and available  Number of countries with agreed projects  Improvement in key health system performance indicators	AU, NEPAD, WHO
Funding to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, in particular the Global Fund	<b>US\$3 500 million</b> per annum for Africa to meet new treatment goals	Abuja Summits, and UN General Assembly decisions Endorsement of Global Fund	Countries, National AIDS Commissions, AU, NEPAD, UNAIDS, Roll Back Malaria, STOP TB, WHO, UNICEF, development partners RECs, WHO Afro	Reduced AIDS, TB and malaria deaths  Reduced new HIV infections especially in women and teenagers Availability of	AU, NEPAD, UNAIDS, WHO

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				condoms TB treatment uptake and completion  Availability of artemisinin combination drugs/long lasting malaria nets	
RECs' Health and AIDS Projects	<b>US\$ 50million per annum</b>	Commitment to strengthen RECs  Regional HOS decisions	RECs, African health ministries, AU, NEPAD, development partners, WHO Afro /Emro	Increase in ART use and adherence  Changes in KABP and Projects successfully implemented	RECs, AU, NEPAD
Implementation of the African Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan	<b>US\$ 10 million</b> for strategic development	AU Summit decisions	Ministries of Health, Trade & Industry, WHO, Multi-national and African Pharm Industry and Research organizations, AU, NEPAD	Increases in African production capacity for quality drugs  Increased purchasing of African manufactured drugs nationally and by global agencies	AU
Program to address niche aspects of the African human resources for health crisis	<b>US\$ 1000 million</b> per annum for addressing non-salary aspects of HRH crisis	Africa Health strategy and CAMH 3	AU, NEPAD, WHO Afro/Emro, GHWA, APHRH, , African governments – inter-ministerial (finance, education, public service, health) civil society, academia, ACBF, development partners	Training outputs  Retention and staff morale  Increasing staff based on motivations surveys  Changes in migration flows/Changes in conditions of service	GHWA, APHRH, WHO, IOM, AU, NEPAD
Support research to enhance evidence based decision making	Allocate 2% of health expenditure to research and evaluation	AU Health Strategy	WHO, African universities, research organisations eg SAHARA, COHRED, EDCTP	Research output  Knowledge to policy	WHO

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**EDUCATION**

Education has suffered from inadequate resources and skilled personnel, particularly against the backdrop of rapid growth in school-age populations. Africa's shortfalls in education achievement therefore need considerable efforts. Poverty denies many young people access to schooling. Malnutrition and poor health undercut learning. In numerous countries, HIV/AIDS is having a severe impact on education, spreading rapidly among teachers and young women while many children, particularly girls, cannot attend school because they have to care for sick family members or take on economic and household responsibilities. Key performance indicators for education sector remain relevant: Ensuring that all children of school age are in primary schools by 2015; Promote gender equality by eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary basic education and achieving gender equity levels of education by no later than 2015; Keep teachers, learners and dependents HIV/AIDS free and provide a supportive environment for those who are infected or affected by HIV/AIDS (especially orphans and vulnerable children); Strengthening Secondary Education with focus on School Feeding Programs for Secondary schools; Promote distance education for teacher development and capacity building in the public sector; Mobilize the reconstruction of education in post conflict environments; Strengthening and enhancing Research Training and Development in Higher Education through supporting Ongoing Research on the Status of Higher Education. Refer to the programs identified from Education plan for implementation appearing below.

<b>EDUCATION Priority Programs/ Projects</b>	<b>Resource Requirements</b>	<b>Africa's Commitments</b>	<b>Key Actors</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Tracking Mechanism</b>
<b>Open and Distance Learning for Teacher Training and Development Program:</b> Pilot: Angola, DRC and Mozambique; continent wide	<b>US\$ 3 000 million</b> per annum	<b>US\$2.5 million</b> next 18 months	AU/NEPAD, Ministries of Education, AVU, AAU, COL, REC's AU/NEPAD, RECs, African Governments, AAU, AVU, ACU, ACCU	Number of teachers enrolled and graduating  Improvement in teaching performance  Number of students enrolling / graduating	EFA Monitoring Group/AU/NEPAD RECs, AU/NEPAD, APRM, National Governments
<b>Program to Promote the Teaching and Learning of Science, Mathematics, Technology</b> (continent wide; Pilot in 17 countries)	Total Cost: <b>US\$ 2, 000 million</b> per annum for the next three years  US\$ 600, 000 for project preparation	US\$1 million in Land and buildings	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African Governments	Number of teachers enrolled / graduating  Improvement in teaching performance  Number of students enrolling & graduating  Rate of graduate absorption into market	RECs, AU/NEPAD, APRM, National Governments

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<b>Program for the Renewal of African Universities &amp; Higher Education (Polytechnics/Colleges of Education) Institutions and establishment of networks of centres of excellence.</b> (Continent wide)	<b>Total Cost: US\$ 700 million</b> per annum for the next three years  US\$1.5 million for project preparation	Not Available	AU/NEPAD, AAU, AVU, ACU, ACCU, African governments	Number of enrollment in the institutions of higher education  Rate of graduate absorption into the market/Quality of instruction and graduates and Number of centres of excellence	RECs, AU/NEPAD, APRM, National Governments
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**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

<b>SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY Priority Programs/ Projects</b>	<b>Resource Requirements</b> Total Cost:	<b>Africa's Commitments</b>	<b>Key Actors</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Tracking Mechanism</b>
<b>Bio-diversity, Biotechnology and Indigenous Knowledge.</b> (Continent wide)	<b>US\$ 50million</b> Training & Development	Not Available	AMCOST, G8 Ministers of S&T, Private Sector	Number of trained conservation scientists and technicians  Improvement in R&D infrastructure	Bureau of AMCOST (AU/NEPAD)
<b>Energy, Water and Desertification.</b> (Continent wide)	<b>US\$68 million</b>  US\$ 15 million for Energy Base US\$ 45 million for Water US\$ 8 million for Drought and Desertification	Not Available	AMCOST, G8 Ministers of S&T, Private Sector	Range of energy sources  Quality and quantity of water available	Bureau of AMCOST (AU/NEPAD)
<b>Material Sciences, Manufacturing, Laser and Post-Harvest.</b> (Continent wide)	<b>US\$ 9.5 million</b>  US\$ 4,5million for Material Sciences; US\$ 2,5million for Engineering Capacity for Manufacturing; US\$ 2,5million for Post Harvest Food Loss	Not Available	AMCOST, G8 Ministers of S&T, Private Sector	Value added to Africa's biodiversity	Bureau of AMCOST (AU/NEPAD)

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**TRADE, INDUSTRY AND INVESTMENT**

Africa needs to focus on the production and export of high value-added goods, alongside a more sustained effort at improving competitiveness and production of traditional exports. NEPAD has developed a strategy that would address this issue-the **Africa Productive Capacity Initiative (APCI)**. The APCI envisages raising the manufactured value addition (MVA) in African economies to 17% of its GDP. This would enable African countries to reach the NEPAD goal of sustained annual growth of 7%. There is a need for increased resources to support the implementation of APCI. The need to deliver on the Doha Round commitments remains one of Africa’s foremost priorities. Obviously, the key issue in the Round for Africa would be Agricultural trade liberalization.

**Improvement of Business Climate in Africa** - The private sector plays a critical role as the main engine of growth, the main generator of wealth – and as a necessary means to reduce poverty by generating jobs, income and paying taxes. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) represents one of the largest sources of external finance for developing countries, and contributes no doubt to job creation and income generation. What is important to bear in mind, though, is that domestic, investment by local entrepreneurs by large exceeds FDI in developing countries. Private firms – from farmers and micro-entrepreneurs to local manufacturing companies are at the heart of the investment and development process. Another key area for Africa, where the development partners could assist, would be the development of an export-oriented private sector. This would ensure that African countries are able to take advantage of the opening up of world economies under a rule-based Multilateral Trading System. As private enterprises, especially the small, medium and the informal scale ones, operating in the rural areas are the main creator of jobs, development of the private sector focusing on these enterprises will contribute in a major way to the poverty reduction efforts of the countries without which economic growth rings hollow. Some of the programs are listed below.

<b>TRADE, INDUSTRY &amp; INVESTMENT Priority Programs/ Projects</b>	<b>Resource Requirements</b>	<b>Africa’s Commitments</b>	<b>Key Actors</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Tracking Mechanism</b>
<b>Investment Climate Facility</b>	Total Cost: <b>US\$ 550 million</b>	African private sector has committed to funding the facility	AU/NEPAD, RECs, ICF Private Sector, , and G8 OECD countries	Resources mobilized  Improvement in policies, legislation and regulations for investment  Stronger financial markets and integrated capital markets	AU/NEPAD, RECs, APF
<b>Africa Productive Capacity Initiative: (APCI)</b> Implementation of Sub-Regional Capacity Program (Eastern, Central, Northern, Southern and Western Africa)	Total cost <b>US\$ 500 million</b>	Not Available	Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI), AU/ NEPAD/ RECs	Defined Project Milestones	CAMI, AU/NEPAD



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**ENVIRONMENT**

Under the AU/NEPAD Environment Initiative, a coherent action plan has been developed, which includes strategies aimed at addressing the region's environmental challenges within the context of sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Much progress is being made to translate the NEPAD Environment Action at sub-regional level, however, given the complex and dynamic nature of environmental issues, particularly linked to sustainable development and poverty eradication, the effective coordination and financing of its priority programs has been some of the main challenges. The implementation of global environmental conventions, primarily through their domestication at sub-regional and national levels, so that they can be best translated in a manner that contributes to sustainable development and poverty alleviation, is also an urgent priority for Africa. While giving effect to the implementation of international environmental priorities, such as climate change, the matrix below also incorporates other current and topical priority environmental management issues considered as pressing environmental challenges of the continent.

<b>ENVIRONMENT Priority Programs/ Projects</b>	<b>Resource Requirements Total Cost:</b>	<b>Africa's Commitments</b>	<b>Key Actors</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Tracking Mechanism</b>
<b>Congo Basin Convergence Plan on Forests</b>	<b>US\$ 20 million</b>	Not available	NEPAD, Central African Countries, UNEP/GEF	Defined Project Indicators	AU/NEPAD, COMIFAC Secretariat, Governments
<b>Genetic Resources (GR) and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)</b>	<b>US\$ 5 million</b>	Not Available	AU/NEPAD, RECs, UNEP/GEF, ICRAF, research institutes, National governments	Defined Project Milestones	AU/NEPAD, RECs, ICRAF National governments
<b>Africa Wide Human and Resource Capacity Building Program for Adaptation and Mitigation (including the AU/NEPAD High-Level Panel on Climate Change)</b>	<b>US\$ 10 million</b>	Not Available	NEPAD, RECs, ICRAF, CCAA; UNEP/GEF, research institutes, National governments	Defined Project Milestones	RECs, ICRAF National governments
<b>Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDevAfrica)</b>	<b>US\$ 900 million</b>	N/A	AU/NEPAD, ADB; ECA; African Governments and Development partners	N/A	ClimeDevAfrica; development partners and AU member-states
<b>Green Wall for the Sahara Initiative</b>	N/A	N/A	AU/NEPAD, UNEP, RECs especially ECOWAS	N/A	AU/NEPAD, UNEP & ECOWAS
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction Programme</b>	N/A	N/A	AUC, ISDR, UNEP	N/A	AUC, ISDR, UNEP

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**PEACE AND SECURITY**

The AU has developed a **Policy Framework for Post conflict Reconstruction and Development**. The key areas for AU/NEPAD on post conflict reconstruction include the following: (a) Addressing the asymmetries in capacity between internal and external actors; (b) Promoting knowledge exchange and best practices among post conflict countries and development partners; (c) Promoting co-ordination and management in post conflict countries; (d) Promoting mutual evaluation between post conflict countries and developmental partners; (e) Knowledge management on best practices in post conflict countries. The key challenge is to develop capacity for post conflict reconstruction.

<b>PEACE AND SECURITY Priority Programs/ Projects</b>	<b>Resource Requirements Total Cost</b>	<b>Africa's Commitments</b>	<b>Key Actors</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Tracking Mechanism</b>
Continental Peace and Security Architecture	<b>US\$ 20 million</b> for 3 years	The PSC Protocol	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African governments CSOs, EU, NATO	A fully functional PSC Secretariat Members for the Panel of the Wise appointed	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African governments
African Standby Force (ASF) and Military Staff Committee (MSC)	<b>US\$ 1,000 million</b> for 3 years  <b>US\$ 40 million</b> for the period of 5 years.	To be determined	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African governments CSOs, EU, NATO	Defined Project Milestones	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African governments
African Peace Support Operation Facility	<b>US\$ 1,000 million</b> for 3 years	US\$60 million seed money from member states	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African governments CSOs, Development Partners, NATO	Capacity to carry out peace keeping operations in Darfur, DRC and Somali	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African governments
Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) for Conflict Prevention	<b>US\$ 40 million</b> for 5 years.	Not Available	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African governments CSOs, Development Partners	AU and RECs Situation Rooms updated Early Warning data Early Response Mechanisms	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African governments
Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development	<b>US\$50 million</b> for the period of 3 years.	Not Available	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African governments CSOs, Development Partners	Defined project milestones	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African governments
Management of Natural resources in Zones of Conflict	<b>US\$10 million</b> for 3 years	Not Available	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African governments CSOs, Development Partners	Minimum standards for the management of natural resources in zones of conflict	AU/NEPAD, RECs, Governments, Private sector
Combating the problem of anti personnel landmine; SALW; Preventing and combating	<b>US\$ 50 million</b>  US\$20 million for Anti-	Commitments defined in the Kempton Park Plan	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African governments CSOs, Development Partners	Defined project milestones	AU/NEPAD, RECs, African governments

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terrorism	personnel/mines US\$20 million for SALW US\$ 10 million for Anti-Terrorism.	of Action(1997); OAU Convention and its Protocol(1999); Bamako Declaration of 2000; AU Declaration on Landmines and; AU Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) Algiers: <b>US\$2 million</b> seed money			
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**GOVERNANCE**

<b>GOVERNANCE Priority Programs/ Projects</b>	<b>Resource Requirements Total Cost:</b>	<b>Africa's Commitments</b>	<b>Key Actors</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Tracking Mechanism</b>
<b>AU/NEPAD Capacity Building Program on Governance and Public Administration</b>	<b>US\$ 8 million</b> per annum	To be Determined	African Governments, RECs, AMDIN, AU/NEPAD	Number of countries participating in the program  Improvement in public institutional capacity and governance systems	AU/NEPAD, APRM; ECA
<b>Promoting Transparency and Tackling Corruption across Africa</b>	<b>US\$ 9 million</b>	To be Determined	AU/NEPAD, National Anticorruption Commissions, National and Pan African Parliaments Members States, Local Communities, International partners	Ratification of Convention, Judicial cooperation protocols, Advisory Board on corruption  Establishment of National Anti-Corruption Commissions  Participatory process in budget formulation.	AU/NEPAD, National Anticorruption, Commissions, Parliaments

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				Dynamic public-private partnerships	
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**GENDER DEVELOPMENT**

Women constitute over 52 % of the Africa population and contribute significantly to the development of the continent. They remain the backbone of the agricultural sector, key players in the service industry, undisputed drivers of the informal sector and home economy. However, they rarely enjoy access to basic services, equal opportunities and are often excluded from the decision making processes. In recognition of their role and the constraints facing women, the African leaders have, through Articles 4(1) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union (2000), adopted a gender parity principle. Further, through the adoption of the **Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa** and the signing of the **Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality** the Heads of State, have demonstrated political commitment to gender equality at the highest level. Statute of the AUC and NEPAD’s foundation document make a clear call for centrally anchoring gender within the AU/NEPAD policy framework. Indeed, one of the two goals of NEPAD is specifically devoted to the empowerment of women. In this regard, all the organs of the AU, including the African Union Commission (AUC) and NEPAD, have to ensure that the gender is mainstreamed institutionally. In order for AU/NEPAD to close the existing gender gaps and address the widespread gender disparities, it needs additional financial resources towards institutional capacity building, technical expertise and funding of special interventions addressing the existing barriers, closing disparities and the gender gap. This will support gender mainstreaming and the implementation of the Beijing POA at the national level as well as build capacities linked to project implementation and interventions that address gender based marginalization through social exclusion, vulnerability and for orphaned children.

GENDER Priority Needs	Resource Requirements	Africa’s Commitments	Key Actors	Indicators	Tracking Mechanism
<b>Gender mainstreaming program of AU/NEPAD</b>	<b>US\$ 10 million</b> per annum for 5 years	US\$ 100,000 mobilized from GTZ	NEPAD/AU/RECs, NEPAD Gender Task Force, National Governments, development partners	Successful completion of gender mainstreaming stages of AU/NEPAD priority sectors  Effectiveness of the Gender Task Force in tracking progress on gender mainstreaming in all thematic sectors  Mainstreaming of budgetary allocations across sector /Positive and Improved image of AU/NEPAD	NEPAD/AU/RECs, NEPAD Gender Task Force, National Governments national, regional and international

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