

## The Framework and Objectives of NEPAD for the Sustainable Development in Africa

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### Abstract:

The NEPAD was formally adopted as an integrated socio-economic development framework for Africa. The endorsement of NEPAD symbolised the commitment of African leaders and people to pursue new priorities and approaches for the socio-economic transformation and development of the continent. This programme was also guided by the recommendations of the twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) on the integration of the Partnership into the structures and processes of the African Union. The New Partnership for Africa's Development is a promise made by African leaders, based on a common vision and a firm and shared conviction that they have an urgent responsibility to eradicate poverty, to place their countries, individually and collectively, on the path to sustainable growth and development while participating actively in the global economy and political life.

**Keywords:** NEPAD, African Union, development, efforts, Partnership.

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### INTRODUCTION:

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a programme of the African Union (AU) that aims to eradicate poverty, place African countries, individually and collectively, on a path to growth and sustainable development to strengthen Africa's capacity to participate actively in the global economy and politics, and accelerate the empowerment of Africans.

According to NEPAD, Africa will need to mobilized more resources itself to achieve this goal, by increasing corporate and household savings, improving tax collection, streamlining public spending, and reversing capital flight, partly through improved conditions for domestic investment. A large part of the resources needed, however, will have to come from outside the continent. In the short term, the

international community can help by significantly increasing official development assistance flows, although this assistance needs to be reformed. Creditors should also provide greater debt relief to countries benefiting from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative as well as to those that are not eligible for it<sup>1</sup>.

Furthermore, increasing foreign investment is important, but since it is currently difficult to attract private capital flows to Africa, this can only be a "long-term" solution to the continent's deficit. Regardless of external aid, the New Partnership states that Africa recognizes that it holds the key to its own development<sup>2</sup>.

The research question is:

What are the structural foundations and the strategic axes of NEPAD to achieve sustainable development in Africa?

## **1. The historical context and structure of NEPAD**

The launch in Abuja on 23 October 2001 of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), followed in June 2002 by the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of this project as a framework for supporting development in Africa, is one of the most important political events at the turn of the millennium. We will discuss the historical context of emergence of NEPAD and its main axes<sup>3</sup>.

### **1.1. The historical context of the emergence of NEPAD**

Africa is characterized by strong disparities, after several decades of attempts at development through United Nations development strategies and several other strategies attempted by the OAU. The South of the Sahara still presents the traits of underdevelopment while the North, leaning towards the Mediterranean, has a higher level of development. On the other hand, South Africa is considered an emerging country. The continent also finds itself obliged to overcome major challenges that weaken it internally, including armed conflicts, natural disasters, the AIDS pandemic, famine and strong population growth. Faced with this banal but still overwhelming

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<sup>1</sup> Alesina, Alberto et David Dollar. "Who Gives Foreign Aid to Whom and Why?". *Journal of Economic Growth*, vol. 5, mars, 2000 p.33-63.

<sup>2</sup> Al-Sayyid, Mustapha Kamel.. "Nepad: Questions of Ownership". *South African Journal of International Affairs*, vol.11, no 1, 2004été/automne.p 29

<sup>3</sup> Bende-Nabende, Anthony. *Globalisation, FDI, regional integration and sustainable development: theory, evidence and policy*, Éd. rév. Aldershot: Ashgate,2002, p36

observation, African States want to take back control of their own destiny and the initiative for their development<sup>1</sup>.

This is the reason why some of them have had to develop new action plans for the development of Africa by Africans. The beginning of the development of NEPAD dates back to the end of the eighties. This is a process that draws its origins from the concept of the African renaissance. NEPAD is a development project and program based on the observation of the crisis situation that Africa is experiencing, and the impasse in which the continent finds itself in terms of development and integration into the world economy<sup>2</sup>.

This concept has been able to mobilize political leaders and intellectuals by the fact that it includes a revitalization of values apprehended as authentically African. In any case, we must specify that the African renaissance does not constitute a politically applicable paradigm but rather a philosophical basis on which political constructions must be based<sup>3</sup>.

The idea of a development plan for Africa began to germinate in 2001 when, becoming aware of the enormous backwardness of Africa and the disastrous situation of its populations. After many working meetings of experts, the merger of the two plans was carried out to give birth to the New African Initiative, renamed (in July 2001) New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The presidential quartet spared no effort to then raise awareness among the main actors of the international community about this new African initiative. For the first time, this current of thought was realized in the form of a program in the "African Millennium Plan", presented by Mbeki at the World Economic Forum in Davos on January 28, 2001<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> BeneU, Paul.. "Foreign Direct Investment in Africa: Rhetoric and Reality". SAIS Review, voU7, no 2, 1997, p. 127-139.

<sup>2</sup> Boote, Anthony R., Fred Kilby, Kamau Thugge et Axel von Trotsenburg.. "Debt Relief for Low-Income Countries and the HIPC Debt Initiative". In Iqbal, Zubair et Ravi Kanbur (éds.). External Finance for Low-Income Countries, , Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund., 1997, p.121-133

<sup>3</sup> Browne, Robert S.. "Conditionality: A New Form of Colonialism?". Africa Report, vol. 30, no 5, Septembre-Octobre, 1984 p.14-18.

<sup>4</sup> Cadot, Olivier et John Nasir.. *Incentives and Obstacles to Growth: Lessons from Manufacturing Case Studies in Madagascar*. Regional Program on Enterprise Development, Discussion Paper no 117, Washington, D.C.: World ;2001,p152

This text, which took up the recommendations of the African Renaissance current. This program should include a diagnosis of the sources of the historical impoverishment of Africa and a call for awareness among African leaders. In addition to the integration of concerns such as the place of Africa on the international scene and the modalities of a necessary partnership with international institutions. This initiative is slightly tinged with a vindictive tone but also insists on the responsibility of Africans for their own future. In February 2010, the 14th AU Assembly decided to establish the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency) as a technical organ of the AU, replacing the NEPAD Secretariat<sup>1</sup>.

At the dawn of the 21st century, the transformation of the OAU into the African Union coincided with the launch by the UN of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in order to allow all countries in the world to benefit from globalization while reducing poverty<sup>2</sup>.

In this same vein, the "New Partnership for Africa's Development", NEPAD was designed in Abuja (Nigeria) in October 2001. The major project of NEPAD was launched, a New Partnership for Africa's Development with a resolutely proactive and innovative outlook. The result of the failure of strategies imposed from outside, this pan-African initiative intends to devote the appropriation by Africans themselves of their development agenda<sup>3</sup>.

Open to globalization, from which Africa has so far remained on the side-lines, this partnership is part of the international criteria of good political and economic governance.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development requires a reversal of this abnormal situation by changing the relationships that support it. Africans are not asking for a perpetuation of dependency through aid or marginal concessions. It seeks to consolidate and accelerate these gains. It is a call for a new partnership relationship between Africa and the international community, and in particular the highly

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<sup>1</sup> Dansereau, Suzanne.. "Win-win or New Imperialism? Public-private Partnership in Africa Mining". *Review of African Political Economy*, , no 103, 2005 p.47-62.

<sup>2</sup> Ellis, Stephen. "Briefing: West Africa and its Oil". *African Affairs*, vol. 102, 2003,p.135  
138.

<sup>3</sup> Gibbon, P .. "The African Growth and Opportunity Act and the Global Commodity Chain for Clothing". *World Development*, vol. 31, no II, 2003, p. 1809-1827.

industrialized countries, in order to bridge the development chasm that has widened over centuries of unequal relations<sup>1</sup>.

## **1.2. The Structure and Functioning of NEPAD**

During June 2018 AU Summit held in Nouakchott, Mauritania, the Assembly approved the establishment of the African Union Development Agency (AUDA) as a technical organ of the AU and requested the AU Commission, in consultation with the NEPAD Planning and Implementation Agency, to provide AUDA with a statute and submit it for adoption at the January 2019 Summit. The transition from NEPAD to AUDA will be undertaken as part of the establishment of the latter. The governing structure of NEPAD and a detailed organogram of the latter were adopted on 23 October 2001 at the first meeting of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee. NEPAD is composed of 3 main bodies, completed by the Peer Review Mechanism.

### **1.2.1. Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC)**

It defines the political orientation, priorities and the Action Programme of NEPAD. The first meeting of the Committee took place on October 23, 2001, in Abuja, Nigeria. It meets every 4 months, or 3 times a year. It reports annually to the AU. The Committee was originally composed of 15 States, 3 per geographical region, and including the 5 initiating States: South Africa, Nigeria, Algeria, Senegal and Egypt. At the African Union Summit held in Durban in 2002, it was decided to add one additional State per region to the Committee, bringing the total number of members to 20.

Its main function is to define the policy orientation, priorities and action programme of NEPAD. This Committee originally included 15 Heads of State and Government, including 5 initiating Heads of State and 10 others representing the five regions of Africa, two per region. At the African Union Summit held in Durban in 2002, it was decided to add one additional State per region to the Committee, bringing the total number of members to 20.

• **North Africa:** Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya;

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<sup>1</sup> Gordon, David F. "Conditionality in Policy-Based Lending in Africa: USAID experience". In Mosley, Paul (éd.). *Development Finance and Policy Reform*,. New York: St. Martin's Press. 1992, p.25-53

- **West Africa:** Nigeria, Senegal, Mali, Ghana;
- **Central Africa:** Cameroon, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, Republic of Congo;
- **East Africa:** Ethiopia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Kenya;
- **Southern Africa:** South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, Angola.

The bureau of the committee includes a President, two Vice-Presidents and the other members. Since 2004, the current President of the African Union and the Secretary-General of NEPAD have attended their meetings as members. This implementation committee meets three times a year, every 4 months, at the invitation of its President. It reports annually to the African Union.

### 1.2.2. The Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is responsible for the operational management of NEPAD. It prepares the terms of reference for the programs and projects that it submits to the Committee responsible for implementation.

It meets once a month and works closely with the African Union, the United Nations Commission for Africa (UNOCCA) and the African Development Bank. The personal representatives of the 5 initiating heads of state (South Africa, Nigeria, Algeria, Senegal and Egypt). The representatives of African economic and financial institutions. The representatives of the other heads of state members of the Implementation Committee also participate in these meetings<sup>1</sup>.

This committee's role is to prepare the terms of reference for the programs and projects that it submits to the Implementation Committee and to supervise the Secretariat. It meets once a month and works closely with the African Union, the United Nations Commission for Africa (UNOCCA) and the African Development Bank<sup>2</sup>.

The Steering Committee is composed of:

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<sup>1</sup> Iyoha, Milton A "An Econometric Analysis of External Debt and Economic Growth". In Ajayi, Ibi S. et Mohsin S. Khan (éds.). *External Debt and Capital Flight in SubSaharan Africa*, p.60-209, Washington, DC: IMF Institute, International Monetary Fund. . 2000, p.60-209

<sup>2</sup> Killick, Tony et Simon Stevens.. "Assessing the Efficiency of Mechanisms for Dealing with the Debt Problems of Low-Income Countries". In Iqbal, Zubair et Ravi Kanbur (éds.). *External Finance for Low-Income Countries*, , Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund. 1997, p.145-174

- Personal representatives of the five initiating heads of state,
- Representatives of African economic and financial institutions;
- Representatives of the other heads of state of the Implementation Committee.

This committee's role is to prepare the terms of reference for the programs and projects that it submits to the Implementation Committee and to supervise the Secretariat. It meets once a month and works closely with the African Union, the United Nations Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank.

### **1.2.3. The NEPAD Secretariat**

The Secretariat is an executive body responsible for the administration of NEPAD as well as coordination between the different structures. The missions of the NEPAD Secretariat are to a large extent similar or identical to those of the African Union Commission, particularly in the facilitation, coordination and advocacy for Africa's development program. In its missions and according to the needs, it calls upon African or foreign experts. Its headquarters is based in Midland, South Africa. The activities of the secretariat are financed through contributions from African countries and development partners<sup>1</sup>.

The NEPAD Secretariat is responsible for defining structured and operational frameworks for priority sectorial projects and programs in the sectors of Infrastructure, Agriculture and Food Security, Education, ICT and Gender and Development issues.

The NEPAD Secretariat (link is external) is composed of a small number of core staff based at DBSA in Midland, South Africa.

- Liaison and coordination function.
- Administrative and logistical function.
- Outsourcing of work on technical aspects to the main organizations and experts on the continent. It is responsible for the administration of NEPAD as well as coordination between the various structures. It may draw on African and foreign experts, and it coordinates the

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<sup>1</sup> Lall, Sanjaya.. "FOI, AGOA and Manufactured Exports from a Land-Locked, LeastDeveloped African Economy: Lesotho". *QEH Working Paper Series*, no 109, octobre. 2003,p125

It mobilizes and maintains political support and encourages investment, coalition building, knowledge management, monitoring and reporting. It also liaises with the regional economic communities (RECs). This mechanism for the management and animation of NEPAD is supplemented by a unique monitoring and self-evaluation system, entrusted to a group of members of the heads of state and government, volunteers; and a Panel of eminent personalities<sup>1</sup>.

The first mechanism has the mandate to ensure on the basis of periodic exercises that the policies and practices applied by governments are consistent with the agreed values in terms of ethics, politics, economy and governance. The Panel of Eminent Personalities, composed of five to seven personalities of very high professional level, of irreproachable morality and driven by pan-African ideals, has the role of evaluating and correcting the management, transparency and governance of the governments subject to review<sup>2</sup>.

This mechanism for the management and animation of NEPAD is supplemented by a unique monitoring and self-evaluation system, entrusted to a group of members of the heads of state and government, volunteers; and a Panel of eminent personalities. The first mechanism is mandated to ensure, on the basis of periodic exercises, that the policies and practices applied by governments are consistent with agreed values in terms of ethics, politics, economics and governance.

## **2. The Main axes and objectives of NEPAD**

The stated objective of NEPAD is to bridge the gap between Africa and developed countries, based on the observation that the black continent has been marginalized by historical development and offers the depressing image of the most backward and poorest continent in terms of economic and social development<sup>3</sup>.

The main demand made by NEPAD is that developed countries will have to make massive investments in Africa on the basis of cooperation mechanisms not yet

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<sup>1</sup> Mattoo, Aaditya, Devesh Roy et Arvind Subramanian. *The Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and its Rules of Origin: Generosity Undermined?* World Bank Policy research Paper 2908, Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. . 2003,p241

<sup>2</sup> Mkandawire, Thandika.. "Adjustment, Political Conditionality and Democratisation in Africa". In Cornia, Giovanni Andrea et Gerald K. Helleiner (éds.). *From Adjustment to Development in Africa: Conflict, Controversy, Convergence, Consensus?*, , New York: St. Martin's Press. 1994, p. 155-173

<sup>3</sup> Moran, Theodore.. *Foreign Direct Investment and Development: The New Policy Agenda for Developing Countries and Economies in Transition*. Washington, D.C.: Institute of International Economics. 1998,p146

established but avoiding the binary choice (aid and credit) whose consequences on the development of African countries have been disastrous. The objective is, therefore, not to arouse the compassion of developed countries but rather to establish a real partnership between Africa and the international community. It is understood that the interdependence between economies is an intangible reality and the African continent has much to contribute to this vast flow of exchanges<sup>1</sup>.

## 2.2. The Main Axes of NEPAD

Several principles have guided the implementation of NEPAD as a framework for the transformation and renewal of Africa in order to achieve the main objectives. These principles, which will continue to guide the NEPAD Authority, include good governance as a sine qua non condition for peace, security and sustainable political and socio-economic development, African ownership and leadership, and the broad and deep participation of all sectors of society to ensure Africa's development<sup>2</sup>.

As well as partnerships among African peoples within these countries and accelerating regional and continental integration; strengthening the competitiveness of African countries and the continent as a whole; establishing a new international partnership that redresses the imbalance in relations between Africa and the developed world; and ensuring that all partnerships with the NEPAD Authority are linked to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other agreed development goals and targets<sup>3</sup>.

The strategic direction of the NEPAD Agency is focused on six thematic areas: Agriculture and Food Security; Climate Change and Natural Resource Management; Regional Integration and Infrastructure; Human Development; Economic and Corporate Governance; and Cross-Cutting Issues such as Gender, ICT and Capacity Building<sup>4</sup>. It is presented in the form of 3 parts:

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<sup>1</sup> Nelson, Joan M. "Good Governance: Democracy and Conditional Economic Aid". In Mosley, Paul (éd). *Development Finance and Policy Reform*,. New York: St. Martin's Press. 1992., p.309-316

<sup>2</sup> Nsouli, Saleh M. *The New Partnership for Africa 's Development : Macroeconomics, Institutions, and Poverty*, African Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Joint Africa Institute. 2004.p231

<sup>3</sup> Pender, John.. "From 'Structural Adjustment' to 'Comprehensive Development Framework': Conditionality Transformed?". *Third World Quaterly*, vol. 22, no 3, 2001, p.397-411.

<sup>4</sup> Pfeffermann, Guy.. "Prospects for Increasing Foreign Direct Investment in Low-Income Countries". In Iqbal, Zubair et Ravi Kanbur. (éds.). *External Finance for Low-Income Countries*, Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund. 1997 ,p284

### **2.2.1. The democratic processes**

- Carry out work on national constitutions
- Allow better participation of citizens in the political life of their country by guaranteeing a free and fair political environment.
- Respect the declaration of constitutional changes of government
- Establish electoral administrations allowing the conduct of democratic elections.
  - Create or strengthen electoral monitoring mechanisms at sub-regional and regional levels.
- Instil and strengthen a genuine culture of human rights by raising awareness among populations, particularly through education

### **2.2.2. The Promotion of good governance**

- Adoption of codes, standards and indicators of good governance (to be developed)
- Providing civil services for all.
- Independence of the judiciary

### **2.2.3. The promotion of human rights**

- Facilitate the development of civil society, and strengthen human rights organizations.
- Promote the African Charter, Commission and Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (in accordance with Article 25 of the ACHPR and 3h of the Constitutive Act of the AU)
- Strengthen the partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- Guarantee freedom of expression and the press.

NEPAD is intended to be a long-term vision of Africa's development agenda by Africans themselves. The objective of NEPAD is to give new impetus to the

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continent's development by bridging the current gap in priority sectors, in order to enable it to catch up with the developed regions of the world. This long-term vision requires massive and significant investments and the challenge is to mobilize the necessary resources in the best possible conditions. NEPAD therefore plans to optimize, first of all, the mobilization of internal resources. The action plan recommends in particular the increase of savings of companies and households. It also insists on the need to improve the collection of tax revenues and the rationalization of public expenditure<sup>1</sup>.

These measures, which fall within the national and international public domain, are nevertheless considered as short and medium term solutions to strengthen the basic determinants of growth. But this, according to the founding document, can only be ensured in the long term, by the valorisation of private contributions and investments. NEPAD targets in fact mainly private capital flows from outside Africa, to make it an essential sustainable means in the long term to fill the deficits.

The strategy designed by NEPAD through this initiative improve the capacities of African, continental or regional mechanisms, to promote peace and security on the continent, to share experiences and to mobilize collective action in order to leave a favourable ground allowing African peoples to flourish economically and socially.

The founding document of NEPAD clearly states that it is the national governments and the regional economic communities (RECs) which must lead the socio-economic renewal agenda. The continental program mainly provides a vision and a strategic framework to initiate a movement of consolidation of democracy and good governance on the entire continent. It covers eight priority areas, namely: The ten priority sectors selected by NEPAD are as follows:

- Good political governance which must be reflected in multiparty elections, respect for human rights, transparency in the management of public assets and the fight against corruption.
- Good economic governance embodied in independent justice in disputes with investors, transparent management of private companies.

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<sup>1</sup> Rodriguez, Francisco et Dani Rodrik.. *Trade policy and economic growth : a skeptic 's guide to the cross-national evidence*. Caire: Economie Research Forum. 1999,p325

- Infrastructure (roads, railways, ports and airports) whose costs weigh on the competitiveness of exported African products.
- Education insofar as the development of human resources is an important factor in economic growth.
- Health which constitutes a permanent challenge for Africa, because of the alarming health indicators (mortality rate due to endemic diseases).
- New Information Technologies (NICT) facilitate the exchange of goods and services between the peoples of the planet and produce services that generate high income.
- Agriculture should enable Africa to increase its share in international trade and ensure its food self-sufficiency.
- Energy, through its place in the factors of production, has a direct impact on the competitiveness of African economies.
- Access to the markets of developed countries is a condition for increasing Africa's share in international trade.
- The environment is a permanent concern of African countries because of the serious threats to the lives of the populations

## **2.2. The objectives of NEPAD**

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Agency is the implementing body of the AU's Agenda 2063 development strategy. Its main objective is to transform Africa<sup>1</sup>. It focuses on:

- Incubating high-impact projects that demonstrate proof of feasibility to translate the African Union's (AU) continental strategic development frameworks into national development priorities;
- Enhancing knowledge sharing between countries, supported by feedback based on verified evidence and best practices regarding regional integration;

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<sup>1</sup> Roodman, David Malin. *Still Waiting for the Jubilee: Pragmatic Solutions for the Third World Debt Crisis*, Worldwatch Paper 155, Washington: Worldwatch Institute, April. . 2001,p169

- Negotiating partnerships and mobilizing resources for the implementation of the First Ten-Year Plan (2014-2024) for the implementation of Agenda 2063.

NEPAD is based in South Africa and is mandated to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of regional and continental priority development programmes and projects, and to promote partnerships, resource mobilization, research and knowledge management.

Various NEPAD initiatives are at the forefront of issues of regional integration planning, policy harmonization, project promotion, resource mobilization, etc.

In this regard, we could cite the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the AU/NEPAD Plan of Action for Africa (PAA), the Protocol on the Policy and Regulatory Framework for High-Speed ICT Infrastructure, the Environmental Action Plan, the Consolidated Science and Technology Action Plan, etc.

But, for greater visibility and coherence in actions and to avoid any duplication with the African Union Commission, the Heads of State meeting in Maputo clearly recommended the integration of NEPAD into the structures and processes of the AU in 2003. Following a participatory process of consultation between the actors, the integration of NEPAD into the structures and processes of the African Union was materialized by the Decision (Assembly/AU/Dec.283-XIV-) taken by the Heads of State during the 14th Ordinary Session of the African Union<sup>1</sup>.

The Decision establishes the mandate of the NEPAD Agency as follows:

- Facilitate the implementation of regional and continental priority programs and projects
- Strengthen partnerships, resource mobilization, research, and knowledge management
- Lead the development processes of the Continent

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<sup>1</sup> Sachs, Jeffrey et Andres Warner. *Natural Resource Abundance and Economic Growth*. Discussion Paper no 517, Cambridge: Harvard Institute for International Development. 1995.,p256

- Create an enabling environment for private sector participation path to the implementation so desired by all friends of Africa and the youth of the continent.

NEPAD has three main objectives: to promote accelerated growth and sustainable development, eradicate widespread and extreme poverty, and end the marginalization of Africa in the globalization process.

These objectives are translated into six concrete sectorial priorities: first, to close the infrastructure gap (addressing this priority involves interventions in four different sectors – bridging the digital divide, energy, transport, water and sanitation); second, to train human resources (by carrying out four missions – reducing poverty, closing the education gap, reversing the brain drain and improving health); third, to develop a strong and sustainable agricultural sector; fourth, to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment; fifth, to disseminate and promote culture throughout the continent; and sixth, finally, to develop science and technology.

Broadly talking, the objectives of NEPAD are:

- Eradicate poverty
- Promote growth and sustainable development
- Stop the marginalization of Africa in the globalization process
- Achieve and maintain an average GDP growth of 7% per year over 15 years.
- Halve extreme poverty and hunger;
- Achieve universal primary education;
- Achieve gender equality;
- Reduce under-five mortality;
- Reduce maternal mortality;
- Achieve sustainable development and ensure environmental sustainability;
- Establish a global partnership for development, with targets for aid, trade and debt relief.

To achieve these goals, NEPAD is based on an economic policy that emphasizes the private sector and the market economy, in order to enable the construction of a strong and competitive African economy.

The NEPAD Agency is guided by two major concerns in the implementation of its activities: strengthening the capacities of African States to contribute effectively to development and implement programs and creating an environment conducive to the contribution of the private sector to growth and sustainable development, through six (06) thematic areas.

NEPAD, in many ways, can be seen as an extension of the African Renaissance systematically promoted by Thabo Mbeki and placed at the heart of South African politics since 1998.

## **CONCLUSION:**

At the end of this communication, which focused on the New Partnership for Africa's Development: assessment and prospects, a major question guided our analyses: what assessment can we make of the NEPAD axes and objectives and its future prospects?

Indeed, although African States have made some progress with regard to the actions carried out in the economic, social and regional integration fields. Thus, to accelerate the implementation of NEPAD, we will suggest an essential reform of its implementation. This last initiative would allow a revival of the political and economic integration of the Continent, a necessary guarantee for the maintenance of peace and security and for economic development.

As we have seen the NEPAD is an economic development of the AU which requires the achievements of this program. Ultimately, we are convinced that NEPAD remains the ideal framework that could lead the African continent to sustainable development. It is an important factor for the revitalization of infrastructure, economic and social fields in order to achieve these fixed objectives and allow the continent to emerge from marginalization. The revival of Africa ensures the active integration of this continent to global development in the era of globalization.

Several years after the proclamation of NEPAD in Abuja, some progress has been noted in the implementation of NEPAD, but until then, the challenge that the

Continent should take up is that of accelerating the development of the continent through the integration of NEPAD indicative plans into national development programs in order to achieve its objectives.

We are convinced that NEPAD, despite the delay, obstacles and imperfections noted in its implementation, is not one more initiative in the list of failures, it constitutes the lever of Africa's development. There is no need for us to propose another alternative plan, we will limit ourselves to formulating a few suggestions and recommendations that will allow the strengthening of the management of NEPAD and the acceleration of its implementation in order to have concrete results and thus allow the achievement of the objectives of NEPAD.

To get NEPAD out of the impasse, considerable reforms must be undertaken in its implementation:

1. Start the implementation of projects with available resources rather than investing them in Conferences; anniversaries and Summits;

2. Involve the African private sector more and convince international private sector actors to come and invest in Africa, and bring the G8 and European Union partners to respect their commitments;

3. Improve the capacities for designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating projects;

4. Make the mechanisms for mobilizing and absorbing financial resources efficient;

5. Improve the governance of NEPAD by making it less bloated, more transparent and more credible;

6. Resolve leadership issues at the Implementation Committee level where the functions of the Heads of State initiators of NEPAD must be harmonized and clarified;

7. Involve more young leaders and women in all sectors: economy, science, politics, art and culture, etc.

8. Promote the mobilization of regional public goods and regional cooperation for the strengthening of regional institutions capable of accelerating the economic integration of the Continent.

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