# An Assessment of Development Mechanism: New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and Africa's Economic Transformation (2001)

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**Abstract**

The article examines African Development Mechanism: NEPAD, as African agenda for economic transformation and recovery, 2001. The paper identifies the ideas of African Leaders: President Thabo Mbeki, Olusegun Obasanjo, and A. Bouteflika, on their movement for eradication of economic challenges in Africa to the global community and the successful merger of MARP/OMEGA Plans that metamorphosed to NEPAD in 2001. The work evaluates NEPAD's collaboration with the G8 developed nations to resolve African problems through yearly financial commitments. The study highlights FDI as center stage of development mechanism and resource mobilization, and assesses APRM/NEPAD which African Leaders are committed to promoting and holding one another to account for the quality of governance in their respective States. The work concludes that the ultimate objective of NEPAD is the acceleration of African Leader's efforts to eradicate poverty in Africa. The paper recommends effective implementations of priorities/sectoral policies in African States and their governments.

## Introduction

It is perhaps a fact that with all the mechanisms put in place, Africa is still confronted majorly with the challenges of development. Various nations have tinkered with policies, many ill-thought out, on how to tackle what has become a peculiar African problem. Parts of the world that faced similar dilemma in the

past, particularly South East Asian nations, have managed to chart a vigorously articulated path to development. But contemporary African leaders, worried by the dismal outcome of their various efforts at development, seemed to believe that they have an answer.

There is no doubt, therefore that in 1999, as the 20th century was about to end, the leaders in Africa began to present ideas on the path to Africa's economic transformation in the 21st century. Many of the perspectives were harmonised in the course of 2000 and 2001 and the result was the establishment of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in 2001. Self-reliance, inward-looking strategy of the LPA was the most elements of Africa's international relations from the 1980 onwards, forming the hub of all African economic development cooperation endeavours. As African Economic Community focused on the broadening of existing regional economic groupings and creating new ones with the ultimate goal of establishing a continent-wide economic community (RECs). Thus, despite the establishment and enlargement regional economic communities (RECs), and despite the signing of the famous Abuja Treaty in 1991 establishing the African Economic Community (AEC), the record of achievement of collective self-reliance was disturbing.

**Assessment of the formation of NEPAD:** The initiative is based on the idea of developing a new Agenda for African Recovery date back to 1999. President Thabo Mbeki, President Olusegun Obasanjo and President A. Bouteflika, as leaders of three major organisations representing the interests of Africa and the South, found themselves in a unique position to put Africa's case to the global community. The process of the development of NEPAD was as a result of all the challenges brought about by the mandate of the Millennium Partnership for the African Recovery Programme (MARP), which had its genesis at the OAU Extraordinary Summit held in Sirte, Libya during September 1999. The Summit mandated President T Mbeki of South Africa and President A. Bouteflika of Algeria to engage Africa's creditors on the total cancellation of Africa's external debt. Following this, the South Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement and the G77, held in Havana, Cuba during April 2000, mandate President Mbeki and President Olusegun Obasanjo to convey the concerns of the South to the G8 and the Bretton Woods institutions

(Bolarinwa, 2020). President Mbeki prepared the first concept paper and it was approved by the other two Presidents in September 2000 (Sharkdam, 2020).

Whole period of four months were then devoted to the preparation of a detailed Programme of Action. The OMEGA Plan was conceived by President A. Wade of Senegal, and was first presented at the Franco-Africa Summit in Yaounde, Cameroon in January 2001. It was then also presented at the OAU Extraordinary Summit in Sirte in March 2001. The three original MAP Presidents became aware of the Omega Plan for the first time at the World Economic Forum in Davos on 30th January, 2001. The OMEGA Plan is premised on four central pillars, dealing with the building of infrastructures, including the new technologies of information and communication (ICT), education and human resource development, health and agriculture (Asante, 2006, p.17).

Thus the 8 - 10 May, 2001 Conference in Algiers, cited above 'represented the first step in carrying forward the mandate for integration given by the Extraordinary Summit in Sirte in March 2001. On this basis, the Extraordinary Summit in Sirte, Senegal and Egypt were included on the Steering Committee, along with South Africa, Nigeria and Algeria. At the Abuja meeting, Gabon, Mali, Tanzania and Mozambique were also invited to attend. The Abuja meeting discussed the issue of merger in general, while the majority of the meeting was utilised to further develop the MARP Programme of Action. The task of this team was to produce a comprehensive, coherent plan from the papers and positions developed at the Abuja Workshop, which they did. Furthermore, a meeting was held in Dakar, Senegal from 11-13 June where the final details of the OMEGA Plan were discussed. A broad spectrum of the Senegalese public and private sectors were represented at the meeting, as well as a number of countries, including South Africa, and multilateral organisations. President Bouteflika sent a Special Envoy to the meeting, his Minister for African Affairs, to further develop the process of merging all the mechanisms.

Moreover, major achievement was made in finalising this Programme of Action documents. The meeting agreed that there must be a two-page summary of each of the MAP Programme of Action Theme papers. The Programme of Action is designed to give effect to the strategic framework outlined in the MAP Draft 3 (a)

document. The question of the MAP/OMEGA integration was discussed on the last day, and Senegal repeated their assertion that they were fully in favour of the merger of the two documents. A framework and process for the integration were agreed upon to guide the drafting and integration team, dealing with the work at the levels of sectoral structural development.

Finally, a meeting of the five core MAP Steering Committee countries (South Africa, Nigeria, Algeria, Senegal and Egypt) was held in Pretoria, South Africa on 2 and 3 July 2001. The OAU and the ECA were also invited and the ECA Executive Secretary himself attended. (Bolarinwa, 2010, p.133).

The main provision of the document, entitled: A New African Initiative (NAI): Merger of the Millennium Partnership for the African Recovery Programme (MAP) and the OMEGA Plan was unanimously approved by the members of the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee formally presented the consolidated initiative to the five initiating Presidents and their representatives in Lusaka on 9 July 2001. (Gopinath, 2003, p.107).

While the NAI Was presented to the OAU Summit of Heads of State and Government in Lusaka, Zambian on July 11, 2001, was enthusiastically received and was unanimously adopted by the Summit in the form of Declaration 1 (XXXVII) of the Summit. In the post-Lusaka period, an extensive programme to lobby support for the initiative has been undertaken. This began with the UN-ECOSOC Ministerial meeting on 16 July in Geneva, the G8 Summit in Genoa, Italy on 20 July, and the SADC Summit in Blantyre-Malawian August. (Bolarinwa, 2010, p.134). Notably, the first meeting of the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee, as mandated at the OAU Summit in Lusaka to drive the process forward, met in Abuja, Nigeria on 23 October 2001. The Committee, comprising Nigeria, South Africa, Algeria, Senegal, Egypt, Mozambique, Botswana, Tunisia, Mali, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon and Cameroon, finalised a name for the initiative: the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and the definitive text. NEPAD replaced NAI, which was merely intended to be a working title for the purposes of the OAU Summit.

**Assessing the Partnership between Africa and the G8 in NEPAD:** It is noted that the G-8 in response, put in place an Action Plan for Africa at their Genoa Summit. The G-8 agreed to support African efforts to resolve African problems. Peace, stability and the eradication of poverty were considered among the most important challenges Africa faced in the new millennium. In view of this, the G-8 pledged continued support to the consolidation of democracy, pluralism, and electoral fairness in an increasing number of African countries. They also pledged commitment to the implementation of the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, which would result in the release of resources for such expenditure. The G8 Africa Plan is to "add real value to addressing the systemic challenges which are confronting Africa." These include the binding commitments to reduce by half the number of people living in extreme poverty by the year 2015 (Moss, 2007, p.17).
**Assessing how NEPAD is funded:** In reality, NEPAD is estimated to cost USD64 billion annually. At its Summit, the G8 promised only USD6 billion. This amount was already mentioned in Monterrey where USD12 billion in aids had already been approved for developing countries, half of it would go to Africa. Yet, it is estimated that if most of the wealth stolen from Africa and placed in Western Banks could be returned to Africa, nobody would need the G8 (Bolarinwa, 2020). Therefore, NEPAD appeals for massive Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) based on the recognition that its source of funding is dwindling. Paragraph 38 of the NEPAD document states. (AU, NEPAD 2001, p.38).

**Assessing the Economic and Regional Governance of NEPAD Priorities**: Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) occupy the centre stage in NEPAD's development strategy and resource mobilisation. In this sense, NEPAD postulates that increased private capital flow to Africa is an essential component of a sustainable long-term approach to filling the resource gaps. Given that Africa's inability to deal with the process of globalisation is an outcome of structural impediments in the form of resource outflows and unfavourable terms of trade nevertheless, it seems uncertain that FDIs help address these problems as long as globalisation has "increased the ability of the strong to advance their interests to the detriment of the weak, especially in the areas of trade, finance and technology (AU, NEPAD, 2001, p.153).

**African Peer Review Mechanism**: Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), described as an 'African solution to Africa's problems,' committed African leaders to promoting and holding one another to account for the quality of governance in their respective states, through a process of peer review and lesson-sharing. The process was designed to be free from external influences and was meant to be funded entirely by the African states that acceded to the mechanism. At the same time, the continental leadership of the APRM was becoming increasingly unclear. The two early protagonists, South Africa's Thabo Mbeki, and Nigeria's Olusegun Obasanjo had both reached the limit of their two-term Presidencies and were no longer part of the APR Forum of Heads of State and Government. The APR Forum, was responsible for taking the decisions that could resolve the institutional challenges in the Panel and Secretariat (Bolarinwa, 2010, Pp.154-157).

Although, African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) is designed to monitor and assess the progress made by African countries in meeting their commitment toward achieving good governance and sustainable development. (Sharkdam, 2020). The **Challenges of APRM:**

Unfortunately, the funding of the APRM became an issue. Despite protestations that the APRM should be funded by Africa membership fees and the national government should cover the costs of a review, the reality of the APRM funding process has never lived up to these ideals, with the possible exception of South Africa, from a limited perspective (Bolarinwa, 2020).

**Successes of APRM**: By 2004, Ghana became the first state to begin the self-assessment process. In 2005, the West African nations were joined by Kenya, Rwanda and Mauritius. In 2005, 16 countries had acceded to the APRM on a voluntary basis. By 2007, another 14 states had seen the value in joining the mechanism, this figure brings the total number of African countries embracing the scheme to 30 as at 2010; and between December 2011 and May 2013 (at the 21st AU Summit of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) four other countries joined bringing to 34 the total number of participating nations. As at June 2016, thirty-five (35) AU member states have acceded to the Mechanism by signing the Memorandum of Understanding and opened up their governance systems for

the review and assessment. The most recent country that joined was Cote d'Ivoire which acceded to the membership of the APRM in January 2015., 2020).

**Implementation of NEPAD/Africa's Priority-Sector Programmes:** National and continental efforts towards implementing Africa's commonly-identified and agreed sector policy frameworks are being consolidated and strengthened. African leaders signalled their commitment to prioritising the implementation of regional infrastructure projects through the adoption of the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative. The AU-NEPAD initiative, political and championing of key cross-border and regional infrastructure projects for delivery and impact. In attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (Now the Sustainable Development Goals, (SDGs), Africa tried its best in achieving the MDGs but could not attain so much because of lack of funding and more importantly, due to lack of political will. Though, it is expected that the AU Assembly continues in the same direction for the SDGs by increasing the awareness and mobilisation, as reports have indicated that most African countries especially, sub-Sahara Africa did not meet the expectations of the MDGs 2015, now hoping for the 2030 SDGs deadline.

**NEPAD Priorities Areas/Implementations**

**Democracy and Good Governance**: It is observed that Democracy and good governance are recently taking foothold in Africa as they have not been. As at 2005-2017, majority of African Countries has accepted democracy, the topmost were: Sierra Leone, Liberia (with the former footballer, Mr. George Opong Weah, who contested and won election on December 28, 2017), Burkina Faso, Mali (now military Government.), Code d'Ivoire, Malawi. Also in 2011, Gambia and the Arab Spring, that is, some North African States have accepted democratic settings, for instance, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt. (Interview with Bolarinwa, 2020).

**Democratisation and Debt Forgiveness:** Many African countries started to fall into indebtedness as a result of the oil crisis in the early 70s. In 1970s, the economic crisis was triggered by American's unilateral abrogation of its obligation to manage the International Monetary Fund (IMF), under the Bretton Woods System when President Richard Nixon announced his government's New Economic Policy. For the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), seeks the extension of debt relief beyond its current levels, which still require debt service

payments amounting to a significant portion of the resource gap. The long-term objective of the NEPAD is to link debt relief with costed poverty reduction outcomes. In addition to seeking further debt relief, the NEPAD leadership established a forum in which African countries share experience and mobilized for the improvement of debt relief strategies (Article 149. NEPAD Document)

**Peace and Security in Africa:** Conflict is a major contributor to African's poor economic performance and one of the reasons the continent has fallen farther behind other regions of the globe.

Therefore, AU's Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development Policy Framework stipulated that the AU Commission would work with relevant 'AU organs and other Pan African institutions, including the African Development Bank**, (**AU Document, 2006, p.26) to promote and support the implementation of the Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PRCD), and also established a relationship between UN Peace-building Commission and the AU with regard to PCRD, Peace-building support office and other concerned department of the UN.**(**AU Document, 2006, Pp.28-29).

Through the five main pillar of APSA, which include: the Peace and Security Council, Continental Early Warning System and African Standing Force, the AU has intervened in conflict situation including Burundi (AU mission in Burundi-AMIB). Darfur, Sudan (AU Mission in Darfur – AMIS including the AU-UN Hybrid Mission in Somalia-AMISON), though, it should be noted that the AU mission in Somalia was withdrawn in the last quarter 2017 for reasons known to the AU Commission. Bolarinwa, 2010, p.160).

For instance, the recent situation that made the UN, AU, US, EU, ECOWAS and others, who rejected Mali Military Coup, in which Former President Ibrahim keita and his cabinet were toppled on the 19th of August , 2020 by a Military Junta, forcing the resignation of the government and dissolution of parliament hours after the mutinous soldier detained him at gunpoint.

**Investment and Development of Priority Sectors Implementations:** Appropriately, in priority sectors, the area of policy reform and investment is

important that NEPAD, individual Africa's countries and REC's have initiated several projects that contribute to the long term development of Africa. The sectors are infrastructure, agriculture, human development, science and technology Gender, health and the environment (Gwabena, 2007, p.6).

**Agricultural and Food Security Sector:** New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), has made tremendous impact through it Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program(CAADP) in conjunction with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) as well as Africa Development Bank (AFDB) in promoting land management, water control system, improving rural infrastructure, market access, and increasing food supply as well as combating hunger and improve the socio-economic well being of the various classes of people (property class And lower class) in Africa to a enlarge extent which must be commended. NEPAD has taken measures to develop infrastructure in Africa which is crucial for agricultural development in Africa. African leaders, at their financial Summit for African infrastructure in 2014, adopted the Dakar Action Agenda and agreed on a Presidential Champion Initiative, both on Infrastructure development (Ejeviome, 2017, p.10). For instance, the Presidential Champion Initiative in Nigeria, the President Buhari's initiated the Home Grown Feeding programme (HGFP) which was designed to put an end to importation monopoly of farm produce that can be grown in the country, which is a pilot vehicle to sustainable economic, agricultural, academic and job across the length and breadth of the nation. Under the Presidential initiative, the Standing Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee on Zero-Reject of Agricultural Commodities and Produce/Non-oil exports in Nigeria was inaugurated. Also approved the restructuring, re-capitalizing and repositioning of the Bank of Agriculture (BOA), which the Nigerian government secured the approval of a grant of $1.1 million from the African Development Bank (AFDB) for the restructuring of the Bank of Agriculture aimed at staff training to strengthen service delivery. The Presidential Initiatives of Buhari administration, at the end of 2016, agricultural goods as share of total trade got ₦212.73bn and 4.02 percent, Under the Presidential Initiative, Agricultural Universities Coordinating Agency is being revitalized with Nigerian University Commission and Development partners to re-focus the Universities Agriculture in the Country. Also, the Livelyhood Improvement Family Enterprise (LIFE) Programme was initiated which aimed at bringing life back to rural

Communities through the empowerment of youth, women and other vulnerable groups across the country. The LIFE established 150,000 Cooperatives Nationwide under Commodity Value-Chain groups, 1,000 Cottage industries in the country, engage about 1,995,500 youths and 997,500 women for enhanced productivity which will add according to the Presidency 5,965,000 metric tons of food to the National food store (Vanguard Newspaper, 2018).

Another presidential Agricultural Initiative Known as Anchor Borrowers Programmes is an International Initiatives aimed at fast-tracking access of rural farmers to finance productivity, with Central Bank Nigeria has made available ₦82 billion in funding 350,000 farmers of rice, wheat, maize, cotton, cassava, poultry, soya beans and groundnuts who have cultivated about 400,000 hectares of land. Another instance is the Presidential fertilizer Initiative (PFC) under President Buhari's Administration which has resulted in the revitalization of 14 blending plants across the country, with a total installed capacity in excess of 2 million MT. it has also been able to create 60,000 direct jobs and even a higher number of indirect jobs.

**Science and Technology**: As one of NEPAD's priority areas, several programmes have been initiated, which include a design of Science and Technology, and innovation indicators, establishment of the African Bio-Science initiative consisting of four regional science networks, the African water, science and technology networks, and the African High-level panel on modern Biotechnology and on the other hand African leaders adopted Africa's Science and Technology consolidated Action Plan with initial budgets of US$160 million with plans to increase to US$1.5 billion (Kwabena, 2007, p.10). Therefore, the meager research output in Science Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), the World Bank study in 2016 found that in the ten years period of 2003-2012 in four regions, but in Sub-Sahara Africa doubled their research output in STEM, African share in global research was less than 1 percent of world research output compare to Africans share of world population at 16%. The STEM fields, account for 29% of African research output, health sciences account for 45% (World Bank, 2016, Pp.3-5).

**Women Affairs/ Gender Equality**: In Africa out of 54 AU member states, 51 have rectified the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and several countries had aligned their national legislation to the provision of CEDAW. Thus, over 70% of AU member states formulated national gender policies and national action plans for implementation while a member of pro-gender specific legislation have been enacted

In Africa political scene, it has been heavily dominated by men but not to say there have not being prominent women in African politics. Very importantly, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf became Africa's first Head of State, when she was elected President of Liberia in 2005, she had been the country's Finance Minister in 1980s and later head positions in the UN and World Bank. Other women who have successfully risen are Mozambican Minister Luisa Dias Diogo. Former Nigerian Finance Minister, Ngozi Okonjo- Iweala. (Moss, 2007, Pp.52-53).

**Infrastructure**

Infrastructure in the African development agenda is been accorded so much importance that reflects one of the priorities of NEPAD which is the promotion of regional integration in the continent to overcome the lack of economic scale in NEPAD. Basically, the adoption of the programme for infrastructure in Africa as the integrated continent-wide vision, strategic framework and agenda for infrastructure development is a major policy- measure focusing on development on the continent. In addition, to facilitate infrastructure development on the continent, an Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) was created in 2005 by NEPAD institutions and Africa's partner (AIC) that was established by G8 countries to support Africa's infrastructure endeavors. The Secretariats of the AIC is hosted by the African Development Bank (AFDB). Several institution including the AFDB, the World Bank and EU have made commitment to assist with financing of development or rehabilitation of infrastructure projects, a lot of sub-projects are at various stages of development and implementation (Kempe, 2006). Thus, they cover such areas as the transport sector (cross-border road corridors and air transport), a West African gas pipeline, which aimed at supplying clean and affordable energy from Nigeria to Benin, Togo to Ghana for economic growth of the ECOWAS region for example, on December 23rd 2004, Chevron, Texaco, NNPC, Shell and Takoradi Power Company, committed more than US$500

million towards the construction of West African Gas Pipeline. Particularly, the World Bank board approved funding for two major projects, the Southern African power market product worth (US $452 million) on the 11th November. And also, the Southern Africa regional gas project (US $721 million) approves on the 20th Nov. 2003. At the same time, the e-Africa Commission continues to lead the efforts in NEPAD's ICT institute, with the e-school project as the Centre-piece of the effort, (NEPAD, AFDB 2020)( https:/www.afdb.org (PDF).

The priority programmes and project is estimated at us $10.8 billion .After commitment of US$1.55 billion. After commitments of US$1.55 billion are subtracted, the net financing requirement is US $9.3 billion. In Nigeria, as one of the African States, by January 2011 African leader's commitment to prioritizing the implementation of national /regional infrastructure projects through the adoption of the "Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI) (Bolarinwa, 2010:167), the federal government of Nigeria through the administration of President Buhari, launched the Presidential Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) under the management of Nigerian Sovereign Investment Authority focusing on developing Nigeria transport, power and health infrastructure.

By 2005, NEPAD-IPPF has approved 76 grants for regional infrastructure projects crowding in investment financing of the over US$8.7 billion, thereby directly impacting African's integration and development agenda. NEPAD-IPPF was specifically instituted to address the lack of the key constraints to economic development in Africa

**Key Achievement includes**: 1. North Core (Nigeria-Niger-Benin-Burkina Faso) 330kv Transmission Project. 2. Multinational Burundi-Rwanda. 3. Benin-Togo-Ghana Electricity Inter-connection project. 4. Kenya-Uganda oil Pipeline project. 5. Zambia –Tanzania-Kenya Power interconnection Project. 6. East African Sub Marine Cable (ESSAY) project. 7. OMVG Electricity project. 8. ItheziThezi and Kariba North bank (SAPP), securing financing through a PPP, Ghana-Burkina Power interconnection project etc. NEPAD-IPPF is a special fund established to assist African countries, RECs, specialized agencies and related institutions by providing grant resources.

**Health**: It is widely recognised that health is central to sustainable development because good health is fundamental to the realisation of human potentials. Good health strengthens development because it increases productivity, strengthens people's capabilities, increases savings and investments, and promotes positive behavior.

For the treatment of HIV/AIDS, antiretroviral drugs (ARVDs) have been found to be useful to prolong the lives of the infected person and there are different types of ARVD which are used to treat and or manage patients and they include Zido-thymidine (Zidovudine, AZT), Nevirapine ,Biaxine etc. Also, virus-care has been discovered to serve as double edge approach to effectively take care of the opportunistic infections and at the same time reduces the viral loads of HIV to zero level. (Stephen and Chioma, 2016: 99). For Ebola, it usually begin suddenly with flu-like stages, characterised by fatigue, fever, headache, and joint muscle and abdominal pain (Gather, 2014, Pp.1619-1624).

The passage of Enabling Legislation for the Nigerian Center for Disease Control (NCDC) for the first time since it was founded in 2011, former President Buhari approved grant of 5billion Naira for NCDC in malaria 2020

**Environment:** NEPAD framework, have developed and adopted Sub-regional Environmental Action Plans, including stock taking and a technical support team for the four regions in Africa (Gyimah-Brempong 2007:10), and also support for NEPAD's environment Action plan is being provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN). The GEF and UNEP in particular have developed a capacity-building programme for the implementation of the Environment Action Plan (Kempe 2006). NEPAD Secretariat received funding to the tune of US$250,000 from the World Bank Managed Norwegian Trust Fund as seed money for the implementation of NEPAD Environment Action Plan (NEPAD, ADB, 2020).

UNDP report on some statesin Nigeria, that there have been a total of 6,817 oil spill between 1976-2001, which account for a loss of three million barrels of oil, of which more than 70% have not been recovered.(UNDP 2006 :76) 69% of this spilled

occurred off-shore, a quarter was in swamp and 6% on land. And to address the environmental degradation issue in Niger Delta, two special bodies, which includes: the Hydrocarbon Pollution and Restoration Project (HYPREP), and the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA), have been created. The Mohammed Buhari administration initiated the cleanup of Ogoni land based on the recommendation outlined in a report of the United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP) in August 2011, under the leadership of Nigeria's federal ministry of environment.

The AFDB is serving as an implementing agency of the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), established in 2008 as one of the largest fast-tracked climate financing instruments in the world, the $8.3billion CIF, gave developing countries worldwide an urgent needed jump-start towards achieving low-carbon and climate resilient development. Its key programme is: Clean Technology Fund (CTF), Forest Investment Programme (FIP), Pilot Programme Climate Resilience (PPCR), and Scaling-up Renewal Energy Programme (SREP)

**Education:** Therefore, the NEPAD Education Action Plan (EAP) targets the MDGs now SDGs, universal primary education, along with the establishment of centers of excellence, and it principles emphasize "Basic Education and Education for All" (EFA), which was a commitment by African nations at the world education in Daker in 2000. In addition, it focuses on development and implementation of school-feeding programme on collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP), increasing participation in secondary education, improving co-operation in the production of text-books, improving school infrastructure and improving the quality and relevance of school curricula. Within 10 years of existence NEPAD has inspired and promoted 100 primary and secondary schools in 16 countries, have benefited from the NEPAD e-schools project in partnership with private sectors (NEPAD at 10, 2012). The NEPAD E-School program is included as a means to provide ICT equipment such as computers and internet access to all schools in member nations within the NEPAD Programme. The implementing countries are: 'Kenya', study was done to compare the learning opportunities and resources of NEPAD secondary school in Kenya. The study selected six schools of each type (NEPAD), they found that e-learning had been much more successful in

application in NEPAD schools since students and teachers in E-schools had better teacher support in utilization e-learning than non-NEPAD schools.

. The e-school initiative came through the Information Society Partnership for African's Development (ISPAD), which brings about fiscal and human resources as well as ICT infrastructure and curriculum materials from private and public sector partners as well as Civil Society. The phase of the initiative is a demonstration (Demo) project that is being implemented by private sector partners. The Home Grown School feeding in Nigeria introduced by Buharis administration fed a total of 8.8 million pupils in 45, 94 public schools across 24 states. Over 80,000 direct jobs have been created from the school feeding Programmes, with 87,261 cooks engaged in 24 states.

**Challenges and Drawbacks on NEPAD:** There are challenges that require strong African actions and partnership support. Pro-market macroeconomic policies have not created enough jobs, especially for Africa's fast-growing urban youth. Positive average growth rates on the continent need to be translated into inclusive growth and poverty reduction.

**Conclusion:** Most Fundamental feature is the Programme itself that contained a vision, a perspective, and the outlines of a plan for the re-development of Africa. It clarified the objectives and approach to development projects that were being appraised, further developed and negotiated between partners in Africa and the rest of the world. These objectives and ideas have been modified from time to time to accord with the new situation as it develops.

But the ultimate objectives through its implementation included the acceleration of efforts to eradicate poverty on the continent and to significantly- increase new investments by mobilising both domestic and especially foreign savings and capital. Participating African leaders are required to form a "Compact" committing themselves to the Programme and a Forum of African Leaders. The Forum would make decisions about sub-programmes and mechanism and review its implementation and progress. NEPAD is premised upon the hope that the G-8 "development partners" will provide the required financial backing for its implementation, from the very inception of the MAP and the OMEGA Plan, the

thinking behind the two "Initiatives" was that if Africa is to get out of the development trap, it must do so by becoming fully integrated into the global economy.

**Recommendation:** There should be effective and active formulations and implementations of priorities/sectoral policies in African governments.

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