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Présentation de la revue

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The speech of Mr.: Dr. Ali - Latreche

University professor at the University of Adrar
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The Algerian state respects international conventions and the sovereignty of states, and it bases its international economic relations on this respect, founded on common interests with the international community. As an African state, it has always been and continues to be a pioneer in strengthening intra-African economic relations. In this perspective, it has increased air and maritime routes to the countries of this continent while reinforcing its presence through the opening of numerous banking agencies and participating in international economic fairs in these countries, not to mention organizing international exhibitions aimed at promoting the importance of intra-African economic power.

In order to accelerate economic cooperation among African countries, Algeria proposed the idea of NEPAD alongside Egypt, Senegal, Nigeria, and South Africa as a fundamental basis for a strategic partnership. This idea resonated positively with the Organization of African Unity and was adopted by the African Union. However, the reality has shown that the results did not meet the expectations of the founding countries of this organization, including Algeria, which continues to advocate for this idea through diplomatic, economic, and political channels. On this basis, researchers from Algeria and other countries presented their scientific ideas at an international conference at the University of Adrar in Algeria to shed light on this organization from various angles in order to reveal existing problems and derive solutions.

The Journal of Afro-Asian Studies served as an international platform to publish some of their valuable scientific contributions.

The twenty-fifth issue of May 2025

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The New Partnership for Africa's Development : Startups as a catalyst for Sustainable Growth

[1]**Boutemine Wiame** *PHD STUDENT/COFIFAS Laboratory/Oum El Bouaghi University/ (Algeria), wiame.boutemine@univ-oeb.dz*
[2]**Baaloul Newfel** *Senior Lecturer A/Oum El Bouaghi University/ (Algeria), newfelbaaloul_eco@yahoo.com*

Abstract *This study explores the relationship between the* ***New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)*** *and the role of startups in fostering sustainable growth across the African continent. It examines NEPAD's theoretical framework, including its origins, renewed vision for development, and core pillars aimed at achieving economic and social integration while addressing global dimensions. The study also delves into the concept of startups and the significance of sustainable growth, positioning startups as vital engines of innovation within Africa's entrepreneurial ecosystem.*

The research highlights how startups contribute to building a robust entrepreneurial system that diversifies economies, accelerates digital transformation, creates youth employment opportunities, and attracts domestic and foreign investments. It also addresses challenges facing African entrepreneurship, such as limited funding, infrastructural gaps, and skill development and managerial competency deficits.

By spotlighting emerging startups projected to gain prominence by 2025, the study offers a forward-looking perspective on sustaining growth beyond this year, emphasizing these enterprises' role in driving balanced and responsible economic recovery.

Key findings suggest that adopting supportive policies for entrepreneurs—aligned with NEPAD's vision—can serve as a catalyst for inclusive and sustainable development in Africa. Such synergy promises to build a more prosperous future for the continent, where innovation and strategic collaboration pave the way for long-term resilience and equity.

Key words: *NEPAD****, startups, Africa, sustainable growth***

Introduction

Africa currently faces profound economic and social challenges that demand innovative and sustainable development visions and strategies. In this context, the "New Partnership for Africa's Development" (NEPAD) has emerged as a comprehensive strategic framework aimed at achieving balanced, inclusive development, enhancing economic and social integration, and advancing sustainable growth across the continent. Since its inception, NEPAD has championed a new vision for development, anchored in core pillars designed to foster economic and social progress, global integration, and long-term sustainability.

To realize its objectives, NEPAD has focused on several foundational pillars, including infrastructure development, improved education and healthcare, promotion of sustainable agriculture, and the establishment of robust democratic institutions. These efforts are intrinsically linked to the initiative's global dimension, which seeks to attract foreign investment and forge alliances with organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank.

Within this framework, startups have gained prominence as catalysts for sustainable growth. While startups are widely recognized as engines of innovation and renewal, they also play a pivotal role in strengthening Africa's entrepreneurial ecosystem. This enhances the continent's ability to address entrenched economic challenges and achieve balanced economic recovery. By leveraging technological advancements, generating employment opportunities, and offering adaptable solutions to local issues—such as water scarcity or lack of financial services—these startups are revitalizing economic activity.

As we analyze how startups can drive economic recovery and responsible growth, questions arise about ensuring the continuity of sustainable development in Africa over the coming decades. Here, the

importance of integrating social and environmental responsibility into startup business models becomes evident. Such integration ensures that economic recovery is pursued without compromising environmental protection or social equity.

1.Theorical framework

1.1.The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

The **NEPAD** initiative is a strategic framework aimed at restructuring Africa, freeing it from underdevelopment, promoting independent development, enhancing governance, fostering economic growth, investing in African people, and addressing the continent's pressing challenges, including rising poverty, underdevelopment, disease, divisions, and state fragility. The term **"NEPAD"** stands for the **New Partnership for Africa's Development**. This strategy emerged from the mandate given to the heads of five African states—**Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa**—by the **Organization of African Unity (OAU)** to formulate a unified initiative that integrates the continent's social and economic development efforts.

1.2.Origins of NEPAD

At the dawn of the new millennium, African heads of state and government committed themselves to launching an African-led initiative based on the principles of the **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)**. This commitment reflected their responsibility for the future of the continent and the establishment of a new relationship with bilateral and international development partners, as well as multilateral organizations.

These efforts culminated in the integration of three independent initiatives into **a unified framework**:

- **The Omega Plan**, introduced by **Senegalese President Abdoulaye Wade** in 2001.
- **The Millennium Partnership for the African Recovery Programme (MAP)**, spearheaded by **South African President Thabo Mbeki** in 2001[1] (necir & zine, 2019, p. 32).

1.3.The New Vision for Development within NEPAD

For forty years since their independence, African nations have sought financial resources to fund their development projects. However, the continent's weak economic structure, inherited from colonialism, has led to a reliance on loans and aid, which have become the dominant approach to African development. Yet, as former Senegalese President Abdoulaye Wade pointed out, no country has ever truly developed through aid or loans alone. This approach has proven its limitations and has exacerbated the issue of debt, burdening future generations with repayment obligations.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development **(NEPAD)** aims to reverse this unsustainable model by redefining the relationships that sustain it. Africans do not seek continued dependency through aid, nor are they looking for marginal privileges. Instead, the initiators of NEPAD believe it presents a historic opportunity to end Africa's underdevelopment. The continent has abundant resources, and what is needed is bold, visionary leadership committed to sustainable human development, poverty eradication, and fostering a new global partnership based on shared responsibility and mutual interests.

[1] *necir, a., & zine, y. (2019, 01 31). good governance within the direction of the iniative for the developement of the african continent "nepad". Journal of El-Maqrizi for Economic and Financial Studies , pp. 22-47.*

What distinguishes NEPAD from previous initiatives is the determination of African leaders to take control of their own future. Learning from past experiences, they now recognize that **pea3ce, security, democracy, good governance, and respect for human rights** are essential for sustainable development. Additionally, NEPAD's proponents do not solely attribute Africa's underdevelopment and impoverishment to colonialism, the Cold War, or the global economic system. They acknowledge that African governments, through failed policies and the exclusion of their populations from development processes, bear a significant share of the responsibility.

NEPAD believes that current conditions present a real opportunity for Africa's advancement. Domestically, democratic traditions and human rights cultures are taking root and must be reinforced. Internationally, the **United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)** signals the global community's willingness to support Africa's efforts to overcome marginalization and underdevelopment[2] (BETATACHE, 2017, pp. 134-135).

1.4.NEPAD Objectives

The **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)** aims to achieve several key objectives, which can be summarized as follows:

-Eradicating poverty.

-Placing African nations, individually or collectively, on a path of sustained growth and development.

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[2] *BETATACHE, A. (2017, 06 19). The new partnership for africa's development « NEPAD »: . Revue Académique de la Recherche Juridique , pp. 132-142.*

-Ending Africa's marginalization and fostering its full and meaningful integration into the global economy.

-Eliminating gender disparities and promoting the inclusion of women in development efforts.

1.5.Key Pillars for Achieving NEPAD's Goals

Achieving these objectives requires intensified African efforts in several areas, including:

Attaining an average annual GDP growth rate of 7% over the next 15 years, as set by the **United Nations Millennium Declaration**.

Ensuring the fulfillment of key international development goals for Africa, including:

- **Reducing the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by half** between 1990 and 2015.
- **Achieving universal primary education enrollment for all children by 2015.**
- **Advancing gender equality and empowering women by eliminating disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005.**
- **Reducing child mortality rates by two-thirds** between 1990 and 2015.
- **Lowering maternal mortality rates by two-thirds** over the same period.
- **Ensuring universal access to reproductive health services by 2015.**
- **Implementing national sustainable development strategies by 2005, with the aim of halting environmental degradation by 2015.**

Reshaping Africa's Future

NEPAD aspires to **reshape Africa's future** through a **comprehensive development program** designed to free the continent from **underdevelopment, poverty, and marginalization in the era of globalization** while ensuring sustainable development. This initiative is built on a **new global partnership between Africa and the international community**, emphasizing **shared responsibilities, commitments, and mutual benefits**.

1.6.The Global Dimension of NEPAD

Although NEPAD is **an African-led initiative**, the continent's economic struggles have pushed it onto the global stage in search of support. Consequently, NEPAD leaders presented the initiative at the **G8 Summit in Italy on July 20, 2001**, where it was warmly received. The participating nations pledged to uphold the following core principles:

-**Promoting democracy and strengthening good governance.**

-**Preventing, managing, and peacefully resolving conflicts**[3] (Youssef & Mubarak, 2017)**.**

1.7.The concept of startups

The term **"startup"** originates from the English word **"Startup"**, which signifies the launch and growth of a company. For this reason,

[3] *Youssef, S., & Mubarak, K. (2017, 08 11). The role and future of NEPAD in the African continent. Retrieved 02 03, 2025, from democraticac: https://democraticac.de/?p=48402*

many people believe that startups refer exclusively to newly established companies. This type of business first emerged in **the United States in the early 1970s**, closely linked to the **venture capital industry** and predominantly focused on the **technology sector**, particularly **information and communication technology (ICT)**.

As a result, many associate startups primarily with the **technology sector**, as reflected in the **French dictionary's definition**, which describes them as "innovative technical enterprises operating in modern technology fields." However, researchers are now striving to provide **more comprehensive and precise definitions**, emphasizing the concepts of **creativity and innovation**.

Regardless of how startups are defined, their **true foundation for success** lies in the **personal attributes** of their founders and managers, with **innovation** being the most critical trait[4] (Litim, 2022, p. 127).

1.7.1.Dimensions and Criteria for Evaluating Startup Success

Many entrepreneurs, investors, venture capital funds, and experts have discussed the key factors that drive startup success, regardless of their industry. One study categorized these factors into **four main dimensions**, forming a **guiding framework** for entrepreneurs worldwide.

- ✓ **Economic Dimension**
- ✓ This focuses on growth, financing, and profitability, assessed by:
  - Business expansion, job creation, and market share.

[4] *Litim, N. (2022, 06 04). An overview on the success factors of Emerging institutions. Journal of cognitive issues , pp. 124-134.*

- Availability of funding options, self-financing, and bank loans.
- Return on equity (ROE) and future profitability outlook.

✓ **Social and Environmental Dimension**

✓ Evaluates the startup's impact on the environment and society through:

- Development of eco-friendly solutions.
- Innovation in socially beneficial services.
- Fair value distribution among stakeholders.

✓ **Innovation Dimension**

✓ Concerns product, service, and business model innovation, measured by:

- Introduction of new products/services.
- Novel market entry strategies.
- Development of innovative business models.

✓ **Responsible Governance**

✓ Focuses on employment quality, management, and social responsibility, assessed by:

- Balance between permanent and temporary jobs, and gender equality.
- Adoption of governance and inclusion principles.
- Monitoring environmental and social impacts of operations[5] (benali, 2022, pp. 612-613).

1.8.The Concept of Sustainable Growth

Sustainable growth is defined as a phase of sustainable development that relies on real savings to finance increasingly capital-intensive

[5] *benali, s. (2022, 12 01). Start-ups in Algeria between chances of success and threats of failure: case study of Noycy star-tup in the Wilaya of Annaba. Forum for economic studies and research journal , pp. 609-626.*

production structures. Sustainable growth has three fundamental dimensions: economy, society, and environment. It can only be achieved when each dimension is reinforced in coordination with the others. These dimensions are as follows:

- **Economic Dimension**: Aims to maintain societal well-being over time by improving living standards, increasing per capita national income, and reducing the depletion of natural resources. This includes lowering energy consumption levels through efficiency improvements and changing consumption patterns that lead to biodiversity loss.
- **Social Dimension**: Centers on human well-being as the core and ultimate goal of growth by ensuring social justice, combating poverty, and providing essential social services to those in need.
- **Environmental Dimension**: Involves a set of criteria that must be considered in all economic activities to optimize the use of natural resources and enable biological systems to maintain their functions and processes over time[6] (husni, Basioni, Awad, & Ghanimi, 2022, p. 400).

1.8.1.Sustainable Growth Today: Pillars and Applications

Modern sustainable growth relies on three core principles: **repeatability, ethics, and responsibility** toward both present and future societies. It is a critical factor for long-term business success. To achieve this goal, companies must adopt a collaborative approach that integrates diverse leadership at all levels while asking the right questions to ensure accountability.

[6] *husni, M., Basioni, M., Awad, M., & Ghanimi, I. (2022). the role of financial engeering in promoting sustainable growth in Egypt. Journal of Commercial Studies and Research , 1 (3), pp. 391-416.*

✓ **Repeatable Growth**

This focuses on building continuous economic growth by emphasizing six key areas:

- **Customer**: Anticipating future customer needs.
- **Competition**: Turning competitors into potential allies.
- **Costs**: Reducing expenses and increasing profit margins.
- **Capital**: Ensuring adequate funding and attractive returns for investors.
- **Community**: Enhancing reputation as a responsible company.
- **Corporate Culture**: Developing a flexible culture that adapts to change.

✓ **Ethical Growth**

Ethical growth requires embedding values into daily decision-making rather than limiting them to slogans. For example, in the case of **AT&T**, a commitment to integrity and customer focus helped the company avoid unethical practices like those of **MCI/WorldCom**, which falsified growth data to mislead the market.

✓ **Responsible Growth**

Responsible growth goes beyond profit to include **people and the planet**, aligning with the **triple bottom line** concept (Profit, People, Planet). Former IBM CEO **Sam Palmisano** outlined four fundamental questions:

- **Why do people work with you?**
- **Why do investors put their money in your company?**
- **What sets you apart from others?**
- **Why do communities allow you to operate in their areas?**

Today, corporate responsibility extends to issues like **poverty, education, equality, and environmental justice**, in line with the **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (2015)**. To meet these challenges, companies must:

- Assess their **environmental footprint** (e.g., water consumption, carbon emissions).
- Shift from a **"do no harm"** approach to **actively improving the environment**.
- Use their **influence** to support public policies that promote social good[7] (Miller, 2018).

2.The Alignment between Startups, sustainable growth, NEBAD

2.1.Entrepreneurship Ecosystem in Africa

Africa is home to a vast number of entrepreneurs, ranging from street vendors to young tech innovators and self-made investors. With limited government safety nets and insufficient job opportunities, many turn to entrepreneurship as a means of survival. However, the perception of entrepreneurship in Africa has evolved—it is no longer just a means to earn a living but is now associated with systematic growth and success, making it a recognized and growing career path.

In this context, Pierre Omidyar, founder of the Omidyar Network, released a report titled **"Accelerating Entrepreneurship in Africa"** in collaboration with Monitor Group. The report surveyed 582 entrepreneurs from six sub-Saharan African countries, comparing their

[7] *Miller, R. (2018, 08 16). What Does Sustainable Growth Really Mean? Retrieved 02 05, 2025, from forbes: https://www.forbes.com/sites/rickmiller/2018/08/16/what-does-sustainable-growth-really-mean/*

experiences with those in China, India, and the United States. As one of the most comprehensive studies on African entrepreneurship, it highlights the disparity between macroeconomic growth and individual livelihoods, as Africa's per capita GDP remains relatively low.

Omidyar believes that entrepreneurship can bridge the continent's severe income gap if it shifts from being merely a necessity to becoming a robust driver of sustainable economic growth, generating long-term employment opportunities and improving livelihoods across Africa.

- ✓ **Funding**

As in most emerging markets, institutional funding remains limited for entrepreneurs in the surveyed countries. About 45% of entrepreneurs rely on personal savings or family loans, while 71% find the cost of loans or capital excessively high.

According to the International Finance Corporation (IFC), nearly 84% of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Africa are either underfunded or entirely excluded from financing, with a credit gap estimated between $140 billion and $170 billion.

On the other hand, investors argue that many businesses are unviable or lack long-term sustainability. Venture capitalists attribute the low number of deals to weak business plans, unclear feasibility of ideas, and insufficient commitment from entrepreneurs.

- ✓ **Infrastructure**

Infrastructure remains a major hurdle for entrepreneurship in Africa. While high-speed fiber-optic internet in countries like Kenya supports tech innovation, many regions suffer from weak connectivity,

unreliable electricity, poor road conditions, and underdeveloped railway networks. These issues drive up operational costs, restrict market access, and lower business efficiency. For example, in Tanzania, 52% of respondents believe that startups cannot afford the necessary infrastructure, with only 38% and 23% of entrepreneurs respectively feeling that current infrastructure is supportive and affordable.

2.2.Startups in Africa

Unlike Europe, African startups struggle with inadequate state-provided infrastructure, particularly outside major urban centers. However, these very startups are driving innovation by delivering essential services to underserved communities. A notable example is **M-Kopa**, which supplies electricity to Nairobi's slum residents, reducing reliance on hazardous kerosene lamps.

Skills and Talent

Startups in Africa face a challenge similar to those encountered worldwide: finding experienced managerial talent to support their technical teams. Possessing technical skills as a developer or engineer does not automatically equate to being an effective manager or leader.

Due to limited funding and incentives available to employees in startups—aside from their belief in the company's future success—these companies often lose their top talent to larger, more stable organizations such as telecommunications firms and banks.

The report also points out that the shortage of managerial talent is often linked to the education system. In Africa, educational systems primarily prepare the workforce for stable companies, while specialized entrepreneurship training—or the lack thereof—plays a crucial role in enabling entrepreneurs to establish and grow their ventures.

Additionally, entrepreneurs require a skilled workforce to achieve their business goals (Kalan, 2013).

Innovation is no longer optional for businesses; it is crucial for survival in an era of ever-evolving needs. Africa holds two key assets for fostering innovation: its youthful population—expected to reach one billion under-18s by 2050—and widespread mobile phone adoption. These factors are fueling the rise of digital startups, contributing to Africa's ongoing economic transformation[8] (Afif, 2022, p. 639).

Table01:Opportunities and Challenges Facing African Startups

Challenges	Opportunities
In Africa, startups face a significant funding gap, with extremely high interest rates—ranging from 25% to 30% in some countries, including Ghana. Therefore, they need public-private partnerships, awareness of engagement platforms, and access to proper testing environments.	Startups can make agribusiness in Africa more productive, inclusive, and sustainable. The African food and beverage market is currently valued at $313 billion and is expected to triple, exceeding $1 trillion by 2030.
There are no official databases on startups in Africa. However, measuring startup dynamics has become essential for informing	The African diaspora is estimated at around 200 million individuals and contributed approximately $33 billion in remittances to the continent in

[8] *Afif, h. (2022, 04 30). The reality of emerging African companies - an analytical study -. Journal Of economics studies and researches in renewables energies (JoeRRe) , pp. 636-655.*

policies across the continent.	2016. This diaspora can create opportunities for startups and businesses by leveraging networks, skills, and expertise to drive development.

Source: prepared by the researchers based on afif, hana; The reality of emerging African companies - an analytical study -, Journal Of economics studies and researches in renewables energies (JoeRRe),p 642.

2.3.Rising African Startups To Watch Out For In 2025

Africa's tech ecosystem is rapidly emerging as a vibrant hub of innovation and opportunity, with startups tackling a wide range of industry challenges. From fintech and ed-tech to e-commerce and renewable energy, these companies are not only drawing significant investment but also pioneering creative solutions tailored to the continent's unique needs. Despite facing economic uncertainties and regulatory challenges, many African startups are thriving, often setting examples for scaling in emerging markets globally.

The table features some African startups that are leading the way into 2025. These companies operate across diverse sectors, including digital finance, e-commerce, electric mobility, and ed-tech. They embody Africa's innovative spirit by combining advanced technology with local insights to address real-world problems. By analyzing their strategies, achievements, and funding milestones, we can see a clear roadmap for Africa's growing influence on the global tech stage.

Focusing on startups that are making waves not just locally but also expanding into regional and international markets, this collection

highlights Africa's potential as a powerhouse of transformative ideas[9] (Luke, 2025).

Table02:Top African rising startups to watch

Startup name	Field
Sukhiba (Kenya)	Sukhiba, founded in 2020, revolutionizes Kenya's e-commerce with a B2B WhatsApp-based platform, securing $1.5M in 2024.
KopoKopo (Kenya)	KopoKopo, founded in 2012, provides payment and credit solutions for SMEs in Kenya and was acquired by Moniepoint in 2023.
Craydel (Kenya)	Craydel, launched in 2021, streamlines university applications in Africa, connecting students to over 600 institutions worldwide.
FoodCourt (Nigeria)	FoodCourt, founded in 2021, revolutionizes food delivery in Nigeria with a multi-restaurant ordering platform and cashless payments.
BasiGo (Kenya)	BasiGo advances electric mobility in East Africa, raising $42M in 2024 to expand sustainable public transport solutions.
Userguest (Morocco)	Userguest, founded in 2018, optimizes hotel revenue with AI-driven marketing, generating $100M in direct bookings across 30+ countries.

[9] *Luke, A. (2025, 01). 20 Rising African Startups To Watch Out For In 2025. Retrieved 02 05, 2025, from africanfolder: https://africanfolder.com/rising-african-startups-to-watch-out-for-in-2025/*

LabLabee (Algeria)	LabLabee, founded in 2021, provides hands-on 5G and AI training, raising $3.4M in 2024 to bridge Africa's tech skills gap.
Cleva (Nigeria)	Cleva enables secure USD accounts for Africans, raising $1.5M in 2024 to simplify cross-border payments and combat hyperinflation.
Uncover (Kenya)	Uncover, founded in 2021, merges K-Beauty with inclusivity, raising $1.4M in 2024 to expand its skincare solutions for women of color.
Chowdeck (Nigeria)	Chowdeck, founded in 2021, serves 500K users across Nigeria, leveraging technology to streamline food delivery and enhance efficiency.

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on 20 Rising African Startups To Watch Out For In 2025 | African Folder

2.4.Sustainable growth in africa beyond 2025

Looking beyond 2025, Africa has the opportunity to redefine its global position by leveraging its strengths and developing innovative solutions to its challenges. Success will hinge on strategic investments, strong partnerships, and a unified vision for sustainable growth. The decisions made today will not only shape Africa's future but also influence global economic and social dynamics. By focusing on key priority areas, the continent can build a resilient, inclusive, and prosperous future for generations to come. These priorities include:

- **Climate Action and Renewable Energy Transition**

Climate change poses an existential threat to Africa, a continent that contributes the least to global carbon emissions yet bears the brunt of its impacts. Extreme weather events, desertification, and rising sea levels are already affecting food security, water resources, and infrastructure. Beyond 2025, African nations must adopt long-term strategies to build climate resilience and accelerate the transition to renewable energy.

Initiatives like the **Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI)**, which aims to achieve 300 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030, and the **Green Recovery Action Plan (GRAP)** provide a clear roadmap. Investments in energy storage technologies, regional power grids, and cross-border energy projects will be essential to achieving these goals and positioning Africa as a global leader in sustainable energy transitions.

- **Advancing Regional Trade to Integrate Africa's Economies**

The **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)** has the potential to be a game-changer for the continent. Encompassing 54 countries, over 1.3 billion people, and a combined GDP of USD 3.4 trillion, it could create the world's largest single market. However, its full potential can only be realized through progress in trade facilitation, infrastructure development, and regulatory harmonization.

Beyond 2025, African nations must focus on increasing intra-African trade, which currently accounts for just 16% of total trade volumes. This will require digitizing customs systems, strengthening logistics networks, and developing regional value chains in manufacturing and agriculture. By fostering competitive industries, Africa can become a significant player in global trade.

- **Harnessing the Digital Economy to Transform Key Sectors**

Africa's digital revolution is reshaping industries such as finance, healthcare, and education. The continent's fintech ecosystem, led by pioneers like Kenya's M-Pesa, has revolutionized financial inclusion. With internet penetration on the rise, Africa's digital economy is projected to contribute USD 180 billion to GDP by 2025, and over 800 million Africans are expected to be online by 2030.

To capitalize on this momentum, countries must prioritize investments in digital infrastructure and support the growth of regional tech hubs. Cybersecurity frameworks and data governance policies must also evolve to meet global standards. Encouraging investments in emerging technologies like artificial intelligence and blockchain will ensure Africa's digital economy thrives in a globalized world.

- **Addressing Food Security and Agricultural Transformation**

Agriculture remains the backbone of Africa's economy, employing 60% of its population. However, the sector faces significant challenges, including climate change, fragmented markets, and outdated farming practices. Ensuring food security beyond 2025 will require a focus on innovation and value chain development.

Smallholder farmers must be equipped with climate-smart agricultural technologies, such as drought-resistant crops and precision farming tools. Public-private partnerships in agro-processing can boost incomes and reduce post-harvest losses. Additionally, the AfCFTA can play a pivotal role in integrating regional food markets, paving the way for a secure and sustainable agricultural future.

- **Strengthening Governance and Institutions**

Good governance is the foundation of sustainable development. As Africa's economies grow, so must the transparency, accountability, and

efficiency of its institutions. Beyond 2025, fostering democratic governance and combating corruption will remain critical priorities.

The African Union's **Agenda 2063** envisions an "Africa-driven" future anchored in strong institutions. Achieving this vision will require investments in technology-driven governance, inclusive policymaking, and robust civic engagement. Regional bodies must also strengthen conflict resolution mechanisms to ensure peace and stability across the continent.

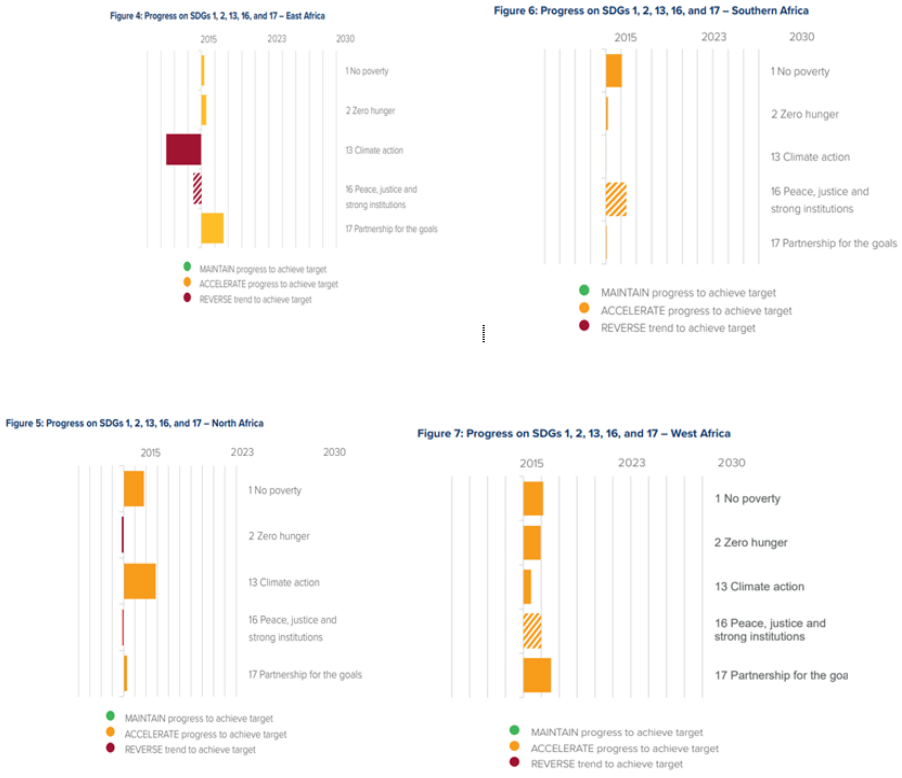
❖ Bolstering Africa's Role in the Global Economy

Africa's vast resources, youthful population, and growing markets position it as a key player in the global economy. To fully capitalize on these advantages, the continent must strengthen trade relationships, attract foreign direct investment (FDI), and enhance its competitiveness in global value chains.

The AfCFTA serves as a gateway to global markets, while partnerships with entities like the European Union, China, and the United States can boost exports and technology transfer. Strategic investments in manufacturing, mining, and service sectors, as outlined in Agenda 2063, will reduce dependency on raw material exports. Aligning with global frameworks like the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** will further enhance Africa's global standing and ensure its growth aligns with international priorities[10] (aln.africa, 2024).

[10] *aln.africa. (2024, 12 31). Africa's Key Priorities for 2025 and Beyond: Charting a Sustainable and Dynamic Future. Retrieved 02 06, 2025, from aln.africa: https://aln.africa/news/africas-key-priorities-for-2025-and-beyond-charting-a-sustainable-and-dynamic-future/#:~:text=Beyond*

Figure02: *Regional Progress in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa by 2030*



Source: *United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (2024). Africa Sustainable Development Report 2024. Addis Ababa,p27*.

The image contains four charts illustrating the progress of different African regions in achieving specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely:

- **No Poverty (SDG 1)**
- **Zero Hunger (SDG 2)**
- **Climate Action (SDG 13)**
- **Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)**

- **Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17)**

The analyzed regions include: **East Africa (Figure 4)**, **North Africa (Figure 5)**, **Southern Africa (Figure 6)**, **West Africa (Figure 7)**

2. Analysis of Colors and Their Significance:

- **Green:** Progress is on track to achieve the target (**MAINTAIN**).
- **Orange:** Progress needs to be accelerated to meet the target (**ACCELERATE**).
- **Red:** Performance is declining, requiring a reversal of the trend (**REVERSE**).

3. Regional Comparison in Achieving the SDGs:

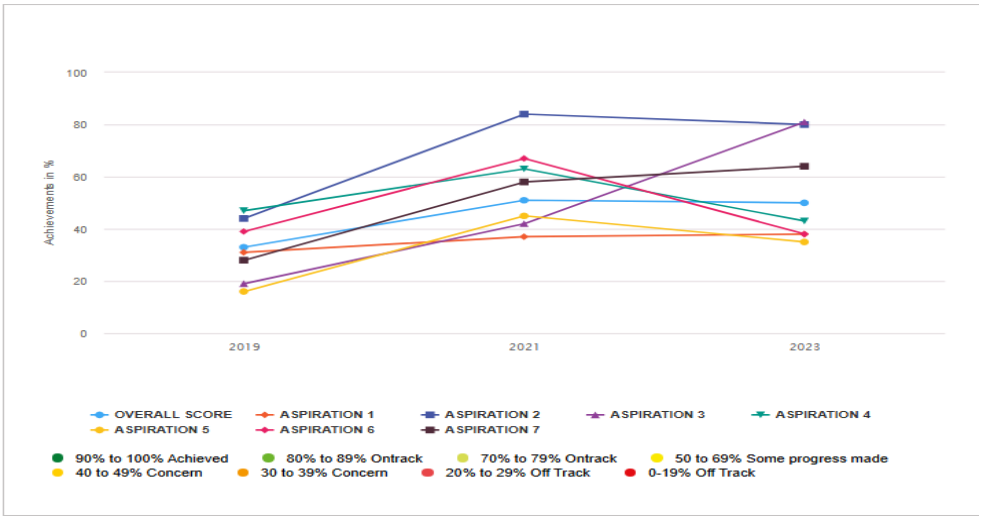
Region	Key Observations
East Africa (Figure 4)	A significant decline (**red**) in some goals was observed in 2015, with slight improvements by 2023, though further acceleration (**orange**) is required. Some targets demand a reversal of negative trends.
North Africa (Figure 5)	Performance in 2015 was mixed, but most goals require accelerated progress (**orange**) by 2023 to be achieved by 2030. Governance and climate-related targets remain challenging.
Southern Africa (Figure 6)	Some goals require accelerated progress (**orange**), but no major declines are observed (absence of **red**). This suggests relative stability compared to other regions.
West Africa (Figure 7)	The region requires a widespread acceleration of progress across most goals (**orange**), with some indicators showing the need for a reversal (**red**).

SOURCE: prepared by reseasher based on figure02.

- **All regions face significant challenges** in achieving the SDGs by 2030.

- **North and West Africa need to accelerate progress** across multiple goals while addressing certain regressions.
- **East Africa showed considerable setbacks in 2015**, but some improvement has been noted.
- **Southern Africa appears to be in a relatively better position**, though further acceleration is still needed.

Figure03: Continent Performance by All Aspirations



Source: Agenda Dashboard v2 | AUDA-NEPAD

Analysis of the chart based on the provided data:

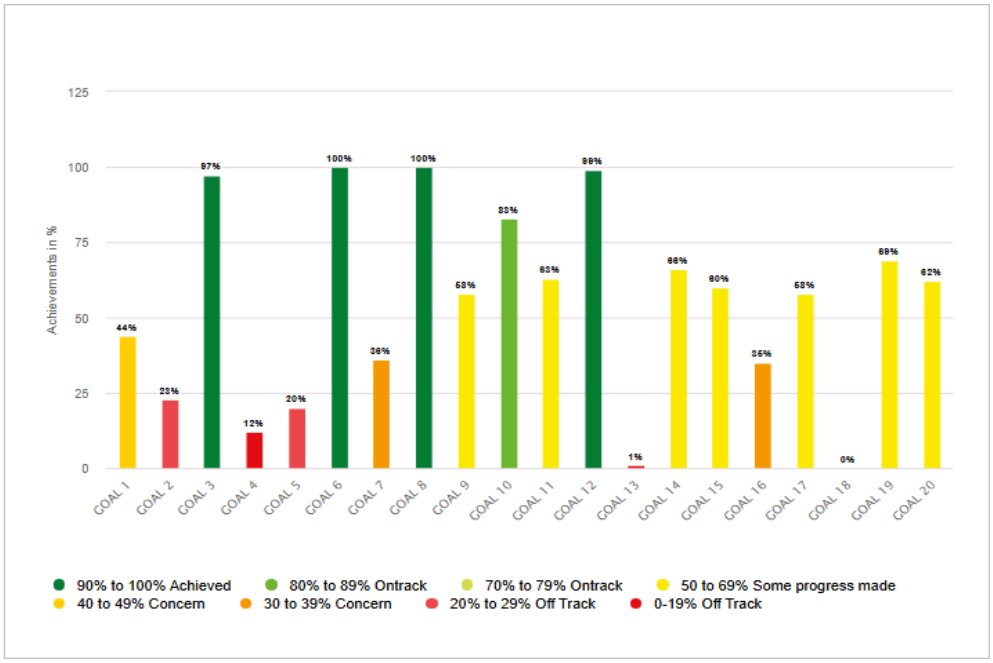
1. **High-Performing Aspirations**:
    - **Aspiration 2 (80%)**: Achieving a politically united and integrated continent based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and a vision of African Renaissance. This indicates significant progress in promoting political unity and cooperation among African nations.

- **Aspiration 3 (81%)**: Achieving an Africa with good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice, and the rule of law. This reflects improvements in governance and the protection of fundamental rights.

2. **Moderate-Performing Aspirations**:
   - **Aspiration 7 (64%)**: Achieving Africa as a strong and influential global partner. This suggests moderate progress in enhancing Africa's position on the global stage.
3. **Low-Performing Aspirations**:
   - **Aspiration 1 (38%)**: Achieving an Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values, and ethics. This indicates that more efforts are needed to strengthen a shared cultural identity.
   - **Aspiration 5 (35%) and Aspiration 6 (38%)**: Achieving an Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of the African people. These low percentages suggest that people-driven development still requires significant improvement.
4. **Overall Assessment**:
   - **90% to 100%**: No aspiration has been fully achieved.
   - **80% to 89%**: Aspiration 2 and Aspiration 3 are on track.
   - **50% to 69%**: Aspiration 7 has made some progress.
   - **40% to 49%**: No aspirations fall within this range.
   - **30% to 39%**: Aspiration 1, Aspiration 5, and Aspiration 6 are of concern.
   - **20% to 29% and 0% to 19%**: No aspirations fall within these ranges.

The general conclusion is that there is notable progress in the areas of political unity and governance, but more efforts are needed to enhance cultural identity and people-driven development.

Figure04: Continent Performance by All Goals



Source: Agenda Dashboard v2 | AUDA-NEPAD

The chart highlights disparities in achieving NEPAD goals, revealing both successes and critical gaps.

1. Strong Performance and Success Factors

Goals **6, 8, and 12**, achieving nearly 100%, indicate effective policies, strong institutional frameworks, and adequate funding. The success suggests that well-implemented strategies and stakeholder commitment can drive sustainable progress.

2. Moderate Progress – Risk of Stagnation

Goals scoring **70%-89%** (e.g., 9, 10, 11, 14) are on track but require sustained efforts to avoid stagnation. Delays in policy implementation,

resource allocation issues, or external economic challenges may slow further progress.

3. Areas of Concern and Strategic Weaknesses

Goals **scoring 50%-69%** show that progress is inconsistent. These areas may face governance challenges, financial constraints, or socio-political barriers limiting effective execution. Without acceleration, these goals risk missing their targets.

4. Critical Underperformance and Structural Failures

Goals **below 50%** (especially Goals **2, 5, 16, and 18**) highlight major systemic challenges. Low scores suggest governance inefficiencies, lack of resources, or inadequate policy enforcement. **Goal 18 (0%)** signals a complete failure, requiring urgent reassessment and intervention.

2.5.How startups drive economic recovery while growing responsibly

Startups are reshaping global and local economies, generating value comparable to a G7 nation's GDP. With over $600 billion invested in 2021 and a rapidly expanding unicorn ecosystem, their influence is undeniable. Yet, as these companies scale, balancing growth with responsibility is critical. Leaders from innovative startups highlight strategies to foster economic recovery while prioritizing sustainability:

- **Aligning Mission with Impact**

Successful startups address unmet societal needs. For example, Medable's decentralized clinical trial platform improves patient access to life-saving medications while streamlining drug

development for biopharma companies. By centering their mission on impact—such as healthcare accessibility or environmental sustainability—startups create shared value that benefits both their bottom line and society.

❖ **Innovating for sustainability**

Industries like drone logistics and electric mobility are redefining traditional sectors. Wingcopter's delivery drones, produced through innovative manufacturing processes, not only boost efficiency but also create jobs globally. Similarly, Volta Trucks designs electric vehicles to reduce urban pollution, embedding sustainability into materials, suppliers, and operations from the outset. These examples show how startups can lead transitions to cleaner technologies while scaling responsibly.

❖ **Embeding sustainability early**

Integrating environmental and social responsibility into a startup's DNA is no longer optional. ZeroAvia, developing hydrogen-powered aviation, emphasizes that sustainability must be core to the business model. Investors and consumers increasingly prioritize ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) criteria, making responsible practices a competitive advantage. Startups that align with these values attract funding, talent, and market share.

❖ **Cultivating values-Driven cultures**

Agility allows startups to adopt sustainable practices faster than legacy players. Everstream builds a culture around ethical innovation, attracting partners and employees who share its commitment to doing "what's right." By prioritizing transparency and fairness—like Papaya Global's use of payroll data to promote

equitable pay—startups foster trust and loyalty, which drive long-term success.

❖ **creating ecosystem of opportunity**

Beyond job creation, startups inspire broader societal change. Wingcopter's partnership with UNICEF trains African youth in drone technology, opening doors to new careers. Similarly, venture initiatives like LIFTT invest in startups that transfer academic innovations to market, building regional tech hubs outside traditional centers like Silicon Valley. These efforts demonstrate how startups can empower communities and spark economic diversification.

❖ **Leveraging public-private collaboration**

Partnerships amplify impact. Dorae's CEO notes that governments and corporations can lower barriers to sustainable practices by sharing expertise or offering incentives. Such collaborations enable startups to scale solutions—like renewable energy or circular supply chains—that benefit entire industries[11] (Jurgens, 2024).

3.Conclusion

Amid Africa's pursuit of sustainable development, the **NEPAD initiative** remains a vital framework embodying the continent's ambition to transform challenges into opportunities and elevate its economies through integrated strategies. Since its launch, NEPAD has successfully laid robust foundations for regional and international

[11] *Jurgens, J. (2024, 09 10). How startups drive economic recovery while growing responsibly . Retrieved 02 08, 2025, from weforum:*

https://www.weforum.org/stories/2022/05/how-startups-help-drive-economic-recovery-and-growth/

cooperation, with a clear focus on empowering African citizens and building institutions capable of leading the desired transformation.

Startups stand out as one of the most critical pillars reinforcing this vision, representing a new generation of smart solutions aligned with both local and global priorities. Through technological innovation and adaptable business models, these startups address historical challenges such as poverty and inequality while preserving natural resources for future generations. They also demonstrate how African economies can transition from reliance on aid to self-driven growth pathways.

However, ensuring **sustainable growth beyond 2025** requires continuous strengthening of the entrepreneurial ecosystem. This entails providing adequate funding, developing digital infrastructure, and fostering partnerships among governments, the private sector, and civil society. Startups must also prioritize environmentally and socially responsible practices to ensure economic growth does not come at the expense of equity or ecological balance.

Key findings from this analysis include:

- **NEPAD's success in fostering regional integration**: By focusing on pillars like infrastructure development and sustainable agriculture, NEPAD has enhanced Africa's appeal to global investors.
- **Growth in entrepreneurial support**: Africa has witnessed significant progress in nurturing entrepreneurship through incubators and increased public-private funding, paving the way for promising startups.
- **ESG integration for long-term sustainability**: Adopting business models aligned with Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) standards—such as renewable energy

projects and inclusive financial solutions—is critical to safeguarding social equity and natural resources.

- **Sustainable development foundations**: Support for startups is not merely a short-term boost but a catalyst for long-term growth built on durable, inclusive frameworks.
- **Resilience through adaptability**: Startups' ability to navigate challenges strengthens Africa's economic resilience, ensuring stability against external shocks.
- **Economic diversification**: Encouraging startups reduces over-reliance on traditional sectors, fostering a more dynamic and adaptable economy.

To sum it up, the partnership between NEPAD's vision and the energy of startups creates a special plan for a successful future in Africa. While NEPAD works on bringing people together and fostering teamwork, startups show that local ideas can make a big difference worldwide. In this way, Africa stands out as an example of sustainable growth—one that includes everyone and supports progress in harmony with people and the environment.

NEPAD and the future of the sustainable development in Africa: challenges and opportunities

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Abstract:

Reaching a high level of development is the main goal to achieve by every country. Since the rates of growth are very lower, African countries have created a partnership as a big step towards a real evolution of their economies. The partnership came under the name of NEPAD. The latter took place in 2001 in order to fight against poverty and to establish a sustainable growth in the continent. However, that program present several challenges such as creating new partnerships, eliminating trade barriers, political issues, human resource investment, development and diversification of industries, and the abolition of a foreign aid mentality

Key words*: NEPAD, sustainable development, challenges, African countries, Agenda 2063.*

Introduction:

Africa is the continent that is different from other parts of the world. Even though its land is full of various crucial resources, African area is one the poorest zones in the world. African countries survive depending on the support and help of many international organizations. They suffer from unlimited deficiencies at multiple levels such as education, healthcare, public and private economic sectors, financial system and so on. Security position is very critical in many palaces due to the violence and frequent conflicts between groups. This presents threats and challenges which are negatively impacting the local economies.

In most African nations, people are still facing severe threats of famine and deaths because of lack of food, higher prices, absence or low incomes, and big rates of unemployment. Furthermore, the continent remains weak and unable to solve its own problems despite its strengths mainly the youth's power. Indeed, projected population growth estimates show Africa as the fastest-growing region of the world, with a growing youth population that will reach about 60 percent of the total population by 2050. These young people require education, jobs, housing and health care, thereby putting pressure on Governments to deliver.

Many plans took place in order to create a real socio-economic development into the continent. For instance, the governments are trying to take advantage of this demographic dividend by investing in quality education, teacher training, technology and innovation, which would motivate productivity, create jobs and promote inclusive growth and prosperity. Scaling up investments and strengthening the ability of institutions to deliver innovative solutions will involve multilateral partnerships, which the United Nations can facilitate. Providing opportunities and empowering women and youth as a development goal will be essential.

One of the plans that African countries adopted is NEPAD, an acronym that stands for the New Partnership for Africa's Development. It was born in 2001 as a path to achieve some key goals especially eliminating poverty and build a solid development. However, the project includes several challenges and difficulties. Therefore, our current paper tends to answer the main problematic drawing as following:

What are the challenges and opportunities that NEPAD has on the future of the sustainable development in Africa?

The main question can be divided into a list of sub questions as below

- ✓ How can we define the program of NEPAD?
- ✓ Does NEPAD have objectives?
- ✓ What are the recent strategies and plans of NEPAD?
- ✓ What is meant by sustainable development?
- ✓ Are there any impacts of NEPAD plans on the future African sustainable development?

1. An overall definition of NEPAD:

There are different attempts to define NEPAD. Generally, it is a socio-economic flagship Program of the African Union (AU) that facilitates and coordinates the development of continent-wide programs and projects, mobilizes resources and engages the global community, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and member states in the implementation of these programs and projects[12]. It is possible to end up with one of the coming suggestions about the definition of NEPAD in the literature that is related to the development in Africa. Those suggestions are[13]:

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[12] *African Union Development Agency, NEPAD in Brief, AUDA-NEPAD, 2022, on the website: https://www.nepad.org/publication/nepad-brief, consulted on January 25th, 2025.*

[13] *African Development Bank, New Partnership for Africa (NEPAD), African Development Bank Group, 2025, on the website: https://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/nepad, consulted on January 26th, 2025.*

- It is a holistic, comprehensive integrated strategic framework for the socio-economic development of Africa. The NEPAD provides a vision for Africa, a statement of the problems facing the continent and a program of action to resolve these problems in order to reach the vision.
- It is a plan that has been conceived and developed by African leaders.
- It is a comprehensive integrated development plan that addresses key social, economic and political priorities in a coherent and balanced manner.
- It is a commitment that African leaders are making to African people and to the international community, to place Africa on a path of sustainable growth.
- It is a commitment African leaders are making to accelerate the integration of the African continent into the global economy.
- It is a framework for a new partnership with the rest of the world.
- It is a call to the rest of the world to partner Africa in her own development on the basis of her own agenda and program of action.

In addition, the NEPAD agency has a strategy divided in six themes which can be presented through the figure below:

Figure 01: themes of NEPAD strategy



Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, NEPAD, United Nation, 2025, on the website: https://social.desa.un.org/issues/poverty-eradication/nepad

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is considered as the effective strategy to be followed in order to a socio-economic growth in the continent. The plan was actually adopted in 2002 by the African union as the way towards the coordination and collaboration of efforts provided by members during the present century. History of The New Partnership for Africa's Development involved several stages where the members had to unit forces to reach what the program is today.

The main initiatives towards the birth of NEPAD were the Millennium Africa Recovery Plan (MAP), led by former South African President Thabo Mbeki; the Omega Plan, developed by the former President of Senegal, Abdoulaye Wade; and the New African Initiative (NAI), which combined the first two initiatives. In 2001, these were reworked and expanded to provide a framework for all African states.

NEPAD was adopted in 2001 by the OAU 37th Summit and ratified by the AU in 2002 at its first summit[14].

1.1. Objectives of NEPAD:

This partnership is considered as the agency to improve living conditions in Africa and help all countries to move on to satisfied levels of development by focusing on the accomplishment some necessary needs such as[15]:

- ✓ Promoting high-impact projects that show proof-of-concept to transform the AU's continental strategic development frameworks into national development priorities.
- ✓ Improving knowledge sharing among states, supported by perfect team work and best activities for regional integration.
- ✓ Establishing partnerships and uniting efforts for the implementation of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063.

The majority of African people, especially sub-Saharan areas, deeply struggle to get hopefully one meal per day; therefore, the major objective of NEPAP is the overcome any aspect of poverty or famine into continent. Moreover, NEPAD is seen as a mechanism to grave sustainable pillars of growth for all African nations whether at an individual case or collective one. Since Africa does not yet have a prominent role in the world, NEPAD is continuously working to make this true, which means in other words, the continent will be much more integrated in leading the world. The partnership also focuses on providing women chances to create and conduct businesses[16].

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[14] *The African Union Commission, New Partnership For Africa's Development (NEPAD), African Union, on the website: https://au.int/en/organs/nepad, consulted on January 25th, 2025.*

[15] *The African Union Commission, NEPAD / AU Development Agency, 2019, on the website: https://au.int/en/nepad, consulted on January 27th, 2025.*

[16] *The African Union Commission, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Op Cit.*

1.2. The importance of the foundation of NEPAD:

When African leaders decided to found the partnership, they had the intention to benefit from the multiple opportunities that would be emerged. The unique opportunity for African states is to ensure the interest in building the development plan and taking care of it. It was high necessary the ownership for the success of reform plans and visions. The governors understood the importance of accelerating African's economic development and starting to think of best ways to list and support development priorities, which would be needed to make African countries able to minimize the growth gap[17].

NEPAD was also a crucial opportunity to push countries members to align prosperities development goals among countries. Despite differences, there is a big chance to work for a lot common purposes since all countries share many characteristics. Working together is going to increase productivity and make any hard mission much easier. NEPAD is the main support for strengthening African position around the world and stopping the exploitation of its resources by other power. As a result, African countries may have the ability to negotiate its interests with the international community in the way to raise benefits and encourage advanced states to invest in social-economic sectors of the continent. The image of poverty, violence, conflict, diseases and corruption destroyed every attempt to develop Africa, but signing the New Partnership for Africa's Development contributes to improve that image and maintain pillar of growth across continent.

2. Brief description of sustainable development:

Sustainability is defined as a requirement of our generation to manage the resource bases such that average quality of life that is not ensured to be shared by all future. The expression 'quality of life' means that everything affects what is related to people life is included.

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[17] *Nobert Funk, Saleh M. Nsouli, The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD): Opportunitires and challenges, IMF Working Paper, April 2003, P22.*

Sustainable development, also called Brundtland Report, was used first into the political agenda by the World Commission on Environment and Development via its report in 1987[18].

According to International Institute for Sustainable Development, sustainable development is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"[19]. It means the development that is interested in ensuring best conditions of life for all generations. Using natural resources is controlled by the necessity that every citizen has a part in those resources, and we must protect that right.

The idea of sustainability is the basis for all current strategies ant frameworks of future world. All nations have united their visions to accomplish what is involved in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is supposed to bring prosperity and peace for people and the planet over time. The agenda implied 17 goals that require an urgent action by everybody within an effective partnership. Saving planet is the mission of every single person or government. Several problem threaten our future, hence, it is very important to act very fast especially are those are poor and developing.

[18] *Geir B. Asheim, Sustainable: Ethical Foundations and Economic Properties, Policy Research Working Paper 1302, the World Bank, May 1994, PP1-4.*

[19] *IISD, Sustainable Development, International Institute for Sustainable Development, 2025, on the website: https://www.iisd.org/mission-and-goals/sustainable-development, consulted on January 25th, 2025.*

Figure 02: Sustainable Developments Goals



Source: drishti, Sustainable Development, on the website: https://www.drishtiias.com/pdf/1594392281-sustainable-development-3.pdf, P5.

The term of sustainable development indicates our relativeness with the world and the way governments design policies to protect that world. This leads us to see some interpretations: First and foremost, economic growth can be done alone, all sectors are strongly connected. It is imperative to care of the economic, social and environmental sides at the same time. Then, the interconnected nature of sustainable development also insists to go beyond borders – whether they are geographical or institutional – in order to combine strategies and make rights decisions[20].

3. Plans and strategies of development adopted by NEPAD:

Member states of NEPAD designed a new strategy in order to realize what is included in the agenda 2063. It is a part of all strategies

[20] *Tracey Strange and Anne Bayley, Sustainable Development, OECD, 2008, P26.*

that are adopted, developed and performed through a clear vision to reach an economic integration and development of all African population. The vision is based on reinforcing five corners[21]:

1) Plan, collaborate and implement priority programs for economic integration.

2) Maintain the ability of all African countries and regional entities.

3) Bring sophisticated knowledge to African region and regional bodies.

4) Find sufficient funds for finance projects and implementation.

5) Collaborate with all concerned parties in terms of development or partnership.

Agenda 2063 was shaped within a thorough process in which all partners and relevant participants have been involved in addition to various social groups such as women, youth, Civil Society Organizations, Research Institutions, Government planners, Private Sector, the African media, and so on. The process was consultative whose results make an initial stage for the he Aspirations of the African People and; consequently, the appearance of Agenda 2063.

The way to the final form of the Agenda knew an additional review of African development experiences, discussion of potential problems and benefits. Besides, an extra review was necessary for all plans followed inside and outside countries, the studies carried out and available frameworks and materials. It was also important to ensure that Africa would count on its financial capacities to take in charge the development needed for the Agenda 2063 during the first 10 years in particular[22].

It is widely necessary to mention the way NEPAD selects programmes and the way it finances them, in this respect. There are

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[21] *African Union Development Agency, AUDA- NEPAD Strategic Plan 2020-2023, African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), Johannesburg, 2020, P4.*

[22] *African Union Commission, Agenda 2063, African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, September 2015, P11.*

more than 51 programmes and projects have been started in four important sectors which are energy, transport, trans-boundary water and ICT. African leaders wanted, behind those programmes coined in January 2012, to get a strong continent able to overcome the threats that may hurt its future. All bilateral partners are mobilized to share costs since the interests are common[23].

The strategy of the Agenda can be summarized in the following picture.

Figure 03: the schematic presentation of the foundation of Agenda 2063,



***Source**: African Union Commission, Agenda 20263, African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, September 2015, P14.*

[23] *African Union Development Agency, NEPAD in Brief, AUDA-NEPAD, 2022, PP 8-9.*

First loot at the scheme tells that the strategic structure of Agenda 2063 is divided into seven aspirations and each aspiration includes a set of goals to fulfill through giving solutions to some issues. For instance, the first aspiration "A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development" deals with several purposes including reducing inequality of income and chances, fighting against poverty, improving the quality of life of the whole people and make them get access to basic necessities of human beings, Guaranteeing a safe life and providing a satisfied situation of education and healthcare, supporting economic branches of Africa by putting in place solid manufactories, and so on.

In the second aspiration "An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance" the concept is about how to reach a union and integration in favor of sustainable growth, good trade, interrelation of exports and imports, movement of individuals and capital between countries. These aims require the existence of four conditions including[24]:

- Founding a powerful united Africa;
- Creating a large and effective connection among member states through the building a best web of rail, road, sea and air;
- Establishing the (Continental Free Trade CFTA) among African nations;
- Advancing regional and continental power pools, as well as ICT.

While analyzing what can be done at the end of the Agenda as result, the experts expect there will be two different sections of outputs: expected outcomes and influences which are shown in the table below:

[24] *African Union Commission, Agenda 20263, African Union Commission, Op Cit, P13.*

Table 01: Summary of Expected Outcomes and Impacts

Expected Outcomes	Expected Impacts
1. Growth in intra-African trade and investment 2. Improved competitiveness of Africa's economies 3. Food security and nutrition 4. Enhanced access to energy 5. Sustainable production and consumption 6. Technological advancement 7. Reduction of inequality 8. Organisational excellence and accountability	1. Inclusive and shared growth 2. Improved wellbeing of Africans 3. Peace and security due to improved quality of life 4. Sustainable development 5. Africa's enhanced global status

Source: African Union Development Agency, AUDA- NEPAD Strategic Plan 2020-2023, African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), Johannesburg, 2020, P6.

According to the table, the future outcomes include elements that contribute to strengthen a lot of social, political and economic aspects in the continent. Having a powerful relationship between member states in terms of commerce and investment comes at the top of targeted consequences. This is going to play a significant role in increasing growth numbers and the continental competition over the rest of the world. Food security and nutrition is a huge challenge for which everyone is struggling, so member states relay on the new program of NEPAD to make this dream true. This is going to be executed hand in hand with creation of sustainable production and consumption.

African people will not be able to resist if they remain using weak and old technology. Today, it is the time of artificial technology and robots. Hence, improving technological levels in all fields is going to reduce the gaps between Africa and the industrial continents. The impacts will be various as long as the new program is implemented as planned. General and interactive development will be distinguished as

well as a better life for African population. All conflicts will find its end when the pillars of a real sustainable development are installed.

3.1. The future of continental sustainable development resulted from NEPAP new strategies:

All strategies and projects that have been taken played an important role in changing the situation of Africa over time. The GDP of the continent jumped from 2.1% to 3.6% in one year, which is from 2016 to 2017. It got more than 4% in 2020. About 1.2 billion persons live in Africa now. The working-age population is expected to augment from 705 million in 2018 to at least 1 billion in 2030. Millions young people enter the labor market per year. A solid economy requires hiring 12 million individuals in a year. The way also towards economic integration indicated that trade policy reforms could have the value of 137 billion dollars per year which equals 4.5% of Africa's GDP[25].

According to the same reference, the countries' competition gets stronger than before owning to the good effects of new plans of NEPAD as well as Agenda 2063. Many countries have succeeded to improve their competitiveness performance in 2019 even those places that are considered the poorest regions like sub-Saharan Africa. For instance, South Africa has gained 60th position, while Namibia (94th), Rwanda (100th), Uganda (115th) and Guinea (122nd) because of their improvement. There are other good examples in this context citing both Kenya (95th) and Nigeria (116th) which show a significant performance of their own economies[26].

3.2. Sustainable development reflected in multiple outcomes

Several studies have been undertaken in order to analyze the impact of NEPAD projects on the continent. It is hard to mention all the results that may deduce because of two main reasons as far as I'm

[25] *Look at African Union Development Agency, Op Cit, P8.*
[26] *Look at African Union Development Agency, Op Cit, P8.*

concerned. One, a lot plans or projects are still taking place and it is too early to talk about its findings. Second, the results vary from one states to another regarding the differences that might be involved.

In general, these studies have dealt with key sectors such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, agriculture, and industry; additionally to NEPAD's role in increasing regional integration via shared development and alignment of polices among members. Enhancing the continent's growth and making all states prosper is a dream for which the whole common work and efforts have been provided till now, and the future is getting better through some facts that NEPAD's new strategies is reporting on its official sites. It is appropriate to summarize some negative outcomes in the points below[27]:

Improvement of Regional Integration:

The main aim behind the appearance of NEPAD is to delete poverty from the continent and plant the seeds of sustainable development. This is not going to happen until the integration regional takes place. Everything in Africa confirms that a regional integration is quite necessary and can bring positive effects. NEPAD has focused on infrastructure as a basis of regional integration. Projects have been executed to enlarge transportations roads, to create free trade zone, and to facilitate the movement of habitants. They have thereby contributed to the expansion of regional markets and stability of African economies. NEPAD has tried to find solutions for the conflicts that have been widely harmed efforts of collaboration. Regional integration has been promoted through an efficient and fair share of knowledge. The African institutions and companies have benefit from the last technology of ICT.

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[27] *Utangisila Bena Osee and others, Shaping the Future of Africa: The Efficiency of NEPAD in Promoting to Develop Africa, International Journal of Social Work 11(1):15, February 2024, PP19-21.*

It is really important to notice that NEPAD plan strategy has played an important role in encouraging the flow of foreign investments to the continent which were participate to reinforce the infrastructural projects and support regional initiatives of development. Furthermore, the partnership between private and public sectors was also fueling the pillars of regional integration and; as a result, making sustainable development.

Empowerment of Women and Youth:

Sustainable development cannot be constructed without the contribution of every single element of society. Hence, NEPAD believed that the role of women and youth would certainly make a big change. The program of NEPAD was responsible for the empowerment of women and youth within Africa's progress. The new partnership has deeply worked for the objective of realizing the gender equality and participation of youth. This had a big influence on the sustainable development.

NEPAD organization facilitates what help women to engage in the world of business and financial activities. Training programs have been designed to response to the needs of women and young people in economic fields. A lot of women were and are beneficiaries of education, training, business skills, and necessary information in order to create their own projects. In order to guarantee women's political rights, there were many enthusiastic attempts to involve women in making decision about the future of the continent and thinking about avoiding all forms of marginalization and racism.

Young individuals were in the core of interest for NEAPAD agendas and strategies. Most programs are in charge of eradicating unemployment through providing best job opportunities and aiding youth to have their own businesses. Since sustainable development basically consists of human development, a set of programs have

concentrated on making this part of society get access to education and innovation areas.

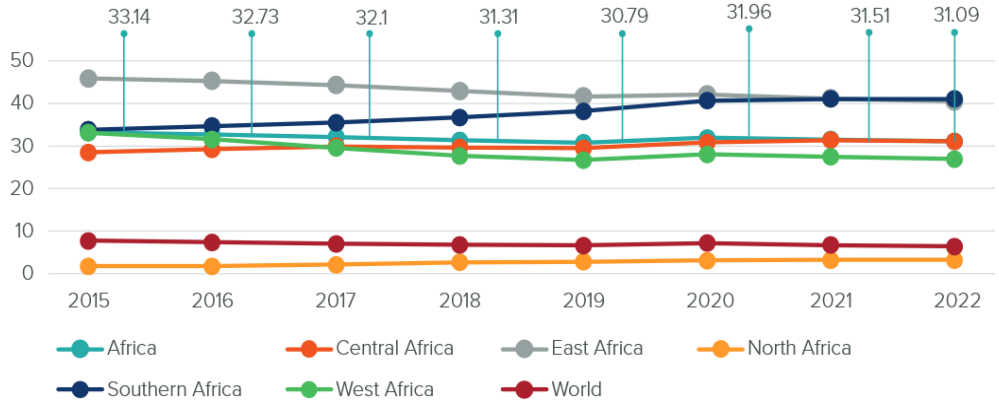
Infrastructure Development Initiatives:

As we have seen under the first point of regional integration, infrastructural sector is very important for an effective sustainable development. Infrastructure progress is conducted by the program called PIDA. The latter has focused on doing 51 key projects at the cost of more than 68 billion dollars. PIDA is partially sectioned between the African Union, the African Development Bank, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Elimination of poverty in the continent:

Even though the program of NEPAD has driven several strategies to reduce poverty, the population living under the international poverty line is somehow big. It was 2.15 dollars per day. However, levels of poverty dropped from 33.14 percent to 31.08 percent between the years 2015-2022. Look at figure below.

Figure 04: Employed population falling below the international poverty line, 2015–2022



***Source**: The African Union, African Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2024 Africa Sustainable Development Report, P35.*

The evolution of the phenomenon shows positive results despite the affectation of covid- 19 in the middle of the period, which means that the effectiveness of NEPAD plans. On the other hand, The NEPOD new strategies were enough to avoid the increase of population living under the national line of poverty. It jumped from 33 percent in 2013 to 38 percent in 2023. Reduction of poverty was uneven from one region to another.

Estimations show positive evolution in the situation of sustainable development resulted from the application of agendas. According to the recent report published by African Union and other organization, a considerable reduction in poverty happened since 2000, but a set of crises brock this process. More than 55 million people dropped into poverty in 2020 which presents 54.8 percent of individuals suffering from poverty around the world.

Many results indicate the success of some strategies adopted by NEPAD to create and accelerate the development in Africa. However, it is really early to talk of developed continent or the land where everything will be okay in the light of multiple challenges that may harm the path towards a strong and permanent growth. Most African countries are still weak and not able to relay on its capacities. They are dependent on the foreign aids.

The creation of free trade zone is also a big challenge to overcome by African countries. Economic exchange between them stays at very low rates. Even though some brave initiative of free zone, commercial and economic relationship between African state needs to be powerful and active.

Conclusion:

To sum up, NEPAD is an enthusiastic partnership that was signed by African countries in order to reach some sense of prosperity for all African components. The program tackled very important issues such as eradicating poverty and supporting sustainable development's

pillars in the continent. NEPAD strategies align with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that appeal the contribution of all earth's states to work hand-in-hand if they want to end poverty, improve health and education, mitigate inequality and get better sustainable development.

Recommendations

1. Regional integration among African must be stronger than it is now. The big responsibility of NEPAD is to promote and coordinate efforts between member states in order to achieve that goal.
2. NEPAD should take into consideration the big importance of infrastructure in reinforcing regional integration and spread out sustainable development. The situation of infrastructure still needs to be more enhanced.
3. NEPAD should concentrate more on promoting n initiatives, renewable energy projects, and sustainable agricultural practices to protect crucial nature resources.
4. More violence and more conflicts are going to damage any hope of development in the continent.
5. State members should carry out a detailed analysis for the challenges in order to make their partnership much strengthful.

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Algeria's role in economic integration and sustainable development through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) with Agenda 2063

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Abstract

Algeria, a key player in Africa, is actively engaged in continental initiatives such as NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) and Agenda 2063, which aim to strengthen economic integration, regional cooperation, and sustainable development. Through its economic diplomacy and political influence, Algeria contributes to transnational infrastructure projects, promotes peace, and ensures stability in Africa. However, internal challenges, including dependency on hydrocarbons and the need for economic diversification, limit its full potential. To successfully in tegrate into the global economy and support the objectives of Agenda 2063, Algeria must modernize its non-oil sectors, attract foreign investment, and implement structural reforms. Its geopolitical role in Africa, strengthened by its commitment to these initiatives, makes it a key partner in achieving the continent's aspirations.

Keywords: *Algeria, NEPAD, Agenda 2063, economic integration, ustainable development, Africa, geopolitics, structural reforms*

Introduction

Algeria, as one of the major players on the African continent, holds a strategic position in the implementation of pan-African initiatives such as the NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) and Agenda 2063. These programs, designed to transform Africa into an integrated and sustainable economic growth hub, aim to enhance the continent's autonomy, promote regional cooperation, and accelerate socio-economic development. Algeria, with its political influence and economic resources, has actively engaged in these initiatives, contributing notably to transnational infrastructure projects, strengthening intra-African trade, and promoting peace and stability across the continent.

However, looking towards the horizon of Agenda 2063, Algeria faces significant challenges that could influence its ability to achieve these objectives. One of the main obstacles is the diversification of its economy, which remains heavily dependent on hydrocarbons. To fully play its role in African and global economic integration, Algeria must modernize its non-oil sectors such as agriculture, industry, and technology, while attracting foreign investment through targeted economic diplomacy. Furthermore, sustainable development remains a crucial issue, requiring structural reforms to balance economic growth, the preservation of natural resources, and social inclusion.

At the same time, Algeria is strengthening its geopolitical influence in Africa through its involvement in initiatives like NEPAD and Agenda 2063. As an influential member of the African Union, it actively participates in discussions on security, peace, and development, while consolidating its bilateral relations with other African countries. These efforts position Algeria as a key player in realizing the aspirations of Agenda 2063, which aims to make Africa a united, prosperous, and influential continent on the global stage.

In conclusion, through its commitment to NEPAD and Agenda 2063, Algeria plays an essential role in promoting regional integration and sustainable development in Africa. However, to maximize its impact, it must address internal challenges, particularly economic diversification and the modernization of its productive structures. Its success will depend on its ability to balance internal reforms and continental leadership while adapting to the changes of a globalized world.

2. Study problem

Recently, in an ever-changing global context marked by significant geopolitical and economic changes, Algeria repositioned its economic strategy, emphasizing more targeted economic diplomacy to strengthen its regional and international presence. However, the question arises as to what extent this strategy actually contributes to Algeria's integration into the global economy while promoting sustainable development and Africa's geopolitical influence through initiatives such as NEPAD and Agenda 2063.

3. Hypothesis

1. Hypothesis 1: Algeria's economic strategy, focused on regional integration and the expansion of international partnerships, strengthens its geopolitical position and promotes the achievement of NEPAD and Agenda 2063 objectives, thereby contributing to the sustainable economic development of the country and Africa.
2. Hypothesis 2: Although Algeria has strengthened its geo-economic presence, internal structural challenges (including the diversification of its economy and the reduction of its dependence on hydrocarbons) limit the effectiveness of its economic diplomacy and hamper the positive impact of regional and continental initiatives on its long-term economic development.

4. Research Objective

The objective of this research is to analyze the role of Algeria's economic diplomacy in the context of regional and continental initiatives, such as NEPAD and Agenda 2063, and to assess the impact of this strategy on the country's sustainable economic development. This study also aims to identify the internal and external factors that influence Algeria's ability to achieve its economic objectives through these programs and to understand the challenges it faces in implementing these policies.

5.Strengthening Algeria's Economic Diplomacy: Opportunities and Challenges in Expanding Market Integration in Africa

However, the reports revealed an obvious dysfunction in the performance indicators of intra-African trad[28]e , putting Africa in a difficult position. Algeria's trade within the continent was no exception to this, with figures showing a real weakness in trade, which did not exceed 1% of Algeria's total foreign trade volume. The main reasons for this low rate are related to the low level of industrialization, the lack of economic diversification, an excessive dependence on oil and gas revenues, as well as, the dependence of the Algerian economy on its traditional trading partners, and the limited integration of its economy into the African trading and financial system. However, Algeria's commitment to this free trade space is important to encourage national institutions and companies to adopt strategies to penetrate the African market, especially in sectors such as food products, building materials, and household appliances industries. This could have positive economic effects in the short and medium term, increasing the volume of trade, especially with the existence of several border crossing points with the Sahel countries,

[28] *United Nations Conference On Trade And Development, "The Trans-Saharan Road Corridor Towards An Economic Corridor: Commercialization And Management Of The Trans-Saharan Road," (Geneva: UNCTAD, 2022), P. 40*

thus facilitating access to the markets of these countries and thus strengthening integration in the heart of Africa.

It emerges from these results that Algeria's economic diplomacy is still in its early stages, in view of the modest results obtained at this level, in comparison with the successes achieved within the framework of classical diplomacy, in particular thanks to the roles played by Algeria since its independence, succeeding in resolving many conflicts in Africa through mediation mechanisms, good offices, etc. Algeria has succeeded to a large extent in presenting itself as a country guarantor of peace in Africa and in the world, while the promotion of its economic diplomacy has not been as successful despite the economic potentialities at its disposal. It is more than ever called upon to exploit these potentialities and to restructure its diplomatic activity in order to meet the requirements of activation of this new tool.

Based on these results, several recommendations can be made to enable Algerian economic diplomacy to overcome the challenges and obstacles that prevent it from succeeding in achieving its objectives:

- Strengthen the national economy by diversifying sources of production, creating wealth, and strengthening production in other economic sectors (agriculture, industry) away from the hydrocarbon sector. This constitutes an essential lever for building the economic capacities of the state, which will have repercussions on the effectiveness of economic diplomacy to make it an effective instrument in Algeria's new orientations.
- Algeria's possession of significant oil and gas reserves allows it to use the energy diplomacy map as a complement to its economic diplomacy, transferring the financial resources obtained from these revenues to investment in internal production and manufacturing to achieve the desired economic take-off.

- Investment in young human capital, combined with Algeria's latent economic potential, is a major asset for the creation of national wealth and support for the economy's capacities, particularly through the role of small and medium-sized enterprises and the knowledge economy as engines of growth.
- The strengthening of Algeria's economic presence abroad depends on three essential points: the first consists of the training of specialized personnel at the level of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, mainly responsible for promoting the country's economic diplomacy abroad. The second concerns the opening of offices dedicated to this type of diplomacy within embassies and representations abroad. Finally, the third point concerns the need to strengthen and forge economic relations at the bilateral and multilateral levels, in particular with regional economic groups.
- Algeria's commitment to creating partnerships for regional integration with its African neighbors through a series of development projects that it has developed within the framework of the NEPAD Initiative is a key element of its integration into the African economy. However, its success at this level depends on its ability to invest in these projects and to ensure their sustainability and security in the face of the various threats that may hinder these development projects.
- Algeria's adoption of economic aid diplomacy towards Africa is an important strategy to support poor and poor countries in lifting themselves out of poverty, accelerating their development, and strengthening the principle of African solidarity. The most important element for Algeria remains the inclusion of a dimension of mutual interest through these cooperation instruments, which establishes strategic relations with beneficiary countries within the framework of trade and economic agreements, allowing Algeria to diversify its partners on the continent.

• The effectiveness of Algeria's economic opening to its African environment remains dependent on its ability to be competitive in African markets that strengthens its presence through a banking and financial network throughout the continent, offering support and support to Algerian investors while supporting this by increasing air routes connecting Algeria to the various African capitals to ensure transport and freight flows.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development is one of Algeria's main diplomatic initiatives, crowned by a common interest between Algeria and several African countries. Through this initiative, as one of the founding countries, Algeria sought to propose its vision for Africa's development and to break out of the vicious circle of poverty and wars, addressing all the political, economic, social, and development challenges facing the continent. This partnership is a multisectoral approach to address these issues and set Africa on a path of growth and sustainable development at the beginning of the new millennium. In analyzing these priorities, it appears that the main foundation of the NEPAD Initiative, according to the analyses of many experts in African affairs, lies in the economic and development aspect, working towards the integration of the continent into the global economy and ending processes of marginalization, while creating the necessary conditions to meet these commitments[29] . This partnership thus becomes a global and integrated plan that combines the political and economic dimensions.

The NEPAD Initiative provided an "adequate framework" for the return of Algerian diplomacy to the African scene, particularly in the Sahel region, after a period of isolation (the security crisis) that it had gone through. The challenge of foreign policy was to promote the

[29] *Ottosen, Halfdan Lynge. NEPAD's Contribution To Democracy And Good Governance In Africa. Working Paper. Sweden: International Institute For Democracy And Electoral Assistance, 2010, P. 12*

Algerian approach, with an emphasis on the economic and development dimension, which marks a turning point in the direction of foreign diplomacy, in particular by relying on economic diplomacy, which has clearly manifested itself at this level. This chapter will attempt to diagnose the economic role of Algerian diplomacy within the framework of the NEPAD partnership through three sections. The first section introduces the project of this partnership as a new vision for the development of the continent, while the second section analyses the important efforts to activate this new development model in the African Sahel region through the projects carried out within this framework. Finally, the last section assesses the economic impacts of this orientation as well as the challenges it faces.

6.The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Project: Meanings and Contents

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Initiative was launched in 2001 as an innovative approach to promote development and cooperation among African countries. It aimed to address the consequences of the continent's marginalization, with a focus on integrating Africa into the global economy. The initiative represents a commitment by African leaders to eradicate poverty and put the continent on a path of sustainable growth. This partnership differs from previous initiatives in its scope and collective approach, as it is the first time African governments have committed to taking concrete action to address the continent's development challenges. However, a key question arises: how does this initiative differ from previous projects?

NEPAD was conceived as a response to Africa's economic marginalization and growing disparities between the continent and

developed nations [30] . By addressing the main obstacles holding back Africa's growth, such as poverty, food insecurity, inadequate infrastructure, and poor governance, the initiative sought to position Africa as a global actor in its own right. It is based on a self-sufficient development model and aims to attract foreign investment while strengthening the continent's internal capacities.

One of the main innovations of NEPAD is its partnership approach; unlike previous initiatives that were mainly led by external actors, NEPAD was formulated by African leaders themselves[31] . This represents a fundamental change in the way development is viewed, as it emphasizes local ownership and initiative. African leaders adopted this model with the aim of ending marginalization and strengthening economic and political ties within Africa and with the rest of the world.

NEPAD has also been seen as a framework for multilateral diplomatic cooperation among African countries aimed at fostering political and economic stability in the continent [32] . However, this ambition has raised questions about the implementation of the partnership and its ability to overcome internal differences between countries and students. While some argue that NEPAD has enabled a new dynamic of cooperation, others highlight the challenges related to the implementation of the projects envisaged, in particular because of the political instability in some regions and the dependence on external aid.

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30 TSHIBAMBA Buabua, Excerpt From The Master's Thesis Of Dodit, "The Integration Of African States Within The African Union: A Study Of Its Effectiveness In Light Of European Integration Practices," William Booth University Of Kinshasa, 2007.Page 87

31 Akokpari, John. "Africa's Quest For Long-Term Development: Does NEPAD Provide The Necessary Policy Framework?" South African Journal Of International Affairs, May 2008, 11(1): 32-54.
DOI: 10.4314/Ajia.V11i1.57259.

32 Kimemia, Douglas. "The Impacts Of Political Conflicts In Africa." Journal Of African Conflicts And Peace Studies, February 2021, 4(2). DOI: 10.5038/2325-484X.4.2.1140.

NEPAD's objectives, set out in its 2001 framework document [33], are ambitious and aim to eradicate poverty, promote inclusive and sustainable growth, and ensure Africa's better integration into the global economy. To achieve these objectives, specific projects have been defined, such as those relating to infrastructure, education, and health. However, one of the main criticisms of NEPAD is its lack of means and tools to ensure the effective implementation of these projects.

Within its theoretical framework, NEPAD is part of a long tradition of African efforts to overcome the economic dependence inherited from the colonial period. In the 1960s, newly independent African countries already sought to organize for economic development by adopting a development model centered on self-sufficiency and state intervention. These efforts, often supported by "national modernization" strategies, laid the foundation for inter-African cooperation but remained constrained by many political and economic obstacles.

Another key question is whether NEPAD has really created a sustainable cooperation framework or whether it has remained dependent on the will of the participating countries. Although progress has been made, particularly in the areas of governance and infrastructure, the impact of NEPAD has been uneven and has often been limited by internal conflicts, corruption, and lack of resources. The accession of NEPAD by the African Union in 2002 strengthened its role within continental architecture but also stressed the need to rethink governance mechanisms to ensure true cohesion among member countries. The adoption of this development agenda has made it possible to redefine priorities in economic and social policies, with a particular focus on governance and public policies.

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33 Charles Ukeje, Rethinking Security In The Age Of Uncertain Globalisation: NEPAD And Human Security In Africa In The Twenty-First Century, African Journal Of International Affairs, Vol. 11, No. 1, 2008, Pp. 1–31

In conclusion, although NEPAD has introduced innovative elements into Africa's development, it is not free from criticism. Progress is often hampered by persistent structural problems. The initiative has certainly made it possible to strengthen links between African countries and has paved the way for enhanced cooperation on crucial issues such as infrastructure and governance, but dependence on external funding and complex project management remain significant challenges.

7 NEPAD: A New Model for Africa's Sustainable Development

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) cannot be seen as an isolated or exclusive initiative but rather as a continuation of African efforts already initiated since the 1960 [34] . At that time, the newly independent countries sought to free themselves from the economic dependence inherited from colonialism and build an autonomous development model focused on state intervention and the promotion of industrial development as an alternative to dependence on imports.

However, the lack of a unified vision and mechanisms for continental cooperation limited the progress made. African integration and the need for a strong presence on the world stage were evident, but divergences among African countries led to the creation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1963. The OAU, although successful in combating colonialism and condemning apartheid, has failed to establish effective cooperation among its members nor to resolve the continent's internal conflicts. Initiatives like the Lagos Plan (1980) and the Conflict Prevention Mechanism (1993) have failed to produce tangible results, mainly due to the lack of funding and international support.

[34] *Unya, Ikenna Ukpabi. "The New Partnership For Africa's Development And Regional Integration In Africa: Challenges And Prospects." Kashere Journal Of Politics And International Relations Vol. 2, Issue 1. June, 2024 Page 98*

The Lagos Plan, aimed at promoting economic integration based on self-sufficiency and regional cooperation, has not yielded the expected results [35] . The failure of these initiatives has been magnified by internal problems, such as poor governance, the lack of political will of many governments, and insufficient donor support. In parallel, beginning in the 1980s, international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), introduced “blueprint” policies and structural adjustment programs, which have been widely criticized for their adverse effects, including austerity measures that have exacerbated poverty and economic fragility in African countries.

Thus, the failure of these strategies has highlighted the need to rethink the role of the state in Africa's economic and social development. It is in this context that NEPAD emerges not only as a new framework for cooperation but also as a response to the limitations of previous initiatives. NEPAD was designed to integrate Africa into the global economy, eradicate poverty, and strengthen cooperation between African countries and external partners while taking into account lessons learned from past failures.

One of the fundamental principles of NEPAD is based on the idea of the "African Renaissance", a concept linked to historical movements such as Pan-Africanism, Negritude, and Ubuntu. Although this concept does not follow a uniform doctrinal line, it reflects the will of African leaders to take charge of their destiny to promote democratic governance and strengthen Africa's place in the global system. This vision was realized through the negotiations on African debt, which began at the OAU summit in 1999 in Surt, Libya, and reinforced at the Havana summit in 2000.

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[35] *African Development Bank, African Development Fund, "Policy On Economic Cooperation And Regional Integration", February 2000.Page 13*

The process culminated with the OAU summit in Togo in 2000, where Presidents Thabo Mbeki, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, and Olusegun Obasanjo were tasked with designing a development agenda to revitalize Africa. This process was supported by G8 leaders at the Okinawa Summit in Japan in 2000, marking a significant step forward in the development of NEPAD.In January 2001, the "African Millennium Renaissance Programme" was presented at the World Economic Forum in Davos by Thabo Mbeki, supported by African leaders such as Olusegun Obasanjo, Benjamin Mkapa, and Abdoulaye Wade.

At the same event, the Senegalese President presented the "Omega Plan for the Development of Africa" while the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) proposed the "Compact for the Reconstruction of Africa". These proposals were integrated to create a unified framework, NEPAD, which was adopted as the key agenda for the development of the African continent.NEPAD is based on several principles: South-South cooperation among African countries, which enhanced cooperation with industrialized countries and donors, as well as a strong commitment to good governance, democracy, and human rights. It also places particular emphasis on key areas such as education, infrastructure, health, and women's participation in economic and social development. However, some have criticized these commitments, which are oriented towards external models aimed at meeting international and Western standards rather than the specific needs of African countries.

Skeptics point out that NEPAD could strengthen Africa's dependence on international donors by requiring its member countries to comply with external criteria and commitments. On the other hand, supporters of the initiative defend the idea that NEPAD represents a pragmatic combination of internal and external strategies aimed at promoting reforms while remaining faithful to African realities.

NEPAD differs from previous initiatives in that it introduced an innovative element: the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), which was adopted in 2002 [36] . This mechanism allows African countries to assess their own performance in terms of governance, social reforms, and sustainable development. It is a tool for self-monitoring and exchange of experiences, where countries can learn from each other and take corrective action without resorting to coercive sanctions. This mechanism was praised for its proactive and mutually beneficial approach aimed at strengthening governance in Africa.

NEPAD, although often criticized for its close links with external donors and its liberal approach, represents a significant effort to transform Africa into a global economic and political powerhouse. It is based on the political will of African leaders and their commitment to solving the continent's structural problems while relying on international support to ensure the necessary funding to achieve its objectives.

In conclusion, NEPAD is a strategic and comprehensive framework that seeks to address the challenges of underdevelopment, poverty, and conflict in Africa while encouraging better regional and international cooperation. However, its success will depend on the effective implementation of the commitments made by African countries, the continued support of international partners, and the ability of African leaders to carry out substantial and sustainable reforms in their respective countries.

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[36] *"NEPAD's Contribution To Democracy And Good Governance In Africa" By Halfdan Lynge Ottosen, Programme Officer For Africa At International IDEA.Page 4*

8 .Objectives and principles of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is an ambitious initiative that aims to transform the African continent by stimulating economic growth, reducing poverty, and strengthening its integration into the global economy. Founded in 2001, NEPAD aims to enable Africa to achieve a rate of GDP growth greater than 7% over 15 years, with the ambition of attracting foreign direct investment of the order of $64 billion per year. This high growth rate is essential to create jobs, improve living conditions, and develop the infrastructure necessary for the continent's economic progress.

NEPAD is part of a broader international development framework, aligning its goals with those of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These goals include halving extreme poverty, universal access to education, primary education, gender equality, reduction of child and maternal mortality rates, and access to reproductive health services for all by 2015. The initiative is also committed to reversing the loss of environmental resources and promoting sustainable development, with particular attention to combating diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria.

NEPAD also attaches great importance to reducing inequalities between Africa and industrialized countries to enhance the continent's participation in global globalization processes.

Unlike past initiatives, such as the Lagos Plan of Action, which advocated some form of decoupling from the global economy, the NEPAD seeks to integrate Africa into the global economy more effectively.

The aim is to enable Africa to reap the benefits of globalization while mitigating its disadvantages. In other words, NEPAD proposes a strategy that relies on active participation in the global economy while seeking to address the continent's specific challenges.

NEPAD's strategic vision is based on several key priorities, including strengthening infrastructure, promoting human development, and reducing poverty [37] . The initiative also focuses on governance, calling for deep institutional reforms, the protection of human rights, improved transparency, and the fight against corruption. The objective is to create a stable political and economic environment capable of supporting sustainable development.

However, despite its ambitious objectives, the implementation of NEPAD faces many challenges. African governments face important internal barriers, such as conflict, political instability, and mismanagement of resources. The external context, marked by global economic pressures, also makes the implementation of these objectives more complex. Necessary reforms require a strong engagement of African leaders, as well as close cooperation between actors.

Local and international calls for the success of NEPAD will depend on an ability to overcome these challenges and create the necessary conditions for sustainable economic growth.

Finally, although NEPAD has a strong strategic plan, critics point out that some of its goals may seem unrealistic or difficult to achieve without radical action. Some voices, such as Henning Melbe's, believe that NEPAD could fail to achieve its growth and development ambitions without a thorough review of its priorities and strategies. Implementation challenges, including governance, resource mobilization, and disease control, require concerted national and international efforts.

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37 Cooperation Priorities For Sub-Saharan Africa And The New Partnership For Africa's Development (NEPAD)Written By: Jacques Bugnicourt, In Tribute To His Role In Africa Report – April 2002 Page 31

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), launched in 2001, aims to transform the African continent through economic growth, poverty reduction, and the integration of Africa into the global economy. Its main objective is to achieve an annual GDP growth rate greater than 7% over 15 years and attract $64 billion per year in foreign direct investment. These efforts aim to create jobs, improve living conditions, and develop the infrastructure necessary for sustainable development.

NEPAD is part of a broader international framework aligned with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Its priorities include poverty reduction, access to primary education, gender equality, reduction of child mortality and kindergarten, and access to reproductive health services. NEPAD seeks to reduce inequalities between Africa and industrialized countries, integrating the continent into the global economy while mitigating its disadvantages. Unlike previous initiatives, such as the Lagos Plan of Action, which advocated decoupling the global economy, NEPAD prioritizes Africa's active participation in globalization.

Another NEPAD priority is governance. The initiative calls for the reformation of institutions to improve transparency, protect human rights, and fight corruption. These reforms aim to establish a stable political and economic environment that is essential for sustainable development.

However, NEPAD implementation faces considerable challenges. African governments face internal obstacles such as conflict,

political instability, and mismanagement of resources [38] . Global economic pressures also complicate the achievement of the

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[38] *European Council On Foreign Relations. Mapping African Regional Cooperation." ECFR.Eu, Last Accessed January 02, 2025, At 23:49. Https://Linksshortcut.Com/BLKCW*

goals. Reforms require a strong commitment from African leaders and close cooperation with partners in trade fairs. The success of NEPAD will depend on the ability to overcome these challenges and create conditions conducive to sustainable growth.

Despite its ambitious approach, some critics, such as Henning Melbe, believe that NEPAD could fail to achieve its objectives without a review of its priorities and strategies. Program implementation requires concerted efforts to address issues of governance, resource mobilization, and disease control.

The NEPAD framework document specifies that to achieve the growth target of 7%, Africa must fill an annual resource gap of 12% of its GDP, or about $64 billion [39] . Proposed solutions include increasing local savings, improving public revenues, and attracting financing regulations. NEPAD also focuses on debt reduction and official development assistance as complementary sources of funding in the short and medium term.

NEPAD emphasizes the need for quality governance, prioritizing conflict prevention, democracy, inequality reduction, and good resource management resources. The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) is a key instrument for assessing whether countries are meeting governance standards. This process is essential to ensure a development that is sustainable and inclusive.

Finally, NEPAD is based on the idea of strengthening the role of the State. The initiative argues that efficient markets require an enabling environment created by a 'capable state'. Although this approach is in line with the World Bank's proposals on the role of the state in the economy, it raises the question of whether the goal of NEPAD is achievable without massive external support. Indeed, the enormous dependence on development aid and liberal norms inspired

[39] *Brodin, Claire. NEPAD, Africa's Policy Initiative: Thinking Its Development In The 21st Century. Page 356.*

by Western countries raises the question of Africa's true autonomy in this process of transformation.

In summary, although NEPAD offers an ambitious vision for Africa's future, its success will depend on the ability to overcome internal and external challenges, as well as continued cooperation between African and international actors.

9. New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as a mechanism for the implementation of the African Union's Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 is the long-term strategic plan to transform Africa into a global power, aiming for inclusive and sustainable development. It emerges from the vision of African leaders who, during the 50th anniversary of the OAU in 2013, reaffirmed their commitment to the social, economic, and political change of the continent. This agenda is based on the integration, unity, and sustainable development of Africa while also proposing priorities such as economic prosperity, good governance, peace, security, and the preservation of African culture and heritage.

Agenda 2063 is based on seven major aspirations, including a prosperous, integrated, and politically unified Africa, where development is based on democracy, respect for human rights, and effective governance. It also focuses on peace, security, and the empowerment of African peoples, including women and youth. The ultimate goal is to make Africa an influential player on the world stage, with control over its natural resources and a strong voice in international affairs.

To realize this vision, several key projects are being implemented, aimed at accelerating economic growth, strengthening African identity, and promoting peace and security through continental integration and appropriate policies.

To realize the aspirations of Agenda 2063, several major projects have been launched to accelerate economic growth and strengthen integration in Africa. Some of the initiatives taken include:

9.1 African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA): Create a single market for goods, services, and the free movement of people and capital to boost intra-African trade and strengthen Africa's position in global negotiations.

9.2Integrated high-speed rail network: Connect major African capitals to facilitate trade and reduce transport costs.

9.3 Strategy for African products: Add value to African resources to better integrate the continent into global value chains.

9.4 "Inga" hydroelectric dam: Provide low-cost energy to support industrialization and access to electricity across the continent.

9.5 Africa's Single Air Transport Market: Improving Interregional Connectivity and Strengthening Economic Integration.

9.6 African passport and freedom of movement: Facilitate citizens' mobility and stimulate continental integration.

9.7 Silencing the Guns: Promoting peace and security by ending armed conflict and human rights violations.

These projects, supported by institutions like the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), aim to transform Africa into a global economic and political power.

It is possible to say that NEPAD has become a "key player" in the efforts of

development and that it forms the basis of Agenda 2063. It is even possible to confirm that NEPAD is a leader in African integration and the main tool on which the continent relies to achieve sustainable development. What particularly distinguishes NEPAD in its journey is its flexibility and ability to adapt to different challenges, which has allowed it to evolve into a central agency multifunctional within the African Union.

1O. Algeria's Role in Advancing Agenda 2063: Challenges and Opportunities for Africa's Future

With regard to Algeria, it has begun to implement Agenda 2063 by integrating the aforementioned aspirations and objectives into its national strategy.

She presented her first progress report on the implementation of the first ten-year plan 2013-2023, which assessed the various achievements and progress towards the achievement of development goals in Africa[40]. The official website of the African Union Development Agency "AUDA-NEPAD" provided detailed figures on Algeria's achievements in this area. Algeria's performance was one of the strongest national performances on the African continent, with a rate of 58%, which is a good result compared to many other countries. Algeria occupied third place at the continental level, behind Senegal 65% and Ethiopia 60%. The graphs and diagrams provided illustrate the percentages achieved by Algeria in relation to the seven aspirations of the African Union's Agenda 2063. It emerges from these graphs that Algeria has achieved remarkable results with regard to aspiration No. 04, aimed at building a peaceful and secure Africa, where it has reached a rate of 100%. This figure highlights the crucial role of Algerian diplomacy in strengthening security and peace, as well as in resolving active conflicts on the continent (Mali, Niger, Libya, etc.). The security aspect has always been a major concern for Algeria, particularly in the African Sahel region, which represents a fertile ground for asymmetric security threats.

The security initiatives mentioned earlier confirm this approach.Thus, aspiration No. 04 is one of the key priorities, while aspiration No. 06 comes in second position, illustrating Algeria's commitment to ensuring development based on the efforts of African peoples, with a particular focus on youth and women. Algeria

[40] *African Union. Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. AFRICAN UNION Last Viewed On January 5, 2025 At 5:09 Pm. Available At: Https://Linksshortcut.Com/Ntvma*

achieved a score of 75%, a very advanced result that reflects the strong vision that the construction of Africa can only be achieved through the Africans themselves, giving an important place to the empowerment of young people and women and eliminating gender inequalities.In addition, Algeria has achieved fairly close results for aspiration No. 01 (building a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development) and aspiration No. 02 (achieving an integrated and politically united Africa, based on the ideals of African unity), with respective scores of 59% and 56%, relatively good results thanks to the structural projects and financial aid it has provided to support Africa's development. Algeria also managed to achieve a moderate score for the aspiration to make Africa a strong and influential global partner, with a rate of 44%. On the other hand, it recorded a rather weak performance of 21% for aspiration No. 03, aimed at promoting good governance, democracy, and human rights.

The reason is clear: the majority of African political regimes do not respect true democratic standards, not to mention political corruption, lack of freedom of expression, and weak state institutions, especially in countries plagued by recurrent conflicts. Finally, Algeria obtained no score for aspiration No. 05, which concerns the construction of an Africa with a strong cultural identity, a common heritage, and ethical values, due to the phenomenon of "cultural exile" rooted in colonial history and the marginalization of authentic African cultures, as well as the weakness of the African education system.

With regard to the 20 objectives stemming from these seven aspirations, Algeria's performance has been varied[41]. Algeria has made significant progress on several goals, while others have shown

[41] *African Union Development Agency – NEPAD. Second Continental Report On The Implementation Of Agenda 2063. Johannesburg, South Africa: African Union Development Agency, 2022, Pp. 52-62*

moderate to low results. The graphics below show these variations accurately. Thus, Algeria achieved a perfect performance of 100% for four objectives: objective 07, objective 13, objective 14, objective 15. These objectives relate to the achievement of sustainable and climate-resilient societies and economies, the achievement of peace, security, and stability, a stable and peaceful Africa, and a fully functioning African peace and security system.

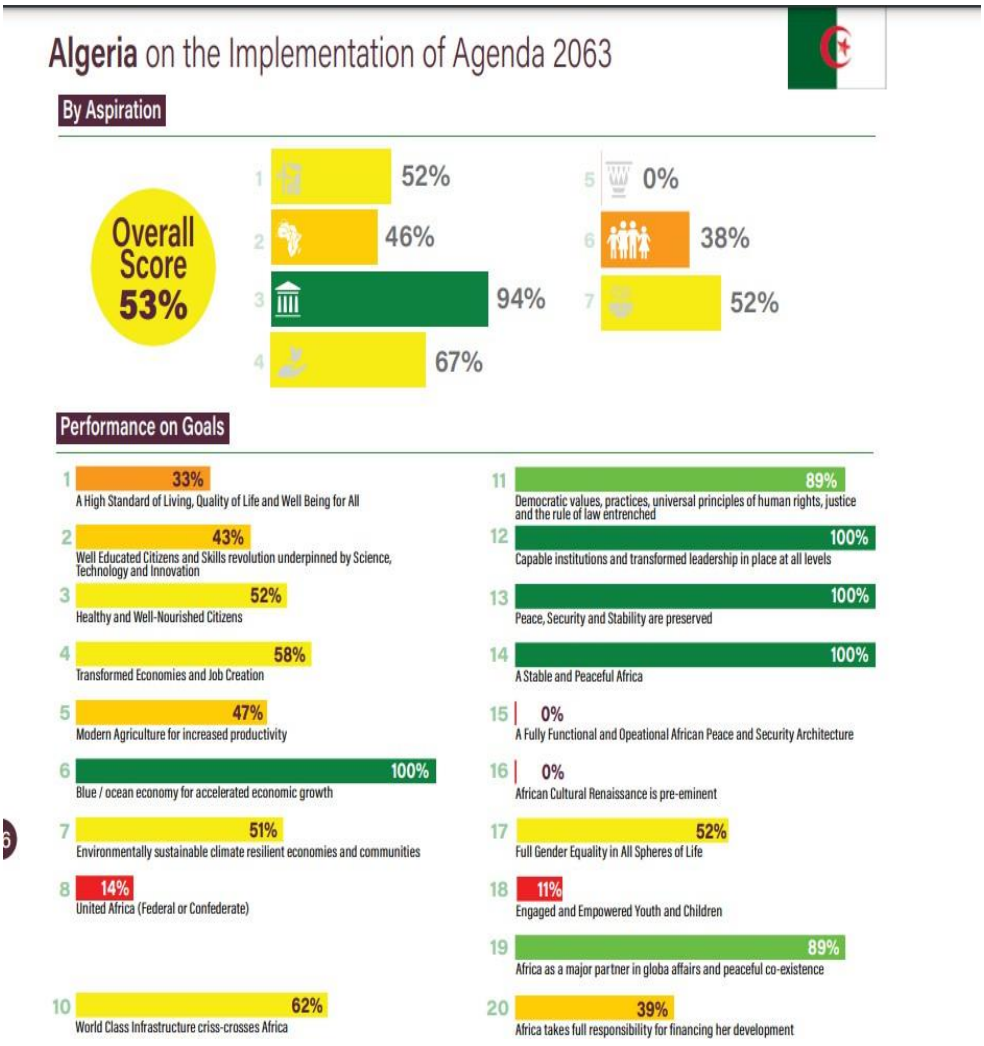
Algeria also achieved a good performance of 83% for Goal 06, which aimed at achieving a blue/ocean economy, and for Goal 09, which focuses on the creation and operationalization of African monetary and financial institutions. Objectives 10, 18, and 17 recorded scores of 76%, 76%, and 74%, respectively, concerning the achievement of infrastructure... It appears from the data that Algeria has recorded contrasting results in the implementation of the objectives of Agenda 2063. Indeed, Algeria has scored well in several areas, but significant challenges remain in some sectors.

Notable results include Goals 07, 13, 14, and 15, where Algeria achieved a score of 100%, including building sustainable economies and societies, peace and security, stability, and the African peace and security system. In addition, Algeria achieved a solid performance of 83% for objectives 06 and 09, relating to the blue economy and the creation of African financial and monetary institutions.

However, Algeria has encountered difficulties with some objectives, including those related to economic transformation and job creation (objective 04), as well as those related to the consolidation of democratic values, human rights, and governance, with below-average results. For example, Goal 11, on democracy, human rights, justice, and the rule of law, scored 42%. Similarly, Goal 20, to make Africa independent in development financing, reached only 37%.

The weakest performances concerned modern agriculture to increase production and added value (objective 05), with a rate of 22%, as well as the creation of the African Union (objective 08),

where Algeria obtained only 9%. Finally, Algeria did not make significant progress in Goals 12 and 16 on the development of capable institutions and Africa's cultural renaissance, scoring 0% in these areas.



Source : African Union. Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. AFRICAN UNION Https://Linksshortcut.Com/Ntvma

Through this analysis, it is obvious that Algeria has focused its efforts mainly on the security dimensions of Agenda 2063, which is in line with its strategy of "economic diplomacy" oriented towards peace and security in Africa. Algeria has recorded significant results in the implementation of the objectives relating to peace and security, with a perfect performance in this aspect (objective related to a peaceful and secure Africa). This approach reflects Algeria's view that security is inseparable from development, particularly in Sahelian countries, where security threats are exacerbated by economic and social challenges, including poverty and lack of development.

With regard to progress in the economic dimensions, Algeria has recorded solid results, which is demonstrated by the projects it supports under Agenda 2063. However, political and cultural aspects have received less attention, and performance in these areas is weaker or even non-existent in some cases (such as a lack of progress in building capable institutions and cultural renaissance).

Algeria has also contributed to several major projects within the AUDA-NEPAD Vision 2063, notably in infrastructure development and regional cooperation. Sample projects include the following:

High-speed rail in Africa: Algeria has completed the detailed study of the integrated rail network, with work in progress for the establishment of this important infrastructure.

Multimodal connectivity for economic development: This project includes the preparation of the feasibility study for the Trans-Maghreb Highway.

The Presidential Initiative for Infrastructure Support in Africa (PICI): Algeria is actively supporting this project, which involves African leaders in developing cross-border infrastructure.

The PIDA Virtual Information Center: This project aims to centralize data related to infrastructure programs in Africa, with Algeria playing a key role in data collection.

Strengthening medical regulation in Africa: Algeria is contributing to the implementation of legislation on medical products to improve access to safe and high-quality medicines.

These projects show Algeria's commitment to African integration and its willingness to actively contribute to the achievement of the objectives of Agenda 2063, with a focus on infrastructure, economic cooperation, and public health. In summary, Algeria is working to build a united and prosperous Africa but still faces challenges in some political and cultural areas where efforts need to be intensified.

CONCLUSION

The goal of this research is to analyze the role of Algeria's economic diplomacy within regional and continental initiatives, such as NEPAD and Agenda 2063, and assess the impact of this strategy on the country's sustainable economic development. This study also seeks to identify the internal and external factors that influence Algeria's ability to achieve its economic goals through these programs and to understand the challenges it faces in implementing these policies.

However, reports have highlighted an obvious dysfunction in the intra-African trade performance indicators, placing Africa in a difficult position. Algeria's trade within the continent has not escaped this trend, with figures showing a real weakness in trade exchanges, accounting for less than 1% of Algeria's total external trade volume. The main reasons for this low percentage are tied to weak industrialization, lack of economic diversification, excessive dependence on oil and gas revenues, and the economy's reliance on traditional commercial partners, in addition to limited integration of Algeria's economy into the African trading and financial system.

Nevertheless, Algeria's engagement in this free trade area is significant in encouraging national institutions and businesses to

adopt strategies to penetrate the African market, particularly in sectors such as food products, construction materials, and home appliance industries. This could have positive economic effects in the short to medium term, increasing the volume of trade, especially with several border crossings with Sahel countries, thus facilitating access to their markets and enhancing integration into the heart of Africa.

These results suggest that Algeria's economic diplomacy is still in its early stages, given the modest results achieved in this area compared to its successes in classical diplomacy, especially through the roles it has played since its independence, managing to resolve many conflicts in Africa through mechanisms such as mediation and good offices. Algeria has largely succeeded in presenting itself as a guarantor of peace in Africa and the world, whereas the promotion of its economic diplomacy has not enjoyed the same level of success despite the economic potential it possesses. Algeria is more than ever called to leverage these potentials and restructure its diplomatic activity to meet the requirements of activating this new tool.

Recommendations:

Based on these findings, several recommendations can be made to help Algeria's economic diplomacy overcome the challenges and obstacles hindering its success in achieving its goals:

1. Diversify the Economy: To strengthen the impact of its economic diplomacy, Algeria must accelerate the diversification of its economy beyond hydrocarbons, investing in sectors like technology, manufacturing, and services to reduce dependency on oil and gas revenues.

2. Enhance Intra-African Trade: Algeria should prioritize improving its trade relationships within the African continent by addressing the barriers to regional trade, increasing investment in infrastructure, and fostering greater collaboration with neighboring

countries, particularly in sectors where Algeria has competitive advantages.

3. Strengthen Institutional Frameworks: Algeria needs to bolster the institutional frameworks that govern its economic diplomacy, ensuring better coordination between various government bodies, the private sector, and international partners to achieve synergies that will promote the country's economic development.

4. Leverage Africa's Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA): Algeria should capitalize on the AfCFTA to increase its participation in the broader African market, improve its trade relations with other African nations, and become a stronger economic player within the region.

5. Promote Private Sector Involvement: Algeria's economic diplomacy should also focus on promoting the role of the private sector in international trade and investment, ensuring that Algerian businesses are well-equipped to engage in regional and global markets.

6. Invest in Regional Connectivity: Algeria should focus on improving regional connectivity, particularly in terms of transportation and digital infrastructure, to facilitate trade and economic collaboration across the African continent.

7. Promote Economic Diplomacy at the International Level: Algeria should strengthen its economic diplomacy by enhancing its presence in international economic forums and fostering bilateral and multilateral partnerships with countries and organizations that align with its development goals.

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Cooperation between Algeria and NEPAD in the fight against corruption

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Summary

The importance of combating corruption in promoting good rule, as corruption leads to undermining the legitimacy of state institutions and weak social contract, transferring public resources, and managing public services in an improper manner, which increases poverty and inequality. Consequently, fighting corruption is vital to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development. Algeria and NEPAD cooperation in fighting corruption indicates an important alliance. Algeria has shown increasing interest in international governance and anti -corruption partnerships, especially since the beginning of the new millennium. Understanding the motives and contexts behind these partner ships is decisive to assess their effectiveness. The assessment of cooperative frameworks helps to determine the impact of anti -corruption efforts at the continental and national level. The strengthening of government structures in Africa is decisive to effectively address corruption. Algeria's historical experience with the socialism and the challenges it faces in the field of corruption highlights the importance of transparent rule to achieve economic stability. In conclusion, confronting corruption on a continental scale is necessary to build effective partnerships and enhance government practices to combat corruption effectively.

Keywords: *Algeria, adult rule, anti -corruption, cooperation, Nepad, development*

Introduction

Corruption undermines good governance through the erosion of the legitimacy of state institutions, the weakening of the social contract and public trust, the diversion of public resources, and the mismanagement of public services that furthers poverty and inequality. Thus, fighting corruption is at the core of the action against poverty and a crucial step to paving the way towards sustainable development. As such, Algeria and the New Partnership for Africa's Development's (NEPAD) ambition to cooperate on the fight against corruption constitutes an essential partnership. Algeria has shown a rising interest in continental and international partnerships on good governance and the fight against corruption since the early 2000s. NEPAD, the African Union's economic development initiative, emerged in this context and became the African partners with which Algeria fought corruption at the continental level.

These motivations seem to converge to cooperate in this area. Algeria's involvement in the NEPAD's fight against corruption is new but links to a broader context of a regional and continental partnership. Since the early 2000s, the continent's socio-political context drove African states to establish a shared framework to tackle corruption [42] . In this context, tackling corruption at the continental level is crucial to understanding corruption and the partnerships Algeria builds to fight it. This cooperation must also be scrutinized to assess the effectiveness of the partnership and what Algeria's involvement in NEPAD means for the fight against corruption at continental and national levels. First, it is necessary to outline the contexts and motivations of Algeria and NEPAD to cooperate on the fight against corruption. Then, it will be focused on the means and frameworks put in place in this cooperation.

[42] *Sidi Mohamed Chekouri and Mohamed Benbouziane and Abderrahim Chibi (5 January 2017). Oil rents and institutional quality: empirical evidence from Algeria. Topics in Middle Eastern and African Economies. Vol. 19, Issue No. 2, Septembre 2017 . P23.*

Finally, it will examine the limits and challenges of this cooperation in the fight against corruption.

These issues aim to highlight the importance of strong governance frameworks within Africa in the fight against corruption, and thus, beyond an assessment of NEPAD's effectiveness, the need for concerted efforts to improve them and hence the fight against corruption. Addressing the fight against corruption as a continental issue is crucial to understanding what corruption is and the partnerships built to tackle it. At independence, Algeria embraced socialism, which brought extensive nationalizations, thus needing to reinvent its ruling elites. But corruption emerged as the nation-building and state formation's clientelistic rent-seeking side and intensified with the oil rent-inflated state budgets in the 1980s. Corruption undermined governance and thus Algeria's economic stability and transparency, the foundation of the continent's good governance agenda needed to be made credible.

This cooperation stems from a common will to seek collective solutions to a common plague that discredits public institutions and hampers development and economic growth; corruption. After Algeria, like many other African countries, faced a wave of corruption scandals that emerged from its oil boom in the 1980s, corruption came to the forefront of the political reforms in Algeria. A wide range of reform initiatives were adopted by the Algerian authorities since the late 1980s to address corruption and its detrimental effects on public finances, public enterprises and the banking sector. However, despite the efforts deployed, corruption remained pervasive throughout the 1990s, including historical corruption cases such as the "SAREB" scandal in 1996 and the corruption cases involving the public construction company and the public oil pipeline company that surfaced in 1997. Following the deadly financial scandals that shook the banking sector in 1998, a new wave of reforms was introduced to address the weaknesses

of the regulatory framework and the inefficiencies plaguing the country's anti-corruption strategy[43].

In July 2000, a new banking law established an independent supervisory authority responsible for ensuring compliance with regulations governing money laundering and the financing of terrorism. A new law on the prevention and fight against corruption was adopted in July 2006. Among other provisions, this law aimed at enhancing transparency in government and public procurement, represses the illicit enrichment of public officials, and requires all public agents to declare their patrimony.

NEPAD was adopted in 2001 by African Heads of State and Government as a strategic framework for the socio-economic development of the continent[44]. It is a vision of an African-led and African-owned renewal, geared towards the fundamental development of the continent. NEPAD seeks to eradicate poverty in Africa and place the continent on a path of sustainable growth and development. It aims to develop the continent's human resources and promote the integration of African economies into the global economy, while ensuring that Africa can effectively participate in decision-making at the global level. Finally, NEPAD seeks to entrench good governance and democracy at all levels within African countries and institutions as a basis for development.

Algeria became actively engaged in NEPAD since its establishment, partly in light of its regional involvement in the African Union and its commitment to peace, security, and development in Africa. Algeria's commitment to NEPAD is reflected in its active

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[43] *Sidi Mohamed Chekouri and Mohamed Benbouziane and Abderrahim Chibi, A previous reference , p 33*

[44] *Amanze O. Unagha & Henry I. Okon. (2006). Sources of Information on New Economic Partnership For African Development (NEPAD) , Library Philosophy and Practice Vol. 8, No. 2 (Spring 2006). P 8*

involvement in the NEPAD Steering Committee, NEPAD's efforts to realize collective good governance and democracy objectives across Africa align with Algeria's national interests. Indeed, good governance is at the core of Algeria's development strategy. Algeria's 2009-2014 development plan places a strong emphasis on the need to enhance the effectiveness of public institutions and to wage a relentless fight against corruption. Adopting a regional approach in dealing with such a pervasive issue is important because corruption, by its very nature, transcends national boundaries and undermines the effectiveness of national policies at tackling it. Over the years, trust and cooperation have gradually evolved between Algeria and NEPAD in the fight against corruption.

The first axis: Understanding Corruption

To clarify the implications of corruption, it is important to understand what corruption is, in its various forms. Corruption can mean different things depending on the context[45]. Nevertheless, a common understanding of corruption can be distilled from a number of definitions. In its broadest sense, corruption refers to the abuse of public office for private gain or enrichment. This abuse may be motivated by greed, but it may also just be a means of survival, especially in desperate or impoverished socio-economic circumstances. Corruption is not a problem unique to Algeria or even to Africa; rather, it afflicts both developed and developing countries, albeit with different implications. However, the focus of this pragmatism is on the understanding of corruption as a challenge for Algeria and NEPAD. More specifically, as corruption damages the credibility of governance, it undermines public trust in government. Governments engaged in corruption exhibit a blatant disregard for both public policy and the

[45] *Abderraouf Mtiraoui. (12. May 2015). Corruption et développement économique: Application aux secteurs de l'éducation et de la santé dans la zone MENA Laboratoire de recherche LAMIDED à l'ISG de Sousse-Tunisie, p 64*

public good, as public resources become privately appropriated. In other words, corruption subverts the very rationale governing the state's engagement with society; hence it is corrosive of the social contract.

Corruption can take a number of forms, with bribery and embezzlement being the most obvious. Bribery involves the corrupt payment or receipt of a 'benefit' in a quid pro quo arrangement with a public officer, while embezzlement involves the outright theft of public resources. Simply put, bribery and embezzlement are 'theft'—the former being 'theft by arrangement' and the latter being 'theft by stealth'. But corruption can also take the form of nepotism, whereby kinship and friendship networks at the expense of public policy determine the allocation of resources. Whereas nepotism tends to privilege certain groups in society, bribery and embezzlement more universally disenfranchise the public good. Put differently, nepotism enriches particular groups at the expense of others, while bribery and embezzlement impoverish all but the corrupt. Of the different types of corruption, bribery and embezzlement are the most pernicious as they undermine the very basis of governance—i.e., the provision of collective goods and services to a society plagued by inequality and injustice.

Corruption is often thought of in monetary terms, but beyond the tangible losses it bears, corruption also has intangible and societal impacts, particularly on impoverished and marginalized communities. Corruption imposes additional costs on the poor who, due to their economic vulnerability, are oftentimes desperate enough to engage in corrupt transactions. For instance, a poor household distraught over a sick child may pay a bribe to a doctor in order to access healthcare, while a youth seeking employment may pay a bribe to a local administrator to secure a job. It is these desperate and corrupt transactions that further entrench impoverishment and marginalization. Corruption can be thought of as a 'vampire' with a voracious appetite

for draining from society and redistributing to a select few in a vicious cycle of increased impoverishment and inequality. Since the colonial period, corruption has been a scourge afflicting Algeria's socio-political development, and post-independence Algeria has been no exception. Described as the 'ugliest word' in a contemporary political lexicon, corruption has proven to be a stubborn challenge for NEPAD's advocacy of good governance in Africa's post-colonial political landscape. Given that corruption subverts governance, it is crucial to understand why it is so difficult to eradicate. Despite the multiplicity and diversity of anti-corruption efforts, corruption continues to thrive unabatedly and, in some instances, even metastasizes beyond the imagination. Some of the world's least corrupt countries have been unable to rid themselves of corruption, while some of the most corrupt countries have enacted the most stringent anti-corruption measures. Corruption can be understood as a rational choice, where the choice is considered corrupt when it generates a greater expected return than a non-corrupt choice.

To enhance understanding of corruption, its definitions and types have been clarified. Corruption is defined as the abuse of public power for private benefit, covering both legal and illegal corrupt acts. This comprehension allows for the categorization of corruption into political, bureaucratic, and systemic forms. Political corruption involves elected officials abusing power, often linking private interests to public office. For instance, in Algeria, allegations of political corruption have surfaced against high-ranking officials and former presidents, especially amid regime changes.

Although prosecution has occurred, concerns arise about the impartiality of the judiciary. Bureaucratic corruption entails civil servants manipulating their position, faced with discretion and inadequate oversight. Common bureaucratic corrupt practices in Algeria include bribery for document processing and embezzlement of

public funds. Systemic corruption implies pervasive corruption across society, where the public accepts political or bureaucratic corrupt practices as normal. In Algeria, systemic corruption often coexists with clientelist networks, as seen in political allies' wealth accumulation through public fund misuse[46]. Understanding these forms, especially political and bureaucratic corruption, helps identify cooperation areas for Algeria and NEPAD in combating corruption. Despite awareness and international obligations, systemic corruption's challenge lies in its social network entrenchment, complicating dismantling efforts. Furthermore, systemic corruption significantly impacts governance, development, and society, hindering strategy and policy effectiveness[47]. As a necessary prerequisite for good governance and sustainable economic development, corruption must be controlled. However, each corruption form presents different challenges, and current emphasis focuses on the simplest form: legislative corruption. Consequently, this discussion on corruption forms is vital for understanding anti-corruption initiatives.

The second axis: NEPAD's Role in Anti-Corruption Efforts

As African countries try to overcome developmental hindrances, corruption has been found to play a crucial role in harassing development in most countries. Corruption hampers growth, especially in underdeveloped countries, where it can reverse growth and development and create economic injustices. With the understanding that corruption is a hindrance to good governance and development, Algeria and NEPAD have been cooperating in the fight against corruption by creating African structures and mechanisms to transparently curb corruption. NEPAD has played a significant role in sensitizing African states to cooperate in setting anti-corruption

[46] *Abderraouf Mtiraoui. A previous reference , p 65*

[47] *Dr. Babatunde Isaac Olutoyin. (2014). Stamping Corruption out of Our System: The Impact of National and International Legislations on Corruption Control in Nigeria, Vol.23, 2014, p52.*

structures and mechanisms. NEPAD corruption networks and structures have been set up so that countries share their anti-corruption efforts as success stories in curbing corruption [48]. NEPAD is playing a significant role in anti-corruption activities across the continent. Africa understands the need to ensure transparency and accountability in leadership and to fight corruption through a common approach. So far, NEPAD has created networks for sharing successes and help countries that need assistance in curbing corruption. NEPAD is working closely with the African Union to take corruption issues at the continental level in addition to national and regional efforts. NEPAD's anti-corruption efforts impact positively in the creation of networks in sharing national efforts and success stories in the fight against corruption, and so far countries facing problems in the corruption fight have been able to learn from successes elsewhere.

Countries like Algeria, with success and experiences in curbing corruption, should promote and advocate the use of NEPAD-created networks in the continental effort to eradicate corruption. Despite progress in the NEPAD initiative in curbing corruption continentally, careful consideration should be given to its implementation so that the hoped goals are achieved. This part reviews NEPAD's reason for existence and the strategic frameworks designed to curb corruption widely across the continent and the good synergy between NEPAD and Algeria national policies in the fight against corruption. In addition to being a signatory at the continental level, the country's policies and efforts match NEPAD's anti-corruption objectives. At the national level, Algeria has created structures and mechanisms to fight corruption, and laws and authorities have been established to ensure good governance, integrity, and transparency. Mechanism and

[48] *Elsabe Boshoff & Owiso Owiso. (2017). Pan-Africanism and development in the twenty-first century: A critical analysis of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, provided by Open Repository and Bibliography – Luxembourg , p 266.*

structures created by NEPAD are activated at the regional level to curb corruption. Efforts by NEPAD in creating networks for the fight against corruption are reviewed and evaluated, and the impacts are highlighted in the facilitation of sharing good efforts and successes in the fight against corruption. The challenges faced in the implementation of these anti-corruption structures and mechanisms are also highlighted.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was established by African Heads of State and Government as a pledge to the global community in July 2001, outlining the continent's strategy for economic recovery and growth[49]. NEPAD summarizes Africa's commitment to good governance, the promotion of peace, and the eradication of poverty to achieve sustainable development. It emphasizes African ownership and responsibilities in planning and implementing strategies, acknowledging past mistakes, and assuring adherence to internationally accepted principles for peaceful, just, and democratic societies. Overall, NEPAD is about Africa taking charge of its destiny rather than accepting dependence on the good will of others. NEPAD stresses the importance of genuine partnerships and shared responsibilities in addressing Africa's challenges, including debt, trade, investment, and technological marginalization.

As an AU initiative, NEPAD solicits the cooperation of all stakeholders, including regional organizations, civil society, the private sector, and the international community. NEPAD outlines Africa's vision of a continent that is prosperous, integrated, and peaceful, drawing on its resources and talents to attain sustainable growth and development. It values its people, cares for their well-being, and guarantees them a good education, dignity, and respect. NEPAD articulates Africa's priorities and specifies the actions needed to

[49] *Ojieh Chukwuemeka Ojione PhD. (2013). The "Africaness" of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and Goals' Attainment, International Journal of African and Asian Studies - An Open Access International Journal, Vol.3 2014.p94*

revitalize and reconstruct its economy, frame its relations with the developed world, and achieve global integration based on equitable partnerships [50]. NEPAD identifies key programs and policies to eradicate corruption, including the African Peer Review Mechanism, and emphasizes the need for partnerships with regional organizations for the effective implementation of programs addressing corruption and bad governance.

The third axis: Algeria's Anti-Corruption Initiatives

Since 2003, Algeria has enacted a number of laws aimed at moralizing political and economic practices. The most significant laws include: Law N° 04-19 of December 27, 2004, which reinforced anti-corruption legislation; and Law N° 06-01 of February 20, 2006, which aligned Algerian legislation with the United Nations convention against corruption. The law N° 04-19 of December 27, 2004, relative to the prevention and fight against corruption, aims to enhance transparency in the exercise of public authority and governance and public procurement. It represses the illicit enrichment of public officials by criminalizing the unjustified increase of their patrimony. The law requires public agents to declare their patrimony upon taking office and when leaving it and criminalizes the failure to declare it. Furthermore, the law emphasizes the role of civil society and the media in increasing the public's awareness of the fight against corruption and stipulates that regulations should ensure access for citizens to holdings of public companies and public institutions. In addition, the law calls for the creation of a special agency in charge of the prevention and repression of corruption[51].

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[50] *Christopher Nkiko. & Felicia O. Yusuf. (2008). Library and Information Support for New Partnership for Africa u27s Development (NEPAD), Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal), December 2008, p35*

[51] *Sidi Mohamed Chekouri and Mohamed Benbouziane and Abderrahim Chibi, A previous reference , p 34*

In August 2010, Algeria created the National Commission for the prevention and fight against corruption, composed of the minister in charge of the commission and 17 members designated by the president of the republic, former officials, civil society representatives, trade unions, and the media. The commission is in charge of defining and coordinating the implementation of the national strategy for the prevention and fight against corruption and monitoring the effectiveness of measures adopted for the prevention and repression of corruption and good governance. The commission can also conduct inquiries, make recommendations, and propose amendments to legislation and regulations.

Algeria is committed to preventing and combating corruption and to strengthening transparency, accountability, and good governance in public finances and the public sector. Algeria is party to several international and regional conventions, including: the United Nations convention against corruption; the African union convention on preventing and combating corruption; the Arab convention against corruption; and the convention for the protection of the European communities' financial interests. Algeria also submitted a report on the measures taken to implement the provisions of the African union convention on preventing and combating corruption [52].

The African peer review mechanism, as one of the key NEPAD initiatives, aims to enhance good governance and accelerate the development of African countries through self-monitoring and peer review. In this context, Algeria's national governance and peer review process focuses on anti-corruption initiatives. It is worth noting that the governance review report was adopted during the 11th summit of the NEPAD heads of state and government panel held in Algiers, Algeria, in March 2018. In the context of the NEPAD initiative, Algeria

[52] *Tahiraj, R. (2014). Law and Corruption in Albania and in the South-Eastern European Countries: A Comparative Analysis*

undertook to address good governance issues, including the fight against corruption and the strengthening of transparency, accountability, and good governance in public finances and the public sector. Integrity pacts and participatory audits will be promotion in public investment programs, and civil society organizations will be trained to enhance their capacities in auditing the local and regional development programs. Having undertaken these commitments, this paper aims to assess Algeria's achievements in the fight against corruption. Statistical evidence and case studies are used to present the results obtained from the anti-corruption initiatives. Finally, this paper ends with concluding remarks, emphasizing that corruption is a complex problem requiring continuous reform and adaptation.

To combat corruption, the Algerian government has enacted a number of very specific legislation and institutional frameworks. Some of these laws, established in recent years, include: the 2006 Law on the Prevention and Fight Against Corruption, the 2007 Law on the Rights of Access to Information, the 2010 Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers, the 2016 Law on the Prevention and Fight Against Corruption, and Law 21-19 Amending and Supplementing Law 08-01 on the Prevention and Fight against Corruption. The 2006 Law on the Prevention and Fight Against Corruption defines corrupt practices and sets the frameworks for their detection, prosecution, and prevention. It stresses the importance of establishing and promoting a culture of integrity, transparency, and accountability in public and private life. Article 04 lists the acts which fall into the definition of corruption and must therefore be prevented and fought against. These include bribery, the illicit use of public office, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, illicit enrichment, the concealment of corrupt practices, and trading in influence.

The 2016 Law on the Prevention and Fight Against Corruption complements and amends the 2006 Law. It aims at increasing and better

detailing the administrative and disciplinary sanctions applicable to offenders of corruption, enhancing the protection of whistleblowers, and providing stricter rules on the management of public financial assets. Several anti-corruption institutional frameworks have been established or reformed to implement the aforementioned laws in Algeria.

These include the Supreme Audit Institution, the ministerial departments in charge of finance and planning, the Minister of Justice, the National Commission for the Prevention and Fight against Corruption, and the Judiciary. The Supreme Audit Institution or Court of Auditors is responsible for conducting audits of public finances. Laws 08-01 and 10-05 provide a detailed account of its organisation and competences. The Court of Auditors is empowered to audit the financial management of the State and its public institutions, review the accounts of accounting officers, and assess the effectiveness of public expenditure. The results of these audits must be transmitted to the parliament, which is responsible for taking the necessary measures following these assessments .[53]

The Court of Auditors is independent in its judicial functions and is only subject to respect for the law and the Constitution. However, the independence of the Supreme Audit Institution is not fully guaranteed, as its President is appointed by the President of the Republic. In practice, the Court of Auditors has few means to conduct its audits effectively. The ministerial department in charge of budget planning and public procurement must conduct ex ante controls to ensure the legality and regularity of the executed expenditure. In addition, the 2004 Law on Public Procurement defines anti-corruption measures applicable to public contracts. These include the obligation of witnesses to report any corrupt practices and the annulment of contracts

[53] *Sidi Mohamed Chekouri and Mohamed Benbouziane and Abderrahim Chibi, A previous reference , p 35*

established through corrupt practices. Internal auditing departments must also be established in each public institution and agency.

The fourth axis: Challenges and Opportunities in the Cooperation

The analysis of the cooperation between Algeria and NEPAD in fighting against corruption reveals both challenges and opportunities. At the heart of NEPAD's creed is the notion of ownership, which indicates that there are common challenges to the effective implementation of the African Union's initiative and benchmarks to good and democratic governance such as political will. In fact, the NEPAD-APRM cooperation rests upon a partnership of states largely free to choose their compliance with the requirements set by NEPAD and other stakeholders.

As a consequence, areas of potential cooperation between Algeria and NEPAD in fighting corruption such as anti-corruption legislation and the involvement of civil society are hamstrung by common obstacles as political resistance, different priorities or the disregard of the weaker partner . [54]However, it is also true that, despite or even because of the challenges, cooperation between Algeria and NEPAD offers opportunities for development and growth. This is particularly obvious in the case of the APRM, which, beyond its shortcomings, constitutes an innovative experiment in peer review and the involvement of civil society. Moreover, Newfoundland has been quite successful in generating interest in and awareness of the NEPAD initiative and the APRM amongst African countries.

Algeria and NEPAD have already embarked on a joint effort to combat corruption and there have been success stories worth mentioning. Overall, while opportunities for cooperation currently remain underexploited, Algeria and NEPAD have at least the potential

[54] *Sidi Mohamed Chekouri and Mohamed Benbouziane and Abderrahim Chibi, A previous reference , p 33*

for a fruitful partnership in the fight against corruption. What Algeria and NEPAD need is a willingness to engage in a continuous dialogue based on a shared understanding of the problems both sides face and the lessons that can be learned from each other's experiences [55]Key to this process will be keeping corruption on the agenda of the NEPAD partnership and ensuring that honest and historic discussion predominate over the currently prevailing sharing of rhetoric and largely uncritical support of initiatives and policies.

It is particularly important that Algeria reflect on the relevance of its own approach in the fight against corruption as a change that is not always obvious. Finally, it is hoped that as cooperation progresses, it will be possible to go beyond largely top-down approaches and find ways to involve civil society in the sharing of experiences and the assessment of the effectiveness of measures undertaken. In other words, Algeria and NEPAD jointly need to develop strategies that are not merely acceptable on paper but that demonstrably ensure resilience against corruption. These strategies should also be adaptable to different contexts, in particular the need to draw a distinction between corruption as a specific problem to be dealt with and good governance as a much wider paradigm that embraces the threat of other misuses of power. Given the complexity of the task, it is to be hoped that both sides come to recognize the need for a unified and concerted approach to NEPAD partnerships that can ensure that these partnerships are fully leveraged.

This subsection tackles the common obstacles encountered in the cooperation between Algeria and NEPAD, focusing on the structural barriers, cultural barriers, political will and public perception, and some failed initiatives as a result of these shortcomings. As with any

[55] *Gosa Setu. (2018). The Roles of Integrative Systems in Fighting Corruption in Alamata Woreda, Tigray Regional State. Public Policy and Administration Research, Vol.7, No.11, 2017, p54*

collaborative effort, Algeria and NEPAD have faced several obstacles frustrating the implementation and success of initiatives in the fight against corruption. Most of these obstacles can be classified as either structural or cultural. Structural barriers are related to organisation and logistics issues, while cultural barriers involve public perception, political problems, and the inherent nature of some corruption initiatives. That being said, it is essential to highlight that many initiatives have defied the odds and proven to be successful partnerships with effective outcomes

Starting with structural barriers, as with any large international organisation, NEPAD's African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) has to contend with the frustrations and limitations of working with several member states simultaneously. Several states, including Algeria, are often slow to respond to requests or provide necessary documentation. Additionally, language differences can often lead to misunderstandings, and the necessity of translating documents between Arabic, English and French can delay actions considerably. Finally, there are often problems with scheduling meetings and fulfilling requests, as an organisation with so many member states must deal with conflicting schedules and time .[56]

Fifth axis: Case Studies and Best Practices

This section outlines case studies and best practices stemming from the collaboration between Algeria and NEPAD in the fight against corruption. Selective case studies provide a tangible illustration of the practical application of anti-corruption measures and their outcomes. A series of jointly conducted projects, deemed successful, are highlighted, pinpointing those that have made a significant impact in addressing corruption, both for Algeria and NEPAD. The analysis goes on to evaluate the key factors that have contributed to the effectiveness of

[56] *Kevin E. Davis, Maíra Machado, Guillermo Jorge, G. (2014). Coordinating the enforcement of anti-corruption law : South American experiences*

these initiatives, including the involvement of stakeholders, the mobilization of resources, and the stability of the political context within which they evolved. Strategies employed in diverse contexts are compared, allowing an examination of how challenges faced during implementation were overcome. By representing a wide variety of contexts, the case studies show that both Algeria and NEPAD have proven to be adaptable and resilient. Ultimately, this section seeks to serve as a repository of knowledge and inspiration for future anti-corruption endeavors, both for Algeria and for countries facing similar challenges [57]

In its quest to reduce corruption, Algeria has successfully executed several projects with NEPAD. These concrete undertakings, chosen as illustrations of good practices, shed light on the joint efforts to reduce corruption. Each project is introduced with its objectives, strategies, and outcomes, and efforts have been made to highlight how these projects contribute to reducing corruption in public governance and the integrity of institutions. The collaborative efforts that made these projects possible are addressed, particularly in terms of sharing resources and exchanging knowledge. Ten important lessons drawn from these initiatives are discussed, emphasizing the crucial role of adaptability and the engagement of the relevant stakeholders in the process[58]. It is hoped that by illustrating these successful endeavors, the trust built, and the strengthened partnership between Algeria and NEPAD, these projects could be replicated in similar contexts.

During the second summit of the Heads of State and Government of NEPAD in 2010, amidst a broad commitment to reinforce the action against corruption, Algeria highlighted its willingness to share its

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[57] *John Hatchard. (2016). COMBATING THE BRIBERY OF FOREIGN PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND THE 'ART OF PERSUASION'. THE CASE OF ALSTOM AND THE ENERGY SECTOR. Denning Law Journal 2016 Vol 28 Special Issue pp 109-137*

[58] *Sidi Mohamed Chekouri and Mohamed Benbouziane and Abderrahim Chibi, A previous reference , p 33*

experiences in general, and particularly the establishment of the National Agency for the Prevention and Fight against Corruption. In response to national priorities and on the basis of Algeria's experience, and the technical capacities of its anti-corruption agency, several joint projects were elaborated, notably: 1) Developing the capacities of the national agencies against corruption; 2) Strengthening the preventive dimension in the fight against corruption; and 3) Raising the awareness and education about corruption and its prevention[59].

These projects were integrated within the broader framework of NEPAD's Program on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption and Economic and Financial Crimes. Approved in July 2007, this program provides a comprehensive framework for fighting corruption and economic crimes in Africa. It emphasizes the importance of networking, sharing experiences, and best practices, and capacity building, and establishes the PANA as the main institution in charge of implementing this program.

Sixth axis: Future Prospects and Recommendations

The cooperation between Algeria and NEPAD in the fight against corruption has made commendable progress, but several measures can enhance this collaboration's effectiveness. Based on lessons learned from past cooperation initiatives, the following recommendations are articulated. First, continuous capacity building and exchanges of best practices between Algeria and NEPAD member states are essential. Algeria can play a vital role in sharing its experience and successes, especially regarding the role of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies. NEPAD's Leadership Academy is also encouraged to develop programs aimed at Heads of State to explain the well-thought-out national anti-corruption strategies. Continuous training for the staff of

[59] *Setu, G. A previous reference ,*

anti-corruption agencies involved in NEPAD programs is crucial in providing the necessary tools to succeed in the fight against corruption.

Second, while Algeria has actively engaged civil society and local communities as key players in the fight against corruption, there is still much room for this strategy to be utilized in other countries. A tribunal for civil society should be established as part of NEPAD, where members of civil society can express their views directly to Heads of State. Awareness campaigns at the local community level are key initiatives that should be supported and financed by NEPAD. Third, one of NEPAD's major shortcomings is the lack of objective metrics to assess the success of collaborative projects. Setting clear metrics for development and success from the project's conception is crucial to making it easier to determine whether a project is on the right track or needs to be recalibrated [60]

Finally, it is essential to open wider spaces for discussion on how to innovate in the fight against corruption and examine the pros and cons of past initiatives to avoid repetition. Corruption is strongly condemned in the five major religions, and engagement with the faith-based community could be explored. Other potential players, such as the media, also need to be examined further. The partnership between Algeria and NEPAD is necessary for achieving good governance, peace, and sustainable development in Africa.

To sum up the findings of this paper and promote more synergetic efforts, this subsection highlights potential areas for strengthening the partnership between Algeria and NEPAD. This is done by identifying the sectors that most need greater collaboration in order to enhance anti-corruption strategies. Considering NEPAD’s objectives and Algeria’s policies, it is believed that there are four main areas where efforts should be directed: 1) Development of joint training programs

[60] *Setu, G. A previous reference ,*

and workshops to build the capacity of national and local stakeholders involved in the anticorruption strategy and partnerships; 2) Creation of mechanisms that will facilitate the sharing of information, knowledge, and best practices on anti-corruption strategies; 3) Greater emphasis on the role of technology in enhancing transparency and accountability and 4) Involvement of other regional organizations, such as the African Union, in the partnership in order to promote the establishment of regional pacts against corruption [61]

It is crucial that NEPAD and Algeria focus on these areas if they are to significantly enhance the effectiveness of anti-corruption strategies in Africa. However, these recommendations should not be limited to cooperation between Algeria and NEPAD. Other partnerships between African countries and organizations should also be encouraged to consider a similar focus. Finally, the involvement of other regional organizations and stakeholders should be actively sought[62]. As a way of meeting these challenges, the four areas of potential partnership enhancements are discussed in more detail.

Conclusion

This note has summarized the main findings of the study and reflected on the experiences gained from the partnership between Algeria and NEPAD in the fight against corruption. It has highlighted the importance of working collectively to address a common challenge as a means of achieving sustainable development. In light of this, it has identified the main obstacles that were encountered and the achievements that were recorded through this cooperation. It has emphasized the need to maintain the partnership established between Algeria and NEPAD, as well as the importance of continuing to adapt

[61] *Setu, G. A previous reference ,*
[62] *Sidi Mohamed Chekouri and Mohamed Benbouziane and Abderrahim Chibi, A previous reference , p 33*

approaches and strategies to effectively address new challenges as they arise. The insights gained from this experience are, therefore, relevant for future initiatives in the same or similar areas.

Corruption is a multi-faceted problem that is present in all countries and regions of the world. However, the forms that it takes, the power it wields, and its impact on society vary greatly. In developing countries, and particularly in Africa, corruption is the greatest obstacle to progress and development, rendering almost all other efforts fruitless. Despite an abundance of natural resources, many countries on the continent remain mired in poverty and underdevelopment, mainly due to the mismanagement and illicit plundering of those resources by corrupt leaders and bureaucrats .[63]

Nevertheless, there is hope even in the bleakest situations, as well as the spirit of resistance. NEPAD emerged in Africa as a demand for dignity, a refusal to accept the role of passive victims of history, and a commitment to seizing control of the continent's destiny. This soul of Africa must be preserved by rejecting the temptation of corruption. However, ideals are not enough; good intentions must be transformed into action. This is why it is imperative for countries, particularly in Africa, to commit to fighting corruption.

Due to its strategic location and historical path, Algeria occupies a distinctive place within Africa. Through both its successes and failures, it embodies the continent's history. Algeria has attained relative stability, rendering it a pillar of security in the Sahel and a natural partner for NEPAD's initiatives. However, Algeria is also grappling with significant internal challenges, including corruption, which threaten its overall progress as well as that of the region and continent. Like other countries, Algeria does not possess the infallible solution to

[63] *Meeusen, A. (2001). Esprit de corps : corruption in a transforming police service*

eradicate corruption. Yet it does have experiences that can be shared and lessons learned that might be relevant and useful for others .

Out of conviction, obligation, and interest, Algeria has been actively participating in NEPAD's initiatives since its inception. Among the continent's challenges, corruption has been prioritized, resulting in the establishment of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). Algeria was among the first countries to embrace this mechanism, which serves as a framework for mutual assessment and collective action against corruption. Although still in its infancy, the APRM holds the potential to be the most effective tool for combating corruption at the continental level. The experience of cooperation between Algeria and NEPAD in the fight against corruption has demonstrated that despite obstacles, challenges, and setbacks, significant progress can be achieved through collective action. This experience contains lessons and ideas that could be instrumental in ensuring the APRM's success. Consequently, Algeria is determined to remain a partner in this endeavor, but this partnership must be based on shared responsibility. Finally, it is crucial to stress that the fight against corruption is a long-term commitment that requires perseverance, political will, and public engagement.

Key Takeaways

Cooperation between Algeria and NEPAD in the fight against corruption has been examined, particularly focusing on activities related to the prevention of corruption in public life. The key takeaways from this exploration encompass essential insights and reflections drawn from the analysis. Firstly, despite the observed progress, important lessons have been learned, highlighting critically needed elements for the establishment of effective cooperation. It emphasizes that beyond political will, an adequate legal and institutional framework is indispensable for any successful collaboration. Furthermore, it outlines core lessons regarding what is deemed important for future

partnerships, including the participation of civil society, the public, and the media, as well as political commitment. Successful NEPAD initiatives are presented, showcasing how nation-to-nation cooperation can have a tangible impact, particularly under the ownership of the countries themselves Algeria's partnership with NEPAD in this context is thus seen as highly relevant, given the successful initiatives pursued. On the other hand, it is worth reflecting on today's cooperation and, more generally, the challenges that have been encountered over a decade.

The need for vigilance and ongoing efforts to combat corruption is emphasized in the face of change, as well as a possible adaptation of approaches and strategies in light of new challenges . Finally, it is hoped that these findings will inspire action, collaboration, and mobilization in the continued fight against corruption, serving as a basis for determining how to advance cooperation and what practical steps should be undertaken in the coming years.

The Role of African Foreign Policies in Promoting Security and Sustainable Development: Through the NEPAD Initiative

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Abstract: This study explores the role of African foreign policies in advancing the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which was launched in 2001. The initiative aims to achieve security and sustainable development across Africa, emphasizing the importance of regional diplomatic cooperation in enhancing stability amidst various challenges and opportunities during its implementation. The primary objectives of the study include analyzing the impact of African foreign policies, evaluating NEPAD mechanisms, and identifying obstacles such as economic, political, and social factors.

Through analytical processes, the key findings of our work indicate that NEPAD has made partial progress, particularly in improving infrastructure and regional cooperation. However, it faces operational challenges in achieving sustainable security due to regional conflicts, ter rorism, economic constraints such as lack of funding, high debt levels, political instability, and gaps in funding for sustainable development projects, which limit its effectiveness.

The study suggests that while international organizations like the United Nations and the World Bank provide support, there is an urgent need for more effective regional and international cooperation to ensure coordination in addressing security and developmental challenges.

In conclusion, the study emphasizes the necessity of improving coordination between African countries and regional bodies such as the African Union, as well as activating diverse funding strategies. It also recommends transitioning from reliance on foreign aid to local investments and ensuring long-term funding for development projects. Addressing security challenges such as terrorism and civil wars and strengthening regional cooperation are crucial for the success of NEPAD and achieving the broader goal of sustainable development across Africa.

Keywords: African foreign policies, security, sustainable development, NEPAD.

Introduction :

African foreign policies play a pivotal role in enhancing security and sustainable development across the continent. One of the prominent African initiatives aimed at achieving these goals is the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) . Launched in 2001, NEPAD provides a comprehensive framework to promote economic and social development in Africa and ensure political and security stability by enhancing regional and international cooperation. This study aims to explore the role of African foreign policies in strengthening security and sustainable development through NEPAD , with a focus on the challenges and opportunities faced by this initiative in various areas. In completing this research paper, we rely on the following objectives:

-Analyze the role of African foreig²n policies in promoting security and sustainable development through the NEPAD initiative.

-Examine the mechanisms for implementing NEPAD** and its impact on various aspects of development in Africa.

-Evaluate the economic, political, and social challenges** that hinder the implementation of African foreign policies in the context of the initiative.

-Analyze the security challenges that African countries face in implementing their foreign policies.

-Investigate how African diplomacy contributes to enhancing regional and international cooperation.

-Understand the role of regional and international cooperation in supporting NEPAD's objectives.

-Assess the impact of domestic policies on achieving sustainable development.

This study addresses the main following question: How can African foreign policies, through the NEPAD initiative, contribute to

strengthening security and sustainable development across the continent while facing economic, political, and social challenges?

As for the sub-questions, they are:

- How was NEPAD established , and what are its core objectives?
- What are the key security challenges faced by African countries in implementing their foreign policies?
- What are the implementation mechanisms used by the NEPAD initiative to promote stability and development?
- What are the challenges Facing African Foreign Policies in Implementing NEPAD?
- How effective are African foreign policies in promoting security and sustainable development?

As an attempt to answer the preceding questions, it is hypothesized that:

-The NEPAD initiative has contributed to promoting security and sustainable development in certain African countries, but faces significant challenges in implementation due to economic and political factors.

-Regional and international cooperation is a key factor in the success of NEPAD, but it remains limited in certain areas due to inadequate coordination.

-Hypothesis 3: There are significant gaps in the ability to finance sustainable development projects in Africa, which affects the success of the initiative.

This research aims to provide a detailed analytical framework of the role of African foreign policies in enhancing security and sustainable development through the NEPAD initiative. It will use a multi-dimensional methodology, including descriptive-Analytical Method, historical, Comparative, academic, and realistic analysis Method, to provide a comprehensive picture of the initiative's impact on the continent in light of the ongoing challenges it faces.

While preparing this article, I encountered difficulties in accessing accurate and up-to-date references , particularly in the areas of

economic statistics and the current security challenges in Africa. At times, specific statistics related to NEPAD or precise evaluations of developmental projects required access to government reports or international organizations, which were not readily available or required subscriptions to access. Additionally, some academic studies addressed specific topics or lacked updated data on the initiative after 2020, limiting the accuracy of the analysis.

The study is divided into five main chapters , each reflecting the theoretical and historical context, an in-depth analysis of foreign policies, and the role of the NEPAD initiative in strengthening security and sustainable development. The first chapter will review the literature on security and sustainable development in Africa, with an overview of related theoretical frameworks. The second chapter will address the challenges and opportunities of foreign policies, while the third chapter will focus on the implementation mechanisms of NEPAD and its impact. The fourth chapter will concentrate on the challenges faced by African countries in executing their policies, while the fifth chapter will provide an overall evaluation and recommendations for improvement.[64]

Chapter one : Theoretical and Historical Framework of African Initiatives in Security and Sustainable Development

In the African context, security and sustainable development are key objectives the continent strives to achieve to ensure a more stable and prosperous future. Despite Africa's vast natural resources and strategic geographical location, it faces numerous challenges that hinder the realization of these goals, including armed conflicts, poverty, political

[64] *For more on security and sustainable development in Africa see: 2024 Africa Sustainable Development Report Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises. https://www.undp.org/fr*

instability, climate change, inadequate infrastructure, and a shortage of qualified human resources.

In this context, security does not merely refer to the absence of armed conflicts but also includes the promotion of political stability, protection of human rights, and safeguarding national sovereignty. Sustainable development aims to improve the standard of living in a way that balances economic growth with environmental preservation and resource sustainability for future generations. Therefore, issues of security and sustainable development are closely intertwined in Africa, as achieving sustainable development cannot be realized without a secure and stable environment, and security cannot be attained without development that meets the basic needs of the people[65].

History of African Foreign Policies and Regional and International Cooperation Goals:

After independence, African foreign policies initially focused on gaining international recognition for newly independent states and enhancing their sovereignty. Over time, the focus shifted toward regional and international cooperation through building institutions aimed at addressing common issues such as border conflicts, regional security, and economic development.

In this regard, the African Union (AU)[66] was established in 2002, replacing the Organization of African Unity (OAU)[67], which had been in existence since 1963. The AU became the most important regional framework for promoting security and sustainable development in the

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[65] *For more see : United Nations Sustainable Development Goals , Working Together To Transform The World.*
https://mentorsinternational.org/un-

[66] *The African Union (AU) is a continental organization established in 2002 to replace the Organization of African Unity, with the aim of promoting political and economic integration among African countries and enhancing peace and security on the continent. Its goals include combating poverty, promoting human rights, and sustainable development.*

[67] *The Organization of African Unity (OAU) was founded in 1963 with the goal of promoting political and economic cooperation among African countries and supporting liberation movements. It was dissolved in 2002 and replaced by the African Union (AU), focusing on peace and development.*

continent by developing mechanisms for conflict resolution, regional economic and trade cooperation, including the creation of the African Free Trade Area, which aims to enhance economic integration among African countries[68].

On the international level, African foreign policies have been centered on cooperation with global organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank, as well as partnerships with major powers such as China and India. These policies have focused on achieving economic and social development goals, particularly addressing developmental challenges such as education, health, and infrastructure. However, security challenges remain the greatest barrier to achieving sustainable development.

One of the key outcomes of international cooperation was the launch of the Agenda 2063 by the African Union, which serves as a comprehensive vision for Africa's development. **Agenda 2063** aims to transform Africa into an economic powerhouse by achieving comprehensive and sustainable development, contributing to the eradication of poverty and unemployment.

Establishment of the NEPAD Initiative and Its Core Objectives:

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)[69] is one of the most important African initiatives established to achieve sustainable development on the continent. The initiative was launched in 2001 by African leaders with the aim of addressing key issues affecting Africa's

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[68] *BOLAJI AKINYEMI , Africa: Challenges and Responses: A Foreign Policy Perspective, Daedalus, Vol. 111, No. 2, Black Africa: A Generation after Independence (Spring, 1982), pp. 243-249. https://www.jstor.org/stable/20024793*

[69] *See : NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA) - Annual Reports on Progress and Activities: https://www.nepad.org, - United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA): https://www.uneca.org (Reports on Africa's economic and social development)*

- World Bank: https://www.worldbank.org (Reports and articles on Africa's development strategies)

progress, such as poverty, economic development, education, health, and environmental challenges.

NEPAD was established as part of an agreement between a group of African countries to carry out the necessary structural reforms to align with the global economic development. The initiative was designed to foster close cooperation between African countries and provide the support needed to make progress in areas of sustainable development, including poverty eradication, promoting democratic governance, and supporting human development through education and health[70].

The Core Objectives of NEPAD include[71]:

1. Achieving Sustainable Economic Development: NEPAD aims to promote sustainable economic growth that ensures an improvement in the standard of living for African populations in a balanced manner. This includes improving key sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services.
2. Achieving Regional Integration: The initiative encourages economic integration among African countries by facilitating regional trade, developing infrastructure, and expanding common markets.
3. Promoting Political and Security Stability: NEPAD supports democratic governance and enhances the ability of African states to manage internal and external conflicts peacefully.
4. Eradicating Poverty: NEPAD seeks to improve living standards in rural and underserved areas through programs targeting agriculture, health, and education.
5. Promoting Human Development: Human development is a core priority for NEPAD, focusing on improving access to education, healthcare, and providing dignified employment opportunities.

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[70] *Integrating the priorities of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) into the national development process: experiences from selected African countries, Published by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, United Nations, New York,2004,*

[71] *Ibid*

6. Environmental Sustainability: NEPAD works to support development projects that consider environmental sustainability, especially in combating climate change and minimizing its negative effects on development.

The NEPAD initiative represents a successful model of cooperation among African states to achieve the objectives of sustainable development and comprehensive security. It provides a framework for aligning policies and resources toward addressing priority issues that are genuine challenges for the continent. NEPAD has also demonstrated the ability to attract foreign investments and foster partnerships between Africa and developed nations.

As outlined above, the NEPAD initiative fits into a broader framework of African foreign policies aimed at enhancing security and sustainable development on the continent. African foreign policies have evolved to include regional and international cooperation, focusing on addressing economic, social, and security issues in an integrated manner. NEPAD is considered the cornerstone of these efforts, striving to achieve inclusive development that contributes to the stability of the continent and the realization of a more prosperous future.

Chapter two : African Foreign Policies: Challenges and Opportunities:

African foreign policies are characterized by their diversity and complexity due to the varying political, social, and economic contexts across African countries. While each African nation adopts a foreign policy that aligns with its national interests, there are common themes that connect these policies, notably: security and sustainable development.

Security is considered one of the main pillars in African foreign policies, as African nations seek to achieve internal and external stability by building strong relationships with neighboring countries and with the support of regional and international organizations. In this

context, the African Standby Force (ASF), established by the African Union, is one of the critical tools for ensuring regional security, along with peacekeeping missions conducted in cooperation with the United Nations and other international bodies.

In terms of sustainable development , many African countries align their foreign policies to enhance economic cooperation, particularly in areas important for human development such as education, health, and rural development. The NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) initiative, launched in 2001, represents a pivotal aspect of Africa's foreign policy, aiming to foster sustainable economic growth and regional integration. This initiative focuses on improving infrastructure, developing human resources, and alleviating poverty.

Focusing on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a key aspect of African foreign policies. Africa has organized cooperation with international actors such as the European Union, the World Bank, and China to develop joint projects in areas such as agriculture, renewable energy, and combating climate change[72].

The Role of African Diplomacy in Enhancing Regional and International Cooperation:

African diplomacy plays a central role in enhancing regional and international cooperation, serving as a crucial tool in achieving security and sustainable development on the continent. In recent decades, African countries have adopted a more organized approach to direct their foreign policies toward enhancing cooperation, both regionally and internationally.

At the regional level , the African Union (AU) is the most influential organization in African foreign policy. Through its various bodies such as the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) , the AU works to address regional

[72] *BOLAJI AKINYEMI , Africa: Challenges and Responses: A Foreign Policy Perspective , op. cit*

conflicts, implement development policies, and strengthen economic cooperation among member states. Additionally, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) , such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) , serve as mechanisms to coordinate foreign policies and promote economic integration among member states.

Economic diplomacy is an essential component of African foreign policy, as countries seek to attract foreign investments, enhance intra-African trade, and expand partnerships with international actors. For instance, Africa's growing cooperation with China under the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) has led to investments in infrastructure and funding for development projects.

At the international level , Africa seeks to amplify its voice in international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization (WTO) , emphasizing issues related to security and sustainable development. The continent also seeks to develop strategic partnerships with major global powers such as the United States, the European Union, and India to enhance its security and achieve development[73].

Challenges in Implementing Foreign Policies Amid Internal Conflicts and Disputes:

Despite the efforts made to enhance security cooperation and sustainable development, African countries face significant challenges

[73] *Peace Akudo JIBOKU, Dr. Khondlo MTSHALI, African Peer Review Mechanism and Regional Integration Process: An Impact Evaluation, AFRICAN INTEGRATION & DEVELOPMENT REVIEW, Volume 10 November / Novembre 2017 African Union Commission/ Commission de l'Union africaine,Department of Economic Affairs/ Département des Affaires Economiques, https://au.int*

in implementing their foreign policies. These challenges are rooted in several key factors[74]:

1. Internal Conflicts and Civil Wars:

Armed conflicts and internal disputes remain one of the biggest obstacles to the effective implementation of foreign policies in Africa. In many African countries, security remains unstable due to civil wars, armed militias, and secessionist movements. For instance, the South Sudanese civil war has continued since the country's independence in 2011, and Somalia has faced ongoing instability due to internal conflict for decades. These internal conflicts directly impact the ability of these countries to engage with their neighbors or honor regional and international agreements.

2. Weak Government Institutions:

Weak government institutions play a significant role in the inability of some African countries to effectively implement their foreign policies. Corruption, lack of technical expertise, and inadequate capacity within certain African governments hinder their ability to execute security and development projects. Additionally, weak judicial and executive institutions prevent the effective fight against organized crime or the implementation of peace agreements.

3. External Interventions and Their Impacts:

African foreign policies are often influenced by external interventions, whether from global powers or international organizations, which may conflict with the continent's own interests. For example, NATO's interventions in Libya had a negative impact on regional security, exacerbating chaos and conflicts in the region.

4. Economic Challenges:

African countries face severe economic difficulties, including widespread poverty, high unemployment rates, resource shortages, and

[74] *Jose Pascal da Rocha, Mediating international conflicts: Challenges and opportunities, ,BPRICS POLICY CENTER, V.4. N.01 - January - April/2016. Rio de Janeiro. PUC. BRICS Policy Center,P P.65-73.*

financial instability in some states. These challenges make it difficult to allocate sufficient resources for implementing foreign policies, whether in the fields of security or development. Furthermore, the growing debt burden in some African countries complicates efforts to finance developmental initiatives.

5. Climate Change:

Climate change represents one of the critical challenges affecting foreign policies in Africa. The impact of climate change, such as altered agricultural patterns, rising water levels, and natural disasters, increases the pressure on African governments, influencing their ability to implement stable economic and security policies.

African foreign policies serve as a vital tool in promoting security and sustainable development, but their implementation faces numerous significant challenges. Internal conflicts, weak institutions, external interventions, economic difficulties, and climate change all hinder African countries' ability to strengthen regional and international cooperation and achieve their development goals. Despite these challenges, the opportunities offered by African diplomacy, particularly through regional and international initiatives such as the African Union, NEPAD, and partnerships with global powers, represent a real chance for African countries to secure stability and growth in the future[75].

Chapter three: NEPAD Initiative: Objectives and Implementation Mechanisms:

The NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) initiative was launched in 2001 by a group of African countries, including South Africa, Algeria, Nigeria, and Egypt , with the aim of promoting sustainable economic development across the continent. NEPAD represents a crucial framework developed by African nations to create

[75] *For more about African Foreign Policies see: Stephen Wright,African Foreign Policies, Published October 16, 1998 by Routledge.*

long-term development strategies and support efforts for stability and security in Africa.

Implementation Mechanisms of NEPAD:

NEPAD's implementation mechanisms include various tools and projects across several sectors:

1. Institutional Framework:

- The African Peer Review Mechanism (APR), established in 2003, is a core tool for monitoring African countries' adherence to political and economic reforms.
- The Working Group on Economic Growth and Regional Integration aims to accelerate the integration of African markets and enhance economic development.

2. Regional and International Partnerships:

- NEPAD seeks to attract foreign investment through partnerships with international organizations such as the World Bank, the European Union, China, and the G7 countries .
- In 2002, NEPAD signed cooperation agreements with the World Bank to support infrastructure projects in African countries.

3. Local-Level Implementation:

- NEPAD focuses on joint projects between African countries, such as the Sahel-Saharan region connectivity project, which aims to foster cooperation in energy and transport across borders.
- Local development projects in areas such as sustainable agriculture, renewable energy , and expanding rural infrastructure primarily benefit the least developed African nations[76].

NEPAD's Role in Enhancing Stability:

Through its implementation mechanisms, NEPAD has played a significant role in enhancing political and economic stability across the

[76] *Integrating the priorities of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) into the national development process , op. cit*

continent. In December 2003, the Institutional Reform Program was launched in 8 African countries, contributing to improved governance and transparency. NEPAD also played a key role in the end of the Liberian civil war (2003) , coordinating regional peace efforts.

. Analysis of the Impact of NEPAD on Sustainable Development in Various Sectors

NEPAD aims to achieve sustainable development by improving economic, social, and political performance across African countries. Several projects and initiatives have been implemented across various sectors, directly impacting sustainable development[77]:

*Economy:

- Economic Growth: Since the launch of NEPAD, some African countries have experienced improvement in economic growth rates. For instance, between 2000 and 2015, African countries benefiting from NEPAD recorded an annual growth rate of 5%, reflecting better economic performance compared to the period before the initiative.
- Infrastructure Investment: Investment in infrastructure projects has increased significantly. In 2012, the United Nations estimated the volume of NEPAD's investments in infrastructure projects at approximately $48 billion.
- Regional Integration: The African Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), part of NEPAD's initiative, was established to promote economic integration among African states. In 2018, this initiative began to implement steps toward reducing trade barriers between African countries.

*Education:

- Improvement in Basic Education: Despite challenges in the sector, NEPAD has contributed to sustainable educational programs, especially in poorer countries requiring educational funding.

[77] *Ibid*

- Higher Education Program: NEPAD supported higher education development in several countries by offering scholarships, training programs, and building universities. In 2014, more than 1,000 scholarships were provided to African students in vital fields like engineering and medicine.
- Funding and Reforms: NEPAD has contributed to reforms in educational systems and increased funding for educational institutions. In 2016, $300 million was allocated by NEPAD to support higher education in Africa.

*Health:

- Improvement of Health Services: NEPAD has played a crucial role in improving health infrastructure across the continent. In 2004, the "Health for Africa" program was launched, providing assistance to over 20 countries in the area of primary healthcare.
- Disease Control: NEPAD has funded programs to combat diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS through partnerships with the World Health Organization (WHO). For instance, in 2012, $300 million was allocated to support HIV/AIDS programs in West Africa.
- Improvements in Mortality Rates: Since the launch of NEPAD, child mortality rates for children under the age of five have decreased by approximately 30% in the last two decades.

*Environment:

- Climate Change: NEPAD initiated the Regional Project to Combat Desertification in the Sahel region (launched in 2006 , which has helped improve the condition of degraded lands.
- Renewable Energy: Several renewable energy projects have been launched, particularly in North and Southern Africa. In 2015 , the "Future Energy" Project was launched in Ethiopia , aiming to expand the use of solar and wind energy.

. Evaluation of the Role of Regional and International Cooperation in Supporting the Initiative

Regional and international cooperation has been a fundamental aspect of NEPAD's success.

- Regional Role: The African Union (AU) has played a central role in supporting NEPAD by incorporating it into the AU's overall policies. Additionally, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as ECOWAS and SADC have cooperated with NEPAD on integrated projects aimed at enhancing infrastructure and economies.

- International Cooperation:

- World Bank: The World Bank has provided strong support for NEPAD's projects through loans and technical assistance. For example, in 2005, the World Bank contributed $1.5 billionto support NEPAD's development projects in the agricultural sector.

- G7 Countries: The G7 countries have supported the initiative by funding development projects aligned with NEPAD's agenda. In 2009, the United States contributed approximately $300 million to support NEPAD's projects in Africa.

The NEPAD initiative has played a crucial role in achieving significant economic and social milestones across the African continent. By enhancing infrastructure, improving education and health sectors, and addressing climate change, the initiative has contributed to several sustainable development goals. Furthermore, regional and international partnerships have been instrumental in ensuring the success of its implementation. However, challenges remain, such as ensuring the equitable distribution of benefits among African countries and guaranteeing sustainable financing for ongoing projects.

Chapter four : Challenges Facing African Foreign Policies in Implementing the NEPAD Initiative

African countries face numerous economic, political, and social challenges that hinder the effective implementation of the NEPAD

initiative and the achievement of its development goals. These challenges vary across countries depending on local contexts, but some of the most significant ones include[78]:

A. Economic Challenges:

- Limited Funding: Funding remains one of the most significant economic challenges facing African countries in implementing NEPAD projects. In 2012, the United Nations estimated Africa's financial needs for sustainable development projects at about $48 billion annually, while international financial aid often fell short, reaching only about $10 billion in some cases.

- Public Debt: Many African countries face high levels of public debt, limiting their ability to finance NEPAD projects independently. By 2020, the total external debt of African countries reached around $700 billion, directly affecting the sustainability of development projects.

- Dependence on Raw Material Exports : Many African countries rely heavily on the export of raw materials such as oil and minerals, making their economies vulnerable to global fluctuations in commodity prices. In 2014, the price of oil dropped by about 50%, negatively impacting economies in major oil-producing African countries such as Nigeria, Angola, and Algeria.

B. Political Challenges:

- Civil Wars and Internal Conflicts: Armed conflicts and political instability are significant factors hindering NEPAD implementation. Countries like South Sudan , Somalia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo have seen civil wars that have destroyed infrastructure and disrupted development projects.

- Political Instability: Many African countries suffer from political instability due to military coups, party tensions, and corruption. In

[78] *See : - "NEPAD and the Politics of African Development: Prospects and Challenges," Journal of African Political Economy, Vol. 18, Issue 1, 2014;and- Akinwumi, A. O. (Ed.). (Year). African Development: Challenges and Opportunities for the 21st Century. Publisher.*

2017, 5 military coups took place in African countries, complicating the implementation of development projects.

- Fragile Political Systems: In countries like Syria, Libya, and Yemen, although these countries are not part of NEPAD, political deterioration in neighboring countries affects regional cooperation and delays the implementation of the initiative.

C. Social Challenges:

- Poverty and High Unemployment Rates: Africa faces widespread poverty and high unemployment rates. According to a 2020 World Bank report , nearly 40% of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa lives below the international poverty line, presenting a significant obstacle to implementing NEPAD. Additionally, youth unemployment rates in some countries are as high as 60%.

- Imbalance in Resource Distribution: Rural regions in some African countries lack basic resources such as education and healthcare, making it more difficult to implement development projects in these areas.

- Limited Response to Climate Change: Environmental challenges, such as desertification and drought, exacerbate the hardships faced by African communities. For example, drought affected more than 50 million people in the Horn of Africa , threatening the sustainability of development projects.

Impact of Regional Conflicts and Global Policies on Achieving NEPAD Goals[79]:

A. Regional Conflicts-

Armed Conflicts and Regional Disputes have a significant role in hindering NEPAD implementation. Since 2000, numerous conflicts have erupted in regions like Darfur in Sudan , the Democratic

[79] *For more see : The Role of NEPAD in Promoting Sustainable Development in Africa," International Journal of African Development Studies, 2015;and Rebeka Gluhbegovic, TYPES OF CONFLICT IN AFRICA, HOW DO THE APRM REPORTS ADDRESS CONFLICT?, the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA), SEPTEMBER 2016 in: https://www.eisa.org*

Republic of Congo , and South Sudan , destabilizing countries and destroying infrastructure that was intended to support sustainable development.

- Regional Wars : The ongoing dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea from 1998 to 2000 had a negative impact on regional security and halted some NEPAD projects in the Horn of Africa.

- Terrorist Threats: Terrorist groups like Boko Haram in Nigeria and Al-Qaeda in North African countries have increased security complexities in several African nations, negatively affecting progress in implementing NEPAD goals.

B. Global Policies and Their Impact:

- Impact of Global Policies: The policies adopted by major global powers such as the United States, China, and European countries play a significant role in determining the direction of development in Africa. For instance, in 2008, some international organizations like the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) criticized European countries for not fulfilling their financial commitments to NEPAD adequately.

- International Trade: Global trade policies, including tariffs and restrictions on African exports, affect African countries' ability to achieve the economic integration outlined in NEPAD. According to the World Trade Organization (WTO), trade barriers remain a major obstacle preventing the expansion of trade between African countries.

- International Sanctions: International sanctions imposed on countries like Iran and North Korea have indirectly affected some African nations that relied on these countries for trade and economic partnerships, which in turn has impacted the implementation of NEPAD projects.

3. Role of International Actors such as the United Nations, European Union, and World Bank in Supporting the Initiative

The international role plays a crucial part in supporting the NEPAD initiative , with several international institutions providing financing and technical assistance for the initiative’s implementation.

A. The United Nations:

- The United Nations has provided substantial support in the areas of peace and security in Africa by deploying peacekeeping missions to conflict-ridden regions such as Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Mali . These efforts help create a stable environment that facilitates the implementation of NEPAD projects.
- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) directly supports NEPAD's implementation by providing funding for sectors such as health, education, and poverty alleviation . In 2019 , UNDP allocated approximately $200 million to support development projects in Africa.

B. The European Union:

- The European Union has played a central role in supporting NEPAD through both financial contributions and technical assistance. In 2017, the EU provided €1.6 billion to support African infrastructure projects under the **European Development and Cooperation Program.
- The EU has also contributed to the development of free trade projects through the Economic Partnership Agreements with the ACP countries (African, Caribbean, and Pacific states), promoting economic integration within Africa.

C. The World Bank:

- The World Bank has provided funding for major projects financed by NEPAD. In 2014 , the World Bank approved $3 billion in support of infrastructure development projects in Africa.
- The World Bank also offers technical assistance through its experts in various development fields and has helped build the capacity of governmental institutions to ensure effective management of development projects in African countries.

The challenges facing African countries in implementing NEPAD are complex and interconnected, involving economic, political, and social factors. While the initiative has achieved some successes, regional conflicts and global policies continue to present significant barriers to

achieving NEPAD's objectives. However, international support from the United Nations , the European Union , and the World Bank plays a crucial role in supporting Africa's efforts toward sustainable development and economic integration, and remains essential in overcoming these challenges.

Chapter five: Evaluation and Recommendations

The NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) initiative is one of the strategic frameworks launched to promote security and sustainable development in Africa. While the initiative has achieved some successes in various areas, it faces significant challenges in implementing its development policies and achieving sustainable security in the region .

A. Evaluation in the Security Field[80]:

- Regional Security Cooperation: The initiative has activated the role of the African Union (AU) in enhancing security, especially through mechanisms such as the African Standby Force and African peacekeeping missions . However, armed conflicts in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan continue to pose a persistent threat to regional stability.
- Response to Regional Conflicts : Through the NEPAD initiative, the African Unionhas supported some operations as part of regional solutions to conflicts. However, effective policies have not been fully implemented in some cases due to a lack of financial and technical resources.
- Internal Security Challenges : In many African countries, governments face challenges related to internal armed groups and terrorist organizations such as Boko Haram in Nigeria and Al-Qaeda

[80] *In order to evaluate the NEPAD initiative, we recommend reviewing: Halfdan Lynge Ottosen , NEPAD's Contribution to Democracy and Good Governance in Africa International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance 2010, SE -103 34 Stockholm Sweden in: https://www.idea.int*

in North Africa . This deficiency in the ability to eliminate security threats affects the success of NEPAD in promoting security.

B. Evaluation in the Field of Sustainable Development:

- Economic Progress: Despite efforts through development projects such as cross-border infrastructure projects and ustainable energy initiatives , economic growth in Africa remains uneven. Data shows that growth rates in some African countries ranged between 3% to 5% annually (according to African Development Bank statistics).
- Social Development: Although the initiative aims to improve education and health, significant gaps remain in achieving human development goals. In 2020, literacy rates in many African countries did not exceed 60% , while high poverty rates continue to hinder progress toward sustainable development goals.
- Environment: Environmental projects such as combating desertification and biodiversity conservation have achieved some successes, but climate challenges like drought and desertification in the Sahel region continue to obstruct the effective implementation of these projects. In 2019 , climate crises affected 40 million people in sub-Saharan Africa.

Recommendations for Developing African Foreign Policies and Activating the NEPAD Initiative in the Futur[81]:

A. Strengthening Coordination Among African Countries:

- Supporting Regional Coordination: It is important to enhance coordination among regional bodies such as the African Union and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to accelerate the implementation of development projects. A common regional strategy will increase the effectiveness of foreign policies and reduce the challenges faced by African countries individually.

[81] *Ibid*

- Encouraging Government Cooperation: Governments should be encouraged to build close partnerships with one another to stimulate the development of joint projects, such as renewable energy initiatives and regional infrastructure projects.

B. Improving Financing Strategies and Sustainable Development:

- Diversifying Funding Sources: It is essential to expand the financing base for NEPAD projects so that it does not solely rely on international funding. African countries should begin tapping into local investments and enhance partnerships with the private sector.

- Encouraging Sustainable Financing: African countries should activate sustainable financial sources such as local taxes and incentivize the private sector to invest in sustainable development projects, particularly in clean energy and the green economy.

C. Enhancing Institutional and Technical Capacities:

- Improving National Institutional Efficiency: Developing institutional capacities at the local and regional levels is crucial for effective policy implementation. Technical and managerial training should be provided to government officials to ensure better implementation of development projects.

- Supporting Innovation and Technology: African countries need to increase investments in technology and innovation, as technology can play a pivotal role in addressing issues such as food security, education, and health.

Suggestions for Enhancing Regional and International Cooperation to Support Security and Sustainable Development in the Continent

A. Strengthening Regional Partnerships:

- Focusing on Regional Economic Integration: African countries should intensify cooperation to enhance regional economic integration through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). This integration can contribute to enhancing trade between African countries and

increase their ability to implement comprehensive development projects.

- **Activating Security Cooperation:** African countries must continue to strengthen security coordination through the African Security Cooperation Mechanism, which includes regional security institutions such as the African Defense Force and African Police, to address transnational threats like terrorism and organized crime.

B. Strengthening International Cooperation with Global Actors:

- Deepening Cooperation with the United Nations: The United Nations must continue supporting the African Union's efforts in security and development through regional coordination programsand humanitarian assistance. The UN should also provide technical and financial support to ensure the successful implementation of development projects.

- Partnership with the World Bank and the European Union: Cooperation with the World Bankand the European Union should be expanded in financing development projects, focusing on core sectors such as infrastructure, education, and energy. The World Bank can also provide technical support to ensure the optimal implementation of these projects.

- Cooperation with China: Given the increasing cooperation between China and Africa, Chinese initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative can contribute to improving African infrastructure and providing significant investment opportunities for African countries.

C. Developing Public-Private Partnerships:

- Enhancing the Role of the Private Sector : Clearer policies are needed to attract private investment in NEPAD projects, especially in infrastructure and energy sectors. Tax incentives and legal facilitation for the private sector can help drive investment in sustainable development projects.

- Involving Local Communities : Local communities must be at the heart of development projects to ensure sustainable outcomes. This

requires the involvement of civil society and the private sector in project implementation to ensure their success and sustainability.

The NEPAD initiative is one of the most important African initiatives for achieving security and sustainable development. Despite success in some areas, economic, political, and social challenges require concerted efforts to improve African foreign policies. By enhancing regional and international cooperation, developing innovative financing strategies, and strengthening institutional capacities, the effectiveness of this initiative can be improved to ensure the achievement of sustainable development goals in Africa.

Key Findings:

- The study demonstrated that the NEPAD initiative has contributed partially to achieving certain development goals, such as improving infrastructure and enhancing regional cooperation in some areas, but it has not fully achieved sustainable security across the continent.
- Economic challenges such as limited funding and high debt levels remain significant barriers to the initiative's success, highlighting the need for diversified funding sources.
- Regional conflicts and terrorist threats are among the primary factors preventing African countries from successfully implementing sustainable development projects at both national and regional levels.
- Despite international support from organizations like the United Nations and the World Bank, regional and international cooperation strategies need to be more effective in ensuring coordinated efforts for security and development.

Conclusion:

The role of African foreign policies in promoting security and sustainable development through the NEPAD initiative is a central topic in the study of international relations and development in Africa. This study has shown that while the initiative has achieved partial

success in various areas, it faces significant economic, political, and social challenges that hinder its effective implementation. In terms of security, although some African countries have enhanced regional cooperation to address conflicts internal security threats such as terrorist groups and civil wars continue to pose a major obstacle to achieving sustainable stability. Economic challenges, including limited funding and high public debt, restrict African countries' ability to finance development projects.

Regarding development, despite efforts to improve infrastructure, the economy, education, and health, there remain substantial development gaps between African countries, necessitating more effective coordination and regional and international cooperation. Climate change and other environmental challenges also represent additional barriers to the effective implementation of sustainable development projects.

The study indicates that the NEPAD initiative needs enhanced coordination among African states and regional bodies like the African Union (AU), as well as the activation of diverse funding strategies so that Africa does not solely rely on external aid but also taps into local investments. Additionally, national strategies that consider local contexts must be developed, and long-term financing for development projects must be ensured.

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The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) after 24 years of existence – reality and prospects

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Abstract:

The African continent has gone through a long record of development attempts, which have often had a limited scope and low impact, which has led to its continued marginalization at the international level, despite the multiplicity of its natural resources and the large number of qualified human resources. From this standpoint, a correlation has emerged between the establishment of regional economic blocs within the continent and the realization of a unified economic and political entity that reflects the aspirations of Africa as a whole to promote development.

This development is an urgent necessity imposed by the new millennium, as African countries seek to get rid of the cycle of underdevelopment and poverty through their own efforts. In this context, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) represents a new stage in the African development process, and reflects the continent's ability to adapt and harmonize with global political, economic and social transformations, based on a pure African will aimed at achieving independence and development sustainable development.

Keywords: *NEPAD ; Regional cooperation; African integration; European Union.*

Introduction

More than two decades after the launch of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in 2001, assessing its impact on African development remains a matter of broad concern. NEPAD came as a purely African initiative that aims to promote economic integration and achieve sustainable development through regional cooperation and taking advantage of local potential. This partnership marked a turning point in African development thinking, as it sought to address the major challenges facing the continent, and as a pure response to the economic and social challenges facing the continent. This initiative came in a global context that witnessed profound economic and political transformations, prompting African countries to search for a new model of development that is compatible with the available resources and the needs of their peoples.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is of great strategic importance to the European Union, as it constitutes a vital framework for cooperation between the African and European continents. Since its launch in 2001, NEPAD has been promoted with the support of the Group of Eight (G8). The European Union has been keen to support this initiative as a mechanism to promote stability, development and economic integration in Africa, for several main reasons, including strengthening economic and development partnership, reducing illegal immigration, achieving regional security and stability, and securing energy and natural resources.

The following points were addressed:

- Birth and birth of NEPAD;
- Definition of NEPAD, its mechanisms and objectives;
- Regional integration of a NEPAD initiative.

The problem of research:

What has the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) achieved after 24 years of existence?

Axis I: the origin and birth of NEPAD

The Organization of African Unity (now the African Union) was established under the Addis Ababa Declaration on May 25, 1963, with the main goal of completing liberation from colonial domination, as many countries of the continent were subject to colonialism, especially the Spanish and Portuguese areas of influence, and blacks in South Africa suffered from racial discrimination established by the white regime.

NEPAD is an abbreviation for "New Partnership for Africa's Development", which includes the African Union's vision for the economic and social development of the African continent. Drafted and adopted by the heads of five African countries, Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria, South Africa and Senegal, and endorsed by the Summit of the Organization of African Unity (later the African Union) held in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001.[82]

The liberal obsession dominated the work of the Organization in the first two decades of its life, but the consolidation of emerging nation-States in time began to reveal the limits of the Organization's objectives, political, military and security crises emerged that threatened the existence of some countries than colonialism, such as the civil wars in the Congo, Angola and Chad.

The issue of changing the general orientation of the Organization of African Unity from political liberalization to economic and social development at the continental level has become the main concern of African summits since the end of the seventies of the twentieth century.

[82] *Henning Melber, and author's,* ***The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD): African Perspectives, printed by university printers****, uppsala 2002, p.09*

As follows: [83]

- In 1980, a development program known as the "Lagos Plan of Action" was established;
- It was followed in 1986 by the "Emergency Programme for Economic Reform in Africa";
- African frame of reference for structural adjustment programmes in 1989;
- Then the "Arusha Charter for Popular Participation and Development" in 1990.
- But all these schemes failed. The African unity effort has begun to focus on the formulation of a new strategy, aware of Africa's inability to develop effectively and relatively quickly, and proposing a multi-partnership for international support.

1.1.The birth of NEPAD :

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is the result of multiple consultations and modifications of development approaches presented by a new generation of African leaders who saw that the liberal political character of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) is no longer sufficient in light of the urgency of the development question, the continent's great backwardness and the marginalization of its role at the international level.

Most notably, the Millennium Partnership for African Reform was launched by former South African President Thabo Mbeki, who unveiled it at the 2001 World Economic Forum in Davos.[84]

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[83] *IBID.*

[84] *Martin O.jei, **Africa's renaissance and the failures of NEPAD, Livre broche for: Identity Meets Nationality Voices from the Humanities**, Sub-Saharan Publishers, 2011, p. 256*

Prior to Mbeki's plan, Senegalese President Abdoulaye Wade presented to the Francophone Summit in Cameroon in January 2001 the "Omega Plan", which included his vision for an "**African renaissance**" and the two approaches were integrated into a new scheme called the New Initiative for Africa, which eventually resulted in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (**NEPAD**), of which **South Africa, Senegal, Algeria, Nigeria and Egypt** were the main advocates, and who are credited with adopting it by the African Summit in 2001.[85]

Axis II : Definition of NEPAD, its Mechanisms and Objectives

2.1.Definition of NEPAD

NEPAD is an initiative that emerged on the African scene at the meeting of the Organization of African Unity, and it is one of the serious attempts to develop the African continent and eradicate poverty through partnership with the international community and regional partnership at the level of countries and at the level of economic blocs within the African continent.

We review some information about NEPAD : [86]

1- The NEPAD is an acronym for New Partnership for Africa's Development;[87]
2- Drafted and adopted by the heads of 5 African countries, namely Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria, South Africa and Senegal;
3- NEPAD is funded through the African Union (AU) budget;
4- Endorsed by the Summit of the Organization of African Unity (later the African Union) held in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001 ;

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[85] *Norbert Funke,* ***The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Opportunities and Challenges,*** *working paper, FMI, p.04*

[86] *Cheikhou Souaré,* ***Le NEPAD: un projet entre aubaine et alter errance ,*** *Éditions Plume, 2006, p. 34*

5- It is an initiative that incorporates the African Union's vision for the economic and social development of the African continent;

6- The initiative has several objectives, namely (eradicating poverty, achieving sustainable development, remedying the marginalization of the African continent, empowering women, integrating the African economy with the global economy), and the initiative also emphasizes African ownership of continental development, dependence on self-resources, partnership among African peoples, achieving regional and continental integration, developing competitiveness for the countries of the continent, partnership with developed countries in order to reduce the gap between them and Africa;

7- Among the mechanisms of "NEPAD governance", there is a steering committee, which is the political forum authorized by the Assembly of the African Union to follow up the implementation of the objectives of the initiative, and includes the heads of the five countries that sponsor the initiative, as well as the heads of 15 other countries representing a total of five geographical regions of the continent, with four countries for each region, where elections for African countries are held periodically to join the committee for a period of two years based on regional consultations within the Union;

8- The "NBIAD Governance Committee" is responsible for promoting the initiative, gaining international support for it, defining policies and priorities for its work program, following up on its implementation, and submitting periodic reports on its work to the African Union Summit;

9- The Steering Committee, composed of representatives of the heads of State and members of the Steering Committee, prepares detailed plans for the programme of action and action for the implementation of the initiative, as well as its role in managing dialogue with partners, to gain support and support from the

Group of Eight and developed countries for African efforts to achieve development;

10- NEPAD areas of work include agriculture and food security, natural resource management and climate change, regional integration and infrastructure, as well as work programs in the infrastructure development sector, human resource development, economic governance and partnerships.

2.2. NEPAD structure and mechanisms

1- The structure supervising the implementation of the initiative consists of:
Summit of African Presidents: where it is responsible for presenting the general policy framework of the initiative;

2- The Implementation and Follow-up Committee, consisting of 15 chairmen, is responsible for preparing reports on the developments of the initiative and submitting them during the African summits;

3- The steering committee composed of representatives appointed by the heads of the five countries that announced the initiative, works to ensure the implementation of the work program, review the work of the secretariat, adopt preferential conditions and specifications for specific projects and programs, and consult and discuss with African countries and African development partners on projects and programs

4- The Secretariat consists of the staff of an office formed for this purpose and is based in Pretoria, South Africa, and its function is: organization, preparation, and administrative support for the work of the Steering Committee, and Egypt has a representative in it who monitors the agriculture and market access sectors, whose files Egypt coordinates.

2.3. Objectives and priorities of NEPAD

The initiative aims to deal with the problems of the different continent and find appropriate solutions to them to eradicate poverty and achieve a better life for the African citizen by affirming African ownership of NEPAD, and the responsibility of African governments and peoples - in the first place - to achieve their goals through serious and effective participation between African countries and each other, and seeking to establish constructive partnership with developed countries and relevant international and regional organizations and institutions. It is based on shared responsibility and mutual accountability.

The work program of the document is considered as the development arm of the African Union, as it combines pure development goals, to bring about economic recovery that can bring about living and social progress for the continent, and to build the appropriate political framework for the implementation of this program, given the impossibility of achieving development in the absence of real democracy and its universal standards that are based on political pluralism, and allow the existence of many parties and an effective civil society, respect for human rights and good governance dedicated to peace and security. [88]

First: Creating an appropriate work environment for sustainable development through: [89]

3. Spreading peace and security;
4. Consolidation of consultation, democracy and good governance at the political, economic and civil society levels;

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[88] *Norbert Funke*, ***Op.cit***, *p.03*

[89] *I.B. Moundolock*, ***L'Union africaine et le N.E.P.A.D des raisons d'espérer : les conséquences de l'installation à Maputo de la commission de l'Union sur les institutions nationales et internationales***, *2009, p.149*

5. Cooperation and integration at the regional level.

Second: Work to encourage agricultural investment and human resource development with a focus on health, education and modern technology through:

6. Strengthen the continent's economy by increasing and diversifying production and exports, especially agro-processing, manufacturing, and converting raw metals into manufactured materials;
7. Promoting the tourism sector in the continent;
8. Boosting intra-African trade and access to world markets for their exports.

Third: Mobilization of financial resources through:

- Increasing savings and investment at the local level;
- Increase Africa's share of world trade and attract more foreign investment;
- Increase capital flows through debt reduction and increased aid.

As for the conditions for sustainable development – which are the basic conditions on which the NEPAD pavilion depends in achieving its goals – the document presented them in the form of a number of initiatives that African leaders, individually and collectively, are committed to working to implement, namely:[90]

- Peace and Security Initiative;
- Democracy and Good Political Governance Initiative;
- Infrastructure, in particular ICT, energy, transport, water and sanitation;
- Human resources development, including poverty alleviation, education, health and the reversal of the African brain drain;

[90] *Godwin Eli Kwadzo Dzah,* ***Sustainable Development, International Law, and a Turn to African Legal Cosmologies****, Cambridge University Press, USA, 2024, p.177*

- Agriculture;
- Environment Initiative;
- Culture;
- Science and technology.

In each of these areas, NEPAD has identified the main objectives to be achieved and a number of actions and policies proposed to be taken to achieve those objectives, to achieve the main results desired by NEPAD, which are:

- promote regional and continental integration for sustained economic growth and development;
- Strengthening the capacity of Member States and regional economic communities to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the NEPAD programme;
- Implementation of effective growth strategies and poverty eradication programmes;
- Ensure the participation of civil society and the private sector so that it becomes an integral part of development processes.

2.4. Reasons that hinder the work of NEPAD:

2.4.1.External causes:

It is related to the relationship of African countries with external powers, the most important of which are foreign aid and the debt crisis. African countries have begun to rely on foreign aid and loans since their independence and obtained them from the countries of the eastern and western camps in the context of the conditions of the cold war and the desire of each camp to attract allies on the

continent. After the end of the Cold War, Western aid to African countries became conditional on democratization and respect for human rights.

The issue of foreign aid and loans raises several questions: Is this aid and loans really provided to support development in African countries receiving them, or is it provided to achieve special purposes for donor countries, whether to support some African political systems that achieve their interests or as a means of pushing the receiving countries to develop policies that enhance the economic control of these external parties ?

There is no doubt that dependence on this aid and foreign loans creates a constraint of dependence that may not be abandoned, as the countries of the continent during the Cold War relied on aid, which was a constant principle in their relations with external powers and considered that this principle will remain constant. But that principle has changed to a more realistic one that the United States has begun to focus on in its relations with the continent, namely the principle of trade, not aid, as it is more appropriate to achieve its interests.[91]

On the other hand, it is often argued that poverty and lack of skills make rich countries helping the African continent inevitable in the years to come. Many African countries still consider foreign aid an important item in their budgets. As long as this situation remains in place, development plans will proceed according to what donor countries see, or as former Tanzanian President **Julius Nir Yrei** put it, "independence cannot be true independence if the state relies on grants and loans for development."

[91] *Mariam Ladi Yunusa, NEPAD Cities* ***Programme, United Nations Centre for Human Settlement****, UN, HABITAT, 2006, p.119*

The average debt-to-GDP ratio in sub-Saharan Africa rose from 51% to about 100% in 1982 and 1992. It can be seen that there are several African countries whose debt exceeds their GDP and there are only a limited number of countries whose debt is considered to be in control.[92]

The main sources of this aid and loans come from Britain and France - former colonial powers seeking to protect their interests in Africa - and the United States and Japan, which seek to secure access to some raw materials from some African countries, in addition to international financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank. Since the eighties, these institutions began to link their loans and assistance to structural adjustment programs that include the application of privatization policies, the reduction of tariffs on Western imports and the reduction of subsidies on some basic commodities.

For more than 40 years in which African countries have received foreign aid and loans, many questions still arise: what has that aid achieved ? Why did it not improve living standards or provide the conditions for sustainable development?

2.4.2. Internal causes:

African development problems do not result from external sources only, as there are several internal sources and causes of African economic crises, which were summarized in a 1996 World Bank report by saying that most African countries suffer from a crisis in governance and state efficiency. These countries are corrupt in their administrative and political apparatus, with African elites viewing their position as a source of enrichment. Some

[92] *IBID.*

African countries also suffer from social and political instability that affects economic performance. After independence, many African countries entered civil wars, with some countries even growing their annual GDP by only 0.5% between 1965 and 1985. Civil conflicts continue to occur in some States of the continent (South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola).[93]

In addition, there is a lack of adequate man power for development due to the low level of education and health care in many countries of the continent. A number of countries on the continent (including Angola, Ethiopia and Mozambique) have increased their military spending on education and health. One of the most serious health problems facing the continent is the spread of AIDS, which the World Trade Organization has declared that about 25 million citizens suffer from, which has led to a reduction in life expectancy in five African countries in late 2000 to less than 40 years (Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Zambia).

On the other hand, most African countries suffer from a deterioration in their infrastructure necessary for development and to support African industrial sectors, which still do not occupy a large proportion of national income due to the lack of skilled labour, limited domestic markets and lack of advanced technology, which does not make the African continent in general a source of foreign investment, which was estimated in 1998 at only about 5% of total foreign investment directed to developing countries.[94]

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[93] *Muna Ndulo, Nicolas Van de Walle , **Problems, Promises, and Paradoxes of Aid- Africa's Experience,** Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2014, p.78*

[94] *IBID.*

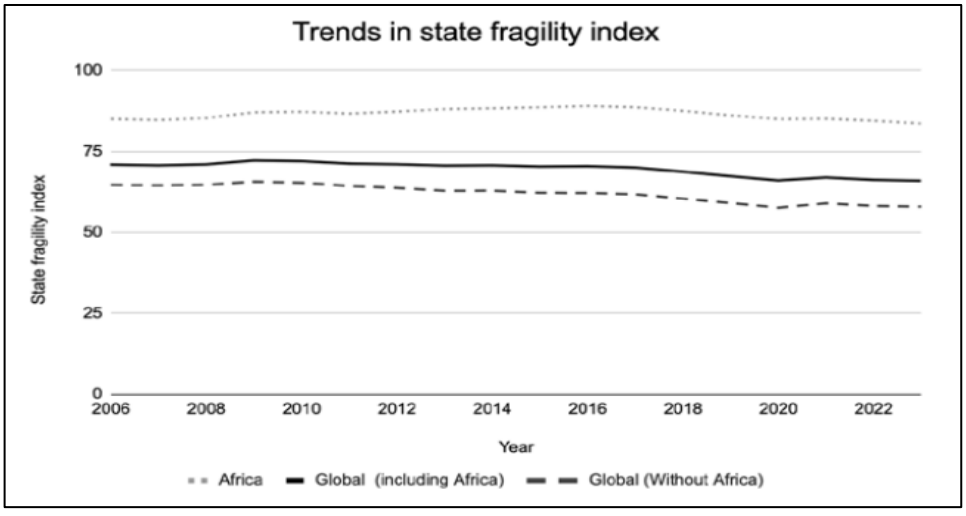
Axis III: Regional integration of a NEPAD initiative

3.1. Global and African sovereign risk landscape

With many fragile states located in Africa, most of which are least developed countries (LDCs), reframing risk mitigation from an externality to a common good illustrates the global challenge of bridging the gap between extreme risks and effective governance.

Institutions, whether market or non-market, play a key role in reducing transaction costs from unstructured bargaining. However, while market-based solutions have received considerable attention, public or intergovernmental institutions remain underexplored. This article focuses on the provision of risk mitigation as a public good facilitated by states through intergovernmental institutions. **Figure 01** below shows that African states are the most fragile in the world, hence the perception of high risk.

Figure 01: Fragility of states; Africa has a higher fragility index than the global level, thus creating the "African premium" in risk perception and assessment.

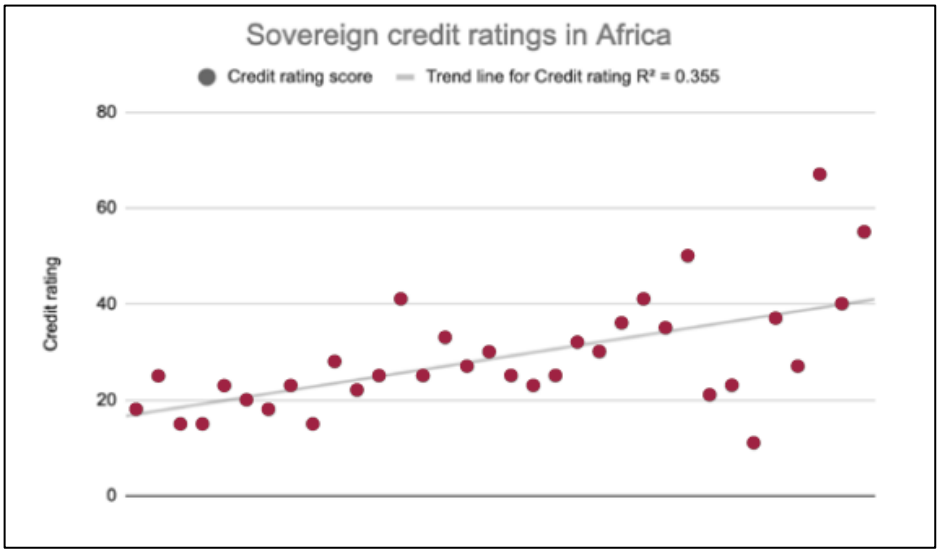


Source: AUDA-NEPAD , Africa Economic Development Journal, Volume01, Issue01,February 2025, p.51

Insights from cooperation theory suggest that states establish international regimes to address cooperation challenges. Thus, conceptualising risk governance through the lens of

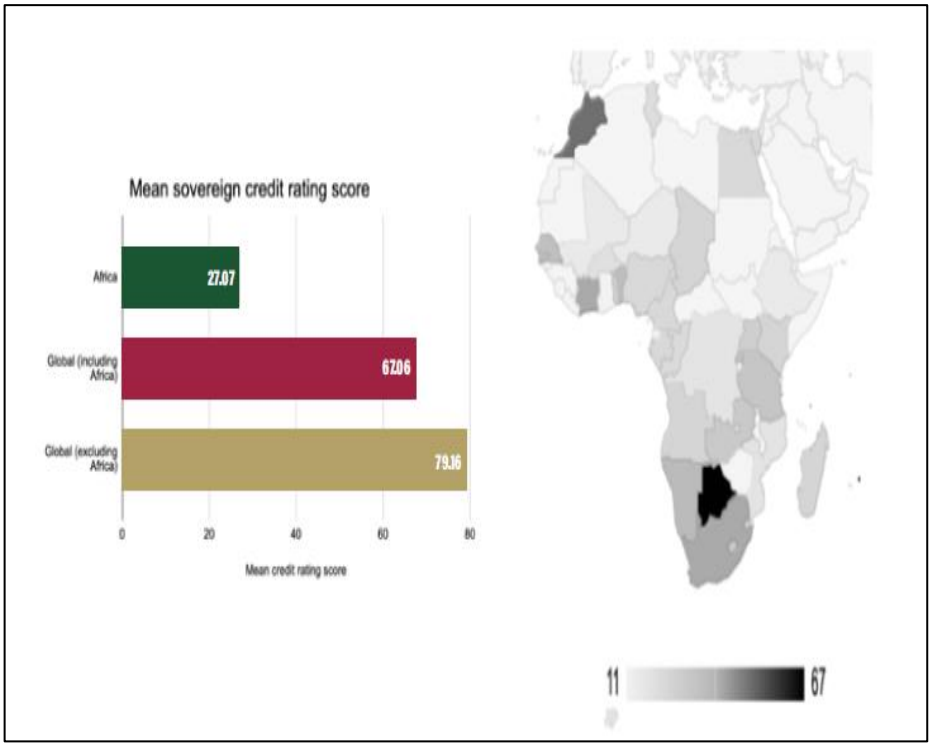
Transnational governance studies, by emphasising the roles of both governmental and non-governmental actors in managing extreme risks, is consistent with Agenda 2063's vision for a harmonised and integrated continent. These regimes are typically designed to facilitate the provision of common goods, often in the form of public commons. **Figures 02** and **03** below illustrate that African countries are usually designated by CRAs as the most risky, hence their low sovereign risk scores.

Figures 02: Sovereign credit rating scores for African countries. Most of the countries have low ratings which reflect a perception of high risk.



Source: AUDA-NEPAD, **Africa Economic Development Journal**, Volume01, Issue01,February 2025, p.52

Figure 03: African countries are rated low on the sovereign credit ratings, especially when compared with other countries. An "African premium" could be inferred where the risk perception is three times the global average.



Source: AUDA-NEPAD, **Africa Economic Development Journal**, Volume01, Issue01,February 2025, p.52

From the foregoing analysis, we can hypothesise that states establish international institutions to provide common goods, such as risk mitigation and governance, due to their nature as "Bounded States".

The case study methodology involves a comprehensive analysis of ACRA's establishment, operational mechanisms, and impact on risk premiums, demonstrating how it supports Agenda 2063's goal of establishing continental financial and monetary institutions. Institutions

like ACRA can deliver the "public" component of the joint goods of risk mitigation, complementing and supporting the "private goods" role of market institutions, such as credit rating agencies.

In the context of international cooperation for risk mitigation as a common good, the literature on transnational governance provides valuable insights. Transnational governance, simply defined, involves state and non-state actors collaborating to address cross-border challenges.

Traditionally, this literature emphasises the role of non-state actors in complementing intergovernmental efforts, highlighting the limitations of public authority in tackling transnational issues.13 However, it has largely overlooked how states can step in to complement non-state efforts.[95]

3.1.2The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

PIDA is one of NEPAD's flagship initiatives, designed to address infrastructure gaps and enhance continental connectivity. Since its launch, the program has made significant progress:[96]

- **Phase 1 (2012-2020):** Included **51 programs** divided into **433 projects** in **transport, energy, water, and ICT sectors**. By October **2019**, **175 projects** had reached the implementation or operational stage.
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[95] *AUDA-NEPAD, **Africa Economic Development Journal**, Volume01, Issue01,February 2025, p.52*

[96] *https://pp2.au-pida.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Arabic-Analytical-Report-Integrated-Corridor-Approach-and-Selection-Criteria.pdf , 10/01/2025*

- **Phase 2 (2021-2030):** Focuses on the **Integrated Corridor Approach**, ensuring the development of multi-sector infrastructure projects with an emphasis on environmental and social sustainability.

3.1.3.Closing Africa's Infrastructure Financing Gap

Despite progress, Africa still faces an **annual infrastructure financing gap** estimated between **$60 billion and $90 billion**. To address this, the **African Union (AU)** has called for the establishment of the **Continental Africa Infrastructure Fund**, aimed at mobilizing local resources and attracting private sector investments.[97]

3.2. The Importance of NEPAD for the European Union

The **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)** holds significant strategic importance for the **European Union (EU)** as it serves as a key framework for cooperation between Africa and Europe. Since its launch in **2001**, the EU has actively supported NEPAD as a mechanism to promote stability, development, and economic integration in Africa. The importance of NEPAD to the EU can be outlined as follows:[98]

3.2.1. Strengthening Economic and Developmental Partnership

- The EU is one of Africa's largest trading partners and development financiers. Supporting NEPAD enhances economic growth and sustainable development in Africa, creating new opportunities for investment and trade between the two regions.

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[97] *Africa's Infrastructure Ministers Validate Africa's Infrastructure Priorities for 2021-2030, at : https://au.int/fr/node/39850?utm*

[98] *Jan TAYLOR, **Governance and relations between the European Union and Africa: the case of NEPAD**, Editor :Taylor & Francis, 2013, p.52*

- The EU funds **infrastructure projects, agriculture, and renewable energy** under NEPAD to improve business environments and boost economic opportunities.

3.2.2. Reducing Irregular Migration

- The EU seeks to address the root causes of **irregular migration** from Africa to Europe, which are often linked to poverty, unemployment, and political instability.
- By supporting NEPAD, the EU aims to improve economic and social conditions in Africa, thereby reducing migration flows.

.3.2.3. Ensuring Regional Security and Stability

- Security and stability in Africa are strategic interests for Europe, as conflicts and instability can lead to the spread of terrorism, human trafficking, and organized crime, which directly affect European security.
- NEPAD supports **peacebuilding initiatives and good governance**, contributing to regional stability and reducing transnational security threats.

3.2.4. Securing Energy and Natural Resources

- Many European countries rely on African **natural resources**, including minerals and energy. Investing in sustainable development through NEPAD ensures **resource sustainability and enhances energy cooperation** between the two continents.

3.2.5. Enhancing African Integration and EU-Africa Cooperation

- The EU supports **African regional integration**, aligning with NEPAD's objectives of **boosting intra-African trade,**

improving infrastructure, and fostering industrial development.

- Supporting NEPAD is a means of **strengthening the strategic Africa-EU partnership**, particularly within the frameworks of the **Cotonou Agreement** and the **EU-African Union Partnership**

Conclusion

After more than two decades since the launch of the **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)**, it has become evident that this initiative has laid the foundation for **enhancing regional integration** and achieving sustainable development that reflects the aspirations of the African continent. Through its various programs, NEPAD has contributed to **improving infrastructure, facilitating intra-African trade, strengthening governance, and promoting food security and energy development**, positioning Africa as a key player in the global economy.

On a **regional level**, NEPAD has played a pivotal role in supporting **African economic blocs** such as the **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**, and the **Southern African Development Community (SADC)**. By fostering economic collaboration and reducing trade barriers, NEPAD has significantly advanced regional economic integration, laying the groundwork for the **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)**, which aims to create the world's largest single market.

From an **integrative perspective**, NEPAD has worked to **harmonize policies and economic strategies among African nations**, ensuring

that development efforts align with the broader goals of the **African Union's Agenda 2063**. By promoting cross-border infrastructure projects and regional cooperation in sectors such as energy, agriculture, and digital transformation, NEPAD has strengthened Africa's collective ability to address common challenges, from poverty and unemployment to climate change and geopolitical instability.

Despite these achievements, **challenges remain**, including securing sustainable financing, ensuring effective policy implementation, and bridging disparities between African nations in terms of development levels. However, with the increasing commitment of African leaders, international partners, and the private sector, NEPAD continues to be a **cornerstone for Africa's regional integration and economic transformation**. Looking ahead, the initiative is expected to **further accelerate intra-African collaboration, attract greater investments, and enhance Africa's role on the global stage**, ensuring that the continent moves towards a more inclusive, resilient, and prosperous future.

However, all that has been achieved does not reflect the aspirations of peoples who continue to suffer from marginalization, poverty and wars compared to the available natural and human resources.

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The Office of Developing Industrial Agriculture in Desert Lands and Its Role in Enhancing Development in Algeria and Fostering

Its Partnership with African Countries by Virtue of the Executive Decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020; Descriptive Analytical Study

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Abstract

The study aimed to explore and investigate the organization and working mechanism of the office of developing industrial agriculture in desert lands and its role in fostering economic development in Algeria and boosting its partnership with African countries by virtue of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020. The study administered the descriptive analytical approach. A review of literature was conducted. The study came to the finding that despite the importance of office of developing industrial agriculture in promoting investment, it ought to be confirmed that only religious and hard working Muslims that are to be nominated for the office's jobs and the board's membership. The study recommended planning media campaigns to raise people's awareness of the importance of investing in the cultivation of desert lands as an approach to enhancing economic development in Algeria and fostering its partnership with African countries .

Keywords*: The Office of Developing Agriculture; the Algerian Law.*

Introduction

Undoubtedly farming lands are so important since they enhance food production and achieve food security [99]. They also provide raw materials necessary for food industries, ensure hard currency, foster exporting and secure job opportunities and thereby pushing forward the national economy cycle [100]. That's why the Algerian lawmaker has paid agricultural lands great attention demonstrated in passing a set of laws to protect them and regulate their investment [101]. The most remarkable legislative endeavor in this concern is calling to create the national office for developing industrial agriculture in desert lands by virtue of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 so as to enhance investment in reclaiming desert lands [102].

In spite of the legislative and material facilities Algeria secure in order to enhance investment in the farming sector, the development of agriculture in desert lands is not as expected. Algeria is still depends greatly on imported foodstuff. This means that it is not able to fulfill food sufficiency in food production [103]. Thus, questions have been raised about the effectiveness of the administration of the national office for developing industrial agriculture in desert lands. Therefore, the current study will explore and investigate the organization and working mechanism of the national office for developing industrial agriculture and its responsibility in enhancing development in Algeria and reinforcing its partnership with African countries in light of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 and assess how effective it is. These points are going to be tackled in further detail in the following

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([99]) Reda Bu Afia, 2017, p. 295 and Aeisha Hijab, 2018, p. 7.
([100]) Hafiza Atwi, 2019, p. 150 and Sufiyan But, 2021.p. 260.
([101]) Mohamed Harash, 2016, p. 164 and Ahmed Dahha and Es-Sa'eed Kilyowat, 2023. p. 317.
([102]) Jilali Belhaj, 2019, p. 260 and Lakhdar Allawi, and Jamal Bu-Shannafa, 2024, p. 2.
([103]) Yassine Le-Emari, 2017, p. 140, Sufiyan But, 2021.p. 260 and Nawal Jedali, 2022, p. 170.

two sections.

1. **The Board of the Office of Developing Industrial Agriculture**

According to the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020, the office of developing industrial agriculture in desert lands consists of two main bodies: a board and a director general. Article twenty three of this executive decree states that: "The office shall be managed by a board and run by a general director assisted with a committee for experience and technical assessment and supplied with one window. Starting local offices in desert governorates is permissible. The internal law of the office shall be approved by virtue of a decision by the minister of agriculture'"[(104)]. In view of the previous article, the office of developing industrial agriculture in desert lands is formed from two basic parts:

- a board,
- a director general assisted with a technical committee and one window for facilitating the office works.

This section will focus on the board's organization and working mechanism in the coming lines.

1.1. The Organization of the Board of the Office of Developing Industrial Agriculture

Article twenty four of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 sheds light on the format of the board of the office of developing industrial agriculture. It states that: "The board that's presided by the minister of agriculture or their representative shall consist of the following:

- The representative of the minister of national defense.
- The representative of the minister of interior, local communities and construction planning.
- The representative of the minister of finance.

([104]) Article twenty three of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture. See: the Algerian Official Gazette, issue 57, year 57, 27th September 2020.

- The representative of the minister of energy.
- The representative of energy transfer and renewable energy.
- The representative of the minister of higher education and scientific research.
- The representative of the minister of industry.
- The representative of the minister of commerce.
- The representative of the minister of water resources.
- The representative of the minister of environment.
- The representative of the minister of startups.
- The director general of the Algerian judiciary agency.
- The director of land planning, organization and reclamation.
- The director of agricultural and rural development in the dry and semi-dry areas.
- The director general of the national office for agricultural lands.
- The director general of the national agency for water resources.
- The director general of the technical institute for developing desert agriculture.
- The governor of agriculture development in desert areas.

The office's director general shall attend the meetings as a consultant and they shall take charge of its secretariat. The office's board can seek assistance from any person that is useful for its works. The office's board shall approve its internal law'"[(105)].

In light of the above article, the board of the office of developing industrial agriculture consists of a head, eighteen members and the secretariat. The head of the board is the minister of agriculture or their representative. Since the office's main job is to enhance agriculture, so it is the minister of agriculture who is the appropriate person for this job. The board's eighteen members represent related ministries and authorities. Eleven members represent eleven different ministries.

([105]) Article twenty four of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture. See: the Algerian Official Gazette, issue 57, year 57, 27th September 2020.

They are representatives of the ministries of national defense, interior, local communities and construction planning, finance, energy, energy transfer and renewable energy, higher education and scientific research, industry, commerce, water resources, environment and startups. The other seven members of the board are the director general of the Algerian judiciary agency, the director of land planning, organization and reclamation, the director of agricultural and rural development in the dry and semi-dry areas, the director general of the national office for agricultural lands, the director general of the national agency for water resources, the director general of the technical institute for developing desert agriculture and the governor of agriculture development in desert areas. The office's director general takes charge of the secretariat of the board. He is permitted to be present at the board's gatherings not as a member but as a consultant. The previous article also stresses that the board is allowed to seek help from any person experienced in its concerned fields. Once the board is formed, it is intended to authenticate its internal law.

The law makes a provision that the board's members who represent different ministries must be at the position of men of chief of a central administration or higher. Article twenty five of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 states that: "It is necessary that the board's members representing the ministers at the rank of a central administration manager at least"[(106)]. The previous article makes it obligatory that the members of the board of the office of developing industrial agriculture who represent the mentioned ministries are at the rank of a director of a central administration. This is to ensure that they are well experienced in the fields related to the office's work.

Article twenty six of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in

([106]) Article twenty five of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture. See: the Algerian Official Gazette, issue 57, year 57, 27th September 2020.

2020 sheds light on the method and duration of the board's membership. It states that: "The board's members shall be nominated for three renewable years by virtue of a decision by the minister of agriculture on basis of a suggestion by the authority they belong to. In case that a member does not go on their term, another member shall be similarly nominated to complete this term'"[107]. According to the above mentioned article, the board's members of the office of developing industrial agricultural are not to be elected but nominated. This nomination must be done by way of a decision from the minister of agriculture and on a basis of a suggestion from the organization they have been working for. They are nominated for three-year-term. This term can be renewed. However, the law has not set a limit for this renewal. This means that it is open. Nevertheless, the law ought to have prescribed that to renew a term is conditioned on proving being religiously practicing, fair, righteous, committed, efficient, and hard working.

The previous text emphasizes that if a member's term discontinues for whatever reason, a new member shall replace him but provided that he is nominated the same was as his predecessor. The new member shall complete the late member's term not to start a new one.

1.2. The Working Mechanism of the Board of the Office of Developing Industrial Agriculture

The Algerian lawmaker determines certain working mechanism that the board of the office of developing industrial agriculture is to abide by. He tackles this point in articles twenty seven, twenty eight, thirty and thirty one of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020.

Article twenty seven of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 spots light on the issues this board has to discuss. It states that:

([107]) Article twenty six of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture. See: the Algerian Official Gazette, issue 57, year 57, 27th September 2020.

"According to the existing laws and regulations, the board deliberates on the following topics:

- The office's internal regulation and law.
- The programs of the office's yearly and multi-year activities.
- The office's budget proposal and expected loans.
- The yearly and multi-year programs of the office's investments, equipping, outfitting and expansion.
- The outputs,their accounts and suggestions.
- The work's yearly report as well as the reports of the accounts' officials.
- The report of last year's activity.
- The general provisions for concluding transactions, contracts, agreements and treaties.
- Group agreements and the general provisions of the office's servants' salaries.
- The list of experts whom the office seeks their assistance in the framework of the tasks of experience, technical assessment and related contracts.
- The ways of getting contribution from other organizations.
- Accepting grants and donations according to the existing laws and regulations.
- Property possession and rental.
- The regular report on the projects of agricultural investment.
- Any other question the director general raises for the improvement of the office's organization and running and realizing its goals'"[108].

In view of the above text, the board of the office of developing industrial agriculture is meant to talk about the following questions:

a. The internal regulation and law of the office of developing

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([108]) Article twenty seven of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture. See: the Algerian Official Gazette, issue 57, year 57, 27th September 2020.

industrial agriculture.

b. The programs of the office activities.

c. The office's budget and loans.

d. The programs of the office's supplies and investments.

e. The office's outputs and accounts.

f. The reports of the officials' accounts.

g. The necessary requirements for making transactions, contracts, agreements and treaties.

h. The stipulations related to the salaries of the office's staff.

i. The experts the office is short of.

j. The methods of obtaining contribution from other organizations.

k. Grants and donations acceptance.

l. Property possession and letting.

m. The report of the projects of agricultural investment.

n. Any related issues.

Generally speaking, the board is intended to tackle every issue that can contribute to the fulfillment of the office's goals and the sound operation of its work.

As to the board's meetings, Article twenty eight of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture in desert lands shows how the board shall gather. It states that: "The board gathers in an ordinary session twice a year pursuant a call from its head. It can gather in an extraordinary session whenever necessary in compliance with the ways mentioned in the internal regulation "'[109]. According to the previous article, the head of the board of the office of developing industrial agriculture in desert lands shall call the board's members to ordinarily meet twice a year. It is also possible to gather extraordinarily if

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([109]) Article twenty eight of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture. See: the Algerian Official Gazette, issue 57, year 57, 27th September 2020.

necessary.

It is the board's head that plans the agenda for every meeting. Article twenty nine of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture in desert lands states that: "The board's head lays out an agenda for every meeting on the basis of a suggestion from the office's director general. The notifications shall be attached with the agenda and its files and sent to every member.before the start of every session by fifteen (15) days. It is permissible to make this time shorter regarding the extraordinary sessions provided that it is not less than eight (8) days"'[(110)]. The previous text confirms that it is the responsibility of the head of the board to set the agenda related to every meeting but in light of what is suggested by the office's director general. The board's head is also responsible for sending notification of the agenda and pertinent documents to every member before every ordinary session by fifteen days and before every extraordinary session by eight days in order to give every member the opportunity to get ready for the coming meeting.

The Algerian lawmaker determines a given quorum for the board's meeting to be valid. Article thirty of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture in desert lands states that: "The board's deliberations shall not be approved unless half of its members, at least, have been present at its meetings. In case the quorum is not fulfilled, the board gathers by force of law in a time of eight (8) days and its deliberations shall be approved then whatever the number of present members is. The deliberations shall be decided by the simple majority of votes. In case the number of votes is equal, the head's vote shall give

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([110]) Article twenty nine of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture. See: the Algerian Official Gazette, issue 57, year 57, 27th September 2020.

preponderance'"[111]. In light of this text, the smallest number of people needed to be present at the board's meeting before it can officially begin and before official decisions can be taken is half of the board's members at least. Nevertheless, if the quorum has not be met, the board meets by the force of law in eight days and the meeting shall be valid irrespective of the number of the attending members. The decisions of the board shall be made by virtue of the simple majority. That's the board's decision that shall be approved are those voted for by more than half of all votes cast. If the votes on a decision are equal, the party who gains the vote of the board's head shall be approved.

The Algerian lawmaker accentuates that the board's discussions are to be reported to the minister of agriculture and be into effect after a period of thirty days. Article thirty one of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture in desert lands states that: "The deliberations shall be written down in reports and registered in a private record that is numbered and flagged by the board's head. The meetings' reports shall be sent to the minister of agriculture in the fifteen (15) days following the meeting to be approved. These deliberations shall be enforceable after passing thirty (30) days from sending them to the concerned authority unless there is a plain objection from the minister of agriculture'"[112]. The above article reveals that the board's discussions must be noted in reports. These reports must be kept in a particular record. This record must be numbered and flagged by the board's head. Then, these reports are sent to the minister of agriculture in the fifteen days following the meeting to approve them. If there is no objection from the minister of agriculture, the board's decisions shall come into

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([111]) Article thirty of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture. See: the Algerian Official Gazette, issue 57, year 57, 27th September 2020.

([112]) Article thirty of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture. See: the Algerian Official Gazette, issue 57, year 57, 27th September 2020.

force after the thirty days following sending them to the concerned authority.

2. The Director General of the Office of Developing Industrial Agriculture

The Algerian lawmaker stresses that the office of developing industrial agriculture is to be headed by a director general. Article twenty three of the executive decree no. 20 developing industrial agriculture in desert lands states that: "The office shall be … run by a general director assisted with a committee for experience and technical assessment …"'[(113)]. According to the previous text, a director general is to run the office of developing industrial agriculture. A technical committee is created to help him do his work.

Article thirty two of the executive decree no. 20 developing industrial agriculture in desert lands reveals the way of occupying the office of the director general. It states that: "'The office's director general shall be nominated by virtue of a decree in conformity with the existing regulation on the ground of a suggestion from the minister of agriculture. He shall leave office the same way"[(114)]. The previous text intensifies that the director general of the office of developing industrial agriculture holds office by way of nomination not election. He is to be nominated on the grounds of a suggestion from the minister of agriculture. He leaves office the same way.

The director general is meant to do given jobs. Article thirty three of the executive decree no. 20 developing industrial agriculture in desert lands states that: "The office's director general shall carry out the

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([113]) Article twenty three of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture. See: the Algerian Official Gazette, issue 57, year 57, 27th September 2020.

([114]) Article thirty two of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture. See: the Algerian Official Gazette, issue 57, year 57, 27th September 2020.

directives and programs that the board determine. He takes charge of the office's administrative, technical and financial management and operation in compliance with the existing law and regulation. In this connection, he shall do the following:

- Representing the office in all works of civil life and in the court.

- Taking charge of the office's expenses and ordering to get them covered.

- Taking out loans in conformity with the existing legislation and regulation.

- Exercising peaceful authority over the office's staff and nominating in the positions that no other way of occupation is decided concerning them.

- Taking responsibility of the board's gatherings' preparation.

- Making the reports that shall be presented to the board to deliberate on and introducing them the concerned authority to get them approved.

- Making the proposal of the group treaty related to the employees.

- Making the schemes of the employees' recruitment and formation.

- Making the proposal of the office's estimated budget and implementing it.

- Making the yearly and multi year programs related to investments and activities.

- Making transactions, contracts, agreements and treaties in compliance with the existing law and regulation.

- Monitoring achieving the office's goals and carrying out the results of the board's deliberations that the concerned authority has approved.

- Suggesting the proposal of the office's internal law and regulation.

- Overseeing respect for the office's internal law.

- Making a report every three (3) months on the office's activities and sending it to the minister of agriculture.

- Suggesting the list of experts the office shall depend on in the framework of the tasks of experience, technical assessment and related contracts.

- Making a yearly report at the end of every fiscal year attached with the outcomes and tables of results' accounts and sending it to the minister of agriculture after the board has deliberated on them "[(115)].

In view of the above article, the director general of the office of developing industrial agriculture is to the following tasks:

a. Putting into practice the board's guidelines and programs.

b. Taking responsibility of the office's administrative, technical and financial management.

c. Acting on behalf of the office in civil and judicial affairs.

d. Taking charge of the office's spending and loaning.

e. Presiding the office's staff and recruiting employees.

f. Handling the board's gatherings and meeting.

g. Making deliberation reports and getting them approved.

h. Making treaties related to the employees.

i. Planning the schemes of the employees' recruitment and formation.

j. Drawing up the office's budget and putting it into effect.

([115]) Article thirty three of the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020 concerning creating the office of developing industrial agriculture. See: the Algerian Official Gazette, issue 57, year 57, 27th September 2020.

k. Making investments and activities programs.

l. Making transactions, contracts, agreements and treaties pertinent to the office's work.

m. Overseeing fulfilling the office's goals and putting the board's thoughts into practice.

n. Making a proposal for the office's internal law and regulation.

o. Overseeing abidance by the office's internal law.

p. Specifying the experts the office needs for technical assessment and related jobs.

In brief, the director general of the office of developing industrial agriculture is intended to run the office as effectively as he can so that the targeted goals are met.

Conclusion

The study aimed to explore and investigate the formation of the office of developing industrial agriculture in desert lands and its role in enhancing economic development in Algeria and fostering its partnership with African countries according to the executive decree no. 20 – 265 in 2020. The study came to the following findings:

1. The Algerian office of developing industrial agriculture in desert lands consists of two main elements : a board and a director general assisted with a technical committee and one window for facilitating the office works.
2. The board of the office of developing industrial agriculture consists of a head, eighteen members and the secretariat. The head of the board is the minister of agriculture or their representative. The board's eighteen members represent related ministries and authorities. The office's director general takes charge of the secretariat of the board. The board is permitted to

seek assistance from experts in its concerned fields.

3. The board's members of the office of developing industrial agricultural are nominated by virtue of a decision from the minister of agriculture and on a basis of a suggestion from the organization they have been working for. They are nominated for three-year-term. This term can be renewed. However, the law has not set a limit for this renewal. This means that it is open. Nevertheless, the law ought to have prescribed that renewing a term is permissible only for those members who are religiously practicing, fair, righteous, committed, efficient, and hard working.

4. The office of developing industrial agriculture is run by a director general. He is nominated on the grounds of a suggestion from the minister of agriculture. The director general's main job is to put into practice the board's guidelines and programs and to take responsibility of the office's administrative, technical and financial management.

In view of the research results and in order to enhance economic development in Algeria and strengthening its partnership with other African countries, the study recommends the Algerian legislators, planners and decision makers of property sector to do the following;

1. Confirming that only religious and hard working Muslims that are to be nominated for the membership of the board of the office of developing industrial agriculture in Algeria.
2. Enhancing economic cooperation between Algeria and other Muslim countries to invest in the Algerian agricultural sector.
3. Ensuring financial, media and technical support for agricultural investors to explore foreign markets.

4. Encouraging agricultural investors to pay regular visits to international economic fairs, exhibitions, demos, displays and forums to enrich their experience in their given fields.

5. Fostering small and middle sized startups to invest in the cultivation of desert lands.

6. Making partnership treaties with Muslim countries to encourage investment in the agriculture of desert lands.

9. Securing further tax and customs facilities for investors in farming desert lands.

10. Planning media campaigns to draw the public attention to the importance of making investments in cultivating desert lands and its necessity for fulfilling food safety.

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NEPAD: A Mechanism for Stimulating Development and Operationalizing Good Governance Standards.

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Abstract:

NEPAD is a fundamental transformation of Africa's development, embodying an integrated strategy for the advancement of the continent through the application of innovative methodologies for sustainable development and the promotion of good governance.

The analysis of this initiative is critical to understanding its impact on changing Africa's development tra jectory and its ability to improve governance systems as a fundamental pillar of development. The importance of studying this issue in the light of the continent's growing economic and societal difficulties requires a careful assessment of the extent to which African development projects are achieving their desired goals.

Keywords: NEPAD **;** Africa's development**;** sustainable development **;** good governance.

Introduction

The dawn of the twenty-first century witnessed a renewed commitment by African leaders to address the continent's developmental challenges through indigenous solutions. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), launched in 2001, represented a paradigm shift in Africa's approach to development challenges, positioning itself as "Africa's development blueprint" designed by Africans for Africans (Baimu, 2002). NEPAD emerged at a critical juncture in African history, following decades of structural adjustment programs and increasing recognition of the importance of governance in the development process.

This research paper examines NEPAD as both a developmental framework and a mechanism for operationalizing good governance standards across the African continent. It interrogates the fundamental premise that underpins NEPAD: that development and governance are inextricably linked, and that Africa's development requires not only economic reforms but also political transformation toward more accountable, transparent, and participatory governance systems.

The significance of this research lies in its contribution to understanding how regional initiatives like NEPAD navigate the complex terrain of promoting development while simultaneously establishing governance standards. By examining the institutional architecture, implementation mechanisms, and practical outcomes of NEPAD, this paper seeks to provide insights into the effectiveness of regionally-led governance and development initiatives.

The central research questions guiding this study are:

1. How does NEPAD conceptualize the relationship between development and governance?
2. What mechanisms has NEPAD established to promote good governance standards?
3. To what extent has NEPAD succeeded in operationalizing these standards across diverse national contexts?
4. What challenges and limitations have emerged in NEPAD's implementation?

The paper employs a mixed methodological approach, combining documentary analysis of NEPAD's foundational texts and reports with case studies of implementation in selected African countries. This approach allows for both an examination of the initiative's conceptual frameworks and an assessment of its practical outcomes.

1. Theoretical Framework: Development and Governance Nexus

1.1 The Evolution of Development Theory and Governance

The relationship between governance and development has evolved significantly in development discourse over the past several decades. Early development theories in the post-colonial era focused predominantly on economic growth, capital accumulation, and industrialization as pathways to development, with limited attention to governance structures (Rostow, 1960). By the 1980s, however, the apparent failure of purely economic approaches to deliver sustainable development outcomes led to increased attention to institutional factors, including governance[116].

[116] *North, 1990*

The concept of "good governance" gained prominence in the 1990s, promoted by international financial institutions like the World Bank and IMF as a prerequisite for effective development. This concept encompasses principles of transparency, accountability, rule of law, and participation[117]. Critics, however, have noted that these governance standards often reflected Western liberal democratic norms rather than indigenous African governance traditions[118].

1.2 African Perspectives on Development and Governance :

African scholarship has contributed significantly to reconceptualizing the development-governance nexus. Scholars like Claude Ake (1996) argued that development in Africa must be understood not merely as economic growth but as a process of social transformation that increases people's capacity to realize their potential. This perspective emphasizes the importance of participatory governance that respects local contexts and knowledge systems.

The concept of "developmental states" has also gained traction in African development discourse, drawing inspiration from the experiences of East Asian economies where strong state institutions guided development processes[119]. This approach emphasizes the importance of capable and autonomous state institutions in steering development, while also recognizing the need for these institutions to be accountable to citizens.

[117] *World Bank, 1992*
[118] *Mkandawire, 2007*
[119] *Mkandawire, 2001*

1.3 Regional Integration and Development

Regional integration theory provides another important theoretical lens for understanding NEPAD. Neofunctionalist approaches suggest that integration in one sector creates pressures for integration in related sectors, leading to spillover effects[120]. In the African context, regional integration has been viewed as a strategy for overcoming the limitations of small domestic markets and enhancing bargaining power in the global economy[121].

NEPAD can be situated within these theoretical frameworks as an initiative that seeks to harmonize governance standards across the continent while promoting regional integration as a development strategy. It represents a significant attempt to operationalize governance principles within a development framework designed by and for Africans.

2. NEPAD: Historical Background and Institutional Architecture :

2.1 Origins and Evolution of NEPAD :

NEPAD's origins can be traced to the transformation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) into the African Union (AU) at the turn of the millennium. This transition reflected a shift in continental priorities from anti-colonial struggle toward addressing development challenges [122]. The initiative emerged from the convergence of several development plans, including the Millennium Partnership for Africa's Recovery Program (MAP) developed by South

[120] *Haas, 1958.*
[121] *Asante, 1997.*
[122] *Olukoshi, 2002.*

Africa, Nigeria, and Algeria, and the OMEGA Plan proposed by Senegal[123].

The formal adoption of NEPAD occurred at the 37th Summit of the OAU in July 2001, with the initiative officially launched in October of the same year. NEPAD was positioned as "a holistic, comprehensive integrated strategic framework for the socioeconomic development of Africa"[124], reflecting a commitment to addressing Africa's marginalization in the global economy through African-led solutions.

2.2 NEPAD's Institutional Structure :

NEPAD established a distinctive institutional architecture designed to coordinate implementation across the continent. At the apex is the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC), comprising representatives from the five initiating countries (South Africa, Nigeria, Algeria, Egypt, and Senegal) and ten additional countries representing different regions[125]

The NEPAD Secretariat (later transformed into the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency and eventually into the AU Development Agency-NEPAD) serves as the technical body responsible for coordinating programs and mobilizing resources. Specialized technical committees address priority sectors including infrastructure, agriculture, environment, human development, and market access[126].

[123] *Adesina, 2004 .*
[124] *NEPAD, 2001, p. 1.*
[125] *NEPAD, 2001.*
[126] *Ekwealor, 2013*

In 2010, NEPAD was fully integrated into the AU structure, becoming the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency. This integration aimed to enhance coordination between NEPAD and other AU institutions and strengthen implementation capacity.[127]

2.3 NEPAD's Development Priorities :

NEPAD identified several priority sectors for intervention, reflecting a comprehensive approach to development:

- ✓ **Infrastructure Development:** Including transportation, energy, water, and information and communication technology [128]
- ✓ **Agriculture and Food Security:** Focusing on increasing productivity and reducing hunger through initiatives like the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)[129]
- ✓ **Environmental Sustainability**: Addressing climate change, desertification, and natural resource management [130].
- ✓ **Human Capital Development**: Emphasizing education, health, and skills development to enhance productivity and well-being
- ✓ **Science and Technology**: Promoting innovation and technological adaptation to support economic transformation [131].
- ✓ **Regional Integration and Trade:** Facilitating cross-border trade and harmonizing policies to create larger markets[132].

[127] *Turianskyi, 2017*
[128] *Kumo, 2012.*
[129] *Kolavalli et al., 2010.*
[130] *NEPAD, 2003*
[131] *NEPAD, Juma, 2011*
[132] *Draper, 2010 .*

These priorities reflect NEPAD's multidimensional approach to development, recognizing the interconnected nature of economic, social, and environmental factors in sustainable development.

3. Good Governance in the NEPAD Framework :

3.1 Conceptualizing Governance within NEPAD

NEPAD's approach to governance represents a significant innovation in African regional initiatives. The framework explicitly acknowledges governance as a critical factor in Africa's development, stating that "Africa undertakes to respect the global standards of democracy, which core components include political pluralism, allowing for the existence of several political parties and workers' unions, fair, open, free and democratic elections periodically organized to enable the populace choose their leaders freely"[133]

NEPAD's governance agenda encompasses both political and economic dimensions. Political governance focuses on democratic processes, human rights, and conflict prevention, while economic governance emphasizes public financial management, corporate governance, and anti-corruption measures[134] This holistic approach reflects an understanding that development requires both political stability and sound economic management.

3.2 The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

The most innovative governance instrument established under NEPAD is the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), launched in 2003 as a

[133] *NEPAD, 2001, p. 17.*
[134] *Hope, 2005.*

voluntary self-assessment tool for African states[135]. The APRM represents an unprecedented commitment to peer accountability, with participating countries agreeing to periodic reviews of their governance performance across four thematic areas:

- ✓ Democracy and Political Governance
- ✓ Economic Governance and Management
- ✓ Corporate Governance
- ✓ Socio-economic Development

The APRM process involves multiple stages, including country self-assessment, external review by a team of experts, peer review by participating heads of state, and the development of a National Programme of Action to address identified shortcomings [136]. This process aims to promote mutual learning and accountability while respecting national sovereignty.

3.3 Relationship Between Governance Standards and Development Objectives :

A distinctive feature of NEPAD is its explicit linking of governance standards to development objectives. The framework operates on the premise that good governance creates an enabling environment for development by reducing uncertainty, enhancing investor confidence, and ensuring more efficient resource allocation [137].

This linkage is operationalized through conditionality mechanisms, with access to certain NEPAD resources and endorsements contingent on governance performance. For example, the

[135] *Gruzd, 2014*
[136] *Grimm & Nawrath, 2007*
[137] *Akokpari, 2004*

NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility prioritizes projects in countries demonstrating commitment to governance principles[138]

However, NEPAD also recognizes the developmental aspects of governance, acknowledging that capacity constraints may limit governance performance in some contexts. Consequently, the framework includes provisions for capacity building and technical assistance to help countries strengthen governance institutions [139].

4. NEPAD's Implementation: Case Studies and Analysis :

4.1 Regional Implementation Patterns :

NEPAD's implementation across Africa has been characterized by significant regional variation. In West Africa, countries like Ghana and Senegal have demonstrated strong commitment to NEPAD principles, integrating them into national development plans and actively participating in the APRM process [140]. East African countries have shown particular enthusiasm for NEPAD's regional integration initiatives, including infrastructure development corridors [141].

Southern Africa, led by South Africa as a key NEPAD architect, has seen relatively robust implementation across multiple sectors, particularly in infrastructure and agriculture [142]. Implementation in Central and North Africa has been more uneven, constrained by political instability in some countries and varying levels of commitment to the governance agenda [143]

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[138] *Ndulu et al., 2005.*
[139] *NEPAD, 2007*
[140] *Déme, 2005*
[141] *Mutai, 2011.*
[142] *Landsberg, 2012*
[143] *Matlosa, 2014).*

4.2 Sectoral Implementation Analysis :

4.2.1 Infrastructure Development

NEPAD's Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI) has facilitated several major cross-border infrastructure projects, including the North-South Corridor linking eight countries in Eastern and Southern Africa[144]. The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), developed jointly by NEPAD, the African Union Commission, and the African Development Bank, provides a strategic framework for priority infrastructure investments[145]
Implementation challenges in the infrastructure sector include financing constraints, with most projects requiring public-private partnerships or external funding, and coordination difficulties across national boundaries[146]. Nevertheless, NEPAD has succeeded in raising the profile of infrastructure development as a continental priority and mobilizing resources for key projects.

4.2.2 Agricultural Transformation

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), NEPAD's flagship agricultural initiative, has achieved notable success in several countries. Rwanda, for example, has significantly increased agricultural productivity and reduced poverty through CAADP-aligned policies[147]. The initiative has also succeeded in increasing agricultural spending in participating countries, with several meeting the target of allocating 10% of national budgets to

[144] *NEPAD, 2015*
[145] *Ndulu, 2006.*
[146] *Foster & Briceño-Garmendia, 2010*
[147] *Byamugisha, 2013*

agriculture[148]. Implementation challenges include capacity constraints at local levels, coordination difficulties between ministries, and vulnerability to external shocks like climate change and market fluctuations [149]. The effectiveness of CAADP has also varied considerably across countries, reflecting differences in institutional capacity and political commitment.

4.2.3 Governance Implementation through the APRM :

As of 2024, 41 African countries have voluntarily joined the APRM, with more than 23 completing at least one full review cycle [150]. The process has generated comprehensive governance assessments and action plans in participating countries, creating a wealth of documentation on governance challenges and reform priorities.

Evidence suggests that the APRM has had tangible impacts in some contexts. In Kenya, for example, APRM recommendations contributed to constitutional reforms enhancing judicial independence and decentralization[151]. In Ghana, the APRM process facilitated policy reforms in public financial management and anti-corruption measures[152].

However, implementation of National Programmes of Action has been uneven, with limited follow-up mechanisms and resource constraints hindering progress [153]. The voluntary nature of the mechanism also means that some countries with significant governance challenges have opted not to participate.

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[148] *Badiane et al., 2011*
[149] *Kolavalli et al., 2010*
[150] *APRM Secretariat, 2023.*
[151] *Gruzd, 2014.*
[152] *Bing-Pappoe, 2010*
[153] *Jordaan, 2006*

4.3 Country Case Studies :

4.3.1 South Africa: NEPAD Leadership and Domestic Implementation :

As a key architect of NEPAD, South Africa has demonstrated strong rhetorical commitment to the initiative. The country has integrated NEPAD principles into its National Development Plan and actively promoted the initiative in international forums[154]. South Africa has also committed substantial resources to NEPAD implementation, hosting the secretariat and contributing to financing mechanisms.

However, domestic implementation has faced challenges, including inconsistency between South Africa's promotion of NEPAD governance standards abroad and governance challenges at home [155]. This has sometimes undermined South Africa's credibility as a NEPAD champion.

4.3.2 Rwanda: NEPAD as a Framework for Post-Conflict Development :

Rwanda provides an instructive case study of NEPAD implementation in a post-conflict context. The country has actively embraced NEPAD principles, particularly in agricultural transformation through CAADP and infrastructure development[156]. Rwanda has also participated enthusiastically in the APRM process, using it to showcase governance reforms and attract development partners.

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[154] *Landsberg, 2012*
[155] *Adebajo & Landsberg, 2003*
[156] *Besada et al., 2013*

Rwanda's experience illustrates both the potential and limitations of NEPAD. While the country has achieved impressive economic growth and poverty reduction, questions remain about political pluralism and civic space, highlighting tensions between different aspects of NEPAD's governance agenda [157].

4.3.3 Nigeria: Navigating Implementation in a Complex Federal System

As Africa's largest economy and a NEPAD founder, Nigeria offers insights into implementation challenges in large, diverse, federal systems. Nigeria has established dedicated institutional structures for NEPAD implementation, including a national NEPAD secretariat and focal points across federal ministries[158].

However, implementation has been constrained by coordination challenges between federal and state governments, capacity limitations, and governance issues, particularly corruption[159]. Nigeria's experience highlights the importance of aligning regional initiatives with domestic political realities and institutional arrangements.

5. Critical Assessment of NEPAD's Effectiveness

5.1 Achievements and Positive Impacts

NEPAD has achieved several notable successes in its two decades of operation. First, it has succeeded in establishing governance as a legitimate topic for regional discussion and cooperation, breaking with

[157] *Zorbas, 2011*
[158] *Adesina, 2004*
[159] *Adogamhe, 2008* .

earlier norms of non-interference in domestic affairs[160]. The APRM, in particular, represents an innovative approach to promoting governance standards through peer pressure rather than external conditionality.

Second, NEPAD has mobilized significant resources for development projects, particularly in infrastructure and agriculture. The initiative has attracted support from international partners, including the G8, European Union, and multilateral development banks, generating new financing for priority sectors[161]

Third, NEPAD has contributed to policy harmonization across countries in key sectors, facilitating regional integration and coordination. CAADP, for example, has promoted alignment of agricultural policies across participating countries, creating a framework for knowledge sharing and mutual learning[162]

5.2 Persistent Challenges and Limitations

Despite these achievements, NEPAD faces significant challenges that limit its effectiveness. Resource constraints remain a major obstacle, with many NEPAD programs dependent on external funding rather than sustainable African resources[163]. This dependency creates vulnerability to shifting donor priorities and potentially undermines African ownership.

Implementation capacity represents another persistent challenge, with many countries lacking the institutional infrastructure and technical expertise to effectively implement NEPAD programs[164].

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[160] *Engel, 2010 .*
[161] *Jakobeit, 2006.*
[162] *Kolavalli et al., 2010.*
[163] *Chabal, 2002 .*
[164] *Adogamhe, 2008 .*

This is particularly evident in fragile states and post-conflict contexts, where governance institutions may be weak or contested.

Political will varies considerably across the continent, with some leaders demonstrating strong commitment to NEPAD principles while others engage more superficially[165]. This inconsistency limits the initiative's transformative potential and creates implementation gaps between policy commitments and practical action.

5.3 The Gap Between Design and Implementation :

A recurring theme in NEPAD's trajectory is the gap between ambitious institutional design and practical implementation. While NEPAD has established sophisticated frameworks and structures, these do not always translate into effective action on the ground[166]. This implementation gap reflects both capacity constraints and the challenge of securing sustained political commitment across diverse national contexts.

The voluntary nature of key NEPAD mechanisms, particularly the APRM, creates additional implementation challenges. While voluntarism respects sovereignty and may enhance ownership, it also means that countries with the most serious governance challenges may opt out of review processes[167]

6. NEPAD's Evolution and Future Prospects :

6.1 Institutional Transformation and Integration with the AU :

NEPAD has undergone significant institutional evolution since its establishment, culminating in its transformation into the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) in 2018. This transformation

[165] *Taylor, 2005 .*
[166] *Adogamhe, 2008*
[167] *Jordaan, 2006.*

aimed to strengthen NEPAD's implementation capacity and enhance coordination with other AU institutions [168]

The integration of NEPAD into the AU architecture offers opportunities for greater coherence in continental development initiatives but also raises questions about maintaining NEPAD's distinctive focus on governance-development linkages (Tieku, 2004). As NEPAD becomes more fully incorporated into AU structures, balancing institutional integration with programmatic distinctiveness represents an ongoing challenge.

6.2 Alignment with Global Development Frameworks :

NEPAD has actively sought alignment with global development frameworks, initially with the Millennium Development Goals and subsequently with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union's Agenda 2063[169]. This alignment enhances coherence between continental and global initiatives but also raises questions about the distinctiveness of NEPAD's approach.

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and subsequent international agreements on development cooperation have influenced NEPAD's approach to partnerships, with increasing emphasis on mutual accountability and results-based management[170]. These global norms have shaped NEPAD's operational modalities and partnership strategies.

6.3 Future Directions and Reform Possibilities :

Looking ahead, several potential reform directions could enhance NEPAD's effectiveness as a mechanism for stimulating development and operationalizing governance standards:

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[168] *Turianskyi, 2017.*
[169] *Adejumobi, 2006*
[170] *Zimmermann & Smith, 2011..*

- ✓ **Strengthening Implementation Mechanisms**: Enhancing monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress and identify implementation bottlenecks more effectively[171]

- ✓ **Enhancing Domestic Resource Mobilization:** Reducing dependency on external funding by strengthening African financing mechanisms, including through innovative financing instruments and public-private partnerships[172]

- ✓ **Deepening Civil Society Engagement**: Expanding opportunities for civil society participation in NEPAD processes to enhance accountability and broaden ownership beyond government elites [173].

- ✓ **Tailoring Approaches to Context:** Developing more differentiated approaches that account for varying levels of state capacity and different starting points in terms of governance and development

- ✓ **Strengthening Linkages Between Governance and Sectoral Programs**: Creating more explicit connections between governance assessments and sectoral initiatives to ensure that governance improvements contribute to development outcomes[174].

[171] *(Adejumobi, 2006).*
[172] *Landsberg, 2012.*
[173] *Mkandawire, 2007.*
[174] *Hope, 2005*

7. Conclusion :

This analysis of NEPAD as a mechanism for stimulating development and operationalizing good governance standards reveals a complex picture of achievement and limitation. As an institutional innovation, NEPAD represents a significant advancement in African regional cooperation, establishing frameworks for addressing the interlinked challenges of governance and development through African-led solutions.

NEPAD's most distinctive contribution lies in its explicit recognition of the governance-development nexus and its creation of innovative mechanisms like the APRM to promote governance standards through peer accountability rather than external conditionality. This approach respects sovereignty while creating avenues for mutual learning and pressure for reform.

In practical implementation, NEPAD has achieved notable successes in mobilizing resources for priority sectors, particularly infrastructure and agriculture, and in establishing governance as a legitimate focus for regional cooperation. However, persistent challenges related to resource constraints, implementation capacity, and varying levels of political commitment have limited the initiative's transformative impact.

The gap between institutional design and practical implementation remains a central challenge for NEPAD, reflecting broader tensions in regional integration initiatives that must navigate diverse national contexts and political economies. As NEPAD continues to evolve within the AU architecture, addressing this implementation gap will be crucial to realizing its potential as a

mechanism for promoting sustainable development and good governance across the African continent.

Future research on NEPAD would benefit from more systematic empirical assessment of its impact on governance and development outcomes, as well as comparative analysis with other regional integration initiatives. Such research could contribute to both scholarly understanding of the governance-development nexus and practical efforts to enhance the effectiveness of regional cooperation in promoting sustainable development.

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Le NEPAD ; une nouvelle stratégie de la renaissance africaine

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Résumé :

Plus d'un demi-siècle après l'indépendance des pays africains, ceux-ci vivent toujours une vie déplorable, aggravée par un certain nombre de conditions humaines et naturelles. Bien que les peuples africains aient aspiré à établir des organismes et des blocs régionaux ou spécifiques à des régions particulières, leurs efforts ont été couronnés d'un échec désastreux. Considérant les raisons de ce revers dont souffre le continent africain, qui vont de la fragilité des structures économiques, aux diverses crises sociales et des systèmes politiques corrompus, les conséquences sont insupportable.
Pour faire face à ces situations et les surmonter, aussi bien combler le fossé croissant avec le monde du Nord, un groupe de personnalités de chefs d'État a émergé pour incarner une nouvelle vision du développement des peuples africains à partir du millénaire, à travers l'adoption en 2002 d'un programme ambitieux qui est le Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique, connu sous l'acronyme NEPAD.
Cette nouvelle initiative visait à donner un nouveau souffle au continent africain et à l'intégrer dans le contexte des pays développés, car les exigences de la situation imposent que l'Afrique devienne un acteur incontournable dans le contexte des relations internationales et de l'économie mondiale. De ce point de vue, notre contribution tente de mettre en lumière les étapes de concrétisation de cette initiative et les modalités de sa mise en œuvre, aussi bien, la présentation d'un ensemble de points sur lesquels elle a travaillé.
Cependant, malgré le résultat positif réalisé par cette initiative après deux décennies d'existence, en atteignant un certain nombre d'objectifs fixés dans des domaines et des régions spécifiques dans son but de développer l'Afrique, elle n'a pas réussi, en revanche, à surmonter certains des obstacles auxquels elle était heurtée depuis le début de la concrétisation de ses premiers signes ou après sa mise en œuvre
Mots clés *: Peuples africains, Union africaine, Développement, Partenariat, NAPAD.*

Introduction

Le continent africain est connu comme le continent de contrastes à tous égards. Malgré son grand potentiel et ses immenses ressources naturelles, les peuples africains vivent depuis leurs indépendances, une vie misérable et fragile due aux pandémies, guerres civiles et croissance démographique assez forte. Malgré les quelques efforts entrepris dans le cadre de l'initiative d'un ensemble d'organisations ou d'institutions régionales en occurrence l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine (Ci-après OUA), la situation est restée la même.

Á l'aube du troisième millénaire, les africains ne peuvent rester indifférent à cette situation, tout en prenant l'initiative de prendre en main les problèmes du continent le plus reculé du monde en adoptant un Nouveau Partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique connu sous l'acronyme « *New Partnership for Africa's Development* NEPAD ». Son siège situé à Midrand en Afrique du Sud, dirigé par le secrétaire exécutif nigérien, **Ibrahim Assane Mayaki**, et cela depuis 2010. Par cette nouvelle stratégie, l'approche africaine est à la fois assortie d'objectifs et de défis par lesquels elle vise à promouvoir la croissance et le développement durable, éradiquer la pauvreté et mettre fin à la marginalisation de l'Afrique dans le processus de mondialisation.

Cette nouvelle politique s'appuie sur les propositions de certains dirigeants africains, notamment de la position sud-africaine et du président sénégalais. Ces deux points de vue ont été fusionnés dans un nouveau cadre commun de développement en 2001 avec le soutien des chefs d'États algérien, nigérian et égyptien.

Ces efforts constituent une étape majeure dans la conception d'une nouvelle vision de parcours politique du continent africain compatible avec les exigences du XXIe siècle, qui, vise non seulement « *de construire une nouvelle société africaine, actrice et non plus*

spectatrice du système international »[175], mais aussi à incarner efficacement les objectifs de l'Union africaine (Ci-après UA) et leur mise en œuvre rapide en « *offrant une vision opérationnelle englobant les activités sociales, politiques et économiques fournissant une vision pratique qui englobe les activités sociales, politiques et économiques* »[176].

Cette initiative comme nouvelle dynamique a été saluée par les dirigeants occidentaux, notamment les pays du G8, qui ont consacré un sommet en 2002 pour initier un plan d'action pour l'Afrique du G8, tout en affirmant « *Nous, chefs d'État et de gouvernement de huit grandes démocraties industrialisées et représentants de l'Union européenne, (…), nous nous félicitons de l'initiative prise par les États africains en adoptant le NEPAD, vision audacieuse et lucide du développement de l'Afrique. Nous acceptons l'invitation des dirigeants africains, (…), à construire un nouveau partenariat entre les pays d'Afrique et les nôtres, sur la base d'un respect et d'une responsabilité mutuels. (…). Notre Plan d'action pour l'Afrique, qui constitue la toute première réponse du G8, vise à encourager l'effort créatif qui sous-tend le NEPAD et à donner des bases solides à la coopération future* »[177].

Devant ces efforts consentis par certains leaders africains, afin de rééquilibrer la situation géopolitique du continent devant les mutations économiques et sociopolitiques qui constitue le monde et notamment de faire face à cette situation assez détérioré sur tous ses front, qui sont

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[175]- ***MOUNDOUNGA MOUITY Patrice***, *Le Gabon et le nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD), Thèse pour le Doctorat en Science politique, Institut d'études politiques de Bordeaux, Université Montesquieu Bordeaux IV, Décembre 2008, p.19.*

[176]- ***Landry Signé and Mamoudou Gazibo***, *« Innover en matière de stratégies de développement: Le nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD) », Revue Canadienne des Études Africaines, Vol.44, N°.2, 2010, p.320.*

[177]- *§.1, Plan d'action pour l'Afrique du G8, Sommet KANANASKIS, Canada, 2002. Disponible sur : https://g7.utoronto.ca/francais/2002kananaskis/afraction-f.pdf*

devenue les principaux motifs de relancer le développement de l'Afrique, on a tendance à s'interroger sur la manière par laquelle les dirigeants africains ont réalisé les aspirations du continent en adoptant une nouvelle gouvernance de développement durable et sa capacité à surmonter les défis actuels ?

Afin d'identifier les éléments de l'étude comme des sujets d'actualité et des enjeux internationaux importants, notamment au niveau africain, nous avons adopté l'approche narrative-descriptive comme une nécessité, pour comprendre le cheminement de cette nouvelle initiative et souligner son rôle important pour l'Afrique, tout en analysant les efforts consentis pour atteindre ses objectifs, ainsi qu'en identifiant comme dernier point de notre étude certains des défis qui sont devenus un obstacle à leur réalisation.

De ce point de vue, c'est la problématique que notre contribution cherche à aborder en deux points. Dans un premier temps, nous tenterons d'éclairer comment le modèle d'initiative africaine s'est constitué après l'échec de ses politiques postcoloniales **(I)**. Ensuite, dans la deuxième partie, nous passerons en revue la manière dont elle a été mise en œuvre, tout en présentant certains de ses points d'échec **(II)**. Dans ce contexte, notre étude s'attachera à éclairer la politique africaine dans l'adoption d'une nouvelle stratégie de développement durable qui suscite toujours l'espoir.

I- Une stratégie à la relance de l'Afrique

Les peuples africains ont connu une vie tragique pendant plus d'un demi-siècle depuis leur indépendance, ce qui a nécessité des efforts concertés au niveau de l'arène politique africaine pour mettre le continent africain sur la voie du développement durable **(1)**. Pour que cette initiative soit efficace, ses initiateurs ont décidé de définir un ensemble d'objectifs prioritaires pour donner une nouvelle essence au continent le plus reculé du monde **(2)**.

1- Les fusions des plans Mbiki et Wade après l'échec des politiques africaines postcoloniales

Au cours des trois premières décennies qui ont suivi l'indépendance des pays africains, leurs responsables ont adopté une approche politique de développement fondée sur une notion de nationalistes- clientélistes centré sur l'élargissement du marché intérieur. Leurs objectifs s'étendaient également au renforcement simultané de la cohésion nationale, à la stabilisation de l'arène politique et à la réponse aux aspirations de la population qui souhaitait bénéficier d'un bien-être social accru. Alors que, les années 1980 ont vu l'intervention du Fonds monétaire international et de la Banque mondiale en imposant des mesures néolibérales lors de la crise de la dette extérieure de 1982, situation qui a conduit inévitablement à l'appauvrissement de l'économie africaine(178).

De ce constat amer, nombreuses sont les initiatives engagées pour le développement du continent africain, que certain parle même d'une prolifération d'initiatives visant à relancer le développement en Afrique pendant la fin du siècle dernier(179). Ainsi, à la lumière de ces efforts déployés au cours des années 90 du siècle dernier, qui ont échoué et dont les résultats ont été décevants et bien en deçà des attentes, certaines parties les ont qualifiés de « *la décennie gâchée* », « *la décennie des espoirs déçus* » ou plus fréquemment « *la décennie perdue du développement* »(180).

C'est ainsi qu'a vu le jour la stratégie africaine appelée NEPAD, qui n'est pas le produit d'une conférence diplomatique ou d'une

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178- ***MOUNDOUNGA MOUITY Patrice***, *Le NEPAD ; histoire, défis et bilan 10 ans après, L'Harmattan, Paris, 2013, p.14.*

179- ***Martin Okouda***, *« Le NEPAD, un nouvel espoir pour l'Afrique », in :* ***Hakim Ben Hammouda et Moustapha Kassé*** *(S/Dir), LE NEPAD et les enjeux du développement en Afrique, Maisonneuve &. Larose, Paris, 2002, p.29.*

180- ***Moustapha Kassé***, *« Une nouvelle version du développement intégré et concerté: le NEPAD », in :* ***Hakim Ben Hammouda et Moustapha Kassé (S/Dir)****, op.cit, p.39.*

réunion de l'OUA, mais plutôt une compilation d'initiatives de trois personnalités africaines introduites au début du millénaire. **Thabo Mbeki**, le président sud-africain a été le fer de lance de ces initiatives en introduisant l'Agenda du Millénaire pour l'Afrique, lancé lors du Sommet économique mondial de Davos en janvier 2001. Le président sénégalais, **Abdoulaye Wade**, est le deuxième à avoir lancé le Plan Omega, présenté lors du Sommet des chefs d'État des pays africains membres de la Francophonie, tenu au Cameroun en janvier 2001. Alors que, **K.Y. Amoaka** secrétaire exécutif de la CEA a lancé la troisième initiative intitulée, Pacte pour le redressement de l'Afrique[(181)].

Chacun de ces deux premiers planificateurs avait des points de vue différents sur la manière de stimuler le développement en Afrique. Le projet du président sud-africain comprenait un ensemble de piliers centrés sur « *la gouvernance politique et économique dans une perspective continentale et à la nécessité d'un partenariat d'un genre nouveau entre l'Afrique et les institutions internationales* ». Alors que la proposition du président sénégalais met l'accent « *sur l'importance de l'aide au développement, des infrastructures, de l'agriculture, de la santé et de l'éducation* »[(182)].

Ces initiatives ont été rejointes par le président algérien **Abdelaziz Bouteflika**, et le président nigérian **Olesegun Obasanjo,** ainsi que le président égyptien **Hosni Moubarak**. La fusion de ces deux plans a donné naissance à la Nouvelle initiative africaine, adoptée par le Sommet de l'OUA à Lusaka en juillet 2001. Trois mois après, précisément en mois d'octobre à Abuja, capitale du Nigeria, cette

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[181]- ***Groupe d'appui au NEPAD***, *« Mise en œuvre du NEPAO: défis et perspectives », Commission économique pour l'Afrique, 2007, p.5. Disponible sur :* https://repository.uneca.org/bitstream/handle/10855/29153/b1071487x.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

[182]- ***Landry Signé and Mamoudou Gazibo***, *op.cit, p.318.*

initiative est devenue le nouveau cadre commun de développement de l'Afrique renommée NEPAD[183].

Chaque États leader a pris la responsabilité d'un groupe thématique défini dans d'un comité de pilotage (Steering Committee) comme suit :

Sénégal : infrastructures, environnement, NTIC, énergie
Afrique du Sud : paix et sécurité, bonne gouvernance publique
Nigéria : bonne gouvernance économique et flux de capitaux
Algérie : développement humain (éducation, santé)
Egypte : accès aux marchés et agriculture[184].

De son importance majeure, le NEPAD est reconnu par différentes organisations et institutions qui sont des partenaires clé de développement comme la Banque mondiale, le Groupe des huit pays les plus industrialisés (G-8), l'Union européenne (UE), l'agence des États-Unis pour le développement international (USAID), le Département du développement international (DFID) du Royaume-Uni, l'Organisation des Nations Unies et ses différentes institutions spécialisées[185].

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[183]- ***BRODIN Claire***, *« LE NEPAD, une initiative politique de l'Afrique. Penser son développement au XXIe siècle »*, AFRI, *Volume V, 2004, p.367.*

[184]- ***Haut conseil de la coopération internationale***, *« les priorité de la coopération pour l'Afrique subsaharienne et le nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD), A* ***Jacques Bugnicourt****, en hommage à son rôle en Afrique, Rapport, France, Avril 2002, p.14. Disponible sur : https://www.vie-publique.fr/files/rapport/pdf/024000312.pdf*

[185]- ***Groupe d'appui au NEPAD***, *op.cit, p.4.*

- forts de ce soutien occidental indéfectible, nous relevons les déclarations des autorités françaises représentées par son Premier ministre lors de sa venue devant le Haut conseil de la coopération internationale, le 10 juillet 2001 en ses termes ; « Je ne saurais conclure ce rapide tour d'horizon (…) sans évoquer le devenir de l'Afrique. L'objectif majeur de notre politique d'aide au développement est de mettre un terme à la marginalisation de ce continent sur le plan international. Les dernières initiatives des présidents Mbeki et Wade, avec lesquels je me suis entretenu personnellement, au Cap puis à Paris, correspondent à notre conception de la coopération. Je souhaiterais vivement que le HCCI puisse réfléchir à une synergie d'ensemble, avec ses interlocuteurs africains, où le plan MAP proposé par l'Afrique du Sud, le Nigeria et l'Algérie et le plan OMEGA du Sénégal puissent trouver leur place. Il faut soutenir et conforter toutes les initiatives tendant à une prise en charge directe du développement économique et social par les pays intéressés. Et c'est en cela que la

Ce nouveau partenariat exprime la volonté « *des Africains de s'extirper eux-mêmes, ainsi que leur continent, du malaise du sous-développement et de l'exclusion d'une planète en cours de mondialisation* **»,** et d'« *un appel pour une nouvelle relation de partenariat entre l'Afrique et la communauté internationale* »[(186)]**,** « *(…) fondée sur une vision commune ainsi qu'une conviction ferme et partagée [qui vise à] éradiquer la pauvreté, placer leurs pays individuellement et collectivement, sur la voie d'une croissance et d'un développement durable tout en participant activement à l'économie et à la vie politique mondiale* »[(187)].

Bien qu'il existe des divergences entre les dirigeants africains, chacun d'entre eux propose sa propre initiative qui reflète son point de vue et les spécificités de la région à laquelle il appartient. De ce fait, ces derniers sont finalement parvenus à un consensus sur l'intégration de ces initiatives dans une stratégie commune, donnant naissance au NEPAD dans le but établir « *l'ordre du jour du renouveau du continent* »[(188)].

2- Les objectifs du NEPAD

Aux regards des circonstances dans lesquelles se trouvait le continent africain, la nouvelle stratégie devrait jouer un rôle décisif dans la création des conditions propices pour faire de ce continent l'un des acteurs clés dans l'économie et des affaires politiques mondiales[(189)], compte tenu de l'immensité du continent africain, qui

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*démarche m'intéresse, je ne porte pas de jugement à ce stade sur le contenu des plans proposés ». **Haut conseil de la coopération internationale**, op.cit, p.3.*

[186]*- **Sandrine Mesplé-Somps**, « Le Nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD) : trois éléments de critique », Canadian Journal of Development Studies, Vol.27, N°.2, 2006, p.137.*

[187]*- **MOUNDOUNGA MOUITY Patrice**, op.cit, p.13 et 14.*

[188]*- **Haut conseil de la coopération internationale**, op.cit, p.6.*

[189]*- **Moustapha Kassé**, « Le NEPAD dévoyé ou l'éclipse d'une grande espérance », Critique économique, N°.20, Eté-automne 2007, p.165.*

représente un quart de la superficie terrestre et qui enregistre à son tour le taux de croissance démographique le plus élevé au monde[190].

Au vu de ces avantages dont ce continent regorge, les dirigeants africains sont tenu à mettre en perspective un nouveau cadre pour son développement dont « *la garantie d'intégration à la mondialisation ; stratégie et méthodologie novatrices en matière de financement du développement ; et mécanisme privilégie de renforcement de l'intégration régionale* »[191]. Autrement dit, c'est de « *conjuguer l'Afrique au futur pour dire notre présence au monde, c'est la toute ambition que le NEPAD offre à sa jeunesse, sur le continent d'abord, évitant de succomber à l'attrait facile de l'afro pessimisme* »[192].

Dans le cadre de la mise en place de ses objectifs, le NEPAD a proposé une stratégie dans trois domaines principaux qui sont l'économie, le social et la politique à travers plusieurs initiatives visant une bonne gouvernance[193]. Cette stratégie suscite tant d'interrogations quant aux choix des principes permettant la réalisation de ces objectifs, ainsi que ses points hautement prioritaires à l'incarnation de sa politique de développement. D'après ces plans avancés, on s'interroge sur la volonté politique adoptée par les africains afin de faire accélérer le développement en Afrique.

Pour notre encadrement à cette question, nombreux sont les principes permettant la réalisation de ces objectifs dont la bonne gouvernance en étant un indicateur clé du développement durable qui ne peut être réalisé sans État de droit et sans pouvoir légitime. Aussi

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[190]- ***John Igué***, *« Le NEPAD : initiative de la dernière chance ? »*, *La revue internationale et stratégique*, *N°.46, été 2002, p.103.*

[191]- ***MOUNDOUNGA MOUITY Patrice***, *Le NEPAD ; histoire, défis et bilan 10 ans après, op.cit, p.15.*

[192]- ***DIENG Malick***, *les limites des politiques de lutte contre la pauvreté en Afrique : le cas du Sénégal, thèse en vue de l'obtention du titre de docteur en sociologie, UFR des sciences humaines et sociales, Université de Franche-Comté, France, 2009-2010, p.306 et 307.*

[193]- ***MOUNDOUNGA MOUITY Patrice***, *Le NEPAD ; histoire, défis et bilan 10 ans après, op.cit, p.14.*

bien, ce développement doit être fondé sur les ressources du continent et leur mise en commun, et ne peut être rapide que grâce à une coopération plus poussée(194).

Ce travail collectif peut se faire voir au niveau économique, que le NEPAD ait insisté sur une intégration économique entre les pays africains afin qu'ils bénéficient d'économies d'échelle, compte tenue de la petite taille de leur économie(195).

Ce partenariat entre les pays africains peut également être l'un des facteurs importants de relance du développement de l'Afrique par les africains. Il peut également avoir des dimensions qui dépassent le continent africain dans le but de changer les rapports de force et les inégalités avec les pays du Nord(196).

Pour incarner sa politique de développement, le NEPAD a défini un ensemble de points hautement prioritaires, dont la création des conditions d'un développement durable en garantissant la paix et la sécurité; la démocratie et la bonne gouvernance (politique, économique et des entreprises), notamment le Mécanisme d'évaluation intra-africaine; la coopération et l'intégration régionales; et le renforcement des capacités(197).

Dans le cadre de ces défis, pour ce qui est de la sécurité, elle est considérée en étant le premier défi auquel l'Afrique est confronté, car sans elle l'État n'existerait pas, et il n'y aurait aucune base pour construire cet État de manière véritablement forte et réellement gouverné. Quant à la démocratie, elle est une nécessité inévitable imposée par les exigences de la situation, car les pays africains ont

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194- ***Groupe d'appui au NEPAD***, *op.cit, p.2 et 3.*
195- ***Ibid.***, *p.3.*
196- ***Groupe d'appui au NEPAD***, *op.cit, p.3.*
197- ***Ibid.***, *op.cit, p.3.*

connu, après leur accession à l'indépendance et jusqu'aux années quatre-vingt-dix « *des régimes autoritaires dévastateurs* » [198].

La deuxième priorité du NEPAD est la réforme des politiques et investissements dans les secteurs prioritaires tels que l'agriculture; développement humain; infrastructures; diversification et promotion accrue des exportations de produits manufacturés; intensification des échanges intra-africains; protection et gestion de l'environnement[199].

Autre point à signaler sur lequel le NEPAD s'est basé est la mobilisation accrue de ressources par l'accroissement de l'épargne et des investissements intérieurs; l'amélioration de la gestion des finances publiques; l'augmentation de la part de l'Afrique dans le commerce mondial; la mobilisation d'un volume plus important d'investissements étrangers directs (lED); l'accroissement des flux de capitaux vers l'Afrique en réduisant 1a dette et en augmentant l'aide publique au développement (APO)[200].

Compte tenu de ces objectifs susmentionnés, et à travers une étude comparative avec les objectifs attribués à l'UA en vertu de l'article III de son Traité fondateur et domaines de compétence dévolues à ses organes, il a été constaté qu'ils sont largement cohérents et identiques avec les objectifs et les compétences de cette nouvelle initiative pour le développement de l'Afrique[201]. En ce sens, cette politique menée par les cinq pays africains représente une vision de développement cohérente avec les efforts entrepris en Afrique avec ses différents organes et structures.

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[198]- ***MOUNDOUNGA MOUITY Patrice***, *Le NEPAD ; histoire, défis et bilan 10 ans après, op.cit, p.15.*

[199]- ***Groupe d'appui au NEPAD***, *op.cit, p.3 et 4.*

[200]- ***Ibid.***, *op.cit, p.4.*

[201]- ***Gnamou-petauton Dandi***, *« Le nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique dans l'architecture institutionnelle de l'Union africaine », Revue Québécoise de droit international, Vol.23, N°.1, 2010, p.10.*

II- La mise en œuvre du NEPAD et l'appui de l'Algérie

La concrétisation des objectifs de la Nouvelle Initiative pour le Développement de l'Afrique requiert des efforts concertés à tous les niveaux, qu'ils soient nationaux ou régionaux. L'Algérie, est non seulement membre fondateur à part entière dans la promotion de cette stratégie, mais elle occupe également une position clé en tant qu'acteur actif dans la concrétisation des objectifs de cette initiative **(1)**. Pour garantir que ces objectifs soient atteints, les leaders africains ont pris l'initiative de créer un organisme chargé de suivre ces efforts. Cependant, cette initiative a été confrontée à un certain nombre de défis qui l'ont empêchée d'atteindre ses objectifs, et même si elle y ait parvenue, elle ne l'a pas fait de la manière souhaitée **(2)**.

1- Une stratégie tant attendu par les africains au niveau national, régional et continental

Le succès des engagements du NEPAD dépend en premier lieu de la participation de plusieurs acteurs qui diffèrent selon leur compétence. En premier lieu, on constate leurs institutionnalisations notamment au niveau national des pays africains. De ce fait, les dirigeants africains ont pris un certain nombre d'engagements pour le rôle central qu'ils ont assumé dans la mise en œuvre des valeurs, des objectifs, des programmes et des projets fondamentaux de ce nouveau partenariat. De cela, « *(…) Les priorités du NEPAD doivent donc être intégrées dans les processus de développement des pays, comme actions de soutien et de valorisation des potentialités nationales existantes* »[(202)].

De ce point de vue, tous les espoirs reposent sur le rôle déterminant des États dans la relance de l'initiative. Cependant, les initiateurs estiment que la situation de ces États constitue en elle-même l'un des défis les plus importants à relever. Selon le Document de

[202]- ***Sidiki Kaba***, *« Le NEPAD et le MAEP à l'épreuve des droits de l'homme », FIDH, Guide NEPAD, novembre 2004, p.50.*

Référence, « *Aujourd'hui, la faiblesse de l'Etat demeure une contrainte majeure au développement durable dans un certain nombre de pays* »[203].

Pour garantir les « *conditions préalables du développement durable* », les pays africains et leurs dirigeants ont la responsabilité première de renforcer les structures nationales, ce qui constitue l'étape première du programme de travail du NEPAD. Ces réformes institutionnelles devraient être mises en œuvre notamment dans le cadre des initiatives liées à la paix et à la sécurité, à la démocratie et à la gouvernance politique, ainsi qu'à la gouvernance économique et des entreprises[204].

Les pays ne sont plus les seuls acteurs à jouer un rôle de premier plan dans la mise en œuvre de l'initiative, mais on retrouve également à leurs côtés des Communautés Économiques Régionales (Ci-après CER).

Etant donné l'importance de ces CER dans la concrétisation des programmes de l'UA, et considérant le NEPAD comme faisant partie des aspirations de cette dernière, dans la relation tripartite, ces CER constituent des éléments cruciaux dans la réalisation progressive des objectifs du NEPAD[205]. Cette approche a été confirmée par le Sommet de l'UA, tenu à Addis-Abeba en juillet 2004, qui a souligné l'importance cruciale des CER dans leur décision sur la mise en œuvre du NEPAD[206]. De ce fait, « *Le NEPAD prévoit pour les CER un large rôle de coordination sous-régionale, qui doivent superviser la mise en œuvre du NEPAD à la fois dans chacun de leurs Etats membres, et sur l'ensemble de la Communauté. A terme, l'instauration de programmes*

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[203]- *Point 23, Document de Référence, Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique (NOBADA).*
[204]- ***Sidiki Kaba**, op.cit, p.51.*
[205]- ***Ibid.**, p.59.*
[206]- ***Ibid.**, p.59.*

de coopération entre les différentes CER devrait permettre la réalisation continentale des programmes et des objectifs du NEPAD »[207].

Pour ce qui est de l'Algérie, ce grand pays de l'Afrique de nord n'a pas seulement été l'une des parties actives dans la mise en place de l'initiative, mais elle est restée l'un des principaux acteurs dans la concrétisation des objectifs du NEPAD et l'intégration de ses priorités dans son programme nationale de développement.

Pour assurer la liaison au sein du gouvernement algérien pour tout ce qui a trait au NEPAD, c'est le Ministère des Affaires étrangères, représenté par le Ministre chargé des Affaires Africaines et Maghrébines, qui est chargé de cette mission. Ce Ministère relève directement du Président de la République[208]. Afin de faciliter les concertations au sein du Gouvernement, le Conseiller chargé des questions relatives au NEPAD à la Présidence de la République veille à être tenu informé de tous les aspects du NEPAD[209].

Les efforts de l'Algérie dans la mise en œuvre du NEPAD ont été couronnés par la création d'un instrument important, qui est le plan triennal (le Plan de redressement économique). Le contenu de ce plan « *ne se limite pas aux priorités du NEPAD, mais ses grandes lignes s'inscrivent dans le cadre général des domaines d'intervention prioritaires définis par le NEPAD, ce qui permet au Gouvernement de traduire certains objectifs en activités concrètes* »[210].

Depuis les premières heures de la naissance du NEPAD, l'Algérie n'a cessé de déployer des efforts intenses pour intégrer d'emblée les

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[207]- ***Ibid.***, *p.59.*
[208]- ***Bureau du Conseiller spécial pour l'Afrique***, *« Intégrer les priorités du Nouveau Partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD) au processus du développement national : expériences de quelques pays africains », Nations Unies, New York, 2004, p.3.*
[209]- ***Ibid.***, *p.5.*
[210]- ***Ibid.***, *p.3 et 4.*

priorités de cette nouvelle stratégie dans son plan de développement à court terme, et qu'elle continue à mettre en œuvre à ce jour pour que ses efforts incluent ainsi des objectifs à long terme.

2- Les mécanismes de mise en œuvre du NEPAD

L'initiative NEPAD se différencie des programmes qui la précède non seulement par sa modernité, mais aussi par la mise en place d'un Mécanisme Africain d'Évaluation par les Pairs (MAEP)[211] de son acronyme anglais, African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). Ce dernier est considéré comme une alternative fondamentale à la mauvaise gouvernance et à la démocratie « *bloquée* », tout en établissant les fondements de la légitimité gouvernante après l'échec des approches de développement adoptées après l'indépendance des pays africains. Cette initiative s'inspire du modèle du mécanisme de contrôle de l'organisation de coopération et de développement (OCDE) / le comité d'aide au développement (CAD)[212].

Ce mécanisme fut adopté par les chefs d'États africains en mars 2003[213]. Selon le cadre du MAEP, ce dernier « *est un instrument établi suite à un accord mutuel auquel adhèrent volontairement les États membres de l'Union africaine. C'est un mécanisme d'auto-évaluation destiné à valoriser l'adoption de politiques, de normes et de pratiques*

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[211]- *L'ambassadrice* ***Marie-Antoinette Rose Quatre*** *(du Seychelles) est la nouvelle Directrice exécutive du Secrétariat continental du Mécanisme africain d'évaluation par les pairs (MAEP). Disponible sur :* https://aprm.au.int/index.php/en/sessions/37th-ordinary

- *M.* ***Abdelmadjid Tebboune****, Président de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire, a pris, en février 2024, la présidence du Forum des chefs d'État et de Gouvernement du Mécanisme africain d'évaluation par les pairs (MAEP), succédant au président de la République de Sierra Leone,* ***M. Julius Maada Bio****. Disponible sur :* https://www.elmoudjahid.dz/fr/l-evenement/le-president-de-la-republique-prend-la-presidence-du-forum-du-maep-tebboune-decline-sa-feuille-de-route-africaine-212928

[212]- ***MOUNDOUNGA MOUITY Patrice****, Le NEPAD ; histoire, défis et bilan 10 ans après, op.cit, p.14.*

[213]- ***Dème Ousmane****, Entre espoir et scepticisme ; La société civile et le mécanisme africain d'évaluation par les pairs, collection Perspectives, éditeur Partenariat Afrique Canada, Ottawa, Canada, 2005, p.16.*

qui conduiront à la stabilité politique, à une croissance économique accrue, au développement durable, à une intégration économique régionale et continentale accélérée grâce à l'échange d'expériences, au renforcement des méthodes et pratiques qui ont fait leurs preuves, y compris l'identification des insuffisances et la définition des besoins des pays participant en matière de renforcement des capacités »[214].

Cet organisme est considéré comme le principal acteur de la bonne gouvernance, car les peuples africains le considèrent comme l'un des mécanismes positifs pour parvenir à l'intégration dans la mondialisation[215]. De cela, ce mécanisme a contribué à atteindre un certain nombre d'objectifs, notamment la stabilité économique en réduisant le pillage des ressources, la promotion du commerce transfrontalier, l'intégration sous régionale et l'attraction des investisseurs étrangers[216].

Pour que la stratégie adoptée par le NEPAD soit efficace, il est essentiel que les évaluations élaborées par le MAEP doivent être suivies d'un plan d'action qui engage les États dans une dynamique de résolution des problèmes identifiés. En outre, ce MAEP constitue un argument de poids pour les responsables du NEPAD afin de convaincre la communauté internationale du sérieux et de l'engagement de l'Afrique dans son nouveau combat**.** Ce MAEP se présente également comme un outil à la disposition des pays africains pour créer des cadres de concertation viables et durables pour identifier et résoudre les priorités dégagées par l'ensemble des acteurs nationaux, à savoir le gouvernement, le secteur privé et la société civile, en vue de favoriser une culture de dialogue politique[217].

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[214]- ***Dème Ousmane***, *op.cit, p.15.*
[215]- ***MOUNDOUNGA MOUITY Patrice***, *Le NEPAD ; histoire, défis et bilan 10 ans après, op.cit, p.15.*
[216]- ***Ibid.***, *p.15 et 16.*
[217]- ***Dème Ousmane***, *op.cit, p.16.*

Malgré les objectifs stratégiques adoptés par le NEPAD et les acquis qu'il a permis d'obtenir, celui-ci apparaît d'emblée comme « *une coquille vide* »[218], entaché de lacunes qui lui ont valu de vives critiques. Certaines d'entre elles lui étaient destinées dès les premiers instants de sa naissance, et d'autres lui furent infligés plus tard.

Le NEPAD n'a pas reçu un soutien unanime depuis sa création, compte tenu de sa position qui est ainsi au stade de « *souhaits* »[219]. Certains le considérant comme une politique de développement soumise aux directives des institutions internationales et au respect de leurs vœux[220]. Ce qui confirme cette position antérieure est que le NEPAD s'est appuyé sur la pensée libérale. Cela ressort clairement de ses reproductions intégrales de textes d'institutions internationales. Face à cette divergence dans les orientations du NEPAD, le Financial Times soulignait, avec une boutade un peu exagérée, « *que la seule nouveauté était qu'il soit signé par des africains* »[221].

L'arène africaine a également été témoin dans le cadre de la réunification entre l'UA et l'initiative du NEPAD, d'une rivalité entre ses dirigeants, notamment le leader libyen **Mouammar Kadhafi** et le président sud-africain **Mbeki**. Outre, le NEPAD n'a pas non plus réussi à atteindre l'un de ses principaux objectifs, qui était d'apaiser les tensions sur le continent, mais les a même accrues en Afrique australe (entre l'Angola, le Zimbabwe et l'Afrique du Sud). Aussi bien, il n'a pas et ne pouvait pas, réduire les conflits de l'Afrique Centrale[222].

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[218]- ***MOUNDOUNGA MOUITY Patrice***, *Le NEPAD ; histoire, défis et bilan 10 ans après, op.cit, p.17.*

[219]- ***Kalidou Seydou Sy, Klaus-Peter Treydte***, *« Reformer la mise en œuvre du NEPAD : Voir les choses autrement ; « Remue méninge par écrit » », Fondation Friedrich Ebert, Dakar, 29 Mars 2006, p.4. Disponible sur : https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/senegal/05272.pdf*

[220]- ***Coussy Jean***, *« Le succès du NEPAD, un paradoxe », Version longue du texte paru dans Perspectives internationales, vol.5, N°.1, Centre Études Internationales et Mondialisation, 2004, p.2. Disponible sur : https://ceim.uqam.ca/db/spip.php?article1515*

[221]- ***Ibid.***, *p.7.*

[222]- ***Coussy Jean***, *op.cit, p.4.*

Cette rivalité s'est même affichée entre ce président sud-africain **Mbeki** et le président sénégalais **Wade,** qui se « *ressemblent par moments plus à des rivaux qu'à des partenaires unis par la même vision* »[223]. Ce conflit est devenu plus évident dans la manière dont la communauté internationale et les donateurs interagissent (avec les uns et les autres)[224].

Quant aux critiques sur ses résultats, certains considèrent qu'après une décennie de son existence, « *le NEPAD introduit une innovation limitée* »[225] compte tenu « *de sa mise en œuvre et la réalisation de ses objectifs ont été lentes* »[226]. De ce fait, cette initiative a été évalué comme ayant « *un bilan globalement mitigé, et donc un succès relativement incontestable* »[227] au point de se rendre compte qu'il est en panne[228]. Ses résultats n'étaient pas souhaitables, car ses efforts étaient limités. Le NEPAD n'a pas réussi à éradiquer la pauvreté ni à favoriser la croissance de la productivité. Tandis que, les inquiétudes se sont accrues quant à la répartition équitable des revenus et des richesses[229].

Ce qui rend l'existence du NEPAD symbolique et formelle, c'est que la plupart des États membres du NEPAD n'y ont adhéré que pour

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[223]- ***Kalidou Seydou Sy, Klaus-Peter Treydte***, *op.cit, p.7.*
[224]- ***Ibid.***, *p.7.*
[225]- ***Landry Signé, Mamoudou Gazibo***, *op.cit, p.319.*
[226]- ***Groupe d'appui au NEPAD***, *op.cit, p.4.*
[227]- ***MOUNDOUNGA MOUITY Patrice***, *Le NEPAD ; histoire, défis et bilan 10 ans après, op.cit, p.15.*
[228]- ***Ibid.***, *p.16.*
[229]- ***Ibid.***, *p.16. Selon un bilan rendu par un rapport sur la mise en œuvre du NEPAD en 2007, avance que « (...), de nombreux problèmes demeurent. D'abord le taux de croissance moyen est bien inférieur aux 7 % requis pour atteindre l'OMD consistant à réduire la pauvreté de moitié d'ici à 2015. En deuxième lieu, les taux de chômage restent particulièrement élevés dans les pays africains tandis que l'emploi croit à un rythme trop lent. En troisième lieu, comme l'indique le Rapport économique sur l'Afrique, 2007, les taux d'investissement (en pourcentage du PIB) sont relativement bas même si le ratio investissements/PIB a augmenté de 18 %, comparé à un faible taux de 15% dans les années 70, mais est reste inférieur à celui de 2000 qui était de 21,8 % ».* ***Groupe d'appui au NEPAD***, *op.cit, p.8 et 9.*

ce faire passer pour un modèle d'application en matière de la bonne gouvernance, et aussi bien pour des raisons personnelles, notamment pour attirer des financements et une assistance financière au développement(230).

Ce qui accroît l'échec de cette initiative, qui ne peut en aucun cas favoriser l'aboutissement de l'action publique ni participer ou contribuer à la transformation des conditions de vie dû au manque d'idées et de projets politiques sérieux de ses leaders. Ces derniers affichent un comportement conformiste et inscrivent d'emblée leur action dans le contexte de la conservation plutôt que de la rénovation(231). Ce manque d'opérationnalité montre à quel point la stratégie du NEPAD relève davantage d'une vision politique que d'une vision du développement(232).

Conclusion

Au terme de notre étude, en arrive à conclure que le continent africain a traversé une phase difficile qu'il a vécue sous le régime colonial, et cela a continué avec ce rythme depuis son accession à l'indépendance dans les années soixante du siècle dernier jusqu'au nouveau millénaire, malgré les mises en œuvre de certaines initiatives qui n'ont pas atteint le minimum de leurs objectifs. Ces circonstances sont belles et bien restées l'une des motivations fondamentales les plus importantes pour surmonter cette période misérable que l'Afrique a traversée.

En tout état de constat, les espoirs des peuples africains se sont concrétisés par l'adoption d'une nouvelle stratégie de relance du développement durable en Afrique, représentée par le NEPAD. Cette

230- ***Ibid.***, *p.17.*
231- ***Ibid.***, *p.17.*
232- ***Haut conseil de la coopération internationale***, *op.cit, p.8.*

dernière a été présentée comme purement africaine, compte tenu des efforts d'un groupe de dirigeants africains, initiés notamment par les présidents sud-africain et sénégalais, puis fusionnés en une seule initiative avec le soutien des présidents algérien, nigérian et égyptien.

En tenant compte des résultats de cette initiative, cette dernière a adopté une politique de développement globale concertée à tous les niveaux, qu'ils soient nationaux ou régionaux pour inclure des domaines et secteurs principaux, notamment l'économie, le social et la politique basée sur un ensemble de points d'une importance majeurs tels que la création des conditions d'un développement durable (la paix et la sécurité; la démocratie et la bonne gouvernance), l'investissement dans des secteurs prioritaires (l'agriculture; développement humain; infrastructures; …). Á cet effet, un organisme chargé de suivre ces efforts a été mis en place.

Cependant, il convient de noter ici que malgré ces nombreux avantages, l'incarnation de cette initiative du NEPAD n'a pas été couronnée de succès et de grandes réalisations concrètes dans son ensemble, car il a été lent à faire progresser le continent et ne cesse de se confronter également à un certain nombre de défis de taille et continue d'en être confrontée à d'autres, en occurrence la pauvreté demeure encore évidente. Tel est le constat auquel le président sénégalais a déclaré honnêtement que par la stratégie des africains « *on engloutit des millions de dollars dans un projet depuis des années, on finance des études, entretient une bureaucratie lourde alors que nulle part on assiste à une réalisation du NEPAD, école, infrastructure* (…) »[(233)].

[233]- ***DIENG Malick***, *op.cit, p.307.*

Recommandations

Enfin, nous concluons qu'afin que la communauté africaine atteigne ses objectifs souhaités, nous devons soutenir la concrétisation de certains principaux points :

- Soutenir l'action collective des pays africains dans la concrétisation des objectifs de l'initiative, car l'attachement de chaque pays à ses orientations personnelles conduira inévitablement à l'échec de l'initiative et à l'échec des autres pays en raison du manque d'égalité des capacités matérielles et financières des pays africains.

- Sensibiliser les pays africains à adhérer à l'initiative du NEPAD, car l'élargissement de la participation du plus grand nombre de pays accroît l'efficacité de l'initiative et ses chances d'atteindre ses objectifs, que ce soit au niveau africain ou dans le cadre de ses relations avec la communauté internationale.

- Renforcer le système de responsabilisation des États africains en cas de manquement à la mise en œuvre des dispositions de l'initiative, avec obligation de les soumettre au MAEP.

- Etant donné que le débat sur la question africaine se resserre entre les pays africains eux-mêmes ou entre eux et les institutions internationales, notamment celles qui financent des projets de développement, il est nécessaire d'impliquer la société civile dans le débat en tant qu'acteur concerné en premier lieu par les conditions de vie des africains.

- Enfin, nous soulevons un critère d'une importance majeure, qui est de faire de l'initiative du NEPAD un acteur incontournable de la relance de l'Afrique dans la sphère de la politique internationale et de l'économie mondiale, avec la participation de tous ses États membres, sans être soumis aux politiques des pays leaders, qu'ils soient africains ou occidentaux.

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Les stratégies et les politiques adoptées par l'Algérie pour la mise en place de l'agenda 2063 en fonction de l'expérience du NEPAD

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Résumé :
L'objet de cette communication est d'analyser les relations entre le Nouveau Partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD) et l'Union africaine. Il a été démontré d'une part qu'en tant qu'organe créé par la Conférence de l'Union et sous contrôle de cette dernière, le NEPAD est un organe subsidiaire, Janus, partagé entre la volonté d'autonomie et le caractè re subordonné à l'organe principal.
L'Algérie, grâce son histoire, sa géographie, ses principes et convictions, a toujours assumé un rôle actif dans les efforts déployés par l'Afrique pour une renaissance africaine authentique, et continue à consentir des sacrifices et à honorer ses engagements et assumer ses responsabilités vis-à-vis de l'Afrique et à défendre et promouvoir ses intérêts dans le concert des nations et au sein des institutions internationales. L'Algérie a adopté la méthodologie préconisée par les experts de la Commission de l'Union Africaine et de l'agence de développement de l'union africaine- NEPAD pour réaliser les synergies et de parvenir à une réalisation accélérée des objectifs de l'Agenda 2063.

Mots clés : *NEPAD, UA, Algérie, institutions internationales, développement, autonomie, l'organe principal.*

Introduction :

Les documents originaux du NEPAD indiquent que l'initiative africaine a pour ambition explicite d'être un instrument de facilitation pour la mobilisation de la volonté politique à l'intérieur du continent et de l'appui technique et fin ancier de la part du reste du monde. L'initiative ne saurait se substituer ni aux Etats dans leur responsabilité vis-à-vis du bien-être de leurs populations, ni à leurs plans, programmes et projets de développement, initiés sur ressources propres et/ou sur ressources externes.

Les priorités du NEPAD devront alors être intégrées dans les processus de développement des pays africains comme actions de soutien et de valorisation des potentialités existantes dans chacun des pays. La présente étude a pour objet de présenter le cadre dans lequel se situe l'expérience algérienne en la matière et les modalités de prise en charge des différents volets du NEPAD. A cette fin, l'Algérie s'est approprié l'Agenda 2063 dès son adoption en 2015. Et afin d'apporter des réponses nationales fortes à la mesure des enjeux et des défis, elle a mis en place un comité interministériel de coordination. Ce dernier rassemble les différents ministères, institutions et organismes nationaux, avec pour mission de suivre et d'évaluer la mise en œuvre du premier plan décennal (PPD) de l'Agenda 2063 en Algérie.

Cet objectif peut être formulé sous la forme de la question principale suivante : « ***Quelles sont les stratégies et les politiques adoptées par l'Algérie pour la mise en place de l'agenda 2063 en fonction de l'expérience du NEPAD? ».*** Pour mener à bien cette communication, notre réflexion se base sur l'hypothèse suivante :

H1 : L'agenda 2063 est le schéma et le plan directeur de l'Afrique visant à transformer l'Algérie en puissance mondiale de l'avenir. C'est le cadre stratégique du continent qui vise à atteindre son objectif de développement inclusif et durable.

Dans cette communication, on s'interroge sur l'historique du NEPAD, par la suite, nous traitons la principale revendication formulée par le NEPAD. Le troisième élément, il penche sur la stratégie du NEPAD et on signale quelles réalisations du NEPAD en Algérie? . Enfin, on intègre les priorités du nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD) au processus du développement en Algérie la mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2063.

1. Historique du NEPAD:

Le NEPAD (dont la traduction en anglais signifie **N**ew **P**artnership for **A**frica's **D**evelopment), Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique, a pris une assise officielle en juillet 2001 lors du Sommet du G8 à Gênes en Italie[234]. Le Président sud-africain Thabo MBEKI a lancé le projet de la Renaissance Africaine comme devant être le souffle nouveau de l'Afrique à l'entrée du 21ème siècle. Sur le même élan, les présidents nigérians (OBASANJO) et algérien (BOUTEFLIKA) initièrent le **Millénium African Plan** (MAP).

De son côté, le Président sénégalais (WADE) proposait le **Plan OMEGA**. Après de nombreuses réunions de travail d'experts, la fusion des deux plans fut réalisée pour donner naissance à la **Nouvelle Initiative Africaine**, rebaptisée (en juillet 2001) **Nouveau Partenariat pour le Développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD)**. Le quatuor présidentiel n'a pas ménagé ses efforts pour ensuite sensibiliser les principaux acteurs de la communauté internationale sur cette nouvelle initiative africaine.

C'est dans ce contexte que les chefs d'État de la CEDEAO ont organisé, en mai 2002, à Yamoussoukro (Côte d'Ivoire), un sommet sur la mise

[234] *Les quatre Chefs d'Etat africains mandatés pour négocier par le Sommet de l'OUA de Lusaka (**OBASANJO** du Nigéria, **MBEKI** de l'Afrique du Sud, **BOUTEFLIKA** de l'Algérie, **WADE** du Sénégal).*

en œuvre du NEPAD en Afrique de l'Ouest. À cette occasion, ils ont décidé de convoquer un autre sommet expressément destiné à donner une impulsion au programme d'action du NEPAD en Afrique de l'Ouest, démontrant ainsi le soutien dont jouit le NEPAD dans la sous-région. À ce sommet, les chefs d'État ont débattu de la mise en œuvre du programme d'action du NEPAD en Afrique de l'Ouest, et ont rendu publique une déclaration dans laquelle ils ont :

• donné mandat à la CEDEAO pour assurer la coordination et le suivi de la mise des programmes du NEPAD, et convenu de fournir à la CEDEAO les ressources nécessaires ;
• décidé de créer une interface NEPAD au sein du Secrétariat exécutif de la CEDEAO ;
• invité chaque Etat à créer une interface NEPAD ;
• créé un Comité interministériel ad-hoc chargé de superviser la mise en œuvre[235].

2. La principale revendication formulée par le NEPAD : c'est que les pays développés devront réaliser des investissements massifs en Afrique sur la base de mécanismes de coopération non encore arrêtés mais en évitant le choix binaire « aide/crédit » dont les conséquences sur le développement des pays africains ont été désastreuses. L'objectif n'est donc pas de susciter la compassion des pays développés mais plutôt de nouer un véritable partenariat entre l'Afrique et la communauté internationale, étant entendu que l'interdépendance entre les économies est une réalité intangible et le continent africain à beaucoup à apporter dans ce vaste courant d'échanges.

[235] ***Groupe de la Banque africaine de développement 2003. NEPAD*** *Plan d'action à court terme – Infrastructures (PAC T) Revue de l'état d'exécution du PACT et voie à suivre pour aller de l'avant.*

Le NEPAD se veut une vision à long terme du programme de développement de l'Afrique par les africains eux-mêmes. L'objectif du NEPAD est d'imprimer un nouvel élan au développement du continent en comblant l'écart actuel dans les secteurs prioritaires, afin de lui permettre de rattraper son retard par rapport aux régions développées du monde. Cette vision à long terme nécessite des investissements massifs et importants et le défi à relever consiste à mobiliser les ressources nécessaires dans les meilleures conditions possibles.

Les dix secteurs prioritaires retenus par le NEPAD sont les suivants :

- **La bonne gouvernance politique** qui doit se traduire par des élections multipartites, le respect des droits de l'homme, la transparence dans la gestion du patrimoine public et la lutte contre la corruption.
- **La bonne gouvernance économique** concrétisée par une justice indépendante dans les différends avec les investisseurs, la gestion transparente des sociétés privées.
- **Les infrastructures** (routes, chemins de fer, ports et aéroports) dont les coûts pèsent sur la compétitivité des produits africains exportés.
- **L'éducation** dans la mesure où la valorisation des ressources humaines est un facteur important de la croissance économique.
- **La santé** qui constitue un défi permanent pour l'Afrique, à cause des indicateurs de santé alarmants (taux de mortalité due aux maladies endémiques).
- **Les Nouvelles Technologies de l'Information (NTIC)** permettent de faciliter les échanges de biens et services entre les peuples de la planète et produisent des services générateurs de revenus élevés.

- **L'agriculture** devra permettre à l'Afrique d'accroître sa part dans le commerce international et d'assurer son autosuffisance alimentaire.
- **L'énergie**, de par sa place dans les facteurs de production, a un impact direct sur la compétitivité des économies africaines.
- **L'accès aux marchés** des pays développés est une condition pour augmenter
- la part de l'Afrique dans le commerce international.
- **L'environnement** est une préoccupation permanente des pays africains en
- raison des menaces sérieuses qui pèsent sur la vie des populations.

3. La stratégie du NEPAD :

Le NEPAD est articulé en une double stratégie : **l'option centrale de la région** et **le secteur privé**.

En effet, le NEPAD considère que l'Afrique ne peut s'en sortir que par la promotion de l'espace régional qui offre un plus grand marché à nos industries et de plus grandes possibilités pour les investissements étrangers. Les projets seront donc intra-régionaux, trans-régionaux et continentaux. Le NEPAD a divisé le continent en 5 régions (Nord, Ouest, Centre, Est et Océan Indien, Sud).

Le NEPAD, c'est une première, fait appel au secteur privé comme étant le cœur de la croissance économique du continent car le seul en mesure d'apporter à l'Afrique les énormes capitaux dont elle a besoin. Le NEPAD encourage donc le développement d'un secteur privé africain autonome, ou associé au secteur privé étranger sous forme de « joint ventures »[236].

[236] *Amba Mpoke-Bigg (2015) : Département de la communication et des relations extérieures. NEPAD : dix ans après, qu'est-ce que c'est, d'abord ? COP 28. Allemagne.*

Le Sous-comité sur le Nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD) : Le Sous-comité a été établi en 2010 pour superviser et promouvoir les activités de ce qui était alors le Nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD), qui constituait le cadre stratégique de l'UA pour le développement socio-économique panafricain. En 2019, l'Agence de planification et de coordination du NEPAD (Agence du NEPAD) a été transformée en Agence de développement de l'Union africaine (ADUA-NEPAD)[237].

Le Sous-comité était chargé :

• de conseiller le COREP sur la marche à suivre pour améliorer les programmes du NEPAD au niveau continental ;

• de suivre les progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre du plan stratégique proposé par le Comité de pilotage pour promouvoir le NEPAD aux niveaux national, sous-régional, régional et international, et de rendre compte régulièrement de ses activités au COREP ;

• d'assurer le suivi de la mise en œuvre des décisions de la Conférence relatives au NEPAD ;

• de suivre les progrès enregistrés dans les domaines prioritaires et les orientations politiques énoncés dans le plan d'action de mise en œuvre du NEPAD et de soumettre périodiquement un rapport au COREP ;

• d'élaborer une stratégie de communication efficace pour le NEPAD en collaboration avec la CUA et l'Agence NEPAD (désormais ADUA-NEPAD) ;

• de contribuer à l'identification des domaines et secteurs prioritaires qui pourraient inverser la marginalisation de l'Afrique et constituer la base d'un développement durable à long terme ;

• de concevoir, en collaboration avec la Commission de l'UA et l'Agence du NEPAD (désormais ADUA-NEPAD), des moyens pour mobiliser les ressources en vue de la mise en œuvre des politiques,

[237] *GUIDE DE L' UNION AFRICAINE 2023© Commission de l'Union africaine et État néo-zélandais.*

programmes et projets du NEPAD et de soumettre un rapport au COREP sur les recommandations à prendre en compte[238].

4. Une décennie plus tard, quelles réalisations du NEPAD en Algérie?

Dans un discours prononcé, lors de la 41e réunion du Comité directeur des chefs d'État et de Gouvernement de l'Agence de Développement de l'Union Africaine (NEPAD), le Président de la République, Abdelmadjid Tebboune, a dévoilé des plans ambitieux pour renforcer la coopération économique et le développement en Afrique. Le chef de l'État a annoncé la création prochaine de zones de libre-échange en 2024. Le Président a souligné l'importance de ces zones, et ce depuis la Mauritanie et jusqu'aux pays du Sahel, tels que le Mali, le Niger, la Tunisie et la Libye. Cette initiative vise à promouvoir les échanges économiques entre ces nations frères.

L'Algérie s'engage également à atteindre les objectifs de développement économique et d'intégration continentale. Le président a insisté sur l'amélioration de l'efficacité des opérations d'intégration économique en Afrique, mis l'accent sur la nécessité d'une collaboration renforcée entre les secteurs public et privé. Ainsi, une mobilisation accrue des ressources humaines, techniques et financières pour concrétiser les projets clés de l'Agenda de Développement de l'Afrique pour 2063. Il a également souligné la nécessité de renforcer les efforts en faveur de l'intégration continentale, notamment en accélérant la mise en œuvre de la Zone de libre-échange continentale africaine (ZLECAf).

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5. Financement des priorités du NEPAD en Algérie

Les priorités du NEPAD sont d'abord intégrées comme priorités nationales dans les différentes séquences de développement, qu'il s'agisse du Plan triennal de soutien de la relance, du Plan national de développement rural et agricole ou de tout autre plan ou programme national. Le financement de la route trans- saharienne sur lequel viendrait éventuellement se greffer le corridor de la route transafricaine Alger-Lagos est du ressort exclusif des autorités algériennes via le Ministère des Travaux publics en charge de la construction des routes et autoroutes. Le financement du tronçon algérien jusqu'à In Guezzam, soit 300 km restant à réaliser sur le territoire algérien, sur les 3 327 km dont les trois-quarts bitumés que compte l'ouvrage, fait l'objet d'un montage entre plusieurs sources de financement nationales, bilatérales, multilatérales et autres. Il en sera de même pour la future autoroute Est-Ouest, longue de plus de 1 200 km, qui se fondra naturellement comme segment national dans le grand projet continental de route le Caire-Dakar, proposé comme projet NEPAD pour financement par la communauté internationale des bailleurs, et dont certains tronçons de routes normales actuelles seront transformés en autoroutes tandis que d'autres, inexistants comme le chaînon manquant Nouadhibou-Nouakchott en Mauritanie, seront réalisés[239].

Lors du séminaire national sur le NEPAD organisé à Alger en janvier 2002, une synthèse des priorités élaborée à partir des neuf volets prioritaires initialement adoptés dans le contexte de l'initiative, a été retenue comme pouvant faire l'objet d'une attention particulière de l'Algérie en termes de prise en charge, de réflexion et de financement. Quatre grands axes en ressortent:

• Le maintien, le rétablissement et la consolidation de la paix et de la sécurité;

[239] *Le Président de la République, le Ministre des affaires étrangères ou le Ministre délégué chargé des affaires maghrébines et africaines.*

• Le développement des infrastructures;
• La mobilisation de ressources financières pour le développement et;
• La valorisation des ressources humaines.

Dans ce contexte, le financement des priorités nationales, dont l'objet s'inscrit globalement dans les priorités du NEPAD, en particulier, les infrastructures, l'éducation, la santé, l'agriculture ou l'environnement, est pris en charge de façon courante par les ressources budgétaires (fonctionnement et équipement) des ministères concernés, sauf dans les cas où ces secteurs bénéficient de plans spéciaux de développement ou de dotations exceptionnelles ; cela a été le cas du secteur des travaux publics, dont le sous-secteur des routes qui bénéficie en 2002 d'un fonds national routier et autoroutier d'un montant de 1.250 millions de dinars algériens.

6. Intégrer les priorités du Nouveau Partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD) au processus du développement en Algérie la mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2063:

En ce sens, l'Agenda 2063 représente comme le prolongement naturel du NEPAD, mais aussi des autres initiatives du même genre, qui ont eu pour ambition de bâtir une Afrique plus unie (comme le Plan d'action de Lagos ou le Traité d'Abuja).

Pour cela, L'Algérie a intégré, dès leurs adoptions, l'Agenda 2063 et les Objectifs de Développement Durable dans ses politiques nationales de développement.

Un Comité interministériel chargé du suivi de la réalisation des objectifs de l'Agenda 2063 en Algérie a été installé. Ce Comité qui se réunit régulièrement regroupe les points focaux de l'ensemble des Départements ministériels et les représentants de l'Office National des Statistiques, ainsi que les autres organismes concernés par les domaines prioritaires de l'Agenda 2063.

6.1. Une croissance intégrante et prospère pour un développement durable en Afrique du nord :

Les différents secteurs d'activité économique ont contribué de manière différenciée à la croissance économique.

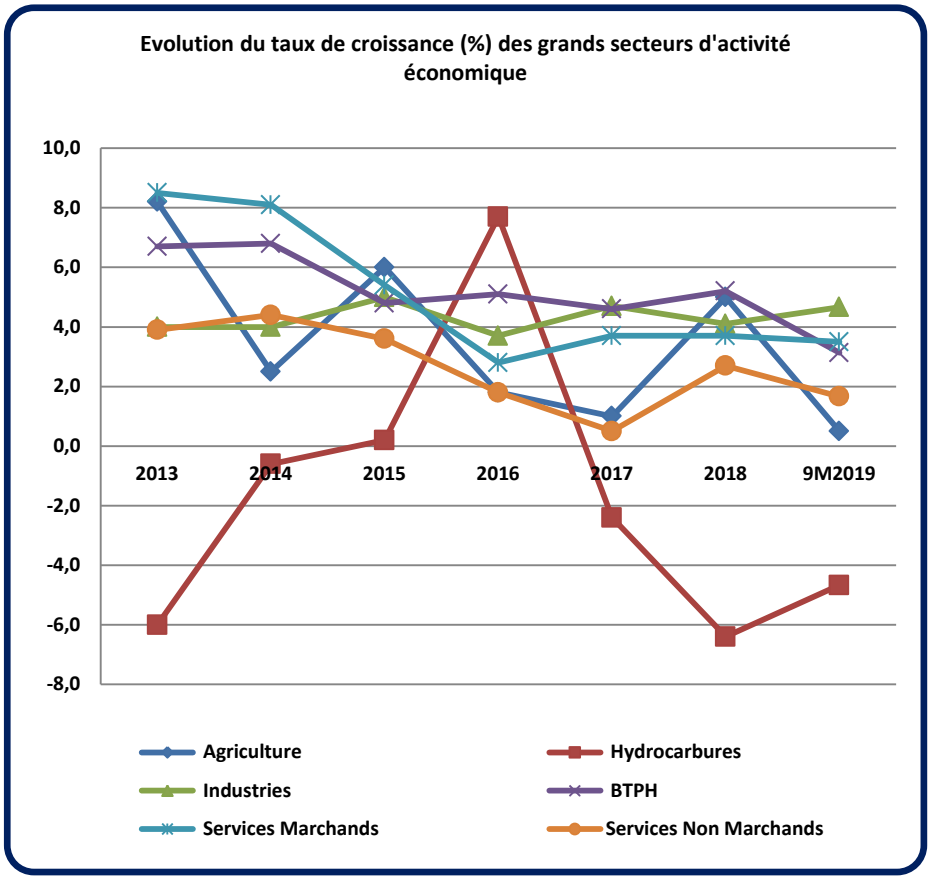
6.1.1. Les secteurs d'activités :

Deux secteurs d'activité ont été structurellement le moteur de la croissance sur la période 2013-2019 (9 Mois): il s'agit du secteur du BTPH qui a réalisé une croissance moyenne de 5,2% et du secteur des services non marchands avec une croissance moyenne de 5,1%. Pour l'essentiel, le dynamisme de ce dernier secteur trouve ses origines au niveau de l'activité des transports et télécommunication particulièrement la téléphonie mobile et des services fournis aux ménages.

Le secteur industriel à lui aussi soutenu la croissance économique sur la période puisqu'il a réalisé une performance moyenne de 4,3%. En revanche, l'activité du secteur agricole a été moins régulière bien qu'il enregistre une croissance moyenne de 3,6% largement supérieure au taux d'accroissement de la population.

S'agissant des hydrocarbures et excepté l'année 2016 où le secteur a réalisé une croissance très appréciable de 7,7% et l'année 2015 dont la croissance du secteur a connu une quasi-stagnation, les autres années ont enregistré des contre-performances. En moyenne, le secteur des hydrocarbures qui représente près du quart (24%) du PIB nominal sur la période 2013-2019 voit sa valeur ajoutée en termes réels baisser de -1,7%.

Figure N° 01 : évolution du taux de croissance des grands secteurs d'activité économique



Source : ONS. 2020.

On peut noter cependant des disparités sensibles dans les zones rurales où dans certains cas le taux de scolarisation des filles ne dépassent pas les 30 pour cent.

L'effet de cette situation apparaît alors sur le taux d'analphabétisme des femmes. A titre d'exemple, pour la tranche des 15-24 ans, la moyenne de l'analphabétisme des femmes varie de 2,86 pour cent à Alger à 46 pour cent à Djelfa, une ville moyenne de l'Atlas saharien.

6.1.2. Le PIB par habitant

Le PIB par habitant en Algérie a diminué initialement, s'élevant à environ 4.000 dollars en 2016, contre près de 5.500 dollars en 2014[240]. En 2024, le PIB par habitant en Algérie s'élevait à environ 5.130 dollars. Toutefois, la source prévoit une stabilisation du PIB par habitant entre 2026 et 2028, s'élevant à environ 5.300 dollars. De la même manière le taux d'inflation algérien devrait diminuer dans les années à venir, pour s'établir à environ 4,5% en 2028[241].

6.1.3. Pauvreté, inégalité et faim

L'Algérie, en souscrivant à l'agenda 2030, s'est engagée à éradiquer l'extrême pauvreté et à réduire de moitié la pauvreté nationale. La politique sociale menée par notre pays depuis des décennies pour combattre la pauvreté a déjà donné des résultats remarquables. En 2011, la population vivant au-dessous du seuil de l'extrême pauvreté ne dépassait pas 0,5% de la population totale.

L'Algérie est parvenue à réduire le taux de prévalence de la sous-alimentation au rythme moyen de -6% par an. En 2016, la prévalence de la sous-alimentation s'est fixée à 4,6% alors que le taux moyen dans les pays en développement s'élève à 13%.

Le taux de prévalence de l'insécurité alimentaire sévère et celui de l'insécurité moyenne à sévère ont atteint respectivement 1,3% et 6,3% en 2014. Ces résultats placent ainsi l'Algérie parmi les pays dont la population souffre le moins d'insécurité alimentaire.

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[240] *Moussa M 2024 : Technique chargée de la comptabilité nationale. ONS. ISSN 1111 - 5939 http://www.ons.dz*

[241] *https://fr.statista.com/statistiques/710641/pib-algerie-par-habitant/*

Il est à noter que des enquêtes sont en cours de réalisation par les services spécialisés pour évaluer les tendances en matière de l'insécurité alimentaire et de la malnutrition.

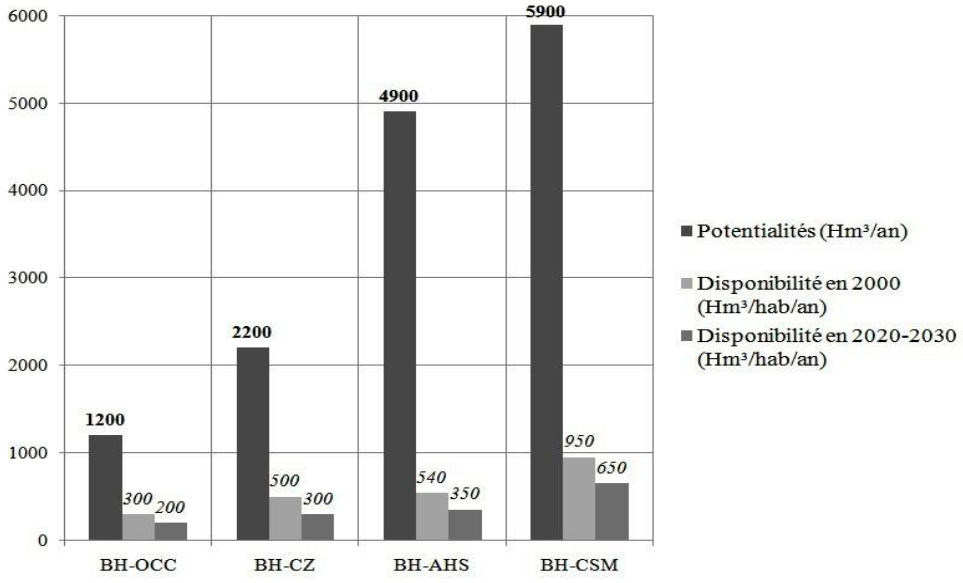
6.1.4. L'accès des populations à l'eau potable

La nouvelle constitution Algérienne de 2016 consacre, à travers son article 19, l'utilisation rationnelle des ressources naturelles ainsi que leur préservation au profit des générations futures. l'Algérie a engagé des réformes importantes pour la mise en œuvre des outils stratégiques de gestion intégrée de la ressource en eau, ce qui a conduit à revoir complètement la législation relative à l'eau à travers la Loi n°05-12 du 4 août 2005.Une première étape de ce processus de réforme, dans le sens d'une politique nationale orientée vers la préservation qualitative et quantitative de la ressource, la gestion rationnelle et économique planifiée à échelle du bassin versant, enfin l'association de partenaires publics-privés.

La gestion des services de l'eau est confiée à l'Algérienne des Eaux (ADE), représentant du MRE dans toutes les communes du pays. Entre l'État et les différents usagers, la Société des Eaux et de l'Assainissement détient un rôle d'intermédiaire. C'est un organisme à caractère régional qui a pour mission principale de produire et de desservir les communes en eau potable, et de collecter et traiter les eaux usées au niveau de ces régions. Dans les faits, la gestion de l'eau est centralisée et ses instruments ne sont pas efficaces[242].

[242] *Abderrazak Ferhat, Guergueb Mebarek.(2021): La gestion des eaux en Algérie : Vers un nouveau paradigm. Journal of Advanced Economic Research, El oued University, Eloued, Algeria, Vol 06, Issue 01. PISSN : 2572-0198 / EISSN : 2676 -1572.*

Figure N° 02 : Potentialités et Disponibilité en eau par bassin hydrographique du Nord en 2000 et 2020/2030



Source : Ministère des ressources en eau, 2020. Algérie.

La figure N° 02, montre la disparité des potentialités en eau entre les quatre régions hydrographiques du Nord de l'Algérie. Au Nord-est (Bassin hydrographique C-S-M = 5900 Hm³/an) elle atteint près de quatre fois celles du Nord-Ouest (Bassin hydrographique O-CC = 1200 Hm³/an). Le faible pourcentage de volume d'eau mobilisable parait d'ores et déjà inférieur au seuil de tension dans l'ensemble des bassins hydrographiques. Ce qui augure d'une diminution sensible (plus du tiers) de la dotation par habitant et par an à l'horizon 2020/2030 de sorte que l'accroissement de la demande soit accompagné d'une diminution de l'offre. Or, l'évaluation des ressources en eau mobilisables (tableau N°01) semble sous-estimer le risque de pénurie structurelle due à la diminution probable des précipitations d'environ 10 à 25% d'ici une

trentaine d'année sous l'effet des changements climatiques (Kara et Arif., 2009)[243].

Tableau N° 01: Evolution de la dotation annuelle en eau par habitant en Algérie 1962-2020

année	1962	1990	1995	1998	2000	2020	2030
M3/Hab/an	1500	720	680	630	500	430	-

Source : CNES (2000), « L'eau en Algérie : le grand défi de demain », Projet de rapport, P 83.

En 1962, nous avions 1500 m3/habitant/an. L'Algérie est par conséquent largement touchée par le stress hydrique, soit en dessous du seuil théorique de rareté fixé par la Banque mondiale à 1000 m3/habitant/an.

En réalité, cette quantité est largement suffisante si elle était bien répartie géographiquement et bien gérée. Les ressources en eaux souterraines du Sahara septentrional sont contenues dans deux immenses aquifères qui sont le continental intercalaire CI, et le complexe terminal CT (plus d'un million de km2, dont 70% se trouvent en Algérie, 24% en Libye et 6% en Tunisie).

Nos ressources en eaux souterraines dans le Sud sont estimées de 40 000 à 50 000 milliards de m3, et à raison de 12,3 milliards de m3 (équivalents des eaux superficielles en Algérie par an), nous avons une autonomie de 3250 à 4065 ans.

Il est vrai que ces ressources sont très faiblement renouvelables, mais elles peuvent être transférées sur des centaines de kilomètres. Nous

[243] *KARA K.M., ARIF H. (2009), L'Afrique, continent clé face au défi climatique, Ed DAHLAB, P118.*

pouvons dire que grâce aux eaux de dessalement et ces eaux souterraines, l'Algérie est à l'abri dans le futur si les mesures adéquates sont prises et une stratégie claire bien définie à l'horizon 2050.

La population algérienne qui est estimée à 44,7 millions d'habitants au 1er janvier 2021, serait de l'ordre de 55 millions en 2050, et si on tient compte de nos ressources en eaux renouvelables actuellement (superficielles et souterraines) estimées à 18,2 milliards de m3/an, nous aurons 330 m3/habitant/an).

6.1.5. Habitat modernes et habitables et service de base de qualité

La maîtrise de l'urbanisation serait en corrélation avec un développement équilibré et ciblé dans la zone. Si toutes les dispositions contenues dans le plan d'action du PAC algérois, ainsi que les orientations et les recommandations du SNAT[244] et du SDAT[245]. Si les PDAU[246]tiennent compte des équilibres à maintenir tels que stipulés dans la réglementation nationale et si les POS[247] respectent strictement et rigoureusement les prescriptions contenues dans les orientations en matière d'urbanisation et de développement, une configuration plus douce de la consommation des surfaces urbanisables sera alors possible avec un rythme de 0,8 % à 1 % au maximum de la surface totale urbanisable, soit une surface totale consommée à l'horizon 2025 de 52 %[248].

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[244] *Schéma national d'aménagement du territoire (instrument d'aménagement du territoire/niveau national).*

[245] *Schéma directeur d'aménagement du touristique (instrument d'aménagement du territoire).*

[246] *Plan directeur d'aménagement du territoire (instrument d'aménagement du territoire/niveau wilaya).*

[247] *Plan d'occupation du sol (instrument d'aménagement du territoire/niveau local).*

[248] ***GRIMES S.*** *(2007) : « Développement des stratégies pour un tourisme durable dans les nations méditerranéennes, Algérie indicateurs du développement du tourisme durable ». Alger.*

Durant ces dernières décennies, l'orientation de l'effort national de développement vers les villes portuaires, plus particulièrement celles dotées de meilleures infrastructures, héritées de la période coloniale, ont entretenu un phénomène d'urbanisation intensive, à l'origine de la formation d'aires métropolitaines à forte concentration de population littorale dont l'axe Blida- Alger est une bonne illustration. D'après le tableau N° 02, il y a une nette évolution de la population urbaine d'une année à une autre.

Tableau N° 02: La population urbaine (en milliers)

Désignation	1970	1995	2005	2015	2025
Algérie	5430	15831	20804	26406	34081

Source: **Nations unies** (2005).

Dans le cadre de la politique de développement rural, le programme du "Logement Rural" encourage ainsi les ménages à réaliser, en auto-construction et avec le soutien de l'Etat, leur logement au sein de leur propre environnement rural. L'éradication des bidonvilles et de l'habitat précaire a également constitué un axe d'efforts très important de l'Etat dans le cadre de la réalisation des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement. Dès 2010, l'ambition a été de réaliser en moyenne 70.000 logements par an. Ainsi, depuis 2014, date de lancement des grandes opérations de relogement, et dans la seule wilaya d'Alger, plus de 80.000 familles, soit près de 400.000 personnes ont été relogées.
Selon le Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'urbanisme et de la ville, le taux d'occupation du logement (TOL) est de l'ordre de 4,4 personnes par logement. Le taux d'occupation par pièce (TOP) a diminué de 1,7 en 2008 à 1,5 en 2024.

Tableau N°03 : Indicateur du parc de logements en Algérie

Année	1966	1977	1987	1998	2008	2017	2024 (projection)
Population (en millions)	12.9	17.58	23.77	30.19	34.73	41.14	47.29
Taux d'occupation par logement TOL)	6.1	6.83	7.54	7.13	6.4	4.6	4.18
Taux d'occupation par pièce (TOP)	2.78	3.17	2.65	2.64	1.7	1.53	1.5

Source : MHUV pour un surpeuplement critique. In https://www.mhuv.gov.dz/fr/accueil/#

Environ 95% des logements sont raccordés au gaz naturel (un des taux les plus élevés au monde), le réseau couvrant 1.392 communes sur les 1.541 du pays. L'opération se poursuit pour le raccordement des communes restantes (28 wilayas), dès le parachèvement du programme en cours. Le taux national d'électrification atteint plus de 98% à fin 2019, le taux moyen de raccordement à l'eau est de 98% en 2017 (78% en 1999) et le taux de raccordement aux réseaux d'assainissement est de 95% en 2014 et attient en 2030 100% pour le raccordement urbain et 80% rural.

6.2. Des citoyens bien instruits et une révolution des compétences appuyée par la science, la technologie et l'innovation.

A ce titre, le taux de scolarisation au niveau du primaire est évalué en 2019 à 97,87%. Il est important de noter que comparativement à 2013 (99,34%), il semblerait que le taux de scolarisation ait légèrement fléchi en 2019, mais il convient de signaler que le taux de 2019 ne tient pas

compte des élèves scolarisés au niveau des écoles privées de plus en plus nombreuses. L'inclusion de cette population d'élève va certainement faire tendre le taux de scolarisation vers 100%.
En outre, le taux de scolarisation dans le secondaire a substantiellement augmenté de 10,4% passant de 75,84% en 2013 à 84% en 2019. Le nombre d'inscrits est passé de 7.725.856 en 2012-2013 à 9.211.640 en 2018-2019, soit un taux d'accroissement annuel moyen de 3,0% sur la période.

Notons, enfin, que la proportion des enseignants qualifiés est à son maximum soit 100%. Cela est compréhensible lorsqu'on connait les conditions d'accès au poste d'enseignant axées sur la qualification principalement le diplôme et la réussite au concours.

6.3. Des citoyens en bonne santé et bien nourris

De manière indéniable le système sanitaire algérien a connu des améliorations sensibles et significatives. Un ensemble cohérent et intégré de mesures a été à l'origine de ces avancées comme la gratuité de la médecine, le développement des infrastructures, la disponibilité d'un corps médical, …etc.

En dépit de la rareté des ressources, les subventions accordées aux hôpitaux ont augmenté passant de 308,4 milliards de DA en 2013 à 321,6 milliards de DA en 2018. Le nombre de médecins est passé 66.236 médecins toutes spécialités confondues en 2013 à plus de 80.000 médecins en 2018 ce qui a ramené le ratio « nombre de médecins pour 1000 habitants » de 1,73 en 2013 à 2 en 2018.

Les différents programmes nationaux notamment de prévention développés en direction des enfants de moins de cinq (05) ans (programme élargi de vaccination, programme de promotion d'allaitement maternels, programme de lutte contre les carences en micronutriments,…) ont permis des gains importants. Le taux de

Mortalité Infantile (TMI) a baissé passant de 22,4‰ en 2013 à 21‰ en 2018. Décliné selon le genre, de taux est en 2018 de 22,5‰ pour les garçons et seulement de 19,5‰ pour les filles.

6.4. Des économies transformées et création d'emplois

6.4.1. Croissance économique durable et inclusive

Le cadre budgétaire à moyen terme 2020-2022 reposent sur l'impératif retour à la soutenabilité budgétaire à moyen terme, en privilégiant la poursuite des efforts consentis, depuis 2015, pour la maitrise et la préservation des engagements de l'Etat, tout en veillant à maintenir la viabilité de trésorerie sur le court et le moyen terme.

Le cadrage macro-économique et budgétaire pour la période 2020-2022 intervient dans une conjoncture qui demeure confrontée à l'important défi d'une gestion optimale des ressources disponibles avec la persistance des tensions liées aux fluctuations des revenus tirés des exportations d'hydrocarbures.

Par ailleurs, la loi de finances pour 2020 interviendra dans une période qui sera marquée par la mise en œuvre progressive de la loi n°18-15 du 02 septembre 2018 relative aux lois de finances, traduisant la réforme du dispositif législatif et réglementaire régissant le budget de l'Etat et les finances publiques de manière générale

La programmation budgétaire à moyen terme couvrant les prochaines périodes devra :

•Accorder la priorité au parachèvement des projets en cours de réalisation dans les délais fixés et aux coûts prévus.

•Programmer le financement de nouveaux projets d'investissement dans le respect des plafonds arrêtés par les pouvoirs publics, en veillant à ne retenir que ceux dont l'opportunité est avérée et qui répondent aux exigences d'efficacité et d'efficience.

•Déterminer le cheminement des crédits de paiement pour le financement des projets en cours de réalisation et des nouveaux programmes proposés pour les années 2020, 2021 et 2022.

•Mobiliser les moyens de réalisation en recourant, en priorité, dans le cadre de la commande publique, aux entreprises nationales et aux produits de fabrication locale.

L'Algérie a réalisé des investissements considérables dans beaucoup de domaines tels que les infrastructures de liaisons (développement du réseau de transport, des TIC, des réseaux électriques), la construction de logements, l'amélioration des capacités de production d'eau potable, le développement des infrastructures de santé et d'éducation. Ces investissements ont non seulement constitué un vecteur de création d'emplois et de croissance économique mais ont également permis une amélioration significative du bien-être de l'ensemble de la population.

L'économie reste, en effet, fortement concentrée sur les hydrocarbures et la croissance économique tributaire de l'évolution de l'activité dans ce secteur. Ce dernier représente 22,4% du PIB, 38% des recettes budgétaires de l'Etat et 95% des exportations en 2018.

La croissance du PIB s'est établie, en moyenne sur la période 2013-2019(9 premier mois) 2019 à 2,4% par an. Hors hydrocarbures, cette croissance a été de 4,0% en moyenne annuelle.

6.4.2. Diversification et résilience de l'économie

Une nette progression est constatée dans la part des dépenses de recherche et développement réalisant un niveau de performance de 63% par apport à l'objectif recherché. Un élan obtenu grâce la politique de promotion de la recherche scientifique et le développement scientifique.

- Les effectifs des étudiants ont connu un accroissement très important entre 2013 et 2019, passant de 1.190.196 étudiants en

2013/2014 dont 59,10% de sexe féminin à 1.531.920 étudiants en 2018/2019 dont 61.91 % de sexe féminin.

- Les effectifs des personnels enseignants ont connu également un accroissement considérable entre 2013 et 2019, passant de 51.299 enseignants en 2013/2014 à 60.832 enseignants en 2018/2019 avec un taux d'encadrement d'un (01) enseignant pour 25 étudiants.

Concernant le réseau universitaire algérien, il est constitué de 106 établissements universitaires dont (50 universités,13 centres universitaires et 43 écoles supérieures) en 2018/2019.

6.4.3. Hospitalité/Tourisme

Les données de tableau N° 03, représente le nombre de visiteurs internationaux en Algérie au cours des années 2011 à 2022, offrant un aperçu des impacts significatifs de la pandémie mondiale de COVID-19 sur l'industrie du tourisme.

Tableau N° 04: l'évolution du nombre de visiteurs internationaux en million par années :

Années	**Nombre de visiteurs internationaux (**en million**)**
2011	2,40
2012	2,63
2013	2,73
2014	2,3
2015	1,7
2016	2,04
2017	2,45
2018	2,66
2019	2,37
2020	0,59
2021	0,13
2022	1,12

Source : Ministre du Tourisme et de l'Artisanat, 2023.

L'évolution du nombre de visiteurs internationaux en Algérie de 2011 à 2022 révèle l'impact significatif de la pandémie mondiale de COVID-19 sur l'industrie du tourisme. Entre 2011 et 2019, le nombre de visiteurs internationaux a oscillé autour de 2,4 à 2,37 millions par an, indiquant une certaine stabilité dans le secteur. Cependant, en 2020, année où la pandémie a sévèrement perturbé les voyages internationaux, ce chiffre a chuté à 0,59 million, marquant une baisse drastique de près de 75% par rapport à l'année précédente.

En 2021, malgré certaines tentatives de reprise, le nombre de visiteurs internationaux est tombé à seulement 0,13 million, reflétant les restrictions persistantes et l'incertitude liée à la pandémie. Toutefois, en 2022, on observe une légère reprise avec un nombre de visiteurs internationaux atteignant 1,12 million, suggérant un début de récupération de l'industrie du tourisme après les impacts les plus sévères de la pandémie. Ces chiffres mettent en évidence la vulnérabilité du secteur du tourisme aux crises mondiales et soulignent l'importance des efforts de relance pour stimuler la reprise économique dans ce domaine clé.

6.5. Une agriculture moderne pour une production et une productivité renforcées

6.5.1. L'industrie agroalimentaire, quant à elle, est le secteur qui a le mieux résisté à la crise de la Covid-19. En effet, elle a connu une croissance de +6 % de son activité industrielle au cours du premier trimestre 2020. Le confinement a poussé les citoyens à stocker les denrées alimentaires par crainte d'indisponibilité. Ce phénomène a été beaucoup plus visible sur la semoule. Le second trimestre a été marqué par un très faible recul (-0,3%) de la production industrielle de l'industrie (ONS, 2020).

Les exportations hors hydrocarbures étant très faibles, le recul de la production nationale s'explique par le ralentissement de l'activité

économique nationale dû aux mesures exceptionnelles de lutte contre la propagation de la Covid-19 ayant affectées à la fois l'offre et la demande de biens et services. Ce choc sans précédent sur la production industrielle pose la question de la résilience des différents secteurs, c'est-à dire de leur capacité à retrouver un niveau d'activité normal (antérieur à la crise de la Covid-19) (Abdelaziz Djerad premier ministre, 2021).

Tableau N° 5 : Indices de la Production Industrielle – Secteur Agroalimentaire (%)

Production Industrielle par Secteur	2019				2020		2019/2020	
	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T1	T2
Ind. Agro-Alimentaire, Tabac, Alu	53,7	50,4	51,9	60,2	57,1	50,3	+6,2	-0,3

Source : ONS – Indices de la Production Industrielle au 2e Trimestre 2020 (N° 903).

6.5.2. L'agroalimentaire et ses réseaux de distribution en Algérie

L'industrie Agroalimentaire IAA est la 2ème industrie de l'Algérie. Elle participe à hauteur de 40% du total du CA des industries nationales hors hydrocarbures. Son taux de croissance est de 6,8% en 2019, représente 13% du PIB, avec un peu plus de 23 000 entreprises industrielles dont 95% issues du secteur privé.

Les importations d'équipements représentent 300 millions € en 2019. L'Algérie est le 1er importateur africain de denrées alimentaires (1,7 Md€).

Le gouvernement lance un plan national de développement des industries agroalimentaires et la création de 4 technopoles de 500 industries agroalimentaires (Halim AMMAR KHODJA et Ryan KADA de la CCI Franco auprès des entreprises bretonnes, 2022).

6.6. Economie bleue/des océans pour une croissance économique accélérée

Les actions se focalisent sur i) l'exploitation optimale des ressources halieutiques en encourageant les investissements, ii) l'identification des zones d'activités aquacoles prioritaires et iii) le développement d'activités de conditionnement et de transformation.

Le tableau N°06, illustre la structure de la biodiversité marine en Algérie, où le nombre d'espèces citées est de 3896 de la faune et de la flore marine, avec un nombre plus élevé des espèces confirmées suite au nombre de genres et de familles qui vivent dans la zone côtière algérienne.

Tableau N° 06: La structure générale de la biodiversité marine en Algérie

	Nombre d'espèces citées	Nombre d'espèces confirmées	Nombre de genres	Nombre de familles
Flore marine	713	713	71	38
Faune marine	3183	3080	720	655
Total Général	3896	3793	791	693

Source : **Grimes** et **al. (2004)**. La biodiversité côtière algérienne. Algérie.

Le niveau de perturbation dans l'écosystème marin et littoral est perceptible (MATET, FEM et PNUD., 2009) et dont il y a lieu de présenter la forte perturbation dans le tableau N° 3:

- Erosion côtière et dégradation des formations végétales dunaires (artificialisation du milieu) ;

- Perte des grandes superficies des forêts telliennes et autres effets engendrés par la littoralisation de l'activité économique (pression sur les ressources hydriques et foncières) ;
- Diminution de la production de pêche en fonction de forte pression sur la zone de pêche;
- Pression sur certaines zones humides (Sites RAMSAR) ;
- Dégradation des sites particuliers présentant un caractère paysager (Samir Grimes, 2020).

Par ailleurs, les programmes de développement initiés impliquent une exploitation raisonnée des espaces maritimes, la promotion d'une pêche artisanale responsable, d'une aquaculture durable, et la sécurisation des pêcheurs (mise en place d'une police d'assurance pour l'activité aquacole, l'adaptation du régime de retraite des marins pêcheurs, la mise en place de Centres de santé au niveau des enceintes portuaires et la prise en charge de l'assurance des marins pêcheurs pendant l'arrêt biologique).

6.7. Des économies et des collectivités durables sur le plan environnemental et soucieuse du climat

La prise en charge des contraintes majeures (érosion hydrique, augmentation de la salinité du sol et son appauvrissement, lutte contre les feux de forêts) et d'autre part, l'exploitation des potentialités disponibles, à travers notamment la promotion d'une agriculture biologique, la préservation et la revalorisation de la biodiversité locale, l'exploitation raisonnée des ressources végétales et animales, l'encouragement des économies territoriales, la lutte contre la désertification, la gestion rationnelle des ressources en eaux, le reboisement et la plantation d'espèces nouvelles répondant à la contrainte des changements climatiques, la réhabilitation et la consolidation du barrage vert, la valorisation des produits du terroir et

des activités connexes et la promotion des savoirs et savoir-faire traditionnels.

C'est à ce titre, que l'on enregistre:

- la mise en défens de plus de 3,2 millions d'hectares dans le cadre du programme de la réhabilitation et de restauration des parcours steppiques;
- L'extension des superficies irriguées avec une utilisation rationnelle de l'eau, le développement des systèmes d'irrigation économiseurs, la reconversion des systèmes gravitaires existants en systèmes économiseurs d'eau et l'utilisation des eaux non conventionnelles. La superficie irriguée est passé de 1.119.258 hectares en 2013 à 1.425.986 hectares en 2019, l'aspersion et leu goutte-à-goutte sur 757.494 hectares, soit plus de 57 % de la superficie irriguée totale, et l'exploitation des eaux usées purifiées avec l'irrigation en 2019 de 12.500 hectares à partir des STEP et lagunes en exploitation.

  La superficie équipée en systèmes économiseurs d'eau, est passée de 518.504 hectares en 2013 à 887.599 hectares à fin 2019 soit 63% de la superficie irriguée;
- La réalisation et l'aménagement, à fin 2018, de 1.262 km de pistes agricoles pour le désenclavement et l'accession dans les zones de mise en valeur dans 08 wilayas et de plus de 7.300 km de piste de désenclavement rural;
- La plantation dans le cadre du Plan national de reboisement sur 810.000 hectares et la fixation de 4.100 hectares de dunes menaçantes au niveau de l'aire du barrage vert, ainsi qu'une intervention sur les nappes alfatières et les parcours qui a combiné des plantations pastorales sur près de 14.900 hectares et une mise en défens sur 72.000 hectares ;

- Le traitement de 66 bassins versants en amont d'ouvrages hydrauliques sur un objectif de 107 par la réalisation de travaux de défense et restauration des sols (correction torrentielle, fixation de berges, cordons de pierres et murettes) et la plantation de 89.000 hectares, avec un taux d'avancement de 84% en 2018;
- La mise en valeur de plus de 2.600 hectares complétés par des travaux de conservation des eaux et des sols par la réalisation d'environ 1,2 million de m^3 de correction torrentielle ainsi que 1.200 hectares de fixation de berges ;
- La concrétisation de 11.943 projets de proximité de développement rural intégrés (PPDRI), comprenant des actions intersectorielles et intégrées, qui ont concernés plus d'un million de ménages ruraux, toutes catégories et sans distinction entre hommes et femmes, à travers plus de 10.400 localités situées dans 1.400 communes. Un taux de réalisation de 98% de l'objectif arrêté à l'horizon 2014 et où la plantation fruitière rustique et les unités d'élevage familial, ont dominés la partie agricole;
- L'intégration des énergies renouvelables dans le développement agricole durable et notamment l'octroi de 5000 kits d'énergie renouvelable dans l'objectif de réduire la pression sur les ressources naturelles, notamment le bois de chauffage;
- La mise en œuvre de programmes d'expérimentation relatifs au développement de l'agriculture biologique appliquée et le soutien à l'organisation et à la création de pôle agro-alimentaire; ainsi que la mise en valeur des ressources biologiques locales en coopération avec la population rurale, notamment l'implication de la femme rurale, pour trois filières (apiculture, huile de lentisque et plantes aromatiques et médicinales), avec la création de 5 coopératives dans deux wilayas pilotes (Annaba et El Tarf);

- La réhabilitation de quatre espèces animales menacées de disparition sur les 23 répertoriées (cerf de Berbérie, mouflon à manchettes, gazelle de cuvier et outarde Houbara), la mise en place de trois plans d'actions urgentes pour la conservation du singe magot, le guépard et la gazelle de Cuvier et le renforcement de la lutte contre le braconnage des animaux sauvages;
- Le renforcement du réseau des aires protégées du domaine forrestier, à travers la création du 9e Parc National, celui de "Babor-Tababort" (Wilayas de Sétif, Bejaia et Jijel), s'étalant sur une superficie de 23.656 hectares, ainsi que la 1ére Réserve Naturelle de Cap Lindles (Wilaya d'Oran) qui comprend une partie terrestre et une partie marine, comptant au total 5.915 hectares.

  Ainsi, le classement en aires protégées opéré totalise 194.932 hectares en 2019, contre 165.361 hectares en 2013.

6.7.1. La politique nationale de l'Aménagement et du développement durable, en Algérie, est encadré par les lois, 01-20 et 10-02 respectivement du 12 décembre 2001 et du 29 juin 2010.

Le développement et l'aménagement durable du territoire est un instrument de l'unité nationale, qui intègre, outre les objectifs de développement économique, social et culturel, les impératifs de souveraineté nationale et de défense du territoire

6.7.2. Le Schéma National d'Aménagement du Territoire / SNAT constitue l'instrument stratégique de planification spatiale, dont la mise en œuvre permettra de corriger les déséquilibres et les disparités entre les territoires. Vingt (20) Programmes d'Action Territoriales (PAT) déclinent les quatre lignes directrices. Pour chacun de ses PAT sont développés des objectifs, une stratégie et un programme d'action Stratégie et Plan d'Actions nationaux pour la biodiversité (SPANB) 2016-2030 :

6.7.3. Le schéma national d'aménagement du territoire, une stratégie et un Plan d'action nationaux pour la biodiversité (SPANB) 2016-2030 de l'Algérie a été mise à jour et adaptée à l'évolution des différents contextes en 2016.

Cette Stratégie et Plan d'action nationaux pour la biodiversité 2016-2030, adoptée par le Conseil du gouvernement le 28 mars 2018, considère notamment de manière plus consolidée et étroite les orientations du Schéma National pour l'Aménagement du Territoire (SNAT). Cette stratégie s'inscrit dans la vision de « la biodiversité pour le développement économique et social durable et l'adaptation aux changements climatiques ». A ce titre, ses objectifs ambitionnent de contribuer efficacement à la création de revenus et d'emplois pérennes pour une croissance verte inclusive. Dans cette optique, la SPANB 2016-2030 met l'accent sur la conservation, l'utilisation durable, la restauration et la valorisation de la biodiversité au profit des générations présentes et futures. Cette vision a pour but la pérennisation du capital naturel algérien exceptionnel qui peut être durablement mis au service des besoins socioéconomiques du pays et du bien-être de ses citoyens.

Le plan d'action de la SPANB à l'horizon 2030 permettra de renforcer la protection, de promouvoir la valorisation et l'utilisation durable et de consacrer la restauration de la biodiversité. Ces objectifs seront réalisés par l'adaptation du cadre de planification pour freiner le processus de dégradation des milieux naturels et d'érosion de la biodiversité par des actions engagées et coordonnées et dans une seconde phase de restaurer les habitats et les processus dégradés.

Conclusion :

> Le NEPAD aura sans doute des succès ponctuels sur les actions précises qu'il a identifiées. Et l'on continuera certainement à utiliser le label NEPAD à des fins de légitimation de projets et d'aides. Mais il serait dangereux d'y voir une réponse globale aux besoins du développement africain. L'Afrique a déjà trop souffert des effets d'annonce de programmes utopiques pour qu'on suscite de nouvelles illusions suivies de nouvelles désillusions.

En revanche, les discussions sur le NEPAD ont une utilité imprévue, mais certaine : mettre en évidence plusieurs des changements, longtemps sous-estimés, de l'économie politique de l'Afrique et de ses relations avec l'extérieur.

En collaboration avec les différents acteurs économiques, l'Algérie a mis en place une démarche inclusive et participative pour l'élaboration de son premier rapport décennal sur la mise en œuvre de l'Agenda 2063.

Les objectifs de l'Agenda 2063 "L'Afrique Que Nous Voulons", sont en parfaite adéquation avec la politique de développement de transformation et de modernisation de l'économie nationale, et les progrès réalisés et à atteindre à l'échelle nationale ne pourront que conforter les attentes affichées à l'échelle continentale et apporter une contribution certaine.

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