



**African  
Development  
Week** Roundup

DAY 3

**Semaine du  
développement  
african** Le récap'

JOUR 3

**2016**

#africandevelopmentweek  
#CoM2016



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Namibian Minister of Finance, Calle Schlettwein, at yesterday's launch

## NEW ECA REPORT CALLS FOR RETHINK ON TACKLING CORRUPTION

Perception-based measures are not useful for creating  
policies to deal with graft in Africa

#### **SINCE THE 1990S, PERCEPTION-BASED MEASURES**

have been influential in determining levels of corruption on the continent. However, the 4th Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) African Governance Review report, argues that such measures misrepresent realities in Africa and are misleading policymakers and investors.

The report, titled *Measuring Corruption in Africa: The international dimension matters*, says indicators like the Corruption Perceptions Index, the Worldwide Governance Indicators, the Global Corruption Barometer, and the Index on African Governance are highly subjective, based on the opinions of elites, are not suited for making country comparisons, and ignore the international aspects of corruption.

"We are concerned that these existing perception-based and mixed-indices measures of corruption are flawed," Namibian Minister of Finance Calle Schlettwein said at the launch yesterday.

A range of perception-based measures of corruption, such as Transparency International's well-known Corruption Perception Index, were launched in the late 1990s to increase global awareness of corruption. They compile information from sources and surveys, which are used to determine a country's perceived level of corruption, and rank countries alongside each other.

*Measuring Corruption in Africa*, which analyses the Corruption Perception Index and other measures, finds that the continent is perceived to be "significantly" corrupt and perceptions have not improved despite



efforts to tackle the challenges.

The report argues that “corruption measurements are only useful for raising awareness as opposed to policymaking, given the difficulty of measuring it precisely”. It continues, “Most data on corruption would not be useful for policymakers in Africa, because the focus is on peoples’ attitude towards the prevalence of corruption and not the nature of the act or its exact magnitude.”

It says the measurements are used to name and shame countries and can have a dire impact on development, sometimes negatively influencing aid allocations and foreign direct investment. A study in Brazil found that perceptions of corruption differed from official measures when the general public was interviewed and the report says corruption some perceptions, like those in South Africa, have fluctuated unexpectedly.

Chantal Uwimana, Transparency International regional director for Sub-Saharan Africa, said the Corruption Perception Index was designed as an awareness tool and was never meant to be used for policymaking. “It’s really like criticising a car for not flying,” she said.

Olajobi Makinwa, head of Anti-Corruption and Transparency Africa at the United Nations Global Compact, said at the launch, “Generally, measuring corruption is fraught with difficulties.” While perception-based measures don’t work, objective data is difficult to attain as by its nature, corruption is secretive.

The report says it’s essential to rethink the conceptual understanding and measurements of corruption and, given the flaws in individual approaches, advises looking at a range of different approaches to monitor tangible developments and create

viable anti-corruption strategies.

“The issue of corruption, not only in Africa but the world, is like a cancer,” said Ugandan Finance Minister Fred Omach. Corruption is commonly cited as one of the continent’s key impediments towards achieving the goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063.

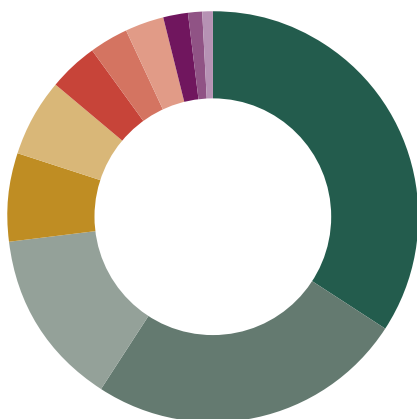
One of the key issues raised in the report and during its launch was the international dimension of corruption in Africa. The issue has been in the spotlight since the release of the Report of the High Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa last year highlighted the vast sums leaving the continent through illicit outflows.

The fourth African Governance Review report makes a number of recommendations, both to improve the measurement of corruption as well as to fight it. Transparency is crucial, it says, and governments could reduce corruption by making procurement data readily available.

African governments should approve freedom of information laws, seek to further involve citizens in policymaking, and support free media. Countries should build strong institutions to combat corruption and not simply mimic those from abroad. To combat international issues of corruption, the report encourages international and regional organisations to uphold their anti-corruption regulations and for African states to work closely with global partners to combat illicit financial outflows. - **GN**

The issue of corruption, not only in Africa but the world, is like a cancer

### Illicit Financial Flows Sectoral Break-Up



**Oil 34%**

**Others 25%**

**Precious metals  
& Minerals 14%**

**Copper 7%**

**Cocoa 6%**

**Electrical machinery  
& equip. 4%**

**Fruits & nuts 3%**

**Apparel & clothing 3%**

**Iron & Steel 2%**

**Ores 1%**

**Fish & crustaceans 1%**

## 17th RCM meeting gets under way



**THE 17TH SESSION OF THE REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION Mechanism for Africa (RCM-Africa)** started today amidst calls for coordination in the implementation of the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and the global Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030).

RCM-Africa – a platform for the UN system to support the African Union and its member countries to implement global, and continental development goals in Africa – will play a key role in making this a reality.

ECA Executive Secretary Carlos Lopes said, “There is no doubt that global partnerships can provide the impetus for tackling the key socio-economic challenges currently facing Africa. Global partnerships can work for Africa if they are aligned with the strategic objectives of the continent and buttressed by a unified continental voice. We have the opportunity to model what such a partnership could be.”

Speaking on behalf of UN Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson, UN Special Adviser on Africa Maged Abdelaziz, said: “What is critical for us today is what the implementation of the UN-AU partnership and the implementation of Agenda 2063 and 2030 agenda for sustainable development entail: both agendas are wide and comprehensive.”

Mr Abdelaziz recommended that RCM-Africa prioritise multi stakeholder and public-private partnerships, facilitate joint work to support national efforts to domesticate and implement both agendas, and help to address the perennial problem of resource deficiencies.

African Union Commission Chairperson Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma said the implementation of Agenda 2063 would help Africans to meet the Sustainable Development Goals.

Participants in the session include high-level representatives from the African Development Bank, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, African economic communities as well as several UN agencies and multilateral organisations.

# DE NOUVEAUX PARAMÈTRES À CONSIDÉRER DANS L'INTÉGRATION RÉGIONALE



**L'AFRIQUE DE L'EST EST LA PLUS AVANCÉE DES 8 COMMUNAUTÉS** économiques régionales en terme d'intégration. C'est ce qui est indiqué dans le rapport 2016 de l'indice de l'intégration régionale africaine présenté le 2 avril dans le cadre de la Semaine du Développement Africain. La présentation du rapport a été faite sous la supervision de Stephen Karingi, Directeur régional de la division Commerce et Intégration de la CEA ainsi que Charles Lufumpa, chef économiste de la Banque Africaine de Développement.

Les 16 indices ont été passés au crible par les experts. Le lien entre l'intégration, l'innovation et la compétitivité est mis en évidence dans le rapport contresigné par la Commission de l'Union Africaine (AUC), la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD) et la Commission Economique pour l'Afrique (CEA).

A la lecture du rapport, certains experts de la CEDEAO ont, tout en saluant la qualité du travail et la pertinence des données, demandé à renforcer certains paramètres. C'est le cas de l'indice de l'intégration financière lequel accorderait la part belle à l'inflation.

Le souhait est de voir l'indice de l'intégration englober d'autres dimensions, notamment celle portant sur la facilité de faire des affaires dans les pays. Par exemple, indique un expert ouest-africain, le Ghana fait verser un dépôt aux étrangers avant de commercer leurs affaires.

Ces «entraves aux affaires» doivent être prises en compte dans l'évaluation de l'intégration.

Par ailleurs, les experts ont insisté sur la mobilité et les contraintes de visas entre pays africains. La récente décision du Ghana d'appliquer à l'arrivée le visa aux ressortissants africains a été citée en exemple. Le passeport africain ouvert dans un premier temps aux personnalités politiques et hommes d'affaires est une étape importante à franchir.

«Nous devons cependant aller plus loin que le passeport unique et exiger une libre circulation effective des personnes», suggère un expert Camerounais qui prend en exemple le cas de la CEMAC. Dans cette communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale, le passeport commun ne garantit pas la libre circulation.

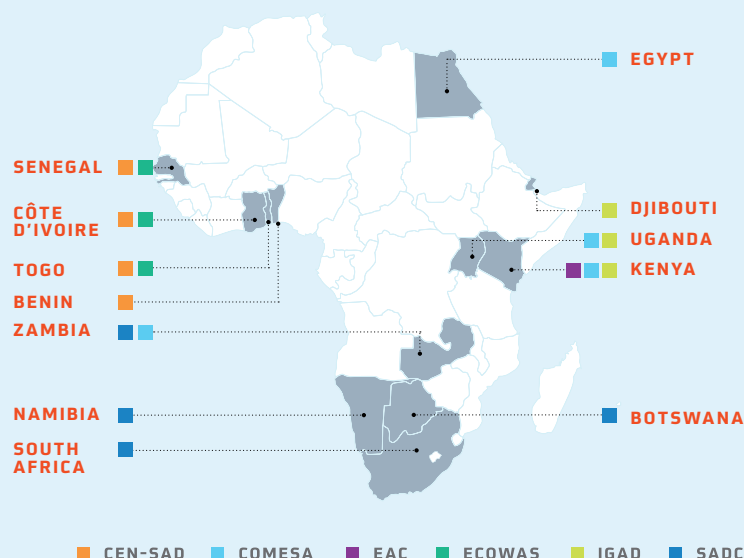
Le mauritanien Sidi Ould Tah Administrateur Direc-

teur Général de la BADEA, s'est quant à lui demandé si la mesure de l'intégration prenait en compte le poids du secteur informel, notamment du transport informel de marchandises et de fonds.

En général, les Communautés économiques régionales qui présentent des scores élevés en terme d'intégration commerciale (0,546 en moyenne), ont encore du chemin à faire en matière d'intégration financière, de coordination macroéconomiques et de convertibilité des monnaies. Dans l'ensemble, 28 pays appartenant aux 8 CER (Communauté économique régionale) sont considérés comme profondément intégrés.

Le rapport sur l'intégration montre en substance que l'intégration est une fonction des infrastructures adéquates. La proximité géographique ne suffit pas à créer la proximité commerciale. — DG

**Top countries on regional integration**  
with 'deep and broad' integration scores



## Les traités bilatéraux n'ont pas amélioré les IDE en Afrique



### POUR ATTIRER LES INVESTISSEURS

étrangers, les Etats africains signent de nombreux traités bilatéraux avec le reste du monde. Toutefois, ces accords ne sont pas toujours favorables aux pays africains et bénéficient souvent plus aux investisseurs. Telles sont les observations d'une nouvelle publication de la CEA, *Les politiques d'investissement et les traités bilatéraux d'investissement en Afrique : Implication pour l'intégration régionale*.

Les pays africains ont signé près du tiers des traités bilatéraux d'investissements dans le monde - soit plus de 1 000. Mais cela n'a pas amélioré les investissements directs étrangers, relate le rapport de la CEA.

Les grandes lignes de ce rapport ont été présentées hier, lors d'un panel, dans le cadre de la Semaine du développement africain. Selon Daniel Tanoe, Chef de Section des politiques d'investissement à la CEA, les gouvernements africains ont signé ces traités bilatéraux dans l'objectif « d'encourager » les investissements directs étrangers (IDE).

Si les flux nets d'IDE vers l'Afrique sont 5 fois plus importants que lors de la dernière décennie, passant de \$9,6 milliards en 2000 à \$54 milliards en 2014, les traités bilatéraux d'investissements « ne sont pas toujours favorables aux pays africains », tempère Daniel Tanoe. A en croire les observations de la nouvelle publication de la CEA, « certains traités ont été signés dans l'empressement et sous la pression des investisseurs ». Ces derniers tirent plus d'avantages des accords bilatéraux, notamment dans certains secteurs comme les mines.

Pour changer la donne, le rapport de la CEA recommande aux pays africains de « négocier en bloc » face aux autres Etats non afric-

### Le rapport recommande que les pays africains négocient en blocs régionaux afin de renforcer leur pouvoir de négociation et de bénéficier d'économies d'échelle

ains, afin de mieux défendre leurs intérêts. Lors de ce panel, les participants invités ont également émis des pistes de solutions pour améliorer ces accords. C'est le cas de M. Nobuyuki Haraguchi, de l'Organisation des Nations unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI). Lors de son intervention, le M. Haraguchi a rappelé que les dispositions de ces traités ne sont pas irrévocables. « Nous sommes dans une étape où les traités bilatéraux peuvent être renégociés et améliorés en faveur des pays africains », a-t-il déclaré. En d'autres termes, les Etats africains peuvent se lancer dans une nouvelle dynamique de révision des traités bilatéraux qui sont souvent en défaveur des investisseurs nationaux.

La problématique sur le manque de consultation et de discussion avant la signature des traités d'investissement a été soulevée. Les négociations doivent inclure toutes les parties prenantes telles que les avocats, la société civile et autres susceptibles de poser des questions relatives aux normes environnementales et d'emploi.

Le rapport recommande que les pays africains négocient en blocs régionaux afin de renforcer leur pouvoir de négociation et de bénéficier d'économies d'échelle. - **OB**

### KEY POINTS

#### Report highlights:

- In almost all African countries, most bilateral investment treaties (BITs) have been signed with countries outside the continent but they are gradually signing more treaties with each other, which reflects deepening regional integration.
- Opportunities for signing BITs with non-African partners have largely been exhausted because new partners such as China prefer other modalities for engaging with Africa.
- BITs are increasingly being signed along with Double Taxation Treaties because these agreements enable the repatriation of profits through holding companies at the lowest tax rates.
- Some of the undesirable practices often attributed to DTTs are tax evasion, mispricing of activities to bloat operating costs (and so generate tax rebates) and transfer pricing (to benefit from low-profit taxes and high taxes on costs, based on differences in tax structures between jurisdictions).
- Many BITs were negotiated and signed without consideration of the social economic changes of many African countries.
- There is an emerging consensus that rather than relying on BITs exclusively, African countries should consider regional approaches to assist in the development of a legal framework for foreign investment.
- The case law statistics on investment disputes and claims strongly suggest that some BITs signed by African countries are skewed in favour of investors, putting a financial and technical burden on governments as well as a cap on their policy space.

## Former Heads of State Meeting

Thirteen ex-presidents attended the 4th session of the General Assembly of the Forum for Former African Heads of State and Government (Africa Forum), which started today. Participants are discussing Africa's development agenda. Participants were HE Joaquim Chissano (Mozambique), HE Jikaya Kikwete (Tanzania), HE Benjamin Mkapa (Tanzania), HE Thabo Mbeki (SA), HE Bakili

Muluzi (Malawi), HE Yakubu Gowon (Nigeria), HE Quett Masire (Botswana), HE Ali Hassan Mwinyi (Tanzania), HE Hifikepunye Pohamba (Namibia) Nicéphore Dieudonné Soglo (Benin), HE Karl Auguste Offmann (Mauritius) and a former president of the African Development Bank, Mr Babacar Ndiaye.

Also in attendance were Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, African Union Commission Chair; Mr Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary of the ECA and Ambassador John Tesha, Executive Secretary, Africa Forum.



Clockwise:  
Excellencies Mbeki and Gowon  
HE Myinyi  
HE Chissano and Mrs Dlamini-Zuma  
HE Mkapa  
HE Muluzi  
HE Soglo  
HE Pohamba (left)



## Migration is an opportunity for Africa, if managed properly



Africans are among the most mobile people on earth. 31 million people from the continent have migrated to various parts of the world, including many African countries.

Some people choose to migrate, while others are forced to do so either due to war, poverty or persecution. Many become refugees, asylum seekers and labour migrants.

Migration is often considered in the context of the “brain drain” rather than an opportunity, with the perception of African migration being driven essentially by underdevelopment. Increased migration out of Africa is rarely seen as an asset for Africa’s growth.

According to Takiwaa Manuh, the Director of the Social Development Policy Division at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), this misconception has

several causes. The most prominent is the current European migration crisis, which dominates media coverage and pushes the migration debate into a negative territory.

Irregular migration from Africa to Europe has received extensive attention, but in reality intra-African migration dominates the flow of migrants. Ms Manuh said that 80% of Africans who migrate do so inside the continent, with only 15% to 20% taking the route to Europe.

Ms Manuh was speaking during the ECA’s African Development Week in Addis Ababa. At a side event on international migration in Africa, the panel of experts deconstructed the main causes of the negative perceptions on migration in Africa with a view to changing the discourse around migration and discussing the future of migration on the continent.

Mustapha S. Kaloko, the Commissioner

for Social Affairs at the African Union’s Special Session of the Labour and Social Affairs Commission said, “If we consider immigration in a positive way, the brain drain becomes a gain of brains.” He stressed the importance of recognising migration as an important part of development.

Migration, he said, has the potential to reduce unemployment by contributing to economic development through remittances and by importing skills, knowledge and technology to both the countries of origin and destination. Remittance inflows to Africa have quadrupled since 1990, reaching nearly \$40 billion (2.6 per cent of GDP) in 2010.

Good political management of inter-African migration is also required in order to establish long-term “attractive programmes”. Mr Kaloko called on AU member states to design policies that secure the benefits of migration at global and regional levels with involvement of the countries of destination and the countries of origin. These policies could range from facilitating more orderly and safe migration and visa free travel in Africa, to promoting the integration of migrants into the host country.

The weakness of current data on migration was highlighted by Awil Mohamoud, Director of the African Diaspora Policy Centre, who pointed out that reliable data would help change overall perceptions on migration, as well as helping the development of appropriate strategies. **- SL**

## STRONG WILL FOR APRM TO BE REVITALISED

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) needs to be streamlined into Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals in order to give it relevance in Africa’s development programme, says APRM Secretariat CEO Eddy Maloka.

There is a lot of interest in the revitalisation of the APRM, maintains Mr Maloka, who has a mandate to breathe new life into the programme. But the challenge, he says, is not just to recharge the Mechanism; it needs to be relevant to citizens and countries.

The turnout at yesterday’s discussion at African Development Week 2016 about revitalising the APRM, and the willingness of participants to participate in sharing ideas about how to increase its relevance, are signals of a broader desire to make it work, says Mr Maloka said.

The APRM is at the intersection of state and the people and it is critical that it is a people-driven initiative and that it also has the buy in of countries.

A three-year strategy is being drawn up to drive the revitalisation

programme and innovations to improve its output are being put together. One of these is the establishment of a process to follow up on country peer review programmes to assess implementation of recommended actions and see how challenges in this regard can be overcome.

Meanwhile, peer reviews are continuing. Chad has been reviewed this year, Senegal’s review is coming up in April while Cote d’Ivoire and Sudan are also in the pipeline. Maloka says the plan is to do a minimum of four a year. **- DG**

## Greening Africa faces financing conundrum

### CLIMATE CHANGE IS AT THE HEART OF THE MATTER

and Africa and the world must henceforth make it a matter of the heart, Ambassador Ayo Olukanni challenged yesterday. Amb Olukanni, vice chairman of Nigeria's Fight Against Desert Encroachment organization, was speaking at a panel discussion on the Implications of Green Growth in Africa.

He said while there was a meeting of the minds on the reduction of fossil-fuel emissions at the Paris Conference, there was no decision on how Africa was going to finance the move in this direction.

"A pressing challenge for developing country policy makers is how to balance the imperative to develop green economies with a shortage of financing for green solutions," Amb Olukanni said.

"Developing countries need to achieve a balance between their right to development and the extent to which they can deploy their carbon resources to achieve such development. In the Paris negotiations, African countries quite clearly chose to seek support for greener development paths, in recognition of the common destiny of our planet."

### Paris Agreement

"However, the Paris agreement does not make any significant progress regarding capitalisation of existing climate funds or generation of new climate finance mechanisms," he said.

It became obvious in the discussion that it was unclear what would constitute adequate finance to support migration and adaptation efforts in the global south. Different sectors have formulated different estimates.

According to the International Energy Agency, the transformation to a fossil-free world will require \$1 000 billion per year by 2020. About two-thirds of this - \$670 billion - will be needed by developing nations, hence the need for a significant transfer of finance from North to South.

Ethiopia's State Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Mr Kare Chawicha, said his country provided a model for the rest of Africa of how to deal with climate change.

He said Ethiopia is developing a Climate Resilient Green Economy, an ambitious vision which is expected to help the country achieve middle-income country status by 2025 and become a net zero carbon emissions economy by then.

"We have developed the overarching CRGE strategy in 2011, which has now filtered down to individual sectors, which have their own strategies and action plans."

"In addition, we believe there are great opportunities in growing our country in a way that is green by developing clean energy sources including hydropower, wind, geothermal and others. We have embarked on ensuring that we are not only energy self-sufficient, but are also able to become a net exporter, so as to avoid the shocks of climate change due to fossil fuel price fluctuations," he said.

Speakers agreed that the Paris outcome had brought both opportunities and challenges. Challenges include how to realise sustainable development in a green manner amid skills shortages and technological advances but the opportunities are enormous for countries with a "going green" vision. — BT

## TOP TWEETS

You Retweeted  
**African Business** @AfricanBizMag · 7h  
 Dr @ECA\_Lopes at 4th General Assembly of the Forum of the Former African Heads of State #AfricanDevelopmentWeek



**African Business** @AfricanBizMag · 6h  
 There is a need for Africa to be much more aggressive in protecting its cultural & intellectual property #AfricanDevelopmentWeek



**Nozipho Mbanjwa** @TheRealNozi · 7h  
 It's not possible to have strong migration policy in the absence of reliable data. #2016COM #AfricanDevelopmentWeek #cnbcfricaf



**Dianna Games** @DiannaGames · 8h  
 Bilateral investment treaties have not helped FDI into africa and tend to favour investors, not govts #africandevlopmentweek



**ECA** @ECA\_OFFICIAL · 6h  
 Our youngest delegate Adam #AfricanDevelopmentWeek #2016COM



8 13



**Eric CHINJE** @Eric1chinje · 32m  
 Media, arts, creative industries: what role in Devt & changing narrative on Africa? Do political & business leaders think about this ever?



**IC Events** @ICEventsAfrica\_ · 37m  
 . @DlaminiZuma "An integrated, peaceful and prosperous Africa - driven by its citizens - benefits all of humanity"

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## Voices: Moderator Insights

My one hope for this year's African Development Week is that the discussions that take place here can be translated into tangible actions that have a tangible impact on the continent

- Lanre Akinola



**Yvonne Okwara, News Anchor / Producer, Kenya Television Network**

We had an interesting session today on the implications of the Paris COP21 agreement for green growth in Africa and on how to integrate that into Africa's developmental agenda. Billions of dollars are going to be needed to help Africa leapfrog. First of all, the search for funds must both be outward looking but also internal in terms of local resource mobilisation. In tapping into many of the funds that already exist, it would be important to get the right sort of skills set to enable African countries to turn those pledges made in Paris into reality. Configuring these plans for green growth into the national development strategies of individual countries will ensure they will be prioritised and funds available to them will be possible. Africa is at an interesting point as its infrastructure is still growing; this would be an important point in time to start configuring Africa's infrastructure to be climate-resilient.

Finally it was about ensuring what is discussed here is felt at the national and local level, and therefore getting everybody, from the rural areas to the young people, to the men and the women, on the ground across the continent on board with the Paris COP21 agreements and getting them to walk the talk, together with the governments and the regional bodies so that this is an all-inclusive conversation.



**Lanre Akinola, Editor, African Business magazine**

It's very exciting to be here at African Development Week. This is a critical time for Africa and for the continent's development. By all accounts, the continent has had a good decade, but 2016 is showing the job is far from done.

Our challenges remain, some of them profound, and it's great to see so many leaders from across the continent and across the globe coming together to discuss critical problems such as the need for better governance; corruption and how to tackle it; the need for regional integration, the challenges of urbanisation, sustainability and green growth and many of the other challenges that Africa needs to address in order to move forward. But while it is very important to have these conversations, the most important thing is that we see action. My one hope for this year's African Development Week is that the discussions that take place here can be translated into tangible actions that have a tangible impact on the continent.



**Lerato Mbele, Presenter, Africa Business Report, BBC**

I have just had a session on Bilateral Investment Treaties and it was really enlightening because we are so aware of the narrative around 'Africa rising' but we never really hear the back story of how deals get done, who shoulders the risk and who carries the burden, the legal work, the technical work at a policy making level, the negotiations that have to take place in order to convince investors to come into Africa.

What I am looking forward to over the next few days is to hear how the conversation locates Africa in the circumstances in which the continent finds itself today - a volatile global environment, a slowing economy in China, currencies that are under strain, a commodities down cycle and how that has impacted on the budgets. I also hope governments show us that they have a game plan, that they are going to think outside the box and that they have a solution beyond commodities and beyond China. The solutions that are really needed right now - that need to be implemented in 2016-2017 - will really set the course for generations to come, solutions that have to rely on completely different mechanisms to what Africa has always been relying on. That out of the box thinking is what Africa really needs.

I also hope governments show us that they have a game plan

- Lerato Mbele

# The business of Africa: Day 3



## Today's highlights

### Urbanization and Industrialization: The Missing Links 9.00-11.00 / CR4

Africa's rapid urbanisation presents an unprecedented opportunity to accelerate the region's structural transformation agenda, provided it is planned and for that explicit purpose. Both Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 recognize this mega-trend, and seek to harness urbanization for sustainable growth. This event will bring together a panel of leading experts to discuss the ways and means to make urbanisation work for Africa's transformation and offer concrete strategic policy options.

### Why Numbers Matter: Launch of the ECA Country Profiles 9.30-11.00 / CR6

Those who control the numbers control the narrative. The realisation of Africa's development goals will depend on getting the numbers right. Twenty maiden Country Profiles being launched by the ECA are regarded as a valuable and unique source of comparative data to aid strategic planning by Member States. They also provide a quality assessment of economic forecasting for featured countries.

Countries featured in the March 2016 launch include: Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In due course, Country Profiles will be published for all 54 African countries.

### Lowering Remittance Transfer Costs: The Role of Governments and Central Banks 9.00 – 11.00 / CC11

According to World Bank data, 30 million African migrants sent more than \$66 billion in remittances to the continent in 2015, supporting at least 120 million family members back home.

However, data on African remittance flows is substantially understated due to the large-scale use of informal or unregulated channels to move money for several reasons, including cost. Indeed, despite significant achievement in lowering transfer costs, remittances to and within the continent remain the most expensive in the world by a substantial margin.

Established by the AU Member States, the African Institute for Remittances (AIR)

as a Specialised Technical Office of the African Union Commission, works towards the reductions of remittances transfer costs; and leveraging the potential impact of remittances on social and economic development in the continent. This high-level event will discuss the main avenue of contributing to the objectives of the AIR, latest developments in remittances and share the analysis of Send Money Africa.

### Financing Africa's Pharmaceutical Industry 11.30 – 13.00 / CR6

While Africa carries the heaviest burden of illness and diseases, its participation in the \$857bn global pharmaceutical sector is pitiful at less than 1%.

The near exclusion of Africa in the pharmaceutical sector is what the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa - PMPA seeks to address. Passed by heads of State in 2007, PMPA and its business plan endeavour to strengthen Africa's ability to produce high quality, affordable pharmaceuticals of all essential medicines and will contribute to improved health outcomes and the realisation of direct and indirect economic benefits.

A high level panel on 'Unlocking the Potential of the Pharmaceutical sector in Africa's Socioeconomic Transformation' will discuss the financing of Africa's medicine production.

### A Conversation with Africa's Thought Leaders in Media and the Arts: Perspectives on the Transformation Agenda 11.30 – 13.30 / LBR

Africa's development agenda is often seen as a domain of member states and civil society. Other powerful African voices such as the arts are often absent, and when present, it is to provide entertainment interludes. Similarly, the media, an indisputable force over our individual and collective lives, often participate to merely chronicle the events and discussions.

Africa's development agenda should tap into the creative ideas of such powerful voices that harbour equally powerful views and ideas on creating the Africa we want. This roundtable brings together a select group of Africa's thought leaders in the arts and media industry to add their unique perspective on how to achieve Africa's transformational agenda.

### Launch of Economic Report on Africa 2016 'Greening Africa's Industrialisation' and book on 'Transformative Industrial Policy' 13.30 – 16.00 / CR4

Africa is poised to become a trailblazer with a different approach to industrialisation: greener and inclusive. The 2016 edition of the Economic Report on Africa (ERA) - *Greening Africa's Industrialization* sets the tone on the future that Africa wants in its current wave of industrialization and offers a wealth of evidence-based information and a concrete package of policy options for greening Africa's industrialization. Also to be launched with ERA, is a book by renowned Economist Ha-Joon Chang, *Smart Industrial Policy for Africa* in the 21st century commissioned by ECA.

### Africa's Blue Economy - New Frontier of African Renaissance. Launch of the Blue Economy Policy Handbook for Africa 14.00-16.00 / CR6

Africa has vast lakes and an extensive ocean resource base; 38 of the 54 African States are coastal states with more than 90% of Africa's imports and exports conducted by sea. If fully exploited and well managed, Africa's blue economy could be a major source of wealth and sustainable development for the continent.

The Blue Economy Policy Handbook for Africa provides a step-by-step guide on how to mainstream the Blue Economy into continental, sub-regional, and national policies, plans and practices. The report, produced by ECA's sub-regional Office in East Africa, is a timely contribution to helping the continent benefit from what the African Union call the 'New Frontier of African Renaissance'.

### Launch of the 'Revenue Statistics in Africa' Report 14.00-16.00 / LBR

What do revenue statistics in Africa tell us about domestic resource mobilisation in African countries and their financial state? How is revenue data in Africa collected and what does it reveal about the state of administrative data in Africa? These are some of the questions that the first edition of the report, *Revenue Statistics in Africa*, discusses.

A joint publication of the African Union Commission, the African Tax

Administration Forum (ATAF), the OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration and the OECD Development Centre, *Revenue Statistics in Africa* presents detailed, internationally comparable data on both tax and non-tax revenues for eight African countries who participated in the research.

To mark the official launch of the report, this event brings together Ministers of Economy and Finance, tax officials and statisticians to discuss the collection of revenue data in African countries, and their harmonization with global classifications.

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### **Opportunities and Challenges in Financing Social Protection in Africa** **16.00-18.00 / CR5**

Under its Aspiration 1, the AU Agenda 2063 pursues the goals of “a high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens”, through the priorities of affordable social security and protection for all; increased incomes and provide decent jobs for working age; healthy and well-nourished citizens, and affordable and sustainable access to quality basic necessities of life among others.

These priorities constitute the key pillars of social protection as promoted by the AU Social Policy Framework (2008), which recognizes that social protection should be a state obligation, alongside the global agenda of the UN Social Protection Floor to which AU Member States have subscribed.

However, in Africa, weak governance capacity with the lack of effective coordination among the actors, affects the planning activities as well as the financing strategies. In an endeavour to facilitate the necessary coordination and collaboration, the Technical Working Group based in Addis Ababa convened by the AUC and working with the UN Agencies in social protection, is considering establishing a Social Protection Inter Agency Board (SPIAC-B) for Africa.

In order to enhance this agenda, a high-level event on financing social protection will discuss strategies for achieving the targets of the Agenda 2063 and the SDGs on social protection and social security, amongst others.

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### **Enhancing Africa's Trade Potential: The Key Role of Trade and Transport Facilitation Legal Instruments** **15.00-17.00 / CC11**

Although there are substantial legal frameworks and conventions on trade facilitation and export competitiveness of Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), their ratification and effective implementation remain elusive. Most instruments including the International Convention on the Harmonisation of Frontier Controls of Goods, the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets, the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement and the Revised Kyoto Customs Convention are either not ratified or not being implemented by several member States. Studies by OHRLLS and ECA recommend support to African Member States to raise their awareness and understanding of the process, benefits and implications of the above regional and international protocols on the facilitation of transport and trade for landlocked developing countries. This high-level event seeks to discuss and enhance the knowledge of participants from African Member States on the need to ratify and implement these legal instruments.

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### **Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI)** **16.30-18.30 / CR6**

The past decades have seen unprecedented progress in health with dramatic decreases in under-5 and maternal mortality rates worldwide. While increases in investments in health by governments and partners contributed to this success in developing countries, the burden of infectious, maternal, and child mortality remains high among countries that face major challenges in achieving the health related sustainable development goal (SDGs).

Also, external health aid is plateauing and many countries will soon transition out of core financing from major health funding institutions like GAVI, (the Vaccine Alliance) the Global Fund and IDA (the World Bank). Unless governments are able to increase domestic resources and most

importantly use them efficiently, progress made in health will not be sustained and SDG3 will not be achieved.

A high-level panel, moderated by Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, the new GAVI Board Chair, will discuss, among other issues, sustainable and predictable financing for one of the best purchases in health; immunisation.

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### **Green Growth in Africa: The Road to Economic Sustainability** **16.30-18.30 / LBR**

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has committed to green growth and is pursuing a comprehensive set of development objectives through the Growth and Transformation Plan and the Climate Resilience Green Economy (CRGE) vision.

In partnership with the Global Green Growth Institute, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is organising a high-level action-oriented policy dialogue on promoting green growth planning and implementation in Africa. Further, the event aims to build a consensus and political vision for integrating the green growth paradigm as the main driver for inclusive economic development, among others.

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### **Macroeconomic Frameworks for Structural Transformation** **17.00-18.00 / CR4**

Effective macroeconomic management plays a critical role in creating a conducive environment for a country's structural transformation. This is optimally done by ensuring that government revenue generation and resource allocation promote productivity-enhancing institutions and policy implementation that are generating an economy characterised by high, sustainable and inclusive growth and development. This event seeks to discuss contemporary and emerging issues related to macroeconomic frameworks in Africa. The high-level panel will include the Prime Minister of Democratic Republic of Congo who will make a keynote presentation.



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