



African Development Week Roundup

DAY 1 & DAY 2

Semaine du développement Le récap'

JOUR 1 & JOUR 2

2016

#africandevelopmentweek
#Com2016



KICK OFF DES TRAVAUX

Les experts donnent le ton

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MIGRATION

Levier de développement du continent

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ART AND CULTURE

On the African agenda

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AFRICA NEEDS A SINGLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The continent is well positioned to find innovative ways to move forward towards green industrialisation

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT WEEK 2016 plans to discuss the issues of harmonisation, synergy, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030. "So the issue of Africa moving forward with one development framework is key," Abdalla Hamdok, Executive Secretary and Chief Economist of the UN Economic Commission on Africa, said this week.

Speaking about the upcoming sessions over the next few days, Mr Hamdok said in an interview, "We do not want to subject our policy makers to multiple development frameworks."

"The idea is that this meeting should come up with a unified framework that is applicable, adaptable continental and at regional, sub-regional and national levels."

The conference is an opportunity to discuss many other issues relevant to Africa's development. We are expecting to launch a number of reports, key among them being the Economic Report on Africa, which this year has a theme of green industrialisation – an issue very pertinent to the continent.

"Africa is a latecomer but we do not need to follow the history of invention and technology; we can leapfrog straight away by adopting green technology. We know it's not an easy job but this is a challenge that Africa should be prepared to take on."

"We are delighted to see senior policy makers converge and provide us the opportunity to share with them our research and also exchange with them ideas about what work needs to be done."



ADW HIGHLIGHTS AFRICA'S MOVE FROM TALK TO ACTION

Governments need to prioritise the key pillars of success such as regional integration and agriculture



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT WEEK IS HAPPENING

at a time when the continent and its member states have moved from dialogue to focus on action and implementation of plans, says Mr Ibrahim Assane Mayake, Chief Executive Officer of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency.

Issues on the table such as action plans to achieve regional integration, industrialisation, migration and financing for development are important highlights of the event, consistent with the determination of member states to move into action to deliver results and make an impact, he said.

"On the aspect of economic planning and financing, the conference is important in delivering some sober reflections on a set of actions to realise the aspirations of Agenda 2063."

Regional integration, says Mr Mayake, is critical to transforming Africa. "Regional integration is not an incidental issue, something you address after everything else has been dealt with. Success in national socio-economic transformation is simply unsustainable if there is no success in the regional (economic and political integration) agenda goals. Through the NEPAD vision and now through Agenda 2063, Africa continues to be clear and determined on this point."

"The issue of moving too slow or too fast is inconsequential. The issue is that achieving regional integration is systemic and builds on pillars that reflect transformation

in development models, including asserting "Africa power" on the global economic growth agenda.

Supporting the Regional Integration Index, which is being launched today, Mr Mayake says this will ensure the continent has clear fact-based benchmarks and standards to assess its overall progress, and simultaneously provide a mechanism for comparing performance and learning from each other. "Agenda 2063 aims to ultimately achieve sustainable economic growth and shared prosperity. However, Africa is also insisting that this growth should be measurable."

He says agriculture in particular and the "rural space" in general are other critical parts of the success equation for Africa's economic growth and inclusive development agenda. "It is not just another sector but one of the critical pillars of success for Africa's growth agenda, particularly given its value in terms of quick reach to rural populations and marginalised communities for job creation and economic empowerment."

However, only, eight countries have sustained an allocation of more than 10% of their overall budgets to the sector. Nevertheless, the target has played a role in improving the agricultural performance even of those countries that are not meeting it.

"Politically, the decision has been a massive success in that it has sustained political pressure for countries to not just increase public financing to agriculture, but more importantly to reinforce the principle of Africa taking the lead in financing its own development agenda."

Asked what his key message would be for African economies in this period of global and continental turbulence, he said it was important that economists, as experts, needed to better understand the continent's political ambitions even when these did not make sense to them.

"The energy for national action is in the political aspirations. Understanding this will help the economists to come on board to help countries in a realistic and systematic manner."

"Of course, it is equally about embracing the strengthening of institutions and human skills." The issue is not so much about industrialisation or economic diversification or infrastructure, he said. It is more about how countries are supported to determine their choices and take the necessary actions to ensure a clear growth trajectory. — **DG**

Regional integration is not an incidental issue, something you address after everything else has been dealt with



La Semaine du développement africain démarre par un appel à une industrialisation écologique de l'Afrique

LA PREMIÈRE ÉDITION DE LA SEMAINE DU développement africain a démarré ses travaux à Addis-Abeba. Plusieurs intervenants ont appelé les délégués à prendre part à des débats constructifs qui mettront en avant la transformation structurelle de l'Afrique à travers une industrialisation écologique de l'Afrique.

Cette semaine, qui sera marquée par plusieurs événements, dont le lancement de l'édition 2016 du Rapport phare de la Commission Economique pour l'Afrique, a été initiée avec les travaux du comité des experts, qui a pour thème: 'Vers une approche intégrée et cohérente de mise en œuvre, de suivi et d'évaluation de l'Agenda 2063 et des ODD'. Au cours de cette semaine, les délibérations porteront sur la transition des Objectifs de Développement du Millénaire (MDGs) vers les Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) et l'Agenda 2063, qui porte sur une période de 50 années.

M. Anthony Mothae Maruping, Commissaire aux affaires économiques à la Commission de l'Union Africaine a appelé à la mise en place d'une approche intégrée et cohérente de l'application, du suivi et de l'évaluation de l'Agenda 2063 et des ODD.

Il a par ailleurs souligné que "la transformation économique est devenue inévitable pour les Etats membres, du fait des défis économiques et financiers actuels".

M. Abdallah Hamdko a toutefois appelé à exercer une certaine prudence: "De telles stratégies ne devraient pas seulement se focaliser sur l'accélération d'une croissance forte et durable sur le long terme mais aussi s'assurer que ses bénéfices soient largement

partagés de manière à réduire la pauvreté et améliorer les conditions de vie des Africains," a-t-il insisté.

"Une mise en œuvre complète de l'Agenda 2063 et de l'Agenda 2030 améliorerait les vies de plus d'un milliard de personnes à travers le continent africain", a ajouté M. Admasu Nebebe du Ministère des Finances et du développement économique de l'Ethiopie.

Les réunions annuelles de la Conférence des ministres de l'économie et des finances de l'UA et de la Conférence des ministres africains des finances, de la planification et du développement économique se tiendront les 4 et 5 avril.

Une série de rencontres sont également prévues dont: la 17ème session du Mécanisme de coordination régionale pour l'Afrique (MCR-Afrique), la Réunion annuelle du Groupe des Gouverneurs des banques centrales africaines, mais aussi plus de vingt rencontres et la présentation de près de dix rapports et publications dont le Rapport économique sur l'Afrique (ERA 2016), les profils de pays de la CEA, le rapport sur la gouvernance en Afrique ou l'évaluation de l'intégration régionale en Afrique.

Plus de 1000 délégués de haut niveau sont attendus dans le cadre de la Semaine du développement africain, dont des chefs et anciens chefs d'Etats, des gouverneurs de Banques centrales, des représentants des Etats membres, de la société civile, de secteurs privés et des médias ainsi que chercheurs et experts internationaux et des partenaires de développement.

CALL TO SPEED UP REGIONAL INTEGRATION

"Regional integration should be seen as the means and opportunity to step up sustainable growth in Africa," said Mr Rene N'Guettia Kouassi, Director in the Economic Affairs Department of the AU Commission at the opening of the Committee of Experts of the 9th Joint ECA-AU Conference of Ministers. The experts are meeting ahead of next week's Ministerial segment

Mr Kouassi urged countries to speed up the pace of integration efforts. "Some goals have been fulfilled, but the problem is the pace – it is still slow compared to the rest of the world."

According to the Abuja Treaty, regional integration remains a viable strategy for Africa to achieve sustainable growth and development, reduce poverty and participate effectively in globalisation.

Mr. Kouasi noted that along the Abuja Treaty path, regional economic communities "were to achieve integration more broadly in the last phase: 2009-2018." But he stressed that Africa's regional integration commitments "have suffered from a lack of implementation". For example, the Abuja Treaty states that a continental Customs Union should be established by 2019. "We are not there yet. We need to improve this state of affairs."

He urged countries to address challenges including sovereignty concerns, non-integrated infrastructure, vulnerability to shocks and poor logistics services.

Voices: First Impressions

Thabo Mogale, South African Embassy, Addis Ababa

"I hope we can reach a consensus about the issues discussed and reach agreement on a way forward. In terms of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs, we are clear about the aspirations and the alignment between the two; now the most important thing is financing – how to mobilise the domestic resources to ensure we realise these aspirations. We can talk and talk but if there is no money to put all this talk into action, then it's back to zero."



Ruwadzano G Maramba

Director, Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Zimbabwe

"We look forward to responses and experiences from different countries so we can share as Africans. Also the issue of financing is very critical – how other countries are raising local resources to fund these initiatives to get out of poverty in Africa and how we can set time limits and assist each other to develop. As Africa, we should move seriously towards the eradication of poverty."

Luckystar Miyandazi, Tax Power Campaign Africa Coordinator, ActionAid International

"My expectations from the finance ministers especially is that they address the issue of illicit financing from Africa as we are losing billions of dollars every year. This is money that would have gone to development, healthcare, education; money that Africa needs. The SDGs are incorporated somehow in Agenda 2063; I view that as a success but in my opinion no one is discussing how to finance the Agenda 2063. Without discussing the issue of taxation and the issue of domestic resource mobilisation, we wouldn't be able to implement Agenda 2063."

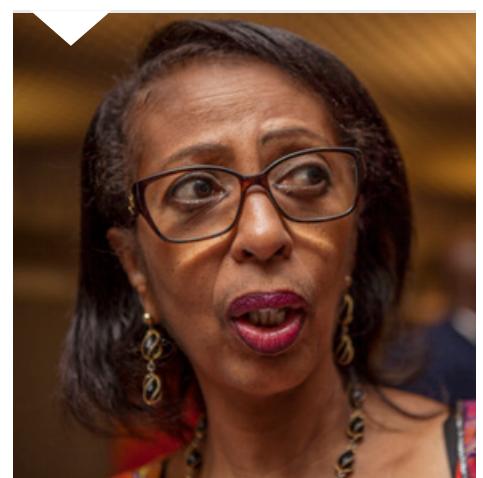


Salim Sitti, Depute Secrétaire Générale Adjointe Ministère des Finances des Comores

"Je suis ravie de participer à cette réunion sur le développement de l'Afrique. D'abord cela concerne l'échange entre nous, entre experts. C'est l'occasion pour nous en tant que pays membre de pouvoir échanger sur la mise en œuvre sur le plan décennal de l'Agenda 2063. Sans parler de l'expérience que l'on tire à travers les responsables, pour finalement aboutir aux différents calendriers que l'on s'est fixé, que ce soit les objectifs de 2030 et puis ensuite les objectifs de 2063."

Rakia Sanda, Ambassade du Niger à Addis Abeba

"Nous assistons à un événement important organisé chaque année conjointement par l'Union africaine et la CEA. C'est un événement qui permet à l'Afrique de se développer. Ce que nous espérons, c'est que cette conférence sera un point de départ important pour réaliser les deux importants programmes pour l'Afrique qui sont l'Agenda 2063 de l'Union africaine et l'Agenda 2030 pour l'atteinte du développement durable. Nous espérons que cette étape sera importante pour nous et pour toute l'Afrique."



Les migrants, un réel atout pour la croissance de l'Afrique

FINANCIAL LA SÉANCE IV DE LA RÉUNION

des comités d'experts, tenue le 1er avril, en marge de la Semaine du développement africain était consacrée à la mise en évidence du lien entre pauvreté et migration. Intitulée "Mise en œuvre par les communautés économiques régionales et les États membres du premier programme prioritaire quinquennal sur l'emploi, l'éradication de la pauvreté et le développement inclusif", la séance a débuté par deux cadrages de l'Union Africaine et de la Commission économique de l'Afrique.

Les deux intervenants ont mis en exergue l'approche de leurs institutions en réponse aux migrations. A la fin des exposés, une interaction soutenue a eu lieu avec la salle.

C'est ainsi que le délégué du Cameroun a présenté le premier volet décennal sur l'emploi et l'éradication de la pauvreté. La mesure de la pauvreté et du chômage reste tributaire de la fiabilité des statistiques. «comment réduire le taux de chômage quand on n'a pas de données?», s'interroge le délégué du Cameroun.

En règle générale, les théories macroéconomiques disent que la croissance crée de l'emploi. Or, poursuit l'expert Camerounais, «l'expérience montre qu'à taux de croissance égale, ce sont les pays qui ont mis en place des mécanismes spécifiques qui créent de l'emploi».

Pour le reste, le débat s'est concentré sur les moyens de garantir une meilleure protection sociale aux populations africaines à travers des mécanismes et des statistiques fiables.

A ce propos, la Libye souhaite la mise en place d'un fonds pour l'emploi quand la Mauritanie, chacun via son représentant, s'interroge sur la fiabilité des statistiques africaines en partant de l'exemple du taux de 6 à 8% de chômage en Afrique, hors Afrique du Nord.

La problématique de la migration présente des réalités différentes entre pays émetteurs et pays de transit. Le Soudan, qui se trouve dans ce cas, souhaiterait une assistance financière, laquelle lui est interdite en ce moment à cause des sanctions internationales. "Nous aurons besoin d'une coopération bilatérale et régionale.

Nous estimons qu'il est important de faire évoluer la migration pour que cela ne soit plus une menace", poursuit le délégué du Soudan.

Son homologue Zimbabwéen appelle, lui, à la création d'un cadre institutionnel pour représenter et défendre les migrants. Le Ghana par la voix de son délégué préconise d'optimiser les transferts de la diaspora à travers des programmes d'appui avant le départ et des instruments de canalisation des envois de fonds vers l'investissement productif. — AW

TOP TWEETS



Samson Tesfaye @Sammytesfu · 23m
#Africa has to produce its own statistics #AfricanDevelopmentWeek
@ECA_OFICIAL



Carlos Lopes @ECA_Lopes · 14m
En cours: comment avoir des statistiques fiables en #Afrique?
#RévolutiondesDonnées
#AfricanDevelopmentWeek



FTC @FinTrCo · 17h
According to @GFI_Tweets, illicit flows are sucking more than 5.7% of GDP from African countries. #AfricanDevelopmentWeek (3/3)



Karishma Mehta @Graphi_kar · 22h
Brand it like you mean it! #AfricanDevelopmentWeek @ECA_OFICIAL



Metasebia Yoseph @MetasebiaYoseph · 19h
Working w/ @AddisFineArt #UNECA pop-up gallery for #AfricanDevelopmentWeek to ensure #AfricanArt is on the agenda!



Tantoh Michael @tantoh5 · 43m
Young people migrate out of helplessness so Agenda 2063 should be directed towards instilling confidence in young people - Ghana

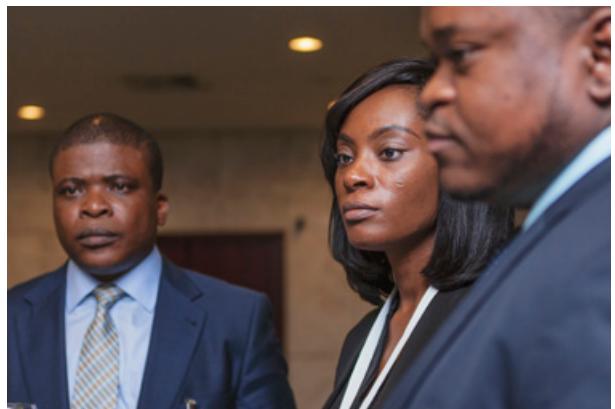
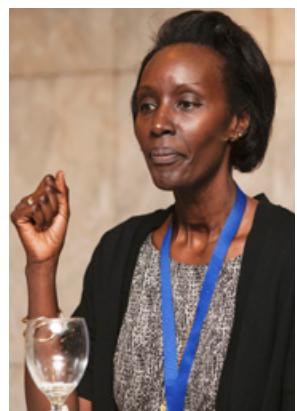


Carlos Lopes @ECA_Lopes · 18m
Sharing what #AfricanDevelopmentWeek is about with @cctvnewsafrica youtu.be/SsNTMjTLJUA #2016COM



Oyin Mabeko @kansola05 · 6h
Recommendation: countries should allocate 0.015% to statistical development in respective counties.
#AfricanDevelopmentWeek

The business of Africa: Day 1



PHOTOGRAPHY: KARISHMA MEHTA

The business of Africa: Day 2



PHOTOGRAPHY: DAVID TIBEBU

Putting Art on the African Agenda



MONIA JABER, A TUNISIAN BASED IN

Addis Ababa, draws inspiration for her art, on display at African Development Week, from a multi-faceted Africa. While her current base, Addis Ababa, has inspired the vibrant colours and African motifs in her work, her main source of inspiration remains her home country, Tunisia – be it a view of Sidi Bou Said's signature whitewashed houses with wrought iron window dressings and blue wooden doors from her grandmother's window or the cursive Arabic script which reads out 'Freedom, Homeland, Human' – inspired by the slogans of the Arab Spring.

Jaber, exhibiting 44 works rendered over a period of nine months, was excited about the invitation to display her work at the event, which she believes recognises the role arts and culture play in the progress of the continent.

She is also passionate about art's influence in Tunisia. "My country is counting on art to fight terrorism, to fight any kind of fanaticism that is happening all over the world. We are trying to get our youngsters interested in art to avoid having them involved in any other kind of unhealthy behaviour. Art is one of the

"Art is one of the most important tools to combat underdevelopment, so it should be one of the most important themes during the discussions on development in Africa."

most important tools to combat underdevelopment, so it should be one of the most important themes during the discussion on development of Africa."

Her work is being exhibited alongside the works of some of Ethiopia's emerging artists curated by Addis Fine Art. They are works from Dawitt Abebe, whose work, most recently displayed in New York, continues to gain international recognition; Tamrat Gezahegne, whose work depicts indigenous societies of the Omo Valley, and Michael Tsegaye, whose photography displays his attentive grasp of his ever-shifting surroundings.

Addis Fine Art co-founder Mesai Haileleul, who returned to Ethiopia after 41 years in Los Angeles and launched the gallery in January 2016, hopes to develop local artists and represent them internationally.

Haileleul says it is about time that art is on the agenda at African Development Week. "Art is also part of what needs to be reflected from this continent; it's not just about finance, development, infrastructure. These are great but at this moment there is a great level of creativity and energy going on across Africa that needs to be shared." - **SBO**

FORMER AFRICAN PRESIDENTS GATHER IN ADDIS

The fourth session of the General Assembly of the Forum for Former African Heads of State and Government (Africa Forum) will convene from today to discuss Africa's development agenda under the theme: "Strengthening the governance of Africa's mineral resources, and combating illicit resource flows from the continent towards the effective implementation of Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

Members of the 44-member Africa Forum share the view that, with the requisite capacity and appropriate mechanisms to promote governance and the optimal utilization of Africa's natural resources, the continent will be able to meet the targets of Agenda 2063, the SDGs and the United Nations Agenda 2030 without external assistance.

The membership of Africa forum is by invitation from the General Assembly to former African Heads of State and Government with democratic credentials. Such leaders need to have made a significant contribution to the promotion and sustenance of democratic governance in their own countries and the continent.

Recent admissions to the Forum are former presidents Armando Emilio Guebuza of Mozambique, Jakaya Kikwete of Tanzania and Hifikepunye Pohamba of Namibia as well as the former President of the African Development Bank, Donald Kaberuka.

Today's highlights

The Problem of Measuring Corruption in Africa

9.00-11.00 / CR6

The forthcoming *Africa Governance Report IV, Measuring corruption in Africa: The International Dimension Matters*, raises the problem of credibility and reliability of existing, predominantly perception-based, measures of corruption. The measures focus on ranking countries or naming and shaming corrupt parties, but offer minimal policy insights and practical recommendations towards policy reforms. The AGR IV calls on African countries and partners to adopt approaches that are fact-based, objective and quantitative in order to build robust economic governance institutions for development and transformation.

International Migration in Africa: Issues, Opportunities and Challenges

9.00-11.00 / CR5

The subject of migration has attracted considerable attention in recent times, especially with the recent influx of migrants from different continents into Europe. Within this continent, intra-African migration dominates migration flows. A panel of experts will discuss the future of migration in Africa.

Bilateral Investment Treaties in Africa: Balancing Rights and Obligations between Host Countries and Investors

9.00-10.30 / CR4

In recent times, African countries have initiated bold reform agendas to improve the investment climate and signed a host of bilateral investment treaties (BITs) to attract FDIs. However, the correlation between BITs and increased investment flows into these countries is ambiguous.

An ECA report, *Investment Policies & Bilateral Investment Treaties in Africa: Implications for Regional Integration*, seeks to contribute to the policy dialogue on the experience of BITs in Africa, offering informed lessons about how states should approach and craft future investment strategies.

Launch of Regional Integration in Africa VII and the Africa Regional Integration Index

10.30-1400 / LBR

The seventh edition of the *Assessing Regional Integration in Africa* report examines the nexus between regional integration, innovation and competitiveness, shedding light on these issues in the broader context of development policy and strategy in Africa. Developed by the African Development Bank, African Union Commission and the ECA, the Africa Regional Integration Index is the first continent-wide instrument for measuring the progress made by 54 countries in implementing the continent's regional integration frameworks.

Launch of Economic Report on Africa 2016 - 'Greening Africa's industrialisation'; Launch of 'Transformative Industrial Policy' Book

10.30-14.00 / LBR

The evolution of renewable energy infrastructure and technologies over the last decade, coupled with the continent's vast natural resource base, offers a great opportunity for Africa to take a greener and more inclusive approach to industrialization. The 2016 edition of the *Economic Report on Africa (ERA): Greening Africa's Industrialization* sets the tone for Africa's future path to industrialisation,

offering a package of policy options for greening Africa's industrialisation process. Also to be launched with ERA is a book by renowned economist Ha-Joon Chang, *Transformative Industrial Policy*, commissioned by ECA.

Africa Peer Review Mechanism: Restoration, Reinvigoration and Renewal

11.30-13.30 / CR4

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), Africa's most innovative and ambitious initiative on governance, has 35 member countries. Despite making significant progress, it has also faced enormous challenges – significant decline in the level of activity, weakened capacity of the Continental Secretariat, dwindling financial contributions by participating countries, and diminished presence and visibility at the national and continental levels. This Round Table will bring together key APRM stakeholders to discuss revitalising the APRM.

After Paris: Implications for Green Growth in Africa

12.00-14.00 / CR6

Two weeks of intense negotiations in December 2015 in Paris led 195 countries to an agreement to combat climate change and to implement actions and investment towards a low carbon, resilient and sustainable future. A high-level panel seeks to explore the extent to which the Paris Agreement affects Africa's development agenda; the opportunities for new investments away from fossil fuels; the mobilization of adequate resources to support green investments; and the possibility of ratcheting up the emissions reduction ambition.

AFRICA MUST OWN ITS NUMBERS

Governments should set aside at least 0.015% of national budgets for the development of statistical data collection, in the same way they are required to set aside 15% for agriculture or 20% for education.

The call was made by Mr Rene Kouassi, Director of the African Union Commission, in a discussion about the status of statistical development in Africa.

His comments come in the wake of delegates' concerns about Africa's continuing reliance on statistical data

compiled by organisations outside the continent, due to, among other things, poor funding, a lack of training and technological deficiencies.

"Statistical data about African countries tends to come from outside the continent, resulting in much of it being based on modelling rather than being a true reflection of what is going on the ground," a speaker from Kenya said.

Another speaker said there was need for broader-based collection of data, which would promote ownership of

the end product and knowledge of its contents.

Mr Kouassi called on the AU and the African Development Bank to set up a unit dedicated to the mobilization of funding for statistical data collection on the continent.

The issue will be further discussed at tomorrow's launch of the *Revenue Statistics in Africa* report, which presents detailed, internationally comparable data on both tax and non-tax revenues for eight African countries. - BT

TODAY Saturday, 2 April 2016

All day event**Other Meeting 1**
9.00 - 16.00

Seventeenth Session of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa [CR1]

All day event**Other Meeting 2**
9.00 - 16.00General Assembly of the Forum for Former African Heads of State and Government
[Closed meeting CR3]**Side Event 1**
9.00 - 11.00

International migration in Africa: issues, opportunities and challenges [CR5]

Side Event 2
9.00 - 10.30

Bilateral investment treaties in Africa: balancing rights and obligations between host countries and investors [CR4]

Side Event 3
9.00 - 11.00

The problem of measuring corruption in Africa: launch of Africa Governance Report IV [CR6]

Side Event 4
10.30 - 14.00

Launch of Assessing Regional Integration in Africa VII and the Africa Regional Integration Index [LBR]

Side Event 5
11.30 - 13.30

African Peer Review Mechanism: restoration, reinvigoration and renewal [CR4]

Side Event 6
12.00 - 14.00

After Paris: Implications for Green Growth in Africa [CR6]

AUJOURD'HUI samedi 2 Avril 2016

Journée entière**Autre réunion 1**
9.00 - 16.00

Dix-septième réunion du Mécanisme de coordination régionale pour l'Afrique [CR1]

Journée entière**Autre réunion 2**
9.00 - 16.00Assemblée générale du Forum des anciens chefs d'État et de gouvernement africains
[Événement à huis clos CR3]**Manifestation parallèle 1****9.00 - 11.00**

La migration en Afrique: enjeux, défis et opportunités [CR5]

Manifestation parallèle 2**9.00 - 10.30**

Traité bilatéral d'investissement en Afrique: Équilibrer les droits et les obligations entre les pays d'accueil et les investisseurs [CR4]

Manifestation parallèle 3**9.00 - 11.00**

Le problème d'évaluation de la corruption en Afrique – Lancement de la quatrième édition du Rapport sur la gouvernance en Afrique [CR6]

Manifestation parallèle 4**10.30 - 14.00**

Lancement de la septième édition de l'État de l'intégration régionale en Afrique et de l'Indice de l'intégration régionale en Afrique [LBR]

Manifestation parallèle 5**11.30 - 13.30**

Mécanisme africain d'examen par les pairs: Restauration, redynamisation et renouvellement [CR4]

Manifestation parallèle 6**12.00 - 14.00**

Après Paris: Les conséquences pour la croissance verte en Afrique [CR6]

**PUBLISHERS**IC PUBLICATIONS
7 Coldbath Square
London EC1R 4LQ609 Bat A. 77 rue Bayen
75017 Paris

www.icpublications.com

EDITOR**Dianna Games**

gamesdianna@gmail.com

PRODUCTION DIRECTOR

Sinem Bilen-Onabanjo

ART DIRECTOR

Karishma Mehta

EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTORSGreg Nicolson
Barnabas Thondhlana
Adama Wade
Omar Balde