TIME TO ‘IMPLEMENT, IMPLEMENT, IMPLEMENT’

It’s imperative for Africans to develop a positive mind set, says Dr Nkosana Dlamini-Zuma

“WE’VE HAD A WEEK PACKED WITH MEETINGS” all focused on the central question of our time: how to achieve economic transformation in order to change the lives of African men, women, children, young and old, urban and rural for the better,” said African Union (AU) Commission Chairperson Nkosozana Dlamini-Zuma yesterday.

She was speaking at the closing of the 9th Joint AU-ECA Conference of Ministers during Africa Development Week in Addis Ababa where delegates this week have discussed how to work towards both the AU’s Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

“The wealth of information, the diversity of views, the experiences shared, the lessons learned, the commitments undertaken as well as the political determination we garnered during these meetings are extremely useful not only for our individual countries and institutions but for the entire world as we facilitate both Africa’s implementation of Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goals,” said Dlamini-Zuma.

The AU Commission chairperson was speaking after the adoption of the draft ministerial statement, which will be finalised and released today (see www.uneca.org for the final statement).

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Executive Secretary Dr Carlos Lopes said the resolutions adopted offered “great opportunities” for the alignment and implementation of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

Going forward, Dlamini-Zuma noted that it’s imperative for Africans to develop a positive mindset. “It is said that when you believe that you can, you find ways to
do. If you think you cannot, you find excuses why you cannot,” she said.

Dlamini-Zuma also emphasised that more governments and regional economic bodies need to domesticate the development plans. She said efforts to secure domestic funding for development will be critical, indicators for achieving both frameworks must be aligned, and quality and timely statistics will be crucial to monitor implementation. The public must be informed and involved in achieving the goals and Africa must continue developing its spirit of unity.

Democratic Republic of Congo Minister of Planning Georges Wembi Lwambo said the Conference of Ministers had adopted 17 resolutions and deliberations. He said there is a lot that needs to be done, but there’s no choice but to continue working towards the set goals.

Speaking during the closing press conference, Dlamini-Zuma said it was important to confront corruption and pressure companies illegally sending money out of Africa. “If people know that if they send these funds illegally out of the country and they’ll be repatriated and we will know who has sent those funds out, then it’s an incentive for them to stop,” she said.

Regional integration has been a key focus of the Conference of Ministers and African Development Week and Lopes said while there has been progress, it has been uneven. Integrating regions often focus first on the free movement of goods, then finances, then people, but Lopes said Africa is trying to work towards all three at once.

Dlamini-Zuma said, “There is a decision and it’s up to all of us to hold our countries to that decision so that indeed Africans can move freely among African countries.” Some countries have already implemented the goal of offering 30-day visas-on-arrival to citizens of other African countries and she said this should be implemented more widely.

She also said some AU officials have been travelling on African passports and heads of states will be granted the passports in Kigali in July.

“The rich ideas and recommendations made at these meetings are a call to action. Let us rise to the challenge, the responsibility and the confidence that the citizens of Africa and posterity has imposed on us. Let us implement, implement, implement,” she urged. — DG

MADAME MALADO KABA, MINISTRE de l’Economie et des Finances de la Guinée a ouvert la 3ème table ronde consacrée au financement de la vision 2063, en rappelant les engagements pris par l’Afrique en juillet 2015 à Addis Abeba.

Pour rappel, il était convenu de financer le développement de l’Afrique par l’Afrique à hauteur de 70%, d’où la nécessité d’accélérer la mobilisation des finances intérieures. La Guinée est engagée dans la diversification des sources de financement. Mais le cadre des PPP ne fonctionne pas de manière appropriée.

Au Ghana, la mobilisation des ressources passe par une coordination des ressources extérieures et intérieures. Ainsi, plus de 500 millions de dollars d’augmentation de financement extérieur a été enregistré, relève le ministère Ghanéen des Finances. L’émission des Eurobonds se fait dans le cadre d’une stabilité macroéconomique renforcée par la diminution de la masse salariale (passée de 70 à 47%) et la constitution de fonds souverain pétrolier du Ghana.

Le fonds souverain pétrolier du Ghana est un effet de levier pour emprunter à de bonnes conditions afin de financer les infrastructures. Le Ghana compte mettre en place prochainement un fonds de stabilisation et faire recours à des obligations diasporas.

Prenant la parole, le Ministre Ougandais de l’Economie et des Finances a rappelé que les banques centrales africaines disposent de plus de 600 milliards de dollars de réserves. Il a également suggéré de confier ces réserves à la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD), une institution notée triple A, qui pourrait ainsi consacrer ses fonds au financement de l’agenda 2063.

Le défi de l’Afrique c’est de parvenir à canaliser son immense gisement de ressources financières qui dorment dans des fonds de pension, les compagnies d’assurance et les fonds souverains. Ces derniers instruments sont excédentaires de 6 milliards d’euros.

Sur cette question de financement intérieur, un expert sud-africain appelle à une réforme institutionnelle profonde. Durant le débat avec la salle, des suggestions ont porté sur la création de marchés boursiers pour faciliter la transparence et la mobilisation des fonds. — AD

Financement de l’agenda 2063: mobilisation des ressources intérieures
AFRICAN MINISTERS AND LEADERS GATHERED in Addis Ababa at the annual joint AU-ECA Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development closed their activities on Tuesday with adoptions of 17 resolutions that support Africa’s efforts towards sustainable development.

“Transformation will not happen spontaneously but rather as a result of deliberate and coherent policies that are entrenched into a harmonised development strategy enlightened by a transformational leadership”, said Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa.

The official theme of the 2016 meeting was: Towards an Integrated and Coherent Approach to Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

Experts and ministers reaffirmed the need to align the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 20 goals of Africa’s Agenda 2063 in their national plans. The Economic Commission for Africa, African Union Commission and African Development Bank were asked to develop an integrated monitoring and evaluation framework on the implementation of both agendas.

The leaders in Addis Ababa this past week recognised that Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 provide a framework for the continent to make the transition towards a new people-centered development trajectory that combines economic, social, and environmental considerations.

Strong continental and sub-regional financial institutions are essential to supporting the continent’s transformation agenda. In this context the Ministers endorsed increasing the pace of operationalising three pan-African institutions - namely, the African Central Bank, the African Monetary Fund, and the African Investment bank.

Similarly they endorsed strategies for multiple sources of funding including external and domestic resource mobilisation.

During this week, ECA launched a set of several publications. These included reports about the investment treaties reality; revenue statistics; a blue economy handbook; an alternative macro-economic framework for Africa; the Regional Integration Index; a governance report centered on corruption; an African demographic profile; 20 country profiles, and reports on transformative industrialisation and greening industrialisation. – AM

ADOPTION DU RAPPORT DU COMITÉ DES EXPERTS SUR LES AFFAIRES ÉCONOMIQUES


Ce fut l’un des moments phares de la Semaine du développement africain, qui s’est tenu à Addis Abeba du 31 mars au 5 avril. Ce document mentionne une série de recommandations et d’actions à accomplir pour le développement de l’Afrique.

Globalement, à en croire la synthèse qui en a été faite par M. Georges Wembi Lwambo, ministre de la Planification de la République Démocratique du Congo, le Comité conjoints des experts a appelé à harmoniser l’Agenda 2063 et les Objectifs de développement durable.

Cette harmonisation doit se faire au plus tard à l’horizon 2030. « L’évaluation des mécanismes de financement, de reporting et de réunir les deux agendas et les priorités nationales » ont également été soulignés a indiqué le responsable gouvernemental lors de sa lecture des points évoqués dans le rapport du Comité des experts.

Les États membres appellent aussi à éviter les obstacles qui pourraient entraver la mise en œuvre des points soulignés, notamment le financement, la disponibilité des statistiques et d’une masse critique de ressources humaines de qualité pour mettre en œuvre de manière efficiente ces deux agenda. D’où l’importance d’accorder une importance capitale à la formation.

Au-delà de tous ces points, il a été retenu, lors des travaux du Comité conjoint des experts, que le plus urgent est de réussir la transformation structurelle et inclusive des économies africaines.

A noter que les échanges entre les représentants des différents États ont porté sur de nombreux aspects de ce rapport. Des échanges assez engagés ont marqué les travaux, avant que les différents participants ne se mettent d’accord sur certains aspects du document. – BT
The business of Africa: Day 6
Voices: Parting Words

Eric Chinje
Africa Media Initiative Director

What I have sensed is a certain level of frustration at the love of talk without the walk. There are a lot of smart people saying a lot of smart things but they all seem to be aware that none of this may actually move the African agenda forward. There has been a lot of emphasis now on implementation. Let us move out of here and make things happen. Through the discussions that have taken place, I see two groups of Africans – those who have had enough of the talk and those who are still in a phase where they are intellectualising the African developmental agenda. And those, as smart as they are, are pulling us back.

I hope there will be more and more people who are now moving into the implementation phase of this discussion so when we come here the next time, we are talking about what has been achieved.

Rotimi Sankore
Afri-Dev Coordinator

I think the most important thing that needs to be done to integrate the Africa 2063 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals is to do a detailed study of both of them with a view to implementing the African development goals. Many African governments don’t have benchmarks from where to start and because the circumstances are different from country to country, whether it’s on education, women’s rights, gender and development or food and nutrition, when we have African development goals, it means we have a sliding scale which we can adjust from country to country and from region to region so that every country knows where they need to start from, where they need to end and the region as a whole has the same scale.

This, however, needs to be done in the context of population growth. The highlight of the event is that there are conversations going on but what are the actionable outcomes? The ECA can provide technical guidance, but the ECA is not an accountability organisation. What we need to see is that link between the ECA as a technical policy organisation that guides governments and then those that do the accountability work. Then we can say with a great deal of confidence that conferences like these are useful.

Jim Ocitti
Director, Public Information and Knowledge Management, ECA

The conference went well for the simple reason that there were no major disagreements on the part of the African leaders. They discussed issues that were relevant and what remains to be done now is implementation and the onus falls on the leaders themselves. From our side as the ECA, we have provided the framework and the environment. It is a difficult to pick one recommendation as a priority because of the complex nature of the African development challenges; all of them are important and it depends on how and when the African governments will be able to integrate this into their development programmes and start implementing them. Next year I’d like to see progress being reported in concrete terms, and if there are any challenges, for these to be laid out clearly. The reality is there has been a lot of talk over the years and to walk the walk now, we would like to see progress.

Philippe Blehiri
Politics and International Relations Student

It’s been an interesting experience. I do politics at university and being able to come here and listen to all these intellectuals and brilliant thinkers is quite eye-opening. You sit in a lecture or a seminar and hear about all these facets you never quite get to experience, so being here right now has been an amazing experience.
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