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PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE EMERGENCE OF AFRICA (ICEA)

Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
18 – 20 March 2015

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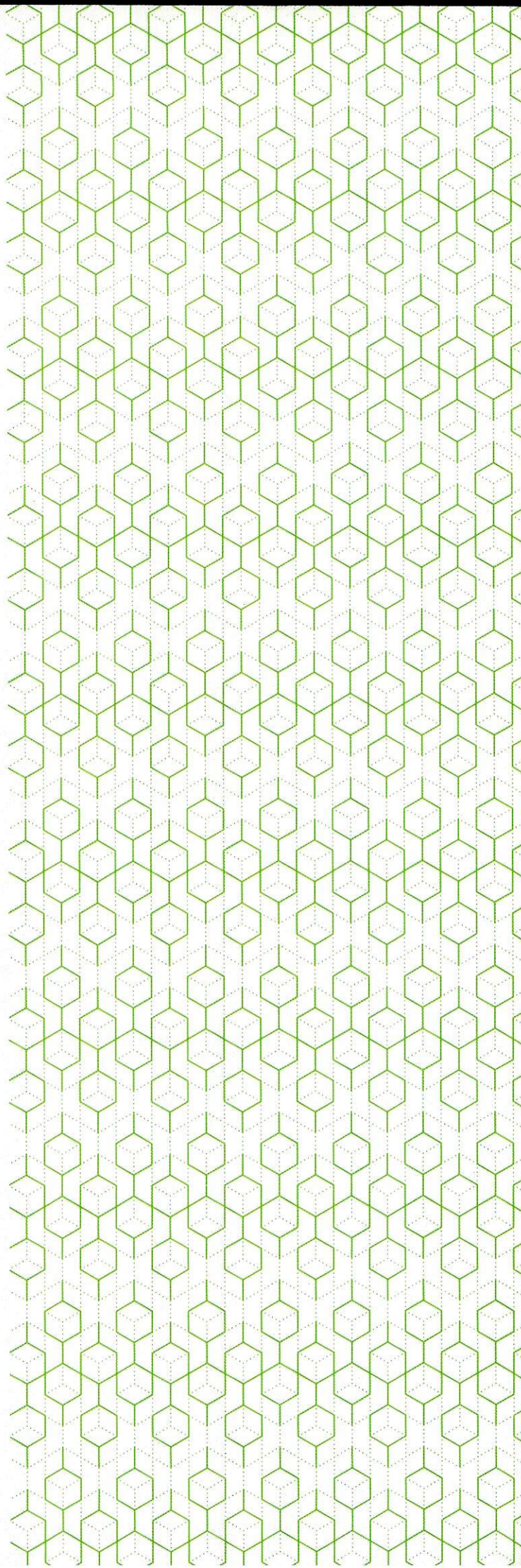
Design and printing:

Phoenix Design Aid, Denmark
www.phoenixdesignaid.com

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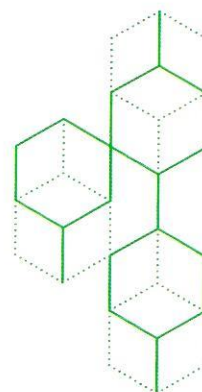
WORLD BANK GROUP



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High-Level Opening Panel with Mr. Alassane OUATTARA, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Mr. Macky SALL, President of Senegal, and Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Program

The 1980s and 1990s have seen growth come to a halt in Africa, and mostly in its sub-Saharan part, sharply contrasting with the economic performance and ambitions of the post-independence period. Many writers have underlined the limitations and failings of the structural adjustment programs created and put in place by African governments. It was obvious that the therapy prescribed by the Bretton Woods Institutions was far from yielding the expected economic growth, which either did not pick-up or remained negative.

The political and social upheavals that followed have deeply shaped the face of Africa, and have made observers increasingly sceptical, even fatalistic. At the dawn of the 21st century however, the tide has reversed and Africa is viewed in a new light. With an average growth of 5.5% between 2000 and 2015, the economic prospects of Africa are being re-evaluated. Fatalism is slowly being replaced by an unprecedented surge of optimism (AFP, 2015¹).

This renewed confidence comes in an international economic environment that bears the mark of the state-led economies growth models of East Asia, as well as the resilience of African economies in the face of the 2008-2009 economic and financial crises. Rejuvenated by their performance and encouraged by the price increase of raw material, low interest rates, foreign direct investment inflows, and debt cancellations, many African countries have designed development plans, qualified as “emergent”, placing a major emphasis on the role of the State.

In this context, two base-level studies were undertaken to better understand the increased optimism of African countries. The first study, held in Addis-Ababa in March 2012, was commissioned by the 5th Annual Ministerial Meeting of the African Union (AU) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). It was carried out by the “Emerging Markets Forum”² and focused on Africa’s prospects up to 2050. The prospective study³, titled “*Africa 2050: The Full Potential of the Continent*”, outlined the challenges African countries face in order to move towards emergence.

The second study, “*2063 Agenda: Towards a Global Strategy to Optimize Resource Use to All Africans in Africa*”, was undertaken by the AU Commission. Like other studies, such as the *Joint Vision for Africa in the context of the post-2015 Agenda*, the Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), and other NEPAD programs, this study gives Africa real confidence to rise above challenges and explore different means and ways to achieve fast and sustainable growth.

It courageously addresses the challenges many African countries face: slow demographic transition, the curse of natural resources, the ethnic fragmentation of states, failing institutions, and the large-scale of poverty and inequalities.

1. Vergne and Ausseur, The growth of sub-Saharan Africa: Diversity of trajectories and of the processes of structural transformation, AFD, Macroeconomy & Development, May 2015.
2. Emerging Markets Forum, founded by Gautam S. Kaji, Former Managing Director, World Bank. Attended by many key figures such as former Chiefs of State Benjamin Mkapa (Tanzania), Horst Koehler (Germany) and Michel Camdessus, former Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund.
3. Emerging Markets Forum (2013): “To Achieve the Full Potential of Africa by 2050”. Main authors: Callisto Modavo, Theodore Ahlers, Harinder Kohli, Praful Patel, and Anil Sood.

It is against this background that many African countries have resumed long term strategic planning to lay the foundations for the structural transformations of their economies, institutions and societies, in order to achieve more inclusive growth and sustainable human development. It is this vision, as well as the newfound optimism and confidence that encourages most African countries to consider Emergence as a necessity and the only path to achieve higher levels of economic and social growth.

Within this framework, the debate on the Emergence of Africa should be consensually defined with one substantive issue: the quality of economic growth or, in other words, its capacity to strengthen human capital and to respond to social demands. The debate should also include a careful analysis of the emerging process of African countries, taking into account the following components: strategic planning, modalities of implementing reforms, investment strategies, as well as the results for human growth. The debate should also include the lessons drawn from the experiences of other countries and regions as to development management.

The **International Conference on the Emergence of Africa (CIEA)** aimed at answering these concerns. Held from 18-20 March 2015, and jointly organized by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with the collaboration of the World Bank (WB) and the African Development Bank (ADB), it was designed as an exchange and learning platform; it also offered all parties an occasion to jointly assess the conditions and challenges for the Emergence.

The proceedings presented here represent the main contents of the conference. They are the result of the meticulous work done by the rapporteurs of working groups who successfully managed to extract the essence of the complex, passionate and sometimes emotional debates. The "Abidjan Declaration" resulting from the Conference is presented in Section III of the present publication.

Rapporteurs of the Conference

The gloom prevalent during the 1980s and 1990s, with its disastrous effect on the African economies, has given way to an unprecedented optimism and enthusiasm for African the emergence of countries in Africa. These feelings can be explained by three factors - two internal and one external.

The first internal factor rests on the strong growth Africa has witnessed in recent years, in spite of the 2008 economic and financial crisis. What makes this growth remarkable is that it took place just when more advanced countries, such as the United States of America and the countries of the European Union were entering recession⁴. Since 2008, Africa has witnessed an average grown rate of 5%. According to the United Nation Economic Commission for Africa, this performance is explained by the improvement of trade terms, accompanied by an increase in domestic demand, the latter in turn stimulated by the increase of investment in infrastructures and the energy sector, as well as by better governance.

The second internal factor to have created this enthusiasm is that sub-Saharan Africa between 2000 and 2013 registered one of its highest Human Development Index growth rates at 1.37%, behind Southern Asia (1.39%), higher than that of Eastern and Pacific Asia (1.29%), the Arab countries (0.85%), Central Asia and Europe (0.8%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (0.62%)⁵.

The third factor - external this time - is the emergence of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa [BRICS⁶] who until a few years ago were still considered developing countries. The experience of BRICS, in terms of economic and social development, amplifies and comforts that of other developing countries, previously called "Newly Industrialized Countries" (NIC: Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan)⁷. Thus BRICS have changed the geographical distribution of wealth to such an extent that global savings are no longer found in the developed countries but in the South. Just as was the case with NIC in the past decades, today BRICS offers an attractive prospect and a source of inspiration for African countries that feel encouraged to forge new visions, and adopt more ambitious strategies and policies.

This optimism, fed by the three above-mentioned factors, is not enough, however, to erase fears that this growth may not last and may be insufficiently inclusive - both of which should be taken into consideration in the debate on the emergence of African countries. Looking back at the evolution of the economies of sub-Saharan countries, many factors will be recalled which have slowed down the take-off and progress of many countries, eventually submerging them in a full-scale economic crisis in the 1980s and 1990s.

Among these factors were: (i) the two oil crises of 1973 and 1979 that led to a fast drop in the demand for African export, a slump in commodity prices, and the increase of interest rates; (ii) a poorly implemented Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI) policy; (iii) interventionism and a high public debt; and (iv) several other factors, as criticized by the World Bank in the 1981 "Berg Report", which recommended the end of economic interventionism.

4. ADB, OECD, UNDP, UNECA, Economic Prospects in 2012 Africa, May 2012.

5. PNUD, RMDH, 2014.

6. BRICS: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, considered as the emerging economic powers.

7. See for exemple P. Judet, 1981, The new industrial countries (Les nouveaux pays industriels), Paris, Ouvrières Publishing, Economie et Humanisme, 1981, 174 pages.

Moreover, doubts about the non-inclusiveness of growth are legitimized by studies that show a discrepancy between the perception of populations in regards to the improvement of the quality of their life, and the performance of the African continent measured by GDP growth (Afrobaromètre, 2013). Because the elasticity of poverty to growth in Africa has been identified as the lowest in the world (Fosu, 2011), many wonder if the African growth capacity will generate sufficient productive jobs to absorb young people seeking to enter into the workforce, and to help a middle class emerge (Martins, 2013).

Also, the transfer of productive resources from traditional sectors, such as the agricultural and informal sectors, both widespread in Africa, to modern sectors, remains rare in most African countries (AFD, 2015).

Given these challenges, many questions are yet to be answered: considering the importance of promoting of private initiative, what should the role of the State be in the path to Emergence?; what strategies can help boost a sustainable social and economic growth in Africa; what are the different axes of development to plan this Emergence.

To identify answer these and many other concerns related to the Emergence, the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa was held in Abidjan from 18-20 March 2015. Its purpose was to provide a platform to bring together development practitioners and experts (governments, international institutions, private actors, members of civil society, academics, researchers and global economy observers), and offering them the opportunity to exchanges experiences.

The countries on the path to Emergence have been able to build upon lessons drawn at the Conference, to improve their strategies and policies, to accelerate their growth and economic structural transformations, and to improve the well being of their populations. As such, the Conference aimed at:

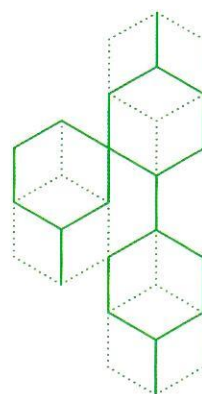
- offering the African countries on the path to Emergence a better understanding and a shared assessment of the issues and conditions of Emergence, as well as a better definition of concrete and operational policies and measures, in order to put these countries on the track to strong and sustained growth;
- creating suitable networks, and linking the centres of excellence in Africa to each other and in other regions, to facilitate a continuing learning process, knowledge exchange, and to help bring about innovation for the Emergence of Africa;
- identifying concrete options and policies for an inclusive development programme and a structural transformation in Africa that leads to a job-creating Emergence while respecting the environment;
- offering opportunities to reinforce efficiently the strategies and action plans required to operationalize the Emergence, by emphasizing the best way to support growth potential, employment offers, structural transformations, human capacity, and integrated growth;
- offering policy-makers a space to discuss concrete proposals that have to accompany strategic planning and the implementation of integrated development and structural transformation frameworks;
- generating innovative ideas likely to fuel debates and high-level dialogues at national, regional and continental levels;

The high quality of exchanges and discussions at the Conference was enhanced by the presence of many high-level officials, as well as a great number of national delegations and personalities from African countries, especially from emerging and industrialized countries.

The President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire Mr. Alassane OUATTARA and the President of Senegal, Mr. Macky SALL were present at the Conference; as well as the former President of South Africa, His Excellency Mr. Thabo Mbeki; Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme; twenty African Development Bank Administrators and forty ministers from African and Emergent countries.

The Conference also registered (i) the presence of 600 high-level personalities and experts representing governments, national political and economic institutions, international and regional institutions, organizations from the private sector and the civil society, as well as universities and research centres; (ii) delegations from 51 countries, of which 38 were African and 13 were Asian, American and European countries, and (iii) 28 panel speakers who facilitated the plenary meetings.

Apart from this introduction, this document delivers the main contents of the Conference (Chapter II), followed by the Declaration of Abidjan, which summarized the main conclusions and recommendations of the Conference (Chapter III). The speeches and the Conference Agenda are found in the Appendix.





INTERNATIONAL
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I.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference comprised of six major activities, which guided the different discussions: (i) the opening ceremony; (ii) the high-level sessions; (iii) plenary session 1; (iv) plenary session 2; (v) plenary session 3; and (vi) the closing session.

The points discussed in the three plenary sessions were detailed during the different group sessions. Each theme discussed was consigned in a reference document prepared by high-level experts of African countries, emerging countries, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the OECD, and the UNDP. These documents were examined during the plenary session and have highlighted the practical experiences of these parties. Three documents, presented by the ADB, the World Bank and the UNDP, were used as technical support documents to organize the three thematic sessions and many related sub-sessions.

More than 20 presentations highlighted the experience of African countries, such as on economic transformation in Mauritius, on structural change in Ethiopia and case studies on Benin, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Togo and Senegal. These cases were prepared for the Conference and served as technical support documents during plenary and group sessions. All these documents are available on the website www.africa-emergence.com.

This document renders the main contents of the Conference by presenting (i) the speeches, (ii) the discussions and partial recommendations, and (iii) the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference.

1.1 Opening Ceremony of the Conference

The opening ceremony of the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa comprised four keynote speeches: (i) the welcome speech by Dr. Albert Toikeusse MABRI, Minister, Minister for Planning and Development; (ii) the speech of His Excellency the President of Senegal, His Excellency Mr. Macky SALL; (iii) the message by Mrs. Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme; and (iv) the opening speech given by the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, His Excellency Mr. Alassane OUATTARA.

In his welcome speech, **Dr. Albert Toikeusse MABRI, Minister of State, Minister for Planning and Development**, expressed his gratitude to the President of Côte d'Ivoire for having accepted to organize and host the Conference in Abidjan. This has allowed Côte d'Ivoire to become the testing ground for the Emergence of Africa, and has confirmed the President's ambitions for his country, a nation that stands in solidarity with the continent.

With regard to the challenges facing Emergence, Dr. MABRI indicated that the growth Africa has registered during the last decade had not been sufficiently inclusive and its sources were not diversified. Growth

remains essentially based on the exploitation and export of raw materials that do not generate sufficient added value, thus preventing maximised profits for the benefit of everyone.

Dr. Mabri therefore insisted that the economic structural transformation of the continent was the only way to promote sustainable development and to turn the remarkable growth of the last years into jobs and high-quality social services – a *sine qua non* condition to increase economic productivity and human development. This is why, Dr. Mabri said, more than thirty African countries are today engaged in the structural transformation and Emergence process, through prospective and long-term planning.

The experience of countries having succeeded their structural transformation shows that public policies have a major influence on the nature and results of the change programmes. He called on participants to draw inspiration from the experiences of many countries, such as BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa). Africa needs developmental states that offer a vision, and that lead the way and concentrate on an integrated development and structural transformation.

Finally, the Minister highlighted that the Conference was an exchange platform, and offered participants the opportunity to jointly evaluate the conditions of the Emergence, to improve their policies and strategies, to accelerate growth and economic structural transformation, and to create new opportunities to achieve the well-being of everyone. He concluded with optimism, saying this Conference would lead to recommendations that will embody the change strategies of African economies on their way to Emergence.

Ms. Helen CLARK, Administrator of the UNDP, reasserted her institution's commitment to integrated growth. She also thanked, in her speech, the President and the government of Côte d'Ivoire for having organized the Conference in partnership with the UNDP. For her, this initiative underlines Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to carry out the African Union's target: obtaining "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens", which is "the Africa we want".

As for the enthusiasm of the African continent, the UNDP Administrator purported that there were many reasons to be optimistic: the area is experiencing solid economic growth rates and has a young population, which offers opportunities that can lead to the Emergence of the continent. The constant increase of economic growth revenues has multiplied the possibilities for economic and social changes. It has also allowed the start of necessary changes to eradicate extreme poverty, in order to prepare for the coming of an Emergent Africa.

The assessment of Emergence, in other areas, testifies to the success of the methods undertaken by Côte d'Ivoire. To achieve Emergence, one must have leadership, vision, analytical soundness, planning and initiative. To consolidate Emergence in this often unpredictable context, concerned countries will have to develop their resilience to shocks, and opt for:

- economic diversification;
- investment in social protection and in social cohesion;
- reducing disaster risk, including through adaptation to climate change; and
- participatory approaches to governance and development

She ended on key issues that should be resolved in order to kick-start Emergence:

- **Addressing inequalities is essential.** The evolution of human development over the last 40 years has shown that economic growth alone is not enough. To reach Emergence, African countries must take specific actions to fight against inequalities in revenue, health and education.
- **Structural transformation must be accelerated.** African economic structural transformation plays a major part in achieving Emergence. It is thus necessary to make it more diverse and inclusive, so that the value of basic commodities can grow. To reach this target, employment and production must be encouraged in a large array of industries and services. Nations must invest more in health, education, capacity building, and must promote development research and innovation, develop their infrastructure and reinforce institutional capacities.
- **Harnessing the potential of youth.** One of Africa's assets is the youth of its population. It is the young who can initiate the change on which Emergence rests, though only if African countries invest in their favour and offer them good prospects. In this way Asian emergent countries have used the potential their youth offered to develop their workforce and become more competitive and productive.
- **Improving jobs and livelihoods.** On the continent, four out of ten workers live in extreme poverty. Eighty per cent of workers in Africa have low-productivity jobs in the agricultural field or in the low-value service sector, so they generate low or no income. More decent jobs must be created and livelihoods must be improved through an integrated and durable growth.
- **Maintaining ecosystem integrity.** Africa is the area that has the least effect on climate change, yet it is the most impacted by it. Many Africans, mainly in the poorest communities and countries, suffer from the consequences of more frequent and intense natural disasters, and must face bad crops due to meteorological changes. The Post-2015 development agenda and the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) should motivate these countries to promote economic and social development with a low environmental footprint.
- **Stability must be promoted as conflicts and internal conflicts are major barriers to progress.** Criticizing the instability that sadly reigns, the UNDP Administrator recommends treating the underlying causes, mainly by reinforcing social cohesion, by instituting the rule of law, and by peacefully settling disputes.
- **Regional and international cooperation must be promoted** because strong partnerships play an important role in Emergence. Cooperation between African countries and those who have attained Emergence is essential and will have to be effected through investments in infrastructures, health, education, and innovative social policies. This cooperation will also have to be created by opening up to the global economy through trade, foreign investment, and global value chains.
- **Link to global agendas.** The positive results of major summit meetings convened this year by the United Nation in various fields, such as disaster risk-reduction, sustainable finance, sustainable development, and climate change, can help Africa reach Emergence.

In his speech, President Macky SALL, after thanking President OUATTARA for his invitation to the Conference, underlined the important of peace, stability and good governance as prerequisites for growth, emergence and human development.

He recognized that Africa had important shortages in terms of economic transformation to reach sustained, integrated growth, and sustainable human development. He also noted that it was necessary for Africa to diversify its partners and to reinforce its domestic resources mobilization to help finance development. He shared the experience of PSE-Plan Senegal Emergent (The Emerging

Senegal Plan), saying that its financing rested more on partnerships than on assistance, and that it contributes to the development of infrastructures that are the basis of any development.

Moreover, because of Africa's particular needs, and because development aid keeps decreasing, he reasserted the necessity to reform global economic governance in favour of the financing of Africa's development. This reform would be carried out in addition to national financing efforts. This financial support should allow developing countries a better access to private funds, transparency of the extractive industry, as well as increased multilateral financing. In this spirit, the NEPAD can support Africa on the path to Emergence in helping create "a better international cooperation and regional integration".

President SALL also added that Africa has undertaken a process of partner-diversification for the funding of sustainable development, and that the path towards Emergence is important because it creates new employment opportunities. He emphasized the dearth of planning and policy development in Africa, a challenge Senegal is now addressing with an economic structural transformation plan to create decent jobs. He thus mentioned the priority axes and some leads to help Senegal reach Emergence:

- **Integrated development;**
- **Peace and democratic governance consolidation;**
- **Strategic sectors exploitation**, mainly agriculture, infrastructures, innovation, and information technologies and communication;
- **The adoption of innovative approaches to the financing of infrastructure**, such as Private-Public Partnerships, and the development of new roads and railway projects (such as linking Dakar to the new Blaise Diagne airport) in partnership with the private sector;
- **To better manage rural-urban migrations** by strengthening the decentralization process, to reduce the disparities between rural and urban areas ;
- **Agricultural transformation, security reinforcement, and food self-sufficiency** through agro-business development, mainly rice-based ;
- **To modernize the value chain, and to promote local production and consumption;**
- **To reduce social inequalities** through social benefits and global access to social services such as health and education.

President SALL ended his speech by indicating that African pessimism was slowly being replaced by optimism and that Africa is now an emerging partner to be reckoned with.

In his speech, the last of the opening speeches, His Excellency Alassane OUATTARA, the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire thanked his Senegal host, saying that his presence here was a testimony to the friendship, the fraternity and the cooperation that exists between Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire. He also commended him on the major economic and social reforms undertaken in the context of Plan Senegal Emergent, which sets the foundations to speed up Senegal's march towards Emergence by 2035.

The President of Côte d'Ivoire reasserted his ambition to make his country an emerging country by 2020. But he added that this aim still faces a few social and economic challenges, such as reducing by half the poverty level in the country.

One of the main reforms arising from this challenge is, for the President, the implementation of large-scale structural measures, and a strong macroeconomic environment in the context of the National Development Programme. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have announced that

Côte d'Ivoire has caught up with leading African high-growth since 2012. The average GDP growth for 2012-2014 was above 9%, and the GDP per capita has increased by 20% in the last three years. This increase in the national wealth per capita is greatest in rural and agricultural areas, as well as for more than half of the civil servants.

Before formally opening the Conference, the President wished the traditional Côte d'Ivoire "Akwaba!" Welcome! to the distinguished public figures representing emergent African and other brotherly countries, to the representatives of international and regional institutions, and to all other participants in this first edition of the Conference that lays the basis for Africa's emergence.

He ended his speech by reflecting on the main issues that participants should carefully consider during the discussions and that should lead to expected outcomes. These issues, which have to be taken into account by countries on the path to Emergence, have to do with key aspects of development.

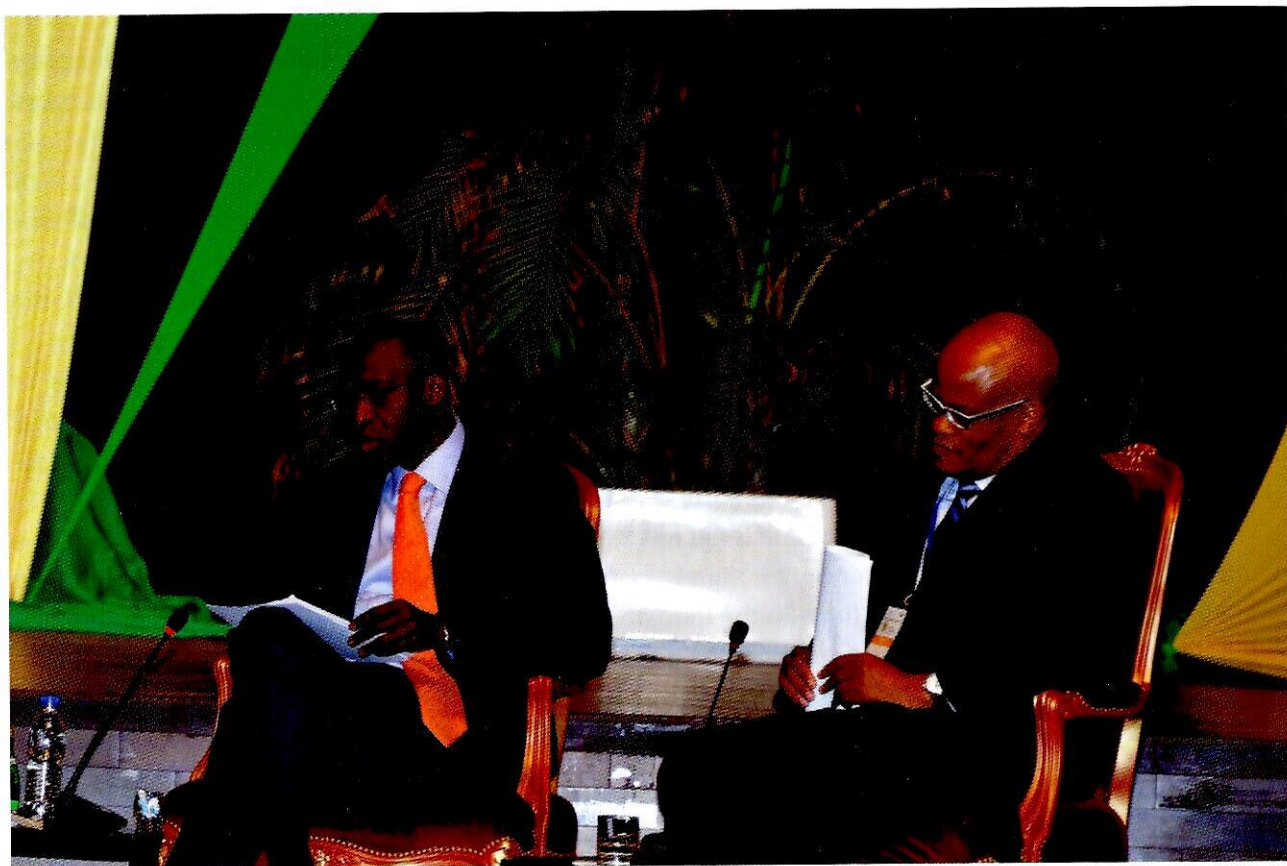
- **Strong and Sustained Growth:** the necessity to create a coherent set of large-scale structural reforms and well-targeted public-private investments, in a stable and planned macroeconomic framework.
- **On the Path to Emergence:** a well-chosen economic strategy is essential to fully be integrated into globalization while fighting against unfair competition.
- **Emergence Factors in Emerging Countries:** based on the "Asian Miracle", a high increase of production factors (physical and human capital), a massive workforce transfer to the industrial and tertiary sectors, and high public-private investment and savings are factors that indicate performing countries..
- **Total Factor Productivity:** its increase is necessary to support growth, and to substantially raise the competitiveness of African economies, mainly in agriculture, where it will help reduce poverty and allow the transfer of the work force to the industrial and tertiary sectors.
- **Green and Sustainable Development:** this underlines the importance of promoting and preserving the environment to safe-keep the health of the population.
- **A Strong Domestic Finance and Banking System:** prioritizing reforms in this sector is essential to making it more efficient and competitive, with a range of diverse products and a good financial intermediaries, mainly between investors and savers.
- **Role of the State in the Emergence Process:** The State plays an important role in Africa, as well as in Asian and Latin American emergent countries. All policies, whether interventionist or not, must be internationally competitive.

With regard to industrialization, the President of Côte d'Ivoire asserted that the **acceleration of industrialisation and the processing of raw materials** are essential to consolidated, sustainable and strong growth in Africa.

Moreover, the President added that a sustained growth process should give Côte d'Ivoire a solid base to substantially reduce poverty, and to achieve Emergence by 2020. In this respect, he indicated that there was notable improvement in terms of human development, not only in Abidjan, but in the whole country. In the 2016-2020 National Development Programme, Côte d'Ivoire reasserted its vision of Emergence. The country will keep its leading role in advocating for regional integration, and for an efficient partnership based on South-South cooperation and on knowledge sharing for sustainable human development. Also, Côte d'Ivoire will keep supporting efforts to fight against terrorism, human trafficking, money laundering and trafficking.

He also insisted on the fact that Emergence must be planned; and that it is a product of peace, security, and social cohesion. He concluded by saying that Emergence is a reality in Africa, and that future generations will benefit from the opportunities it will have to offer. In this respect, Africa is a continent full of potential and surprises. He then formally declared the Conference open.

1.2 High-Level Panel on the Vision of Emergence



The Heads of State of Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, as well as the UNDP Administrator were present at this panel. The session was moderated by Ms. Helen CLARK, under the Presidency of His Excellency Alassane OUATARA. Other speakers were:

- His Excellency Mr. Macky SALL, President of Senegal;
- His Excellency Mr. Thabo Mbeki, former President of South Africa;
- Mr. Zhang MING, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Special envoy of the People's Republic of China, and BRICS Representatives;
- The Senator Idris JALA, Minister, Advisor to the Malaysian Office of the Prime Minister;
- Dr. Steve KAYIZZI-MUGERWA, Chief Economist and Vice-President of the African Development Bank, Chief Economist and ADB Representative;
- Mackthar DIOP, Vice-President of World Bank - Africa.

The Côte d'Ivoire Head of State insisted, in his presentation, that transparency and admissibility of public finance management are essential to financing the Emergence of Africa.

President Macky SALL insisted on three points regarding the increase of development financing: the risks linked to investments in Africa that hinder investment flows; Africa's commitment to honour its debt; and the need to speed up the improvement of the business climate.

Coming back to some of the challenges raised, he noted that emerging countries have successfully addressed poverty. He claimed that it is also important for African countries to change the paradigm and to address redistribution and inequality in order to share the growth benefits fairly. He insisted that it was necessary to quickly face the challenges linked to terrorism in Africa because peace, security, and stability are essential components to reaching the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

The Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Zhang MING, underlined the signs of Africa's renaissance, such as the improvement of infrastructures (roads and railways), and of basic social services. However, the continent still faces development challenges, especially to attain the SDG. These challenges are a major concern because Emergence has to include economic growth and social progress.

He indicated that China was willing to honour its commitment to Africa and to support its quest for Emergence, by sharing its experience, given that China's and the African Union's views on Africa correspond. He cited examples of the different sectors in which China could help and share its experience, and put China's technological advancement at the continent's disposal, especially given the difficulty for Africa to find technical and financial resources to reach Emergence.

China's commitment to Africa pertains to an array of essential policies: (i) reinforcement of peace and stability in Africa; (ii) Africa's infrastructure and productive capacity development; and (iii) industrialization in the framework of African economic structural transformation. This is why China is committed to supporting the African Union under the 2063 Agenda Agreement, and to use its international political weight so that the international community honours its commitments and increases aid and direct foreign investments in Africa.

The Vice-President of the World Bank underlined the importance of the ten key issues to reach Emergence, as explained by President OUATTARA. Then he centred his presentation on the importance of prioritizing the management of risks that can hinder the Emergence process. As such, Africa should accelerate its capital and work productivity, and guide investments towards production factors, mostly in the energy sector. He emphasized the following priorities:

- To develop investment in the energy sector and in science and technologies, by reinforcing education and capacity-building reforms;
- To put in place further reforms to improve the provision of high-quality public services;
- To improve the business climate;
- To reinforce regional integration and the global value chain

The presentation by **Senator Idriss JALA** was mostly about the Malaysian Emergence planning experience and the lessons African planners and policy makers could benefit from.

The first lesson Africa should consider is to draw a vision for Emergence, and a realistic development plan that should be defined and developed, carried out, and financed through appropriate resources and

budgetary allocations. The program execution will need to be hierarchized and prioritized depending on available resources. This should be accompanied by a strengthened decentralization process.

The second lesson was about the important roles of responsibility and admissibility that have to be strengthened through result- and performance-oriented management. On this aspect, roadmaps and performance indicators should be defined weekly to assess the performances of the ministers and other persons responsible for operational implementation of development policies.

The third lesson is the strong involvement of the private sector in the solid framework of a partnership between the private sector and the State. On this, Malaysia organized an 8-week meeting with the private sector stakeholders to develop strategic actions to encourage the development of this sector. This resulted in a collaboration framework and increased private investment by 14% in one year.

For the Vice-President of the African Development Bank, the paradigm is changing compared to the alarming assessment of post-independence years, as was shown by the many countries that have started their Emergence process. Following his predecessors, the Vice-President reiterated that the Emergence agendas have to rest on some key priorities, such as:

- Poverty reduction and eradication;
- The use of natural resources for the well-being of African populations;
- Human capacity development, with a special emphasis on universities;
- The improvement of exchange terms, and risk control to encourage exports and trade;
- Promoting peace, security, and stability;
- Drawing-up a vision of a poverty-free Africa

The Former President of South Africa, Mr. Thabo MBEKI, developed his intervention around some questions: What is Africa emerging from? Is it emerging from poverty and under-development? What will Emergence cost? Where will the resources to finance the path to the Emergence come from?

He agreed that Africa would need to attract both development assistance and private investments. He also insisted on three main measures that will make the path to Emergence a successful one:

- To change the African political leadership mentality so that it will concentrate on satisfying the well-being of all rather than on its own accumulation of wealth;
- To lobby political leaders so that they start their commitment to achieving Emergence;
- To reduce illicit financial flows

These presentations opened the first exchanges on different experiences and highlighted some policies recommended by members of the panel. The policies that were expressed were categorized into three main fields of action: (i) State, planning, governance, and development financing; (ii) diversification and structural transformation; and (iii) social and human development and poverty reduction.

The recommendations are summarized in the chart below.

Role of the State in planning, governance, and development financing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To provide countries with a clearly shared vision to plan medium and long term development in a climate of justice, equity, and peace ;• To reinforce national leadership based on the needs of populations;• To direct investment to sectors, programmes, and projects that will help realize and prioritize global and sectoral objectives to achieve the vision of Emergence;• To establish a climate of trust with the private sector and all involved stakeholders;• To fight against unfair competition by improving economic and financial governance through an efficient and transparent public administration;• To reinforce the banking and financial system to make it more competitive, and to link this action with the fight against illicit financial flows;• To include the path towards Emergence in an economic strategy that has to fully integrate into trade globalization;• To improve public and private investment and saving rates, and to mobilize resources, including domestic resources, to reinforce capital and productivity factors in different sectors: agriculture, industry and services.
Role of the State in planning, governance, and development financin
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To reform the economies to support growth and ensure the diversification and the economic structural transformation, based on promoting basic products and national, regional, and international value chains;• To attenuate external shocks and to invest in human resources and technology development.
Role of the State in planning, governance, and development financin
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The inclusiveness of the development and Emergence processes must be strengthened through promoting employment, inequality reduction, and broad social benefits that include the most vulnerable populations;• Policies aiming at poverty elimination should be reinforced and should be considered a specific target throughout all the phases of the Emergence process;• Natural resources have to be exploited with populations' well-being in mind.

To allow resource persons in all three above-mentioned fields to reconcile all the different points of view expressed and to establish an operational assessment of related measures, the issues discussed in the sub-plenary meetings were expressed as challenges to be addressed on the path to Emergence :

- Sub-plenary 1: Developmental State and Emergence re-examined all the economic policy work plans that include State/private sector partnerships. It also mentions the challenges linked to political and economic governance and the financing of Emergence to ensure that candidate countries have an integrated and sustainable development.
- Sub-plenary 2: Changes in Production and Consumption Patterns mentions the challenges of accelerating sector diversification and structural transformation for industrial development.
- Sub-plenary 3: Human Development and Emergence re-examined the challenges linked to taking poverty into account in all components of the process of Emergence.

1.3 Plenary Session 1: Developmental State and Emergence

This first sub-plenary continued the discussion on the Developmental State and Emergence, based on articles and documents describing policies already implemented or in the course of being implemented. The speakers who took part in this session were:

- Dr. Steve KAYIZZI-MUGERWA, Chief Economist, Vice President of the African Development Bank;
- Mr. Sed NURU ALI, Chief of the Macroeconomic Division of the Ethiopian Economic Association, representing Dr. Abraham TEKESTE, Minister of Finance and Economic Development of Ethiopia;
- Mr. Semodji DJOSSOU MAWASSI, Minister of Planning, Development and Land Use Planning, Republic of Togo;
- Mr. Patrick ACHI, Minister of Economic Infrastructures, Côte d'Ivoire;
- Mr. Jan RIELÄNDER, Chief of the Multi-dimensional Country Reviews, OECD.

The session was chaired by Mr. Thabo MBEKI, Former President of South Africa, with Mr. Mamadou Lamine LOUM, former Prime Minister of Senegal as moderator.

The first presentation, by Dr. KAYIZZI-MUGERWA, was based on the **ADB opening technical report "The evolution of the role of the State in Africa: Challenges and Perspectives"**.

Africa, once considered the centre for all sorts of negative events (hunger, war, sickness, etc.), is today perceived as the continent of opportunities. Though the colonial heritage was often blamed, it is now essential to reflect on the role of the State in the development of the continent. Even if the importance of the role of the State no longer needs to be proved, the importance and nature of this role still needs to be defined. In this aspect, the analysis of the recent experiences of the countries that have quickly transformed their political, economic, regulatory, and social systems, shows many elements that are typical of a developmental State:

- First, the State cannot be content to simply play its public service role. It has to be able to present a vision for the markets, and ensure its regulation. The market, contrary to the State, has no vision, and it cannot plan. The developmental State should be as described in "Leviathan": an actor that makes sure all populations are happy and enjoy peace as non-negotiable requirements. It is the State that guarantees security and stability; it is the State that efficiently drives public policies to generate wealth, that promotes good governance and that mobilizes resources.
- Secondly, national leadership has to be active at all decision-making levels. The State should thus implement strong, viable institutions with the ability and the means to be long-lasting, with public interest at its core. If the ability is set up and the accountability mechanisms are operational, the developmental State should be able to formulate efficient public policies, targeting the adequate offer of services and public goods.
- Finally, the State should be able to mobilize the necessary resources, more specifically domestic resources, to help finance development. Governance and transparency should be at the core of a development State.

According to the document, African States are not left out of economic globalization, even if democratization and liberalization have rendered the nature and role of the States more complex. It is important to be inspired by the experiences that have succeeded in designing and implementing working institutions, while considering the needs and specific nature of each country.

The Chief Economist of the African Development Bank insisted that, when all is said and done, the developmental State should enter into a contract with the people to ultimately reduce poverty. Therefore, the most vulnerable groups (women, small farmers, youth, etc.) should be protected, and intellectuals should be included in the debate on the creation of wealth through their own research programmes. To put a definite end to the various conflicts, the African countries should absolutely promote regional integration to expand markets and create regional pulling forces.

Following this presentation, the experiences of Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo were shared.

Mr. Sed NURU ALI brought to light the economic and social performances of Ethiopia in the past decade. In the 1990s, more than half of the population (50%-60%) lived below the poverty line, in a recurring state of war and hunger, and the country had one of the lowest enrolment rates (26%), and an income per capita that decreased by an average of 1.6% per year. Also, average life expectancy was at 43 years and the country only had one university.

But in the last 10 years, the country has radically changed, reaching a 2-digit growth rate, a significant poverty reduction (now at 26%), an increase in gross fixed-capital formation (15%-40%), and an increase in life expectancy at birth (from 43 to 60 years). For Ethiopia, which is not endowed with enough natural resources, the beginning of Emergence is due to (i) learning from past cycle of conflicts; (ii) the central role of the State in designing and putting policies in place; (iii) establishing stability and peace; (iv) investing in the human, physical and social capital, mainly in health, education and the integration of vulnerable groups; (v) leadership, good governance and self-determination; and (vi) the commitment of the population. Investing in human capital, special attention was given to investing in higher education, with the number of universities in Ethiopia increasing to 33 in 10 years and planned to reach 44 in the next three years.

M. Semodji DJOSSOU MAWASSI spoke about the past 25 years in Togo, dividing these into two periods: the instability phase, and the change period that started in the middle of the 2000s. Between 1990 and 2005, Togo had an inefficient public administration with half the number of employees because of a great number of retirees. Also, the State was facing difficulties meeting its commitments (salaries of civil servants), especially in a social crisis context and a very low, sometimes negative GDP (yearly average of 1.2%, -13% in 1993). Starting in 2006 though, an important result-bearing change took place, with an average annual growth rate of 5% and a more efficient and better-coordinated Administration. This allowed Togo to become a pilot country in achieving the Sustainable Development Targets. The key factor for success was the implementation of more coherent policies for reaching development objectives. The Minister added that the modernization of the Administration was undertaken through (i) an organizational audit with detailed target-planning letters to the ministries; (ii) a result-oriented new management; and (iii) the development of resources and capacities.

Mr. Patrick ACHI shared the experience of his country, **Côte d'Ivoire**. He indicated that the country went through a fast growth during the first two decades following its Independence, so much so that this economic surge was dubbed the "Ivorian miracle". Starting at the end of the political and military crisis, this growth is considered a "re-emergence", and its main feature was an exceptional economic performance at an average real growth rate of 7.3% in an economic context of state liberalism promoting a favourable environment for the development of the private sector.

Through this process, the country had aimed at preparing its economic take-off, and at fairly allocating its resources through planned interventions based on 5-year plans. The strategy of State intervention was

based on a policy of land use management by means of investment planning and the establishment of regional growth centres. This policy rested on three main axes: (i) agriculture; (ii) infrastructures; and (iii) human capital.

While applying the National Development Programme, continued structural transformation and investments undertaken reinforced the benefits of growth, said the Minister. The GDP was raised from -4.7% in 2011 to 9.8% in 2012, 9.2% in 2013 and 9% in 2014. Maintaining this path towards growth will lead Côte d'Ivoire to substantially reduce poverty and to become an Emergent country by 2020. He also said that the pillars of this success are the diversification of agriculture, the development of the energy and mining sectors, the infrastructure projects carried out, resource mobilization, the opening of new markets, and regional integration and investing in a "new citizen".

Following these exchanges on different experiences, **Mr. Jan Rieländer** drew the attention of public policy makers to the importance of taking into consideration the multidimensional aspect of Emergence. Multidimensional analysis requires taking into account - while implementing policies - the coherency of the social aspect, of all the economic structures, of the populations' expectations, and macroeconomic policies. The analysis must also include vulnerability risk, challenges and constraints, and the demographic dividend (like in Asian countries), and has to define intervention sequencing to better prioritize policies. He underlined the importance of a strategy to execute policies following a Planning, Programming, Budgeting & Execution (PPBE) - process, for better governance.

The exchanges that took place after the different presentations allowed for a more in-depth sharing of experiences and were mainly about the relationship between the different state stakeholders and the private sector and civil society, the financing of infrastructures, the employment of youth in rural areas, and risk mitigation. Panel members insisted on the importance of (i) a close collaboration between the State, the private sector and civil society; (ii) the positive spillover effects of investing in infrastructure; and (iii) the diversification and processing of agricultural products.

The exchanges resulted in recommendations on the role of the State in countries on the path to Emergence. Knowing that the Developmental State must, beyond its basic public role, draw a clear vision for the markets and ensure their regulation, participants underlined that the African states must:

- Create favourable conditions to establish stability and peace, mobilize resources and invest in human capital, mainly in health, education and integration;
- Learn from past failures and focus on creating and long term planning of policies including programme budgeting;
- Adopt coherent development strategies and step-by-step actions, in order to refine and prioritize them;
- Work on a better performing Administration, and promote good governance by putting in place solid and accountable institutions that work jointly with political and non-political stakeholders and the private sector;
- Commit to poverty reduction and the protection of the most vulnerable populations (women, small farmers, youth, etc.);
- Promote self-determination and community involvement;
- Include intellectuals in the debates on the creation of wealth;
- Promote higher education and research by helping public universities broaden their programmes in science, technology and innovation;

- Take into account the multidimensional aspect of Emergence by combining different factors (demographic transition, social cohesion, expectations of the people, vulnerability risk, etc.) with macroeconomic policies;
- Reduce the risks by diversifying and processing agricultural products;
- Create regional centres with a strong enough pull to attract intra-regional trade and offer efficient access to global markets;
- Contribute to putting the country on the path to sustained growth, by maximizing demographic dividends and by effectively optimizing the use of natural resources, in order to create employment opportunities for the young and for women, and for the reduction of poverty.

At the end of this sub-plenary session 1, four discussion groups were organized to analyse more closely the challenges of the role of the State in the planning, governance and financing of development. The themes these four groups discussed were: (i) peace and security - the conditions of Emergence; (ii) State modernization and behaviour changes; (iii) planning for Emergence; and (iv) financing development and partnerships.

1.3.1 Group Session 1: Peace and Security - the Conditions of Emergence

This session was based on the presentations of four speakers:

- Mr. Hamed BAKAYOKO, Minister of State, Minister of Interior and Security, Côte d'Ivoire;
- Mr. Abdel Nassir ETHMANE, Acting Special Representative, African Union Commission;
- Mr. Cheikna Seydi Ahamadi DIAWARA, Minister of Land Use Management and Population, Mali;
- Mr. Seth DAAH, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Ghana.

Chaired by Mr. Kadré Désiré OUEDRAOGO, President of the ECOWAS Commission, and moderated by Mr. Paul Biyoghe MBA, President of the Economic and Social Council of Gabon, the session was comprised of four presentations.

The president of the session, **Mr. Kadré Désiré OUEDRAOGO**, started by saying that because conflicts are part of any society, implementing tools and processes to manage conflicts through peaceful means is a prerequisite to achieving Emergence. Preventing conflicts and dealing with all related sources - governance, election processes, wealth distribution, poverty, exclusion, etc. - remains the best way to help create peace. He also clarified that the development process will need to integrate the recent challenges of terrorism, drug trafficking, piracy at sea, and money laundering.

Following his example, the moderator, President of the Economic and Social Council of Gabon, deplored the lack of financing of the private sector in security, which he says is necessary given the multiple threats that weigh on peace and security, and their impact on business development.

The above exchanges were followed by the speakers' presentations. In his presentation, **Mr. Hamed BAKAYOKO** insisted that peace and security are prerequisites to Emergence. He added that the contribution of security to Emergence must be done in a comprehensive integrated approach, underlined by a clear vision. He gave the example of the Security Sector Reform (SSR) in Côte d'Ivoire and indicated that security should be expressed through freedom, before establishing a relationship between investment, trust and security. He noted that long-lasting safe security conditions depend on

the legitimacy of regimes; they also rest on aligning security services with the country's means and the issues it faces.

M. Cheikna Seydi Ahamadi DIAWARA detailed the security issues that Africa now faces, and said that peace and security are important factors to include in the planning for Emergence. He concluded by saying that the State's stability depends on social cohesion and conflict management.

In his presentation on the dangers of terrorism and its role in countering Emergence, **Mr. Abdel Nassir ETHMANE** raised the issues of new security challenges, such as the necessity of facing terrorism in African societies. He deplored the weakness of institutions in the face of this huge security challenge, mainly the lack of laws and tools to address this issue in a prospective and operational framework. The Special Representative suggests that one solution is to link the think-tank process development indicators to security indicators and to include the anticipation of jihadi risks. He ended his presentation by noting that it is important to face terrorism (mainly religious), and to establish laws and related tools to reach Emergence.

The presentation by **Mr. Seth DAAH** was about the link between security and development financing through private investors. He noted that the arrival of investors rested on security and peace. For him, investment and competitive transactions are affected and harmed by adverse security conditions. He noted the necessity of collaboration between the State and the private sector in so far as Emergence depends on a well-framed partnership, centred on a clear understanding of the role of the private sector to reinforce the former's capacities.

The participants addressed the following recommendations to the countries on the path to Emergence:

- To turn the economic and social potentials into reality, in a sustained, peaceful and secure environment;
- To implement employment policies, mostly for youth, and to prevent conflicts and insecurity;
- To implement regional tools and control mechanisms for conflict prevention and management that consider all sources of conflicts (governance, election processes, employment (notably of youth), a fair distribution of wealth, poverty, exclusion, etc.);
- To take into account the new challenges - such as terrorism, drug, piracy at sea, money laundering - into development policies;
- To reinforce dialogue between the public and private sectors and civil society organizations, to support Emergence;
- To reinforce regulatory frameworks to face new security challenges;
- To reinforce the legitimacy of political regimes, and to align security services with the country's means and the challenges it faces;
- To associate development indicators with security indicators, and
- To connect the think-tank process development indicators to security indicators and to include the anticipation of jihadi risks in development policies.

1.3.2 Group Session 2: Modernizing the State and Behavioural Changes

Six African stakeholders, state members and social experts and academics were present at this group session:

- Mr. Abdourahmane CISSE, Minister at the Prime Minister Office, In charge of the Budget, Côte d'Ivoire;
- Ms. Maria Jesus MIRANDA, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Cape Verde;

- Professor Emmanuel NNADOZIE, Executive Secretary, Director, African Capacity Building Foundation, ACBF;
- Professor Herman MUSAHARA, Executive Director, Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), Rwanda;
- Professor Adolphe NKENDA, Under-Secretary-General, Ministry of Finance, Tanzania;
- Professor Daniel ETOUNGA MANGUELLE, writer and Consultant for Cameroun.

The session was chaired by Mr. Amadou Boubacar Cissé, Minister of Land Use Management and Development for Nigeria, and was moderated by Mr. Abdoul Aziz Tall, Minister in charge of the follow-up of Plan Senegal Emergent (The Emerging Senegal Plan).

The President of this session started off by noting the limits of the continent's undeniable growth: weak modernization of the State (industrial, education and health sectors), and strong population growth. These cultural, political and social factors are at the root of the non-integrated growth of Africa and stops growth from reducing inequalities. He presented many leads to discuss, such as the role of the State, high-level behavioural changes, discipline and innovation.

The first presentation of this session was by **Mr. Abdourahmane Cisse**, in which he showcased his country's experience. He presented the reforms undertaken by Côte d'Ivoire, based on the assumption that economic changes in Africa cannot be done without modernizing the Administration, which should itself be part of a development plan. He showed how efforts were made by the State to modernize the Administration; these efforts were comprised of transparency and good governance initiatives, as well as the improvement of the investment framework and regulations for business creation.

Many actions were undertaken to modernize the Administration such as, on one hand, in 2014, the effort to computerize and interconnect customs, revenue and taxes, and online tax returns, and on the other hand, reducing administrative processes with the implementation of a committee in charge of monitoring procurement periods, effectively reducing it to 188 days, instead of 322 days. In addition: (i) the competitive exam of the École Normale d'Administration (Management School - ENA) was reinstated; (ii) five universities were scheduled to be built; (iii) the recent agreement with business schools for the professional training of civil servants; (iv) the call by the government to the diaspora to contribute to the national effort; and (vi) the government call to state-owned companies to publish a yearly governance report.

At the private sector level, the actions undertaken were the dialogue between the State and the private sector through the regular publishing of public procurements, quarterly publishing of budget implementation available on the website of the Budget Ministry, and the transparency of extractive industries' financial flows in compliance with the Côte d'Ivoire ITIE (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative).

The Minister concluded by assuring participants that the government was deploying efforts to make sure that these improvements are ongoing and are being reinforced by putting in place strong institutions.

In her presentation, **Mrs. Maria Jesus Miranda** shared the experience of her island country. After a short brief on Cape Verde before the independence and the welfare state period, she presented the 1990 reforms to modernize the State, which laid the foundation for a market economy with a liberal State, followed by a regulating State and the strengthening of democracy during the 2000s.

Her presentation shows how Cape Verde, in spite of few natural resources, has succeeded in considerably reducing the illiteracy rate, and has managed to multiply its GDP per capita by 20, since the independence, thanks to four key factors: (i) peace and stability; (ii) governance; (iii) infrastructures; and (iv) human capital development. Making these results long lasting, however, is a challenge because of the country's new status of a middle-income country.

Professor Herman MUSAHARA presented the well-known map of Africa published by a BBC journalist. The map shows that Africa can actually hold the surface of the total areas of the world's powers (excluding Russia). He insisted on three factors that have contributed to making Rwanda an emerging country: (i) vision; (ii) the leadership of the Head of State; and (iii) innovation and structural transformations.

Since the 1994 genocide, Rwanda has made major progress and now wants to strengthen this social development and growth, while making sure it is inclusive. Some economic reforms, modelled after the Singaporean "Development Board" and the "one stop shop" were successful and have improved the business climate.

Another factor in Rwanda's Emergence is the target to reduce poverty and to develop the economy by 2020. Rwanda found inspiration in its own culture, to enrich and adapt its development programs to the context and the needs of the country. The result is a set of local solutions translated into sustainable development programmes such as these:

- The *Gachacha* or community village courts that were reinstated to accelerate the trial of hundreds of thousands charged with participating in the genocide. For a decade, the accused and the victims had to rub shoulders without justice ever being served. If not for these courts, the judging time is estimated to have lasted 200 years.
- *Performance contracts* were put in place at all levels through a process in which all those who have contributed to the public well-being are involved.
- The *Yearly National Dialogue* is a platform where local and civil society representatives can meet and discuss issues related to the nation, local administration, and national unity. This is done by taking into account gender, community work, and environmental preservation.

Mr. Daniel ETOUNGA MANGUELLE based his presentation on one main question: "Is it possible to become emergent by executive order?" He insisted that there will be no sustained development in Africa without first thinking about appropriating "our history". If "executive order" only means an administrative task, then Emergence is not possible. But if "executive order" implies "a coherent will/desire and an economic and social approach", then Emergence is possible. For him, this will/desire would mobilize all available thinkers and would make it possible to "collectively" think about a project where human and financial resources would collaborate. He strongly wished for the birth of a "new African man"; someone who is self-confident, knowledgeable, who understands the times he lives in, and who is able to invent and innovate; this man has overcome some misconceptions, is a conqueror and a builder of his own future, and is open to other cultures.

After the presentations and the discussions that followed, participants formulated the following political recommendations:

- An enlightened and visionary leadership is necessary, able to create strong institutions;
- It is a requirement to have a clear vision, a determined direction, coherent strategies, and long-term planning frameworks;

- The preservation of unity, accountability, peace, and security is key;
- Reinforcing human resources is imperative to achieve the targets set by the Global Development Agenda and other development targets;
- To safe-keep civil liberty;
- It is necessary to adopt a pragmatic approach to development, while taking into account the social and cultural context, and all relevant involved parties (including the private sector);
- The creation of performance contracts at all levels, through a process which includes all actors, is crucial;
- Large-scale structural transformations to improve the business climate and reinforce good governance is mandatory;
- The importance of strong, viable, and accountable institutions is essential.

1.3.3 Group Session 3: Planning the Emergence

This discussion group was themed “The Developmental State and Emergence” and exchanged experiences about the planning of Emergence. The group consisted of:

- Mr. Amadou BA, Minister of Economy, Finance and Planning, “Senegal’s Experience of Planning Emergence”;
- Mr. Kako Kossivi NUBUKPO, Minister of Long-term Strategy and Public Policy Evaluation, Togo;
- Mr. Peter O. MANGITI, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya;
- Mr. Ferdinand BAKOUP, Lead Economist, African Development Bank;
- Mr. François YATTA, Programme Director, United Cities and Local Governments of Africa, Morocco.

This group was chaired by Mr. Jean Gustave SANON, Minister of Economy and Finances of Burkina Faso, and was moderated by Mr. Alioune SALL, Coordinator of the African Future Institute.

The presentations diagnosed the strategies and failures of development plans, and suggested possible solutions to kick-start the Emergence process.

Mr. Amadou BA first presented **Senegal’s** political development experience and stressed the importance of the 2035 Plan Sénégal Emergent. He briefly presented how things were before this plan: Senegal had a rigid planning strategy between 1960 and 1985, which turned out to be less and less efficient in the face of many domestic and external factors, such as drought, commodity price instability, the rise of protectionism, and low returns on investments. As of 1985, the Structural Adjustment Programs replaced the rigid planning, highlighting institutional reforms instead of investments. After the failure of these plans, and having realized that short-term measures were insufficient, the Senegalese government created the Plan Sénégal Emergent in 2014, which aims to reach Emergence by 2035. The plan is based on three axes aimed at (i) an economic structural transformation through the consolidation of existing growth mechanisms and the development of new sectors; (ii) a significant improvement of the living conditions of the people; and (iii) the reinforcement of governance, peace and security.

To reach these aims, the energy sector, ICT infrastructures, and human capital - the essentials of Emergence - were prioritized, keeping in mind the importance of diversification, coupled with the improvement of the business climate and governance reforms. Implementing this plan, coordinated by a National Accountability Bureau created by the State, should help change the fundamentals of the economy.

Mr. **Kako Kossivi NUBUKPO** presented the "Togo Vision 2030" prospective study. In his presentation he explained the reasons for this experience, as well as the implementation stages and the next steps.

The prospective study used the experience of a political and economic context bearing the mark of "an emergency dictatorship, and of a lack of a development paradigm". It allows for the exploration of possible development scenarios for the future, and to be the basis for the country's long-term development planning.

The strategic planning designed within this framework brought to light four structural weaknesses. Socially and culturally, one weakness is the strong political affiliation of the "*chefferie*", and a widely diverse representation. Another political weakness is strong politicization and weak governance. On the level of sustainable human development, the third weakness appears in the high population growth rate, which doubles every 25 years; an unevenly spread population, and one threatening the ecological balance as 40% of this population lives in a ecologically fragile maritime area. The fourth weakness is economic, namely the low rates of processing of primary products (agricultural and mining) in the global markets in a country that at the same time faces a high unemployment rate for young people.

However, these weaknesses create interesting perspectives for Togo on which the vision for an emergent Togo rests; that is, if it can face three main challenges: (i) the issue of legitimacy; (ii) public policy coherence; and (iii) the issue of economic sovereignty.

The Kenyan experience was presented by **Mr. Peter O. MANGITI** who spoke about the Kenyan development program "Kenya Vision 2030", the results it yielded, and the lessons learned. This programme rests on three pillars: (i) economic; (ii) social; and (iii) political. It will be implemented through successive development plans, two of which have already taken place: 2008-2012 and 2012-2014.

To reach the economic targets of this programme, six potential sectors have been identified: tourism, infrastructures, ICTs, industry, trade, and financial services. Remarkable progress has been made in infrastructures (with 24/7 harbours and airports), education (with 100% literacy and equal access to high school), health (with a decrease in infant mortality), services (with ICT revolution and transfers), and macroeconomic stability (with a reform of the public procurement systems).

Despite this progress, much remains to be done. He prioritized some of the tasks ahead, such as the existence of an action framework and a performance monitoring system, the training of qualified civil servants, domestic resources mobilization through Public-Private Partnerships regulations, a good business climate, efficient institutions, and peace and security.

The presentation of **Mr. Ferdinand BAKOUP** was centred on a key issue: "What Economy for Emergence?" The author went through three observations: the lack of a frame of reference to promote Emergence; policy impact on supply and demand; and the weakness of the many development plans that do not take demand into account.

He then noted that supply and demand of goods and services are growth factors, but wondered why today's African Emergence plans contain so few measures to stimulate demand. He recommended that African countries work harder on stimulating demand, and include this element at the heart of economic policies.

Mr. Francois YATTA underlined an often forgotten element for Emergence: decentralization. For him, Emergence must: (i) emphasize the efficiency of public policies through better public resources allocation, and offer a public service that is aligned with the needs of people; (ii) take into account spatial disparities because the impact of policies depends on the spaces and how they are occupied; (iii) manage urbanization and land use management.

For him, emergence-planning strategies must comprise of policies that relate to the occupation of space in local territories as well as in cities. When it comes to local public services, decentralization allows for taking better into consideration geographical disparities.

He concluded his presentation by bringing up the results of a study that his organization undertook which points out the low quality of institutional environments offered to local communities in Africa.

After these presentations, the following recommendations were addressed to countries on the path towards Emergence:

- To stimulate demand and supply while planning for Emergence;
- To consider issues of legitimacy and sovereignty of the State;
- To create real Private-Public Partnerships;
- To consider urbanization and decentralization while planning for Emergence, in order to take into account spatial disparities;
- To create an inclusive Emergence programme which will require the involvement of all the country's social strata;
- To reinforce public action capacity within the framework of a better allocation of public resources, and public services supply, that is aligned with demand.
- To put in place an action framework and a performance monitoring system for those in charge of executing the Emergence programme;
- To put in place an action plan and a follow-up system to monitor the performances of all the players/partners in charge of working on the Emergence Programme
- To reinforce domestic resource mobilization through, for example, Private-Public Partnerships regulations, a favourable business environment, efficient institutions, and peace and security.

1.3.4 Group Session 4: Financing of Development and Partners

This discussion session about the financing of development concluded the topic "The Role of the State in Emergence". It was chaired by Mr. Kanayo F. NWANZE, President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and moderated by Cosmas Milton OBOTE OCHIENG, Executive Director of the African Centre for Technological Studies (Nairobi), and comprised of the following speakers and presentations:

- Mr. Hermes ELA MIFUMU, Minister Delegate, Office of the President of the Republic, Equatorial Guinea;
- Mrs. Nialé KABA, Minister at the Prime Minister's Office, Minister in charge of Economy and Finance, Côte d'Ivoire;
- Mr. Abderrahmane HADJ-NACER, Former Governor of the Central Bank of Algeria;
- Mr. Acacio BONFIM, Executive Director of the International Bank of Sao Tome and Principe.

The president of the session introduced his presentation on the challenges of poverty reduction in Africa. He suggested that the African states improve their governance and leadership by prioritizing the fight against illicit financial flows (which represent a loss of 50 billion USD a year for the continent), putting to use their human capital, and by improving their agricultural productivity.

Ms. Nialé KABA centered her presentation on the strategy of Côte d'Ivoire's government to mobilize resources in order to undertake and finance the 2012-2015 National Development Plan, estimated at CFA 11.076 billion (USD 22 billion).

At the domestic level, the government's strategy consists of mobilizing the fiscal capacity at a national level (80% of public resources); improving investors' trust through inflation control; rehabilitating the macroeconomic framework; improving the business climate with the adoption of new regulations (oil and mining investments); supporting the development of newly adapted banking products (leasing, equity, etc.); and creating a framework suitable for private investments (PPP, attracting foreign direct investments, etc.).

On the external level, the government's strategy consists of non-concessional lending, established since the end of 2013 (USD 746.1 million, below the ceiling of USD 900 million at the end of June 2014) to finance structural projects in various sectors (energy, economic infrastructures, transportation); and in the reliance on the WAEMU regional market (CFA 863.2 billion were collected in 2013, instead of the expected CFA 806.7). In 2014, security issues in money and capital markets led to mobilizing CFA 1,101.6 billion instead of the expected CFA 978 billion. In addition, the government resorted to international markets (Eurobond 2014 and Eurobond 2015).

In terms of prospects, Côte d'Ivoire wants to keep its high capacity to mobilize resources by staying on course towards a sound macroeconomic framework, and by continuing reforms aimed at improving the business climate.

M. Abderrahmane HADJ-NACER insisted on the importance of developing the trust of savers and economic operators, which is a prerequisite for increased resource mobilization and investment in Africa. He said that Africa is rich and has plenty of natural resources it is not fully profiting from. He also insisted on the importance of capital flights linked to illegal money transfers of multinational corporations and political elites. To this, one must add the untapped remittances by diasporas. To face these challenges, he made three main suggestions: to ensure the traceability of funds within the banking system; to avoid unprofitable investments, also known as "white elephants"; and to ensure good governance in order to encourage the trust of investors and the diaspora.

Other issues were also mentioned, such as: the problem of over-indebtedness; the risks linked to Eurobond issues; the question of monetary sovereignty; the low capacity to utilize available funds such as donations; and the need for innovative financing, including social and solidary economies to finance the inclusion.

To conclude, Mr. Kanayo F. NWANZE said that most African countries should not ask for public development assistance because of the abundance of their natural resources (raw material and potentially arable lands), the quality of their human resources (a great number of graduated and unemployed youth), and their low propensity to put a brake on important financial flows that are leaking away from their economies. Also, African states should be more aware of their capacity to base their development solely on their own resources.

After these exchanges, the participants provided the following recommendations for the countries on the path towards Emergence:

- To encourage national savings, mainly private savings. On this aspect, the regionalization of African stock markets could help reinforce a market capitalization at the scale of the continent;
- To mobilize domestic savings to increase the number of people who have bank accounts, to promote financial integration, and to lower the costs of access to financial services;
- To reform the tax system by supporting it with a strategy of structural transformation development and by improving governance, mainly through a transparent process as to the end use of public resources;
- To prioritize and sequence reforms. At this level, the only viable short-term option is to broaden the tax base by reviewing the granted tax benefits, and by renegotiating fairer and more transparent concessions with multinational corporations;
- To develop administrative capacities, a prerequisite for more medium-term innovative tax policies. In this aspect, development partners could increase their support in reinforcing the mobilization capacity for public resources in Africa. They should also honour their commitment with regards to coherent development policies by encouraging their own companies to sign decent agreements with African countries;
- To improve the balance between different long-term types of taxes. The return on urban property taxes, for example, could be higher if it was decentralized, as long as local communities have a more direct access to land-registry information;
- To take trade liberalization into account, by better and thoroughly synchronizing tax reforms in these countries;
- To develop the private sector, including small and medium-sized businesses, and to consolidate reforms in order to improve the tax systems and business climate;
- To involve the private sector, mainly through the development of infrastructures within Public-Private Partnerships;
- To continue efforts to link the informal and tax sectors;
- To ensure the traceability of funds in the banking system and to reduce illicit financial flows;
- To promote innovative approaches to development financing (sovereign wealth funds, pension plans, insurance companies' saving plans, private equity funds, bonds issued to the diaspora, remittances, sovereign bonds and credit guarantee schemes);
- To mobilize external resources by strengthening the capacity to attract Direct Foreign Investments, and to mobilize and effectively manage the diaspora remittances;
- To continue the implementation of debt viability and sustainability policy, with financial investments at concessional rates, and the improvement of resource absorption capacity;
- To create South-South and triangular cooperation for the benefit of development and to help strengthen the mobilization of public resources in Africa.

1.4 Plenary Session 2: Changes in Production and Consumption Patterns

The second plenary session was about the challenges of the structural transformations in Africa. The basis, the determinants and the trajectory of Africa's structural transformation were discussed, and policy recommendations that aim at speeding up the structural transformation process were proposed at the end of the session.

The session was chaired by the President of the Algerian National Economic and Social Council, Mr. Mohamed-Séghir BABÈS, and moderated by Mr. Tertius ZONGO, Former Prime Minister of Burkina Faso.

Other presentations mainly talked about structural transformation experiences of emerging countries (India, South Korea, Brazil), and were presented by 5 speakers:

- Mrs. Punam CHUHAN-POLE, Chief Economist, World Bank – African Region;
- Dr. Rathin ROY, Director of the National Institute for Public Finances and Policies, India;
- Mr. Celso MARCONDES, Director of Initiative Africa of the Lula Institute;
- Professor Jin-sang LEE, Director of the International Development and Cooperation - Duksung Women's University, Seoul, South Korea;
- Mr. Nikhil TREEBHOOHUN, Mauritius Island.

Moreover, considering the population's dynamic (an average of 2.65% per year in Africa), underpinned by high fertility rates, the growth rate of the GDP per capita was very slow, with an average of 1.8% per year between 1995 and 2014, compared to the 4.4% of the global economy. With approximately 414 million living in poverty in 2011, it turns out that this sustained growth did not reduce the poverty level to the standards set by the Global Development Agenda.

According to the report, the structural transformation process in Africa is not following the regular pattern. Africa's services sector is quickly developing (namely wholesale and retail, banking, transportation and public services), but its industry sector is still lagging behind. Because of this, workforce reallocation has mainly moved from the agricultural sector towards the informal and tertiary sectors, both low in productivity. Thus development has not been sustained and poverty levels are still high (47% in 2011). The low part of the manufacturing sector in the GDP remains a challenge, especially given the fact that the agricultural sector continues to employ four out of five poor people.

For **Mrs. CHUHAN-POLE**, the question is to see if Africa will have to rethink its growth strategy, to follow a classic structural transformation, or if it will have to adopt a nuanced process, to take into account its specific political, social, and cultural context.

The document underlines that accelerating poverty reduction leads to more inclusive growth in Africa. This means that growth has to be generated in the sectors and the places where the poor are, allowing them to directly contribute to the growth. One of the keys to success would be increasing agricultural performance, as well as diversifying rural revenues through non-farming activities. But the modern sector - the manufacturing and service sectors - should also be developed. It is equally necessary to redistribute the growth benefits to the poorest and most vulnerable, whose resilience is almost non-existent. As such, social benefits and money transfers can be effective tools in sharing the growth benefits.

The second presentation, *"India's Experience in Structural Transformations"* was presented by **Dr. Rathin ROY**, who examined the main features of the Emergence of India. The macro-emergence started with pro-poor growth in the 1980s, followed by the 1991 crisis of external exchange rates, which stemmed from large economic policy reforms. This crisis contributed to the stabilization of the current account deficit and to the reduction in inflation, allowing for a growth rate of above 5%. The accelerated growth in 2001-2002 and 2007-2008 can be explained by India's capacity to attract foreign direct investments to finance the difference in the current account deficit, and by a constantly moderated inflation level.

The unexpected global economic crisis in 200-2009 led to a significant increase of inflation, with high interest rates as decided by the Central Bank. As a consequence, total productivity was lower in India than in other Asian economies. Unable to compete against Chinese productivity levels, India cumulated a significant commercial deficit in its exchanges with China.

He noted that the Indian structural transformation did not reorient the agricultural workforce towards more productive economic sectors. In terms of growth, the agriculture sector remains stagnant, the industrial sector is slightly expanding but remains volatile, and the service sector is taking off with an expansion, particularly of modern financial services. Structural failure is also to be noted in consumer spending, which precedes structural transformation. Consumer spending is now stable at approximately 70% of GDP. Another important aspect of the Indian Emergence is tax decentralization, despite regional inequalities.

The third presentation: **"Brazil's Experience in Structural Transformations"** by **Mr. MARCONDES** showed that structural transformation has been successful, thanks to the importance given to human development. One of the factors of Lula's presidency was to substantially reduce poverty. To achieve this, the fight against social exclusion was reinforced through the undertaking of many programmes such as family grants which allowed for the distribution of money and food to poor families; setting-up a loan programme benefitting small producers; the access for all to free schools and school-canteens. He pinpointed that these innovative poverty reduction programmes are being experimented in Angola, Ethiopia, and Malawi, with positive results.

The fourth presentation was about ***South Korea's experience***, and was presented by **Professor Jin-Sang LEE**. After a brief historical preview, he explained how South Korea's Emergence was linked to its political and economic history. In the 1960s, the agricultural sector contributed to 84% of GDP, as in Africa, but the manufacturing sector was heavily marked by capitalism. The 1970s saw important structural transformations such as the export-orientated industrialization (mainly chemical and heavy industries) because of the small size of the Korean market (some 15 million people). This expansion was possible thanks to the support of the Korean private sector, and a heavy investment in human capital.

During the 1980s, in spite of many social unrests (union movements, many workers' strikes), the government created industrial conglomerates. In the 1990-2000s, Korea entered into ICT, biotechnology and nanotechnology industries, and reached a competitive level of development.

An important place was then given to the private sector in the economy. Still, the public sector played an essential part by: (i) creating a strong macro-economy, mainly based on prioritizing the industries that can benefit from public investments; (ii) creating free trade zones; (iii) balance an efficient budget and manage fiscal policy; and (iv) providing efficient government corporation management. Moreover, the focus was put on social capital. The private sector's contribution to the Korean Emergence mainly concerns human development, which allowed a capital-intensive society to become a knowledge-based society, keeping in mind that patriotic entrepreneurs and corporate spirit are key components of business success.

The fifth presentation, given by **Mr. Nikhil TREEBLOOHUM**, was about ***"The Economic Dimension of Structural Transformation on the Island of Mauritius within Emergence"***. In this presentation, recent development elements of the Mauritius were presented. The country's economy switched from a monoculture (sugar) to an economy based on diverse agriculture, where sugar is only 3% of GDP (25% in 1970). Another lever of the structural transformation was the creation

of an export-certificate that gave all export-oriented production zones special advantages. The main results of this policy are the drop in unemployment to approximately 5%, and the increase of the GDP per capita to USD 1,000.

Today, new structural transformation levers are emerging. Mr. TREEBLOOHUM suggests switching from agriculture to a “blue economy”, given the vast maritime space the country enjoys. An important lesson to keep in mind is that structural transformations have to be done in collaboration with local populations, to ensure acceptance of changes, and a better participation in development efforts. Emergence also implies the fair and just distribution of wealth.

Following the presentations and discussions of Plenary Session 2, the following recommendations were formulated to guarantee the success of structural transformation:

- Good organization and discipline;
- Political stability and the security of people and property;
- Efficient and coherent long-term planning;
- The development of human capital;
- Major investment in infrastructures;
- Favourable conditions for the development of the private sector;
- A vision and leadership of the leaders.

Countries on the path to Emergence are advised:

- To develop an economy based on a knowledge-oriented society;
- To plan and ensure the coherence of macro-economic and sectorial policies;
- To equally redistribute the benefits of growth;
- To improve access to loans;
- To implement institutional frameworks that encourage and speed-up growth and industrialization;
- To develop structural transformation mechanisms in conformity with each country's social and economic context and its potential, in order for each country to find its own path;
- To promote a development-oriented public service.

Three discussion groups completed Plenary Session 2 about “Changes in Production and Consumption Patterns”. The subjects discussed were: (i) the competitive development of the production sector; (ii) structural transformation and technological progress; and (iii) the development of infrastructures (including energy) for Emergence. These discussions allowed participants to go deeper into the challenges of the diversification and economic structural transformation of African countries on the path to Emergence.

1.4.1 Group Session 1: Competitive Development of the Production Sector

Chaired by the Minister of Togo and moderated by Mr. Yao KOUASSI, Deputy General Director of the International Bank for Trade and Industry of Côte d'Ivoire (BICICI), this discussion panel also included the following keynote speakers:

- Mrs. Anne WAIGURU, Minister of Devolution and Planning, Kenya;
- Mrs. Siti Soifiat TADJEDDINE ALFEINE, Commissioner for Planning, Comoros;

- Professor Manuel José ALVES DA ROCHA, Associate Professor, Department of Economics and Business Management, Catholic University of Angola (UCAN), and Director of the Center for Research and Studies, Angola;
- Professor Theophile DZAKA, Professor in Economic Science, Marien Ngouabi University, "Competitiveness Strategy and Trade Integration in Emerging Countries: Lessons from Congo", Brazzaville;
- Mr. Acacio BONFIM, Executive Director of the International Bank of Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Sao Tomé et Príncipe.

The Chairperson introduced his presentation by framing the challenges of the sessions with these questions: Can we emerge with a primary production structure and a conspicuous consumption? What conceivable structural transformations can help our States reach the much-desired Emergence? To answer these important questions that are centred on production and consumption systems, three experiences were presented: Congo, Kenya, and Sao Tome & Principe.

The **Congolese** experience started from the 2012-2016 National Development Plan, which lays the foundations of Emergence to be reached by 2025. The conditions for Emergence fall within the perspective of the CEMAC sub-areas, noted **Professor Theophile DZAKA**. In this aspect, the State takes on a prominent role, becoming a vehicle for meaningful changes through development planning. Thanks to the structuring investments it is undertaking, the State is laying the foundations of a promising and diverse export-based industry in specifically defined economic areas (financial services, transportation, building material, petro chemistry and mining, forestry, eco-tourism, and agro-food.) The State watches over the inclusiveness of the growth generated.

Mrs. Anne WAIGURU, Kenya's Representative, started off with a short historical overview of her country, then talked about Emergence, set in motion since 2010 and built on the competitiveness of the producing sectors, through a four-aspect development plan: (i) the development of new information and communication technologies with optical fibre, mobile banking, and the popularization of mobile phones which is used by some 60% of the population; (ii) the development of the energy sector, mainly electricity production to support promotion of small and medium income generating activities; (iii) the development of fuel production with a special consideration to the harmful effects of mining; and (iv) the development of transport infrastructure (harbours, land and railways) to revitalize exchanges, through the interconnecting of these different networks with bordering countries, and within the regional integration framework.

The experience of **Sao Tome and Principe**, presented by **Mr. Acacio BONFIM** was about the key role the banking system plays towards Emergence. A strategy centred on the service sector, which impacts growth factors such as construction, consumption, commerce and tourism, should trigger the country's Emergence process. Micro enterprises that are, along with major ones, vehicles of Emergence, face the critical issues of access to loans, high interest rates and the weakness of business partnerships between the public and the private sectors. The reform initiatives aim at stabilizing the regulatory framework and the economic payoff of the demographic dividend: the promotion of appropriate and inclusive banking services to reinforce the competitiveness of the producing sectors.

Following a number of questions and answers, the following major challenges were enumerated:

- Diversification and productivity, both prerequisites to the competitiveness of production and consumption systems;
- Protection and the opening of African countries' production systems to international competitiveness. There was a revived debate on the necessity of protecting the industry in the initial phase. This debate is of particular importance for African countries on the path to Emergence;
- Improvement of purchasing power to trigger and maintain strong and diverse consumption. Such an improvement is a necessary condition for the development of productive sectors as well as the Emergence and the fight against poverty;
- Domestic development financing to overcome major obstacles that arise in external financing or in capital markets. This assessment is an opportunity for African countries to consider reviewing the option of creating a national development bank;
- The CFA Franc stable exchange rate stability, with its requirement to credit rationing, is a major obstacle to widespread access to credit - itself a prerequisite for the optimum funding of small and medium enterprises.

1.4.2 Group Session 2: Structural Transformation and Technological Progress

The Chairperson of this discussion session 2 was Mr. Jean-Claude BROU, Minister of Industry and Mines, Côte d'Ivoire. The objective was to examine issues regarding elements that can potentially increase productivity in all sectors, especially the industrial sector, to boost the momentum needed for the desired structural transformation in Africa. The moderator of this session was Mr. Cheickna Seydi Ahamadi DIAWARA, Minister of Planning and Population, Mali. During this session, the experiences presented were that of Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Senegal. Four panellists facilitated this discussion:

- Mr. Kweku RICKETTS-HAGAN, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Ghana;
- Mr. Henri Jean-Claude GOUTHON, Export and Development Specialist in the Private Sector, Benin;
- Mr. Seid NURU ALI, Ethiopian Economic Association, Director of the Political Research Ethiopian Institute, Ethiopia;
- Professor Olu AJAKAIYE, President of the Nigerian Economic Society, Nigeria.

In the first presentation, **Mrs. Mona QUARTEY**, representing her Ghanaian colleague, Mr. RICKETTS-HAGAN, presented **Ghana's** structural transformation experience, which started three years ago. She identified some factors on which the structural transformation rested:

- The expansion of the middle class, which needs infrastructures;
- The introduction of universal health insurance which should help increase consumption and the use of social services;
- The improvement of TCI penetration field, important for structural transformation;
- The increase of revenue which could help reduce grants;
- The importance of having all data-collecting parties under one authority (agency), and to make these data available to all parties using the same statistical system;
- The strengthening of the public sector and human resources by modifying the expenditure patterns and by absorbing discrepancies within the salary system. Technology is also a good way to efficiently validate and pay salaries;

- Productive activities could be improved if the government used long-term loans, offering the private sector opportunities to access suitable funds;
- The importance of producing and exporting high value-added products.

Regarding **Benin's** experience in structural transformation, **Mr. Henri Jean-Claude GOUTHON** first insisted on the importance of working hand in hand in Africa to create sustainable development. It is important for Africa to be able to export to local, regional, and international markets simultaneously, while being flexible in managing these fluctuating markets. He also mentioned the importance of being consistent in allocating roles - thus the necessity for the following strategies:

- Competitiveness should be at the heart of economic activity in the public as well as the private sector);
- It is necessary to define and respect efficient management norms;
- It is important to have factual market data;
- It is important to understand the necessity of protecting the environment, and of production based on market supply and demand.

He also indicated that the structural transformation and the Emergence process should take into account the following concerns:

- How to sustainably reduce poverty while creating productive and successfully performing sectors.
- How to define a strategy understood and shared by all relevant parties to modernize the economy.
- How to utilize equity and social protection as tools to help reduce poverty.

For **Mr. Sed NURU ALI** from **Ethiopia**, structural transformation is a long process and is based on the level, the quality, and the capital (agricultural, physical, human and social) of African countries. Also, productivity levels determine the passage from one level to the next. Moreover, he underlined that leadership and good governance are determinant in kick-starting the structural transformation process. Ethiopia's experience shows that the role of the State goes beyond insuring stability and security, and also comprises of social mobilization, inclusion, and discipline.

Professor Olu OJAKAYE from **Nigeria** spoke about his country's experience in structural transformation and presented the reforms that met with success, those that failed, and those to consider in order to achieve better economic performance. From the lessons drawn from this experience, he addressed the following political recommendations to the governments of African countries:

- To undertake actions to reinforce governance and discipline in the country;
- To conduct the Emergence planning process in a peaceful, secure and institutionally stable environment;
- To guide the State to concentrate on: (i) its sovereign mission; (ii) putting in place policies to stabilize and manage markets' failure; and (iii) to encourage it to allow markets to operate freely and efficiently.

Senegal's Representative insisted on the concept and measure of Emergence. Structural transformation is not only about the diversification of the products. It also concerns human capital, innovation, industrialization, education, trainings, infrastructures, and technical training, amongst other things. The key components of Emergence are the quality of the institutions, private management, the management of the reforms, and the quality of regulations.

The discussions that followed were about human and physical capital, the sectors that have a multiplier effect, and the products potentially able to initiate structural transformations. The coherence of the key stakeholders' interventions, the State's support for Research and Development and for technological innovations were also topics discussed.

In general, participants noted that Africa was going through strong, yet fragile, economic growth entirely based on agricultural and mining commodities. They also underlined that diverse progresses are being made in African countries, linked to environmental, cultural, economic, and political factors, where leadership has a major role. They concluded with the following recommendations:

- Because of limited resources (education, agriculture, etc.), African countries should focus and concentrate their efforts on one or two sectors that will have a positive impact on the economy, with a particular interest in developing the manufacturing sector;
- To invest in energy and infrastructures;
- To prioritize interventions, and quantify the target indicators and to set benchmarks;
- To promote the private sector's activities through the removal of subsidies, through fiscal reforms, transparent and trustworthy resource mobilization, management of interest rates in favour of the private sector, improvement of access to capital for companies;
- To simultaneously work on national, regional and international markets to reduce vulnerabilities and reinforce resilience;
- To identify countries' comparative advantages (natural and human resources endowment, or physical capital);
- To support the informal sector, helping it to become a competitive sector by controlling its competitiveness, conformity and connectivity;
- To identify new expansion and product development, other than conventional products;
- To define coherent actions to support interventions at different levels of the State and civil society;
- To anticipate and define pragmatic strategies;
- To promote population participation and mobilization;
- To promote leadership, good governance, and the role of regulation.

1.4.3 Group Session 3: Development Infrastructures for Emergence

The chairperson of this third discussion session was Mr. Mohamed Ibn CHAMBAS, Deputy Secretary-General, Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa. The moderator was Professor Delphin RWEASIRA, of the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The session also comprised of the following participants:

- Mr. Kandeh YUMKELLA, UN Secretary-General's Special Representative, and CEO of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative;
- Mr. Marcel DE SOUZA, Minister of Development, Economic Analysis and Prospective, Benin;
- Mr. Patrick ACHI, Minister of Economic Infrastructures, Representative of the Minister of Petroleum and Energy of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Mrs. Marie Jeanine HASHAZINKA, Director-General, National Planning and Forecast, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Planning of Burundi.

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The moderator started off by noting the importance of infrastructures, particularly energy infrastructures, in the Emergence process. Emergence, he said, is both qualitative and quantitative. More than 680 million people have no access to electricity in Africa, a critical asset to improve living conditions and develop their productive capacities. A country needs to be attractive to obtain the investments that are necessary to building infrastructures and producing energy. The energy problem includes the elevated cost of energy production and its reliability, but also other elements such as the population's health.

In his presentation, **Mr. Ibrahim Assane MAYAKI**, Executive Secretary of NEPAD, said that Africa cannot emerge without quality infrastructures and accessible and affordable energy. To illustrate the importance of energy in the integration and development process, he gave the example of four European Union countries that initially joined forces to deal with the issues of coal and steel..

Africa has potentials that allow it to solve adequately the energy issue. Some countries like Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria in West Africa, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda have benefited from growing energy production. But the question is to know how to optimize investments in the energy sector so that they will accelerate growth in Africa.

The solution exists on a regional scale: it consists of creating an African coalition of leading energy-producing countries, and establishing an agreement for energy production. This coalition could, for example, include West Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, and Senegal that could commit to jointly investing efforts and funds into the energy sector. Such a project would allow the creation of community energy markets in Western, Central and Eastern Africa. As of now, small energy investments in each African country are insufficient to sustain growth and offer adequate solutions to the populations' problems.

Therefore, a regional action plans is needed not only to increase the capacity of energy production, but also to properly regulate the energy market in Africa.

Mr. Marcel DE SOUZA presented the case of **Benin** and started by identifying priority areas of the Emergence strategy: inclusive growth with structural transformation, the building of infrastructures, the development of human capital, promoting good governance and a balanced development through decentralization. The real challenge for African countries on the path to Emergence is to have better energy quality at lower cost. Benin and Togo have committed to pooling their electricity production. Today, Benin still has a shortage of energy, with an average of four hours of electricity blackout per day, whereas it has a real potential for much more electricity.

The solution undertaken by the Benin-Emergent Plan is centred on three priorities: the diversification of energy sources through public-private financing; the creation of an energy regulating authority; and the promotion of private investment in the energy sector.

The main challenges to face are: (i) the development of professional, industrial, entrepreneurial trainings, to have trained professionals in the energy sector; (ii) the modernization of the public Administration to increase the efficiency of public policies; (iii) the promotion of a work-ethic-oriented unionism.

Mr. Patrick ACHI, Minister of Economic Infrastructures, representing the Minister of Petroleum and Energy of Côte d'Ivoire, presented the experience of Côte d'Ivoire and the results reached. He indicated that the 1970s "Ivorian Miracle" was based on the construction of major infrastructures such as roads, harbours, airports, etc. The four major aims underpinning the current development

strategy are: (i) investing sufficiently in infrastructure building and rehabilitation; (ii) developing the mining sector; (iii) reinforcing transportation capacity and ensuring regional interconnections; (iv) increasing energy production capacity (electricity and gas) to supply sub-regions.

In spite of the progress made, much effort remains to be made to guarantee easy access to energy. The main challenges are to develop human capital, to create an adequate institutional framework, and to promote good governance.

Mrs. Marie Jeanine HASHAZINKA emphasized the limited performance of the many reforms Burundi has initiated in the past years. The efforts to improve the institutional and macroeconomic framework did not lead to a significant increase in private investment. The main obstacles were the lack of a sufficient energy supply, with average blackouts of 5-6 hours per day in the country, and the lack of transportation infrastructure, Burundi being a landlocked country.

However, the growth rate, which stands at an average of 5%, should increase to 8% and reinforce the prospective of Emergence in the country. The strategy for this increase will rest on major development projects such as the building of road in the provinces and in urban areas; the building of a railway to link the areas of nickel production; and the building of schools and hospitals throughout the country.

The main points we can retain from these three presentations are:

- The assessment of the energy situation in Africa shows that infrastructures are still poor in quality and quantity;
- The energy deficit is a major hindrance to the Emergence of African countries;
- Africa has the potential to fill the energy deficit. A pertinent solution would be community production and market-regulated energy projects in each regions.

After these presentations and exchanges, the following recommendations were addressed to the countries on the path to Emergence:

- Develop human capital, and to reinforce professional, industrial and entrepreneurial training, so as to have competent professionals in the energy sector;
- Modernize public administrations to increase the efficiency of public policies, and to have the disposal of a work ethic-oriented unionism;
- Invest sufficiently in building and rehabilitation of infrastructure;
- Develop the mining sector;
- Reinforce transportation capacity and ensure regional interconnections;
- Increase energy production capacity (electricity and gas) to supply subregions;
- Diversify energy sources through public-private financing;
- Create an energy regulating authority;
- Create a stable attractive macroeconomic and institutional framework;
- Promote good governance;
- Develop regional energy centres to create and regulate a vast energy market, and to pool efforts and investments in energy capacities.

1.5 Plenary Session 3: Human Development and Emergence

The theme of the third plenary session was “Human Development and Emergence”. It offered an in-depth assessment of the African countries’ capacity, on the path to Emergence, to transform economic development into sustainable social development. This plenary was chaired by Dr. Albert Toikeusse MABRI, Minister of State, Minister for Planning and Development of Côte d’Ivoire. It was moderated by Mrs. Mariam Mahamat NOUR, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation of Chad.

The key presentation of this session was delivered by **Mr. Selem JAHAN**, Director of Human Development Report Office of UNDP, and related to the **UNDP technical report “Human Development within the Achieving of Emergence: Trends and Perspectives Analysis”**. The introductory exposé of Mr. Jahan was centred on three key points:

- Emergence and Human Development;
- The tool to measure the Human Development Index, which is constantly improved;
- Progress that fails to eliminate inequalities.

As outlined in the UNDP Human Development Report, the analysis of the evolving trends of human development in sub-Saharan Africa, and the experiences of many emerging areas, have confirmed the positive correlation between the process of structural transformation and human development. The report notes that the constant improvement of economic growth, as well as people-based public policies, have improved the lives of millions in Africa. But it is also proven that the absence of a good combination of public policies in the structural transformation framework can jeopardize the gains obtained in the area of human development.

African countries on the path to Emergence will have to enforce their public policies with regard to growth acceleration and economic diversification, while taking care to stabilize the macroeconomic framework and to aim at sectors where the active poor and vulnerable populations can be affected. These policies will also have to aim at improving living conditions by broadening choices, work, opportunities, and income revenue as well as social, political and economic participation. Such growth, to be sustainable, will have to be environmentally friendly, and will have to include human security and resilience.

To be viable and durable, the State needs to create and implement, within the structural transformation processes, lasting and sustainable public policies for social sectors. Public authorities will have to enforce these policies mainly by carrying out investment programs to meet the demand (both in quantity and quality), and to ensure accessible health and education services. Also, special consideration should be given to the rural farming sector, mainly to reinforce nutrition and food security. In order to ensure a good match between demand and supply of social services, appropriate measures should be taken to allow Africa to maximize its demographic dividend. To reinforce public policies, women need to be involved in all political, economic and social levels. To achieve this goal, measures have to be taken to improve women’s education, economic power and freedom.

In wrapping up his presentation, Mr. Jahan recommended ten economic policies:

- The pursuit of macroeconomic stability, and the achievement of inclusive, fair and participative growth;
- Sustained social policy;
- Creating work and livelihood for populations;

- Food self-sufficiency and security;
- Economic and social empowerment for women;
- Providing quality services in health, education and social benefits;
- State governance;
- Long-lasting economic growth;
- The control and reduction of fertility rates;
- South-South cooperation and sharing of successful experiences.

The presentation was followed by the presentations of country experiences, given by the other five panel speakers:

- Mr. Olivier KAMITATU, Minister of Planning, Democratic Republic of Congo;
- Mr. Sergei Suarez Dillon SOARES, Director of the Institute for Applied Economics Research, Brazil;
- Yusuf YUKSEL, Head of Social Inclusion Department at the Ministry of Development, Turkey;
- Mr. Do DUC DINH, Director, Institute for Africa and Middle East Studies, Social Sciences Academy of Vietnam, Vietnam;
- Mr. Moses OBINYELUAKA, Chief Economist, Head of the South African International Trade Administration Commission, South Africa.

For **Mr. Olivier KAMITATU**, Minister of Planning, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Emergence of Congo is projected 2030, after the State will have been reconstructed and stabilized, and developed economically. In order to achieve this, the following challenges must first be met: developing the national census system; undertaking the 2nd General Census of Population and Housing, after the one in 1984; aligning with the Human Development Targets; consolidating peace, and improving public policies.

After his presentation, the discussions were about: (i) the aggregates for the HDI calculation; (ii) lowering birth rates for a better control of population growth; and (iii) the environment.

The discussion on the aggregates for the HDI calculation led to discussing lowering birth rates for a better control of population growth; the situation in Brazil and the security in the Favelas; and the environment.

Mr. Sergei SOARES, Director of the IAER, showed how Brazil passed from a society with a high rate of poverty to an Emergent country. According to him, it is the political will to reduce the number of poor people, through direct financial transfers and longer training periods that allowed for a significant drop in poverty and the eradication of extreme poverty.

Mr. Yusuf YUKSEL, Turkey's Representative, insisted on health policies. For him, the political will must be committed to optimizing resource allocation, aimed at health for everyone. It should be based on preventive care through fund transfers to poor families, and the improvement of social services for children and seniors. Population growth could be positive or negative, so it is important to infer from it a dividend in favour of Emergence. To decrease birth rates, it will be more efficient to work on bold social programs, rather than drastically limit births. It is also important to fight for preserving the environment.

In her closing comments, **Mrs. Mariam Mahamat NOUR** spoke about the experience of Chad and pinpointed the four main challenges it had to face: the development of basic social services with personnel members refusing to work in rural areas; mismatches between training and employment; the will for women empowerment in general, and more specifically in rural areas; and the access to energy for all.

To conclude this session, **Dr. Moses OBINYELUAKU** spoke about “The Challenges and Opportunities of South Africa in the face of African Emergence and Human Development”. His presentation offered the opportunity to learn valuable lessons about the link between human development and the emergence of South Africa :

- Change is a systematic process that must be continually integrated in national development plans and its targets need to be measurable;
- It is important that the changes be clear and well defined in the long term, and take into account the assets of the private sector;
- There is a positive correlation between public investments in social and physical infrastructures and progress in terms of human development. As such, it is important to ensure a high quality of public expenditure to provide efficient and high-quality public services;
- The reduction of inequalities is a necessary condition for long-lasting human growth.

To conclude this third plenary session, **Dr. Albert Toikeusse MABRI** reminded participants that economic progress must lead to the welfare of populations and indicated that Africa has many assets: (i) raw materials; (ii) a mostly young population with an expected demographic dividend; (iii) positive political changes; and (iv) increasing solidarity.

After these presentations and exchanges, the following policies were recommended to the countries on the path to Emergence:

- Promotion of peace, security and social cohesion;
- The pursuit of macroeconomic stability for an inclusive, fair and participative growth;
- Sustained social policy;
- To create work and livelihoods for all, with an emphasis on education and training;
- Food self-sufficiency and security;
- Economic and social empowerment of women;
- Providing quality services in health, education and social benefits;
- State governance;
- The control and decrease of fertility rates;
- South-South cooperation and sharing of successful experiences;
- The development of national census systems and the alignment between domestically-produced statistics and those produced by international institutions

1.5.1 Group Session 1: Social Policies and Equity

This first sub-session was chaired by Mrs. Gunilla CARLSSON, Former Minister for International Development Cooperation, Sweden, and moderated by Pedro CONCEICACO, Head of Strategy and Policy Unit at UNDP - New York. Its general objective was to show how economic growth can contribute to the well-being of populations. Three experiences were shared: that of Côte d'Ivoire, of Burkina Faso, and of France. These case studies were presented by:

- Jean Louis BILLON, Minister of Trade, Crafts and for the Promotion of SME, Côte d'Ivoire;
- Dr. Abel SOME, General Secretary, Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development, Burkina Faso;
- Professor Célestin MAYOUKOU, Lecturer-Researcher at the University of Rouen, France.

The experience of **Côte d'Ivoire** was presented by **Mr. Jean-Louis BILLON**. He showed that Côte d'Ivoire has registered strong growth between 1930 and 1980. It thus became a rich, even an Emergent, country thanks to its proactive social policies (free health and education, a developed public transportation system, etc.). But because of the 1980s Structural Adjustment Programs (TAP), and the political instability that started in 1999, the development of the country was severely hindered and strong social disparities ensued. Since the end of the crisis in 2011, development has taken off again and health, education and social security have improved.

In regard to social policies and equity in **Burkina Faso**, **Mr. Abel SOME** presented the accelerated growth strategy adopted in 2010, following the failure of earlier poverty reduction strategies. He also indicated that the Strategies of Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SAGSD) rests on three pillars, all of which take into account the Global Development Targets: (i) economic efficiency focusing on the productive sector to improve agriculture, mining, crafts, culture and tourism and SMEs; (ii) environmental sustainability; and (iii) social equity to address social cohesion needs.

Professor Célestin MAYOUKOU presented the link between finance and growth, factoring in inclusion. He defines financial inclusion as a factor that allows poverty reduction by allowing financial access to all, taking into account the specific needs of the population. However, he reminded everyone of the risks of financial exclusion linked to certain conditions, as well as the lack of competency on some projects presented by promoters. Microfinance for example, considered inclusive, can lead to exclusion because some conditions may apply, and because of the priority it gives to personal loans over other loans. As a result, some clients create their own exclusion when they simply do not go to microfinance structures because they are convinced they will not be granted a loan.

Professor MAYOUKOU concluded that populations must be financially educated and helped with defining their projects; they should also be helped in opening tontine accounts as they do in Cameroun. He also suggested reducing physical and psychological distances to decrease self-exclusion. In other words, microfinance structures should be made open to populations, and easily accessible through awareness campaigns.

Questions, remarks and conclusions that came out of the discussions were related to: the integration of people in societies; individual freedom and collective responsibility; recognizing people and their investments; common values in the education of populations, in their health, and solidarity among people; the fight against poverty.

Following the presentations and exchanges several policy recommendations were formulated. Participants encouraged the countries on the path to Emergence to:

- Promote inclusive growth;
- Promote financial services for youth (farming license, service sector, etc.);
- Industrialize rural zones, and improve personal autonomy;
- Ensure a fair distribution of growth benefits, and improve accessibility to basic social structures;
- Include territorial equity in Emergence programs;
- Encourage women to participate in social finance, notably through tontines;
- Promote mobile banking, and improve postal banks in rural areas;
- Find innovative solutions to the legalization of the informal sector;

- Integrate all relevant parties (including religious parties) into the process;
- Promote microcredit institutions dedicated only to the poor, in order to guide the growth of SMEs.

1.5.2 Group Session 2: Capacity Building for Emergence

In this session, capacity building for social development was discussed in depth. It was chaired by Mr. Moussa DOSSO, Secretary of State for Employment, Social Affairs and Professional training, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. It was moderated by Dr. Rathin ROY, Director, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, India.

Four panellists presented the experience of their respective countries:

- Mr. Abdoul Aziz TALL, Minister in Charge of the Implementation of Senegal Emergence Plan, Senegal;
- Professor Xiaoquan XU, Fudan University/Shanghai: "Emergence and Human Capital", China;
- Mr. Charlemagne BABATOUNDE, Dean of the School of Economics and Management, Benin;
- Mr. Youssoufou Hamadou DAOUDA, Dean of Tahoua University, Niger.

M. Abdoul Aziz TALL highlighted, in his presentation, the distinct abilities of each citizen that conditions any development action. He pinpointed three elements:

- The capacities needed to reach Emergence - referring to changes in trades, capacities, and mentalities;
- The issue of modernizing public Administrations to have highly performing public services, and exemplary rulings;
- The role of citizens in the Emergence process, through the rehabilitation of civic responsibility and education.

For **M. Youssoufou HAMADOU DAOUDA** recalled Niger's wish to reinforce capacities for the successful implementation of its Economic and Social Development Plan (ESDP). The objective of this plan is to make Niger an Emerging country by 2035. The implementation of this plan led to four results: (i) the reinforcement of administration capacities in planning, monitoring and evaluation; (ii) the improvement of the coordination of support for development partners; (iii) the improvement of resources mobilization; (iv) the improvement of programming systems, and budget management.

M. Charlemagne BABATOUNDE, Dean of the School of Economics and Management of the University of Abomey-Calavi, Benin, indicated in his presentation that following an internal assessment, Benin noticed that most development programs put in place since Independence had led to mitigated results, essentially because of the human factor. To reach Emergence by 2025, the following action in particular must be taken:

- The rebuilding of the Administration, which rests on the acceleration of its modernization and transparency;
- The reinforcement of human capital through the strengthening of health and education;
- The improvement of living conditions for teachers and the training of an increasing number of skilled personnel, thanks to the building of learning infrastructures.

In his presentation, **Professeur Xiaoquan XU** spoke about the importance of education in China for economic Emergence. For him, investment in education should be a part of global investments for

the economic development of a country. However, to improve the education system, the State had to face many challenges; mainly those linked to the necessary education system structure to kick-start Emergence; intervening actors in the implementation of the education system; the mobilization of the resources necessary to implement the education system; and the social impact of education.

Because **China** chose to prioritize education, it has adopted an ambitious education policy and implemented a broad education program that targets the economy, in general, and economic development as a main mission of the trainers, in particular. The Emergence processes must also take into account the country's own context and culture as well as its specific needs and situation. Some policies should be adopted in order to develop an efficient education system, which trains the human resources necessary for a rapidly growing economy:

- Defining targets for national education, with multiple aims in regards to the economic and social progress of the country;
- Participation of all relevant parties in providing education services as well as the financing and the management of a highly performing education system, which is of the highest necessity;
- Take into account of social and individual values, explored in a joint framework to obtain a high-quality and highly performing education system;
- The mobilization and allocation of necessary funds to offer youth high-quality education;
- Elaboration of an education program that goes hand-in-hand with the rapid economic and social change that emerging countries are experiencing;
- Defining of essential measures to improve the education system;
- Defining the social impact of education on wealth distribution and social mobility in a society able to provide universal access to education resources, eliminating discrimination and inequalities.

1.5.3 Group Session 3: Human Security and Resilience

This sub-session dealt with the question of populations' vulnerabilities, and their capacity to resist the crisis that can arise on the path to Emergence. Chaired by Professor Ténin TOURE, Sociology Lecturer-Researcher at University Félix Houphouët Boigny, and moderated by Professor John Ohiorhenuan, Former Deputy Director of United Nations Bureau for Crisis Prevention, UNDP, these discussions were comprised of the presentations by:

- Mr. Sergei Suarez Dillon SOARES, President of the Institute for Applied Economics Research, Brazil;
- Mrs. Sylvie NEUVILLE, Director, Emerging Markets;
- Mr. Abdoullah COULIBALY, Vice-President of the Foundation of Bamako's Forum, Mali.

The chairperson and the moderator observed that vulnerability to shocks and crises hampers the sustainability of growth and Emergence. Based on this observation, they defined the issues of this session as what should be done in terms of individual and collective freedoms to have non-vulnerable persons work for Emergence. To answer this concern, the experiences of Brazil, of the Emerging Markets Forum, and of Mali, were presented.

The **Brazilian** experience was presented by **Mr. Sergei SOARES** through three major steps:

- The development of agricultural production as a solution to food insecurity: the strategy developed consisted of federal government support for small agricultural producers whose production supplied

school canteens. These steps were a strong incentive for agricultural producers, helping to reduce the uncertainty of income prospects in rural areas, and also allowing for the eradication of malnutrition and an improvement in school results.

- The implementation of public policies and solid institutions to fight against corruption: many measures were taken, such as the online publication of civil servants' salaries, the increase of independent audits, and the development of an independent justice system. The results of these steps are however mitigated because instead of protecting individual freedoms, the tools used were an obstacle to privacy.
- In spite of the efforts of the government, criminality is predominant in Brazil. The relevance of measures to fight crime is questioned, and there are strongly held views on the subject. Some are in favour of total penalisation of crimes; others believe its eradication will be more successful through intervening in the social determinants of crime.

The experience of the **Emerging Markets Forum**, presented by **Mrs. Sylvie Neuville**, was about a range of measures to build populations' resilience capacity to various risks that could annihilate the hopes of growth. One of these measures concerned the securing of the country from religious terrorism, ethnic conflicts, organized trans-border crimes, and drug trafficking. The mitigation of these risks should be sought at the national and regional levels, through the implementation of information, methods for protecting goods and persons, while respecting individual and collective freedoms. States on the path to Emergence must ensure (i) economic and social security; (ii) food security; (iii) sanitary security, especially during endemic crises; (iv) environmental protection and security, with actions taken to fight against deforestation and climate change; and (v) political and judiciary security through the promotion of the rule of law. Basically, the States should create efficient public policies to build strong, just and solidarity-based institutions.

The experience of **Mali**, presented by **Mr. Abdoullah COULIBALY**, showed the weakness of the institutional governance system, legal instability, bad resource allocation (wealth and scholarships), constraints in access to production (land and water), and unruliness as a source of human insecurity. The collapse of the State's institutions, with all the uncertainties and risks it entails, is an obstacle to direct foreign investments. The inability of the State to optimally finance its development, through suitable economic and social infrastructures and job creation, makes desperate youth an easy target for terrorism and extremism.

Based on shared experiences, participants recommended the following policies to the countries on the path to Emergence:

- To anticipate probable or uncertain futures by defining a pertinent vision and good development planning;
- To permanently develop human capital;
- To promote good governance;
- To develop socio-cultural values;
- To preserve the environment; and
- To involve all actors (government, local communities, private sector, NGOs and people) in the pursuit of human security and the development of resilience capacities.

1.5.4 Group Session 4: Gender, Development and Emergence

The issue of gender and development concluded the sub-session of the third plenary. It was chaired by Mrs. DAO GABALA, President, Coalition of Women in Leadership of Côte d'Ivoire. The moderator was **Professor Patricia McFADEN**, International Expert on Gender, Swaziland.

The speakers were:

- Mrs. Anne-Désirée OULOTO, Minister for Solidarity, Family, Women, and Children, Côte d'Ivoire;
- Professor Alinah K. SEGOBYE, International Expert, Leadership Institute - South Africa University, South Africa;
- Mrs. Candide Anastasie Janine BAMEZON-TOULAN, President, Federation of Business Women of ECOWAS;
- Mr. Ahmed Makame HAJI, Commissioner for Planning, Commission on Zanzibar Plan, Tanzania;
- Mrs. Kalica, Director, Rwanda.

In her introductory statement, the chairperson reminded the participants that the Emergence process can only meet with success if it is inclusive, participative, and planned, thus the importance of including all the population's components, men and women. But in today's context, many African countries do not include women in decision-making and business management because of many socio-cultural and political constraints. It is important to ask oneself what institutional and operational mechanisms to activate in order to ensure the adequate contribution of women to the Emergence process started on the continent, at the risk of seeing it fail.

It is equally important to clearly identify the role women must play in this process, prior actions to take, and the time frame necessary to ensure this much desired full involvement. To this effect, it is necessary to understand the conditions that define women's existences, to have a clear appreciation of their objectives as women, and to take into account their geographical localization and the activity sectors in which they want to implicate themselves, in both rural and urban areas.

The moderator indicated in her introductory statement that the integration and participation of women in the decision-making process and in business management remain challenging issues in Africa. Women represent about 54% of the population, and yet they have limited access to resources and do not control structures and institutions in their societies. It is imperative that the development debate focuses on the different components of the population, and on the fact that opportunities are not always within women's reach.

Moreover, it is essential to include the systematic consideration of their needs while working on bringing about the closer relationship between the State and women, while aiming at filling the major gap that separates them from men. In most cases, countries tried changing the laws, which is not always very efficient because they do not really answer women's real needs. These countries then tried to create provisions in favour of women. It is now time to value the efforts made by women within their families' welfare, in order to better appreciate their contribution to Emergence, which places a great importance on the notion of productivity.

The presentations gave examples of actions taken to allow women to be actors of development, just like men.

Mrs. Anne-Désirée OULOTO explained how in **Côte d'Ivoire** the women's promotion strategy was replaced by the fight against gender disparities. This way, in addition to the strengthening of legal, institutional and operational instruments of gender promotion, proactive programs are developed in order to foster better living conditions for both men and women. Women benefit greatly from these programs because they are marginalized in the development process. These programs are designed by combining modernity and traditions.

In spite of these enormous efforts that rest on the strong political will of His Excellency Mr. Alassane OUATTARA, Head of State of Côte d'Ivoire, elected posts and public positions occupied by women are still largely below the 50% target. This is where it becomes necessary to continue efforts, especially when it comes to girls' education, the health of mothers and children so that no woman dies giving birth, leadership and economic empowerment of women.

According to **Mrs. Kalica, Rwanda** is where institutional and operational reforms have met the most success with regard to the living conditions of women. Before the genocide, Rwandan women could not inherit or have access to resources. Today they can buy land; girls are systematically sent to school; women are entitled to 50% of their husband's property. Rwandan women and girls are convinced of the unwavering commitment of President Paul KAGAME towards their well-being. A bank was even created to support women entrepreneurs, with funding that can cover up to 75% of start-up activities. Rwanda has one of the highest rates of women's representation in decision-making bodies. Three pillars have allowed this progress in Rwanda:

- Solidarity, the will of Rwanda people to be together, to live together, and the team spirit promoted by the Head of State;
- Transparent accountability for all those who have decision-making positions, especially those in charge of budgets;
- The ambitions of greatness, the "Dream big", in which women are not left aside.

In **Zanzibar**, gender is cross-cutting priority for the State, **Mr. Ahmed Makame HAJI** reminded participants. It is integrated in the poverty reduction strategy, even though gender regulation is also clearly defined separately. Moreover, a list of gender-based indicators was created to include gender in development programs and plans. Zanzibar has 1.3 million women, the majority being active in the agricultural sector. Women are also heads of families, thus the necessity to promote their empowerment. With this in mind, a saving and credit system was created to give women access to loans. There is also a fund specifically aimed at encouraging women in their activities. Girls' education is emphasized - there are more girls than boys at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels, and at university. In decision-making bodies, women are well represented: 30% of women are represented in the national parliament. But the main constraints faced in the fight against gender disparities remain the incapacity of women to represent their communities, and imprecise laws.

In **Togo**, the notion of gender is part of the country's development strategy to give men and women equal opportunities, so that they can each profit, depending on their specific needs. Many actions have been taken in the country: the creation of a national fund to finance start-ups and/or the increase of income-generating projects addressed to both men and women, and an entrepreneurship centre to allow women - who are mostly young, graduated and unemployed - to consider entrepreneurship, and to help them develop their projects before starting them.

Like other countries of the continent, women of the **SADC countries** face the issues of resource and property access (mainly land), in spite of legal provisions to deal with these inequalities. NGOs have played a major role in promoting access to resources. Efforts have been made within the framework of transparent budgeting. Institutions are more sensitive to the needs of populations, particularly those of women. But the main challenge remains the effective passing of laws and advocated reforms. It is necessary to define a good interaction with the State so that the service packages include girls and women, while working on removing socio-cultural constraints, mainly the patriarchal system that strongly limits girls' and women's capacities. This requires stronger legal capacities of the State and the introduction of inclusive programs. Specific studies on women should be carried out to provide reliable information and high-quality statistics, both essential elements of decision-making.

At the end of these presentations and exchanges, the participants recommended the following policies to the countries on the path to Emergence:

- The alignment and the coherence of development tools, in light of prospective studies, while integrating specific provisions for a better involvement of women in the development process;
- The collection of statistics on gender and development, to better focus analysis and interventions;
- Macroeconomic studies to better assess the contribution of women to economic growth and development;
- Intensified capacity-building actions for women leadership;
- The creation of budgets for specific studies on women;
- The creation of banks dedicated to women's entrepreneurship;
- The creation of the Gender Observatory to provide statistics on women empowerment;
- The adoption of laws on marriage, and statistical reforms to evaluate the unremunerated work of women;
- Raising awareness among men about the necessity to rethink their relationships with wives and daughters;
- The creation of an entrepreneur centre for capacity-building management for women and men - especially in the tertiary sector where a majority of women are found;
- Gender integration into all national and development sectors, to ensure equity and equality of opportunities;
- The decentralization of gender issues within decentralized and devolved local communities, together with the States' vision of Emergence;
- Capacity-building for women to allow them to better take into account their aspirations and contributions to the Emergence process.

1.6 Concluding Session

This session was an opportunity to review all the activities, and to decide on continuing the exchange of experiences, in guiding Africa towards Emergence. The session was chaired by His Excellency Mr. Daniel Kablan DUNCAN, and comprised of thanks from the Ivorian government's participants, read by **Mrs. Maria Jesus MIRANDA, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Cap Verde**. Then a special motion was addressed to His Excellency **Mr. Alassane OUATTARA, Head of State of Côte d'Ivoire**, read by **Mr. Mohamed Ibn CHAMBAS, Deputy Secretary General, Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa**. The various statements of thanks and the declaration are reproduced in the appendix.

After the vote of thanks and the reading of the Declaration, the Ivorian Prime Minister presented his closing speech. In it, he indicated that by having chaired the opening session that followed the opening ceremony, the Côte d'Ivoire President of the Republic, **His Excellency Mr. Alassane OUATTARA**, and his Senegalese counterpart, **President Macky SALL**, had shared their vision of the Emergence of Africa. He indicated that the Ivorian Head of State wanted to use the opportunity to develop his great ambition for his country: "to make Côte d'Ivoire an Emergent country by 2020."

He underlined that the "discussions of the three days of workshops had shown that the African continent has the necessary potential, and untapped agricultural, natural, mining and mineral assets. As such, a proactive and structured industrialization approach should allow for a better local transformation of these assets to generate added value and create more jobs, aiming at significantly reducing poverty in the coming years."

He added that the "strong growth of the African continent, both envied and enviable, driven by external demand of basic commodities and efficient macroeconomic policies, hides important discrepancies between the different countries." Growth has generated few job opportunities in Africa, and has had little impact on poverty reduction, which remains one of the most important challenges that the continent has to face. For most of the African countries, contribution of the manufacturing production to wealth creation and added value has dropped or barely evolved." Concretely, "the absence of inclusion of Africa's economic growth remains one of the most important challenges to face, with more than half the population of the continent living with less than USD 1.25 per day."

According to him, Africa's good performances in the last decade, and the positive mid-term prospects have led the World Bank to observe that "Africa is about to succeed in its economic kick-start, just like China did 30 years ago, and India, 20 years ago." Many African countries, considered as "border countries", are about to become Emergent, as is Vietnam in Asia. The progress Africa has made reminds us of the transformation promises through economic growth and institutional and structural reforms.

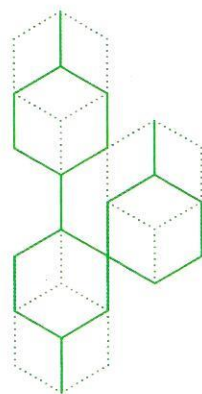
The Ivorian Prime Minister ended his intervention by mentioning some recommendations of the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa:

- A proactive, strong, and structured regulation reform, both individual and regional;
- The acceleration of industrialization, and the development of modern infrastructure;
- Ownership and general use of technology, research and innovation;
- Trainings, aligning training and work, and the creation of stable jobs.

For him, these recommendations are within the framework of what could be considered as the **Abidjan Declaration on the Emergence of Africa**, and should be followed-up and regularly evaluated.

Regarding Côte d'Ivoire which is currently elaborating its strategic plan to reach Emergence by 2020, as well as the 2016-2020 National Development Plan, the Prime Minister reaffirmed the will of the Ivorian government to start applying the fruitful conclusions of these proceedings.

In concluding, he wished a safe return to the participants, and closed the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa, organized in Côte d'Ivoire, in partnership with the UNDP, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank.

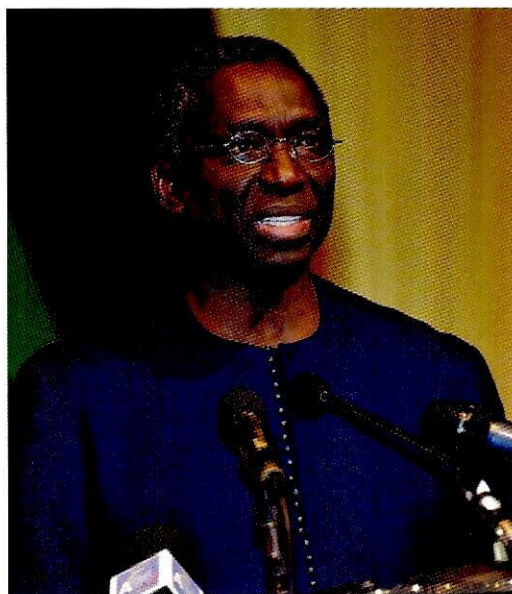




Participants during a plenary session of the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa (ICEA)

II.

ABIDJAN DECLARATION INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE EMERGENCE OF AFRICA



The Abidjan Declaration, read by **Mr. Abdoulaye Mar DIEYE, Director, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP**, marks the end of the present report. This documents summarizes the presentations, speeches, works, conclusions and recommendations of the Conference.

The international Conference on the Emergence of Africa took place from March 18th to 20th, 2015 in Abidjan and under the chairmanship of His Excellency Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. The Conference was organized jointly by the government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and in partnership with the World Bank, the African Development Bank (ADB).

The general objective of the Conference was to spur debates on Emergence and exchange ideas on the issue and conditions of Emergence in the light of the dynamic that has driven economic and social transformation in emerging countries, mainly China, Brazil, India, and Malaysia. More specifically, the Conference targets the following objectives:

- i. Have a better understanding of Emergence, achieve a consensual view on the challenges faced by emerging countries, and clearly state the conditions of Emergence;
- ii. Identify and promote tools and methodologies in planning and evaluating Emergence;
- iii. Identify policy options, learn on policy designs that are pragmatic and implementation-driven for an inclusive development agenda and a structural transformation of Africa; with the objective of an Emergence that will generate productive and decent jobs and is respectful of the environment.

The participants at the Conference included a large number of personalities from African countries, emerging countries and industrialized countries. The Conference witnessed the participation of high-level authorities including His Excellency Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, His Excellency Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Thabo Mbeki, Former President of the Republic of South Africa, Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, some forty ministers and government officials from Africa and emerging countries, and more than 300 participants such as personalities, high-level experts representing governments, the private sector, academics, and from civil society organizations.

2.1 Key issues discussed and recommendations

The challenges and conditions of Emergence were discussed around three themes: (i) Developmental State and Emergence; (ii) Emergence and Changes in Consumption and Production Patterns (iii) Emergence and Human Development.

2.1.1 Developmental state and Emergence

A consensus has been reached that Emergence is a bet on a future trajectory for a country, that it needs planning, and a stable, peaceful environment, as well as one that is security- and human rights-compliant. To achieve those conditions, the State has a key role in the Emergence process. That central role of the State has been confirmed by the recent experiences from countries that have successfully achieved an accelerated transformation of their social, political, and economic systems, giving rise to the concept of the Developmental State.

Participants underlined the importance of a strong and sustainable growth on the path to Emergence and that growth cannot be left alone to market forces. Emergence is the outcome of globally coherent structural reforms, added to a well-planned public and private investment within a planned and stable macroeconomic framework.

The African Developmental State, in addition to the traditional sovereign functions of the State, must present five major characteristics, namely:

- i. It must have a clear and shared vision translated into operational development actions;
- ii. It must be able to promote structural reforms for the benefit of its population. Such a state has strong national institutions equipped with capacity and resources that ensure their sustainability and efficiency;
- iii. It must be able to plan for medium and long term development and be able to direct investment to sectors, programs and projects that will achieve the main objectives and the identified sectoral priorities and materialize the vision that was set for Emergence;
- iv. It must be able to provide basic socio-economic services to support the private sector and entrepreneurship as well as an efficient running of markets. The strengthening of planning systems, to ensure consistency between the central and local government levels, based on the objectives of sustainable development, seems crucial in this regard;
- v. The actions of that Emergence state must be based on transparency, accountability, and good governance. It should focus on accountability and increased participation of the private sector and civil society in affairs.

2.1.2 Emergence and changes in production and consumption patterns

For over a decade, Africa has experienced outstanding growth; however that growth has not led to the continent's Emergence. In the majority of African countries, the current economic growth is still based on the export of raw materials and natural resources and on improved terms of trade. This situation renders the economies of many countries vulnerable to external shocks, specifically shocks related to commodity prices.

Participants have noted that this outstanding African growth is unevenly spread across countries and sectors and has not yet resulted in major structural transformations. The experience of outperforming emerging countries is the advent of strong capital accumulation, an increase in the quality of human capital with a transfer of the majority of its human capital to the industrial and service sectors. In that regard, the acceleration of industrialization, and the transformation of its raw materials appear as preconditions to stronger and sustainable growth in Africa.

This growth, however, must be based on productivity gains for factors of production, driven by technological progress, on skills and capacity building of human capital and on building a business climate that is conducive to investment and to the full recognition of companies' social responsibility.

The experience of emerging countries also teaches us that they have been able to take the necessary measures to increase investment and savings rates, both publically and privately. An efficient and competitive banking and financial system with a wide range of instruments and services that strengthen a good financial intermediation, is critical in linking investors and savers.

The inclusion of the most vulnerable populations into the financial system, and especially women and their access to credit, should be promoted so as to increase their share of participation in the economy and to ensure better social protection for the largest number possible.

Moreover, countries that joined the path to Emergence chose to fully and strategically integrate with the globalization of trade, while standing their ground against dumping and unfair competition.

Based on this analysis, the Conference recommended that the countries aspiring to Emergence implement the following measures:

- i. Pursue and achieve strong, sustainable, diversified, high value-added, people-centred economic growth, that is driven by technology and innovation;
- ii. Promote patterns of production and consumption consistent with the requirements of the transition to a green economy, and strengthen the resilience and sustainability of the production system, and of basic infrastructures including energy;
- iii. Accelerate regional integration through the creation of regional blocks that could eventually lead to the improvement of intra-regional trade and efficient access to global markets;
- iv. Strengthen the mobilization of domestic resources through an enlargement of countries' budget space, notably by the creation of tax systems that encourage entrepreneurship and strengthen the private sector, and engage in a resolute fight against illicit capital movements.

2.1.3 Human development and Emergence

Despite continued growth in recent years, poverty has increased in Africa. This is due i.a. to rapid population growth (2.65% annually), underpinned by high fertility rates. This population growth rate is affecting the impact of the per capita GDP growth rate (a yearly average of 1.8% between 1995 and 2014). Thus, the demographic situation is an important variable in the process of Emergence. Moreover, the initiated demographic transition alone will not be sufficient to end poverty.

Following this analysis, the Conference recommends that African candidates for Emergence implement the following recommendations:

- i. Promote accelerated and more inclusive growth in Africa, especially targeting those sectors and places where the majority of its poor population is living, therefore allowing those populations to contribute directly and significantly to the growth process. In this respect, one of the keys success factors would be, besides additional increase in agricultural productivity, a diversification of rural income through rural non-farm activities;
- ii. Improve social safety nets and cash transfers in order to distribute the benefits of growth more efficiently. The achievement of such sustainable growth will require the inclusion of key issues of environmental preservation, human security and resilience;
- iii. Restore educational systems and redirect them towards changes in behaviour and attitudes, skills development, youth employment, and women empowerment;
- iv. Improve health and planning systems, paying particular attention to the accessibility, availability, and costs of access and services;
- v. Grant the agricultural sector, especially in rural areas, special focus in order to strengthen nutritional and food security;
- vi. Promote appropriate population policies to make the best use of rapid urbanization and to better manage migration flows that are an essential component of such urbanization.

2.2 Conference Follow-up Measures

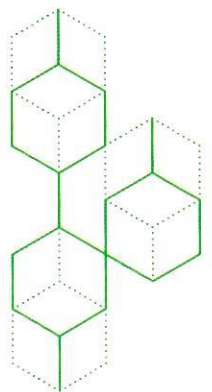
On the way to Emergence, a threefold challenge must be addressed: conceptual, communicational and operational.

To face these challenges, the Conference recommends the following:

- i. **Create a Strategic Intelligence Centre on the Emergence of Africa:** the participants, learning from past experiences in emerging and developed countries, and being aware of the constraints, strengths and opportunities of African countries, are determined to lay the foundations for the structural transformation of their economies and societies so as to achieve more inclusive growth for a sustainable human development on the continent.

In that regard, the Conference identified operational policy options that will be conducive for Emergence. What about the relevance of these options? What will happen in coming years? What will be the indicators and components of the dashboard? Answering these questions will require conducting prospective studies at national, regional and international levels and adapting and developing analytical tools and strategic planning processes that are Emergence-driven;

- ii. Organize a bi-annual **forum on the best practices of Emergence**. Such an initiative would promote the establishment of a strong network for sharing experiences and best practices between experts of emerging African countries and candidates to Emergence. Such a forum will be essential for deepening the arguments for Emergence and building a strong advocacy in its favour. Particular attention will be paid to the issues of innovative financing mechanisms and respect of and compliance with commitments made at an international level and within a global partnership framework;
- iii. **Set up a high-level committee** made up of representatives from Cote d'Ivoire, the African Union, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and sister organizations, including the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Bank and the African Development Bank (ADB), to follow up the recommendations of the Abidjan Declaration on the Emergence of Africa. **This committee, which will also be open to relevant organizations from the private sector and civil society, will have a secretariat** and will be responsible for preparing an action plan based on the recommendations of the Conference, and its implementation will be closely monitored by the authorities of all the stakeholders involved, including monitoring at the ministerial level.





Some high-level delegates from governments, institutions, research centers, the private sector and civil society organizations

III. ANNEXES



OPENING SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY MR. ALASSANE OUATTARA, President of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire

His Excellency Mr. Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal,
 His Excellency Mr. Thabo Mbeki, former President of South Africa,
 His Excellency the Prime Minister of Côte d'Ivoire,
 Ladies and Gentlemen, Presidents of the Institutions of the Republic,
 Mr. the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of China,
 Mrs. Helen Clark, Administrator of the UNDP,
 Ladies and Gentlemen Ministers,
 Ladies and Gentlemen Representatives of Regional and International Institutions,
 Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen Ambassadors and Members of the Diplomatic Corps,
 Mr. Vice President of the World Bank,
 Mr. Vice President of the African Development Bank,
 Mr. Assistant-Administrator, Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa – UNDP,
 Elected Ladies and Gentlemen,
 Honourable Traditional and Religious Leaders,
 Ladies and Gentlemen, Representatives of Civil Society Organizations and of the Private Sector,
 Honourable Guests,
 Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to Abidjan, for this International Conference dedicated to the Emergence of Africa. I would like to bid you all, in the name of my government and of the Ivorian people, our traditional "Akwaba"! Welcome!

I would like to salute and thank my young brother, President Macky SALL, who does us the honour and shows us the friendship of being part of this forum.

Mr. President, Dear Brother,

Your presence here is yet again a testimony to the relationship of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation that exist between the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

I take this opportunity to thank you for the important work you are fulfilling as the Head of State of Senegal.

I congratulate you for the major economic and social reforms that you have succeeded in initiating, for the well-being of your fellow citizens.

Thanks to the Senegal Plan for Emergence that sets the foundations to accelerate the Emergence of Senegal by 2035, these reforms have allowed for consolidating the foundations of the Senegal economy.

Excellencies,
Honourable guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour for Côte d'Ivoire to host the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa, at the initiative of the United Nations Development Program, organized in partnership with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. I would like to particularly thank Mrs. Helen CLARK, Administrator of the UNDP, and all those who have been involved in organizing this Conference.

My thanks also go to the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

We are delighted to be hosting this meeting that comes after the Regional Director's Meeting of the Agencies of the United Nations System in May 2014, and the launch of the UNDP 2014 Human Development Report for the African Region.

I would like to commend the UNDP for their efforts in promoting sustainable human development.

Excellencies,
Honourable Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

This Conference is the occasion for me to share with you the ten main points that we should, in my opinion, focus on while discussing the Emergence in Africa. I will then give you my vision of the Emergence of Côte d'Ivoire.

First, it is worth noting that strong and sustained growth doesn't miraculously happen. It is the result of persistence and time, of the undertaking of coherent and major structural reforms, and well-targeted Public-Private Investments, in a stable and planned microeconomic environment.

Second, the path to Emergence is an economic strategy that fully integrates in the globalization of trade, while fighting against unfair competition.

Third, the most high-performing emergent countries have experienced a high accumulation of production factors (physical and human capital), and a massive transfer of the workforce to the industrial and tertiary sectors. To avoid the problems linked with uncontrolled urbanization, this transfer needs to be framed in appropriate urbanization, health, education, and transportation policies. This is particularly true on our continent, which has one of the highest population growth rates of the world.

Fourth, we have to continue to set up necessary measures to increase public and private investments and savings, which were essential components of the "Asian Miracle".

The total investment rate is estimated by the IMF to be approximately 42% of GDP in emergent countries and Asian developing countries in 2014. It is only 20% in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. The national savings rate is estimated at 43% of GDP in Asia, to approximately 17% in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

Fifth, our growth will not always rest on the accumulation of production factors - physical capital and work. The increase of "total factor productivity" also has a role to play. It depends notably on technological changes, good production planning, a good business climate, good governance policies in public and private companies, and full consideration of their corporate social responsibility.

I want to insist on the fact that a public Administration based on merit can considerably increase economic competitiveness. South Korea, which I had the honour of recently visiting, is a perfect example.

Sixth, during the first stages of strong and shared growth, agriculture is the most promising sector. The increase of agricultural productivity allows for poverty reduction, and provides an abundant workforce for the industrial and tertiary sectors.

Several countries, on the path to Emergence, have made the mistake of overlooking agriculture. Our countries need to continue to strengthen agricultural sectors to reach food self-sufficiency, while taking into account climate change. Côte d'Ivoire has increased food crops by 27% within one year and should reach rice self-sufficiency as of 2016-2017.

Seventh, we must pursue an environmentally-friendly and sustainable development. Fast growth, without respect for the environment, has had devastating consequence on the environment and populations' health in several emerging countries.

Eighth, an efficient and competitive banking and financial system that offers a wide range of products allows a good financial intermediation, mainly between investors and savers.

The concentration of risk in only a few banks, public and private conflicts of interest, and the lack of monitoring of the financial sector mostly explain the 1997 and 1998 economic shock of emerging Asian countries. Michel Camdessus, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, says it well in his book "La scène de ce drame est le monde" (The world is the stage of this drama); it is an excellent book that I heartily recommend.

Ninth, the State has undeniably played an important role in our countries, but also in emerging Asian and Latin American countries. Its interventions have taken on many shapes and varied in intensity. All

these policies nonetheless, whether they were interventionist or not, must in the end submit to the test of competitiveness at the international level.

Finally, a well-targeted public investment in infrastructures and human capital is essential. The lack of relevant investments in education and professional training can stop social groups or entire regions from benefitting from growth, as noted by the French economist Thomas Piketty in his best seller "Capital in the 21st century". A qualified labour force can adapt more easily to technological changes. Our countries must continue to reinforce their education systems and professional training to reduce the inadequacy between our economic needs and educational and professional training.

Tenth, it is undeniable that the speeding-up of the industrialization, and our raw material processing are essential to the consolidation and the sustainability of a strong and long-lasting growth in Africa. Opening up to outside world leads to job-generating activities based on dynamic comparative advantages, including the intensive production of labour-intensive manufactured goods. According to the World Bank, the exports share of manufactured goods in merchandise export is 27% in sub-Saharan Africa, against 83% in developing countries in Asia and the Pacific.

Excellencies,
Honourable guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As you know, our ambition is to lead Côte d'Ivoire to Emergence by 2020. Our aim is to reduce poverty by half in our country. According to the IMF and the World Bank, Côte d'Ivoire has, since 2012, caught up with fast-growing countries in Africa and the world. The average increase rate of the GDP for 2012-2014 should be above 9%, the GDP per Capita having increased by some 20% in the last three years. This increase is even higher in rural and agricultural areas, and for the salaries of more than half of the civil servants.

This growth rate is the result of a collaborative effort in the setting up of major structural measures and a strong macroeconomic framework.

International institutions forecast a continuous and relatively high growth rate for the next decade in Côte d'Ivoire; a rate that - based on our estimates - could be even higher.

According to the 2015 Doing Business Report issued by the World Bank, Côte d'Ivoire is, for the second year in a row, among the ten countries with the most reforms to make it easier to do business.

Côte d'Ivoire was also rated a B1 and B by the rating agencies, Moody's and Fitch, with positive prospects. Eurobonds emissions in June 2014 and February 2015 met with great success according to financial markets, with very attractive interest rates. The acceptance of Côte d'Ivoire into the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program, is yet another proof of the progress made in different fields, mainly macroeconomic regulation, good governance, and transparency.

These good results also are due to decisions I have taken - as soon as I was appointed in May 2011 - to breathe new life into development policies in the country, through the elaboration of a National Development Plan (NDP 2012-2015).

The NDP is the ultimate tool to coordinate, plan, program, and follow-up our country's projects. In this connexion, I would like to extend my thanks to the State Minister Mabri TOIKEUSSE, the "chef d'orchestre" for organizing planning and development.

The 2014 end-of-year results show that the targets we had set for the last three years were generally attained. According to the IMF, Côte d'Ivoire should continue these performances in the course of the coming years.

Based on the 2014 end-of-year UNDP implementation report, a new NDP for 2016-2020 should be finalized by end of June 2015. The successful implementation of this new plan should allow us to reach our targets of an Emergent Côte d'Ivoire by 2020.

Reforms aiming at improving the business climate, transparency, good governance, and competitiveness will continue to be proactively implemented. Côte d'Ivoire could join the first half of the world's highest-rated "Doing Business" countries of the World Bank, of "Transparency International" on the fight against corruption, and of the Global Competitiveness Report of the World Economic Forum.

Finally, Côte d'Ivoire should be able to progress in global rankings with regard to the UNDP Human Indexes. Moreover, we are modernizing existing industrial zones, and creating new ones in Abidjan and in the interior, which will allow us to reach our target of processing at least 50% of our primary commodities.

After 2020, Côte d'Ivoire will have a solid foundation to become a middle-income country by 2030.

Excellencies,
Honourable Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our ambition is also to continue to help reinforce regional integration, in the CFA Franc zone, in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the African Continent.

If we want Emergence to succeed, we have to promote the efficiency of development cooperation, starting with South-South cooperation, and domestic resource mobilization. We also have to reinforce knowledge-sharing, and human and regulatory capacity to increase inter-African added value and technological progress, which guarantee the improvement of inclusive growth. Finally, we will also need to fight against terrorism, human trafficking, mainly of women and children, and the trafficking of illicit goods.

Excellencies,
Honourable Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our vision of Emergence rests on these three assumptions:

- Emergence is a bet placed on the future;
- The future must be planned;
- Emergence is built in times of peace, security, dialogue, and social cohesion.

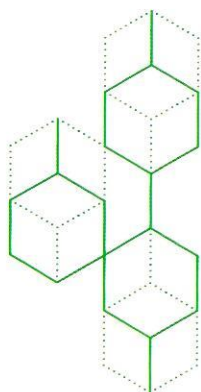
Just looking at the level of participants at this meeting, I am convinced that your thoughts will lead to conclusions that will allow us to make Emergence a reality for many African countries.

In conclusion, I would like to wish you fruitful discussions, and particularly to reach conclusions that will bring hope to our countries, our people and our children.

Africa is a continent of the future, full of potential that will keep surprising the world.

It is on this note of hope that I declare the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa to be open.

Thank you.





**SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY MR. MACKY SALL,
President of the Republic of Senegal**

Mr. President Alassane OUATTARA,
Dear Brother,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I take part in this conference on the Emergence of Africa, following the friendly invitation of President OUATTARA.

Thank you Mr. President for your invitation and your always fraternal and warm welcome.

In addressing the issue of the African Emergence, this meeting indeed confirms the positive trend Africa is following, in spite of challenges the continent is still facing.

Africa is struggling on many levels: peace, security, and stability; democracy and good governance; and indeed, last but not least, the development for Emergence and prosperity.

On this point, and for more than a decade already, our countries are achieving unprecedented performances, with growth rates above the global average.

Meanwhile, Africa is working with more diverse partners, and is mobilizing more domestic resources to finance its development.

But growth is not an end in itself. It has no real consequence unless it qualitatively and sustainably transforms the living conditions of populations.

In addition to being strong and long-lasting, the growth that leads to the Emergence must **result in job creation, and in the reduction of unemployment, poverty and inequalities.**

However, Africa has substantial gaps in these three indicators of an inclusive Emergence; gaps that can only be filled by changing the rhythm and the approach to development policies. It is the target of Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE), which we launched in February 2014, based on three paradigms:

- First, the Senegalese economic structural transformation, with a growth of at least 7% annually;
- Second, a development that stands for solidarity and inclusiveness;
- Third, the consolidation of our democratic experience to promote a State governed by the rule of law and good governance.

The PSE is based on the optimal exploitation of strategic sectors, notably **agriculture, infrastructures, energy, mining, tourism, CIT and habitat**.

After a thorough diagnosis of our potential, we have identified these sectors as the main driving forces to boost the growth of the Senegalese economy and to generate jobs.

In its concepts and detailed rules of implementation, the PSE is based on partnerships rather than on assistance. That is why we adopted legislation for Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) contracts to promote innovative financing of public infrastructures through a Public-Private Partnership.

We have already seen some successes, with a 45 km long toll highway and an additional project for 113 km of highway. We are also currently creating a new urban centre at Diamniadio, 30 km from Dakar, in collaboration with the private sector. Moreover, we will soon launch works for a high-speed railway to connect Dakar and Blaise Diagne International Airport which is near completion.

We are developing other infrastructure projects, mainly trunk and access roads, to ensure a smoother flow of goods and people over all the country.

I would particularly like to stress the infrastructures because everything shows that they are the foundations of the Emergence, along with large-scale agricultural production for food self-sufficiency and agro-business. Our collective challenge is to reach rice self-sufficiency in 2014, through a large modernization program of the sector and promoting "Eat Senegalese".

A more inclusive growth for a solidary development also requires the reduction of social disparities. We have launched two new initiatives for that purpose. The first will take place through the Family Security Fund Program, with a budget of CFA 20 billion to support 200.000 families. The second, with universal health care coverage, aims at facilitating access and providing minimum care to a maximum number of people.

But in spite of all our domestic efforts, our countries still face global economic governance of another era.

Africa needs to mobilize significant resources in an effort to reach Emergence, since public development aid is decreasing and no longer suffices.

This is why we need to reform global economic and financial governance for:

- Easier access to capital markets for developing countries;
- Cutting red tape, reducing procedures and delays in the planning phase, in financing and development time in compliance with rules of good governance;
- A better international cooperation for reaching transparency of the extractive industries, as well as in concluding mining contracts; and
- Setting up an efficient multilateral system to fight illicit financial flows that cost Africa annual losses estimated **between USD 50 and 148 billion**, as shown by an ECOWAS study.

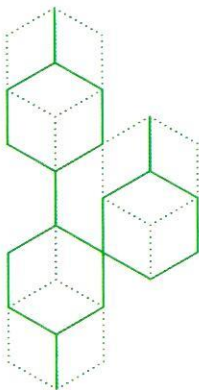
All of these efforts should generate new resources to finance development.

NEPAD initiatives are also a way for Africa to reach Emergence, through 51 priority projects of the Program for Infrastructure Development in Africa (**PIDA**).

The bottom line is that now that we have shaken off afro-pessimism, we must give ourselves the means to be cautiously hopeful on the path to Emergence.

We must now act and consider Africa **not as a continent of the future, but as a partner for the present**.

Thank you.





SPEECH OF MS HELEN CLARK, UNDP Administrator

It is a pleasure to join the President of Cote d'Ivoire, **His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara**, in welcoming you to this first International conference on the Emergence of Africa.

Allow me to begin by sincerely thanking the President and the Government of Cote d'Ivoire for organizing this important conference in association with UNDP. This underlines Cote d'Ivoire's commitment to achieving what the African Union has titled "the Africa Africans want": "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven and managed by its own citizens". As well, I am happy to say that the holding of the conference exemplifies the strong partnership between Cote d'Ivoire and UNDP.

I also thank the African Development Bank and the World Bank for their support for the conference and all the countries represented for joining us today.

We gather as leaders, practitioners, experts, and advocates from every corner of Africa, from the BRICS and other rapidly emerging and developing countries, and from every region of the world. There is much we can learn from each other about Emergence.

Through this Conference, we look to build and consolidate lasting partnerships and boost South-South co-operation. All present can be partners in translating the long-term vision of "Emergence" shared by many African countries into the specific policies and initiatives which will make it happen.

According to scenarios developed by the African Development Bank, an "emergent Africa" would be able to catch up to the living standards and competitiveness of other regions. It would be able to ensure that all Africans have the opportunities they need to improve their lives. It projected that by 2050, an "emergent Africa" would have tripled Africa's share of global GDP, enabled 1.4 billion Africans to join the middle class, and reduced tenfold the number of people living in extreme poverty. These are exciting prospects.

Emergence: Opportunities and Constraints

African countries face both opportunities and constraints as they embark on translating the goal of Emergence into concrete action. There are many reasons to be optimistic: the region's solid economic growth rates and youthful population provide windows of opportunity which can bring countries closer to Emergence. As well, since 1999, many African countries have strengthened their social services and reduced extreme poverty. A number of countries are rapidly reducing their under-five mortality rates.

Many more children are in school. There are lower rates of HIV prevalence, and many more people living with HIV have access to life-saving antiretroviral drugs. Steadily increasing revenues generated by economic growth have created more opportunities to transform economies and societies, and set in motion the changes which will eradicate extreme poverty from the continent and clear the way for an emergent Africa.

This is in line with the conclusions of UNDP's 2013 Human Development Report, *"Rise of the South"*. It noted that fourteen of the twenty countries which were making the fastest rise in the Human Development Index since 2000 are located in Africa. With average annual GDP growth of eight per cent or higher for the last three years, Côte d'Ivoire is a good example of Africa's potential to climb the Human Development Index rapidly.

Agenda 2063, adopted by the African Union last year, provides a pathway to Emergence. Around thirty African countries have included their aim of reaching "emerging" or "emerging country" status in their national development strategies. Côte d'Ivoire has gone even further in its national development strategy, elaborating the measures and reforms it is taking now with the aim of reaching emergent country status by 2020.

The track record of Emergence in other regions suggests that Côte d'Ivoire's approach is sound. Achieving Emergence calls for leadership, vision, good analysis, planning, and action. None of this is made easier by global volatility – which appears to be the new normal. We see it in our changing climate, in geopolitics, in economies, and societies. We see a rash of new conflicts adding to the old ones which had never entirely gone away.

To consolidate Emergence in this often unpredictable context, countries can strengthen their resilience to shocks through:

- Economic diversification;
- Investment in social protection and in social cohesion;
- Reducing disaster risk, including through adaptation to climate change; and
- Participatory approaches to governance and development.

Let me offer some further thoughts on key issues which need to be tackled on the road to Emergence:

1) Addressing inequalities is essential. The trajectory of human development over the last forty years has revealed that economic growth alone is not enough. To reach Emergence, African countries will need to take specific actions to curb high inequalities in income, health, and education, and to empower people with the skills and opportunities they need to drive their economies.

As well, the large disparities which often persist between those living in rural and urban areas, and between men and women, need to be addressed. Nearly half the population of Sub-Saharan Africa continues to live on less than USD 1.25 a day.

Also, the youth literacy rate in Africa is only 75 per cent for men and 65 per cent for women – in all other developing regions it is at or close to parity. In 2010, six of the ten countries with the world's highest rates of income inequality were in Sub-Saharan Africa.

By reducing inequalities, African countries will lift human development and will harness the full potential of women and currently marginalized groups to contribute to development. Gender equality in the agriculture sector, for example, would make a significant contribution to Emergence. There are more women than men in the agricultural workforce of many African countries, and they are involved in every aspect of agricultural production. Yet these women farmers are estimated to be some thirty per cent less productive than their male counterparts – not because they work less hard, but because they lack equal access to capital and credit; insurance; tools, good seeds, fertilizer, and equipment; training; and land ownership, inheritance, and tenure rights.

The outcome is that women farmers produce and earn less. But by ensuring equal rights and access to resources, countries could increase their agricultural output and raise women's incomes – helping families and communities to break out of cycles of hunger, end chronic malnutrition, and generate inclusive growth.

This is why the joint programme for women's empowerment being undertaken by the African Union and UNDP is so important. The initiative, "Building an Enabling Environment for Women's Economic Empowerment & Political Participation in Africa", commits us both to helping countries address the barriers which are preventing women from achieving their full potential.

UNDP's next Africa Human Development Report will focus on the political economy of gender inequality on the continent. We aim to explore further the drivers of women's economic exclusion, and to provide strategic and regulations options for the way forward.

2) Structural Transformation will play a key role in realizing Emergence.

The African Union promotes the structural transformation of African economies so that they are more inclusive and diverse, and can add more value to commodities. Employment and output will need to be built up in a wider range of industries and services to achieve that. Nations will need to invest more in the health, education, and training of their people, develop their infrastructure, and strengthen their institutional capacities.

Current rates of economic growth; new discoveries of oil, gas, and other mineral resources; and growing levels of private and public investment are providing opportunities for structural transformation.

UNDP is committed to supporting countries to grow their economies in ways which will enable all people to benefit from and be participants in development. We help build capacities to boost trade and competitiveness, strengthen long-term planning, co-ordinate economic activity, and mobilize domestic resources. To this end, we seek to help countries make the best use of the significant strengths they have.

3) Harnessing the potential of youth. One of those major strengths is Africa's youthful population. Youth can power the transformations on which Emergence depends - if countries invest in and create opportunities for them. The emergent countries of Asia harnessed a youthful population to expand their labour forces and to become more competitive and productive.

Africa, today, has the same opportunity. Across the continent, we see young people empowered by information and communications technologies and their own creativity to set up their businesses and connect with global markets. They have the potential to connect to global value chains, and help their countries leap frog into the higher value-added service and industry sectors.

If young people are left with too few opportunities and too little chance to be heard, however, the potential for a demographic dividend can be squandered. Disillusioned youth, without access to education, livelihoods, or other means to improve their prospects, can fuel instability, violence, and conflict.

4) Improving jobs and livelihoods. More than four in ten people at work on the continent live in extreme poverty. Eighty per cent of Africa's workers remain in low productivity jobs in agriculture, or in low-value service sector livelihoods which generate little or no income.

According to ILO data, Africa is the region with the highest prevalence of vulnerable employment and of working poor. More decent work and livelihoods need to be generated through inclusive and sustainable growth.

5) Maintaining ecosystem integrity. UNDP devoted its 2011 Global Human Development Report to the links between sustainability and equity. Africa has contributed the least to climate change but is greatly affected by its impacts. Many Africans have suffered the consequences of more frequent and intense natural disasters and failing crops triggered by shifting weather patterns and more severe climate events. To help avoid catastrophic setbacks from climate change, UNDP supports African countries to strengthen their resilience through scaled-up adaptation and sustainable development.

The post-2015 global development agenda and the new Sustainable Development Goals will encourage countries to promote economic and social progress with a light environmental footprint. This is essential for all the world's regions if we are to preserve the global commons which secure our common future. UNDP supports African countries to pursue low-carbon paths to development, protect their forests and parks, and end illegal trafficking of wildlife. We seek to strengthen the capacities of all Africans to benefit from initiatives under the Global Environmental Facility and other sources of finance for tackling climate change and sustaining biodiversity.

6) Internal conflict and instability, where they exist, are also a huge constraint on progress. The underlying drivers of conflict and instability **need to be addressed**, including through strengthening social cohesion, establishing the rule of law, and the capacity for peaceful dispute resolution, and making governance at all levels more responsive, inclusive, and effective. Around the world, people are seeking a greater say in the decisions which have an impact on them, and greater accountability from those who govern. In the global conversation on post-2015, a desire for honest and effective governance ranks as a top priority. People want their governments to deliver improved services, and to manage public and natural resources fairly and transparently. Greater connectivity, and through it increased awareness of human rights, have enabled more people to engage in national dialogue and activism. Governments which welcome wider and deeper participation by citizens will build greater trust in governance and more sustainable political systems.

Where they are empowered by ICTs and informed with updated, reliable, and disaggregated data, citizens can monitor development progress in their countries and hold their governments accountable for results. The UN Secretary-General has called on all countries to achieve what he calls an "accountability revolution" to help drive sustainable development. In the Common African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, African leaders committed to "take a path of ownership, which engages all citizens and enables them to hold key development stakeholders mutually accountable". UNDP will work with African countries

to realize this objective, building on the momentum and engagement achieved in the post-2015 process to implement the new Sustainable Development Goals.

7) Strong partnerships also play a critical role in Emergence. At UNDP, we work to connect countries with others which have achieved Emergence through their investments in infrastructure, health, education, and innovative social policies, coupled with their openness to engage with the global economy through trade, investment, and global value chains.

We also work with African countries to inform global decision makers with evidence of what works, and to help advance coherent global policies related to the environment, climate change, trade, debt, migration, and other areas; all these policies need to point in the same direction, to advance human and sustainable development. To this end we work closely with the African Union and the NEPAD, the Economic Commission for Africa, and the African Development Bank. We also greatly value our relationship with the World Bank on MDG acceleration and building resilience to disaster risk.

8) Link to global agendas. Africa's Emergence can be accelerated by implementation of successful outcomes to this year's series of major UN summits - across disaster risk reduction, financing for development, sustainable development, and climate change. As well, this month, the UN Commission on the Status of Women is reaffirming the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action for gender equality and women's empowerment. This year presents a once in a generation opportunity to drive global development agendas. The Common African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda makes it clear that African leaders are fully aware of the significance of the outcomes of these global processes for this continent.

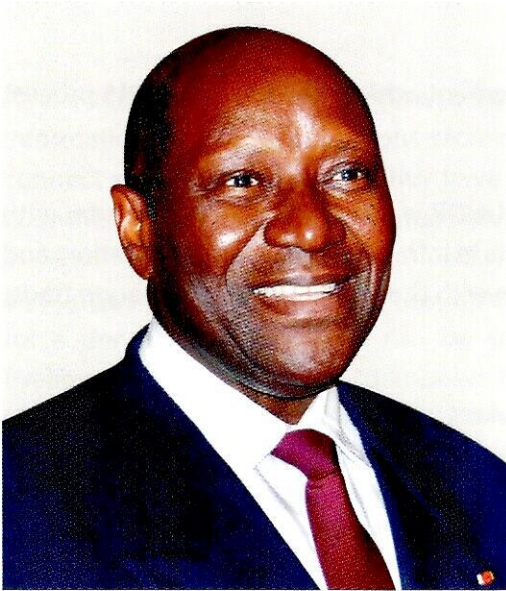
Conclusion

We gather at this conference because we are passionate about Africa's Emergence. Africa has the leadership and it has the vision necessary for Emergence. A number of countries are making remarkable progress towards that goal. With a commitment to inclusive and sustainable growth and governance; with a commitment to stop environmental degradation and build resilience to shocks; with a drive for greater equality and harnessing the full potential of women and youth - and indeed of all Africans, Emergence will happen and human and sustainable development will be the winner.

For me, the goal of Emergence is not GDP growth per se: it is the pursuit of greater human health and happiness so that each one of us can fulfil our potential and participate fully in our societies.

In so doing, we can contribute to building a more peaceful and prosperous continent and world.

I look forward to hearing about the outcome of your deliberations and wish you all a very successful conference.



CLOSING SPEECH OF THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE
MR. DANIEL KABLAN DUNCAN,
Prime Minister, Minister of Economy, Finance and Budget

Ivoire Hotel - Sofitel Abidjan, 20 March 2015

Ladies and Gentlemen Ministers,
 Minister of State, Minister of Planning and Development,
 High Representatives of the UNDP, African Bank for Development, World Bank, and Development Centre of the OECD,
 Ladies and Gentlemen Representatives of Bilateral, Regional and International Institutions,
 Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen Ambassadors and Members of the Diplomatic Corps,
 Ladies and Gentlemen, Representatives of Private Sector Umbrella Organizations, and Representatives of Civil Society,
 General Managers and Directors,
 Honourable Guests,
 Dear Friends from the National and International Press,
 Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour and a pleasant duty for me this morning, in the name of the President of the Republic, **His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara**, to be the chairperson of the concluding session of the first International Conference on the Emergence of Africa, held in the Ivorian economic capital.

After three days of intensive exchanges and sharing of experiences on the development of the continent, we are coming to the end of this important Conference on the Emergence of Africa. I note, with great satisfaction, the success this event has met with and particularly the quality and wealth of the lessons learned.

As such, I acknowledge the technical support of the United Nations Development Program, which has undeniably allowed this event to be a truly successful one.

I would also like to address specifically **Mrs. Helen CLARK, Administrator of UNDP**, and to express to her the deep gratitude of the Ivorian Government for her effective presence and for having completely mobilized her institution for the organization of this high-level exchange of views.

I also address the Government's sincere gratitude to the leaders of the World Bank and the African Development Bank, our development partners, for the organization and success of this conference. Their priceless contributions to the proceedings have brought to light strong strategies and ideas to irreversibly engage Africa on the path to Emergence.

I would also like to express my heartfelt thanks to all official delegations, panellists, academics and researchers present, for your participation and contributions that have made the discussions richer. Your distinguished presence shows your interest for the economic development and the social progress of Africa, or, in a nutshell, for its Emergence.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As chairperson of the opening session that followed the opening ceremony of the International Conference, the President of Côte d'Ivoire, **His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara** and his peers have shared their vision of the Emergence of Africa. The Head of State also took the opportunity to develop his ambition for his country "to make Côte d'Ivoire an emerging country by 2020".

The discussions of the last three days have clearly shown that our continent has all the necessary assets, with an as yet untapped potential (natural agricultural, mining and mineral resources). Based on this reality, a proactive and structured industrialization strategy should allow for a better transformation of local wealth to generate added value and jobs, and to significantly reduce poverty in the coming years.

The strong performances of Africa in the last decade, and the positive mid-term prospects, have led the World Bank to state that "Africa is about to succeed in its economic kick-start, just like China did 30 years ago, and India 20 years ago." Many African countries, economically considered "border countries", are about to become Emergent, like Vietnam in Asia.

The "Incurable Africa", according to the well-known magazine *The Economist* in its issue of May 2000, has now become, according to the same magazine, "a continent of hope", thanks to its many economic and regulatory transformations.

Africa's progress reminds us of the transformation promises encapsulated in economic growth and regulatory and structural reforms.

I note that over the past decade, the average economic growth of Africa, as measured by the increase of GDP, reached 5% per year in real terms, and that it was higher than that of all other continents, except Asia. Six of the ten countries showing the highest development rate are in Africa. Among them is Côte d'Ivoire, with a rate of nearly 9% in the last three years, and projected to reach 10% in 2015, thus fortifying its role as a main driver of economic growth in the West-African Francophone region.

I also note that the foreign investment rate in Africa multiplied by ten in the last decade, with significant contributions from China, Africa, Brazil, Malaysia, and Turkey. Moreover, the rate for return on investments in Africa is one of the highest in the world.

The commercial trade between Africa and the rest of the world has increased by 200% since 2000. Trade with Brazil, China, South Korea, India, and Turkey - previously only 1% - is now estimated at more than 30%, and should reach 50% by 2030.

Africa is undeniably carving out its own place in the global economy, and the diversification of its partners is generating unprecedented opportunities and development.

The strong growth of the African continent, both envied and enviable, driven by external demand of basic commodities and efficient macroeconomic policies, nevertheless hides important discrepancies between the different countries. Growth has generated few job opportunities in Africa and has had little impact on poverty reduction, which remains one of the most important challenges the continent has to face. For most African countries, the contribution of manufacturing production to wealth creation and added value has dropped or barely evolved. The absence of inclusion in Africa's economic growth, with more than half the population on the continent living with less than USD 1.25 per day, remains one of the most important challenges to address.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Given this situation, I am convinced that our high-quality exchanges show that speeding up of industrialization can be a contributing factor to a sustainable and integrated development in Africa. We must thus tackle this decisive step with confidence and determination, through a clear and shared strategic vision, carried by efficient policies.

We must take advantage of all these continental initiatives with a proactive approach, to draw on the best strategies to solve major issues such as (i) the development of human capital and capacity; (ii) technological transfer and proficiency; (iii) the strengthening of solid and competitive institutions; and (iv) the development of infrastructures and competitive energy sources.

These challenges are well understood by Africa's political leaders who reaffirmed their commitment, during the African Union Golden Jubilee Retreat, to work for an "integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, led by its own citizens, and representing a dynamic force in the global arena."

However, the overall health of the African economy will only have a significant impact on the continent if it benefits populations and considerably and sustainably reduces poverty.

The future of Africa will thus depend on the answers its leaders will bring to the expectations of young people, in terms of unemployment, training and personal fulfilment.

In this regard, the resulting 2063 Agenda is a structural transformation plan for Africa. It rests on the lessons learned from global development experiences. These include significant progress made by the South to release whole segments of the population from poverty, to improve income, and catalyse the economic and social transformation.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Côte d'Ivoire, spurred on by the President of the Republic, **Mr. Alassane Ouattara**, has the ambition to engage durably on the path to Emergence to be reached in 2020. The focus is on implementing the Ivorian economic structural transformation, thanks to strong, long-lasting, inclusive, and job-generating economic growth.

The objective is to build an industrial economy able to substantially raise the share of manufactures in GDP and exports, and to promote the emergence of a middle class in urban and rural areas, while providing its own strong and viable domestic demand.

This is why the Government had undertaken, as of 2011, deep structural and sectorial reforms to make substantial improvements to the competitiveness of our economy, such as creating one of Africa's most friendly and attractive environments to assist the private sector, and encourage private investments.

Speeding up and intensifying these structural and sectorial reforms placed Côte d'Ivoire, according to the 2015 Doing Business Report issued by the World Bank, for the second year in a row, among the ten countries with the most reforms for making it easier to do business. With this new ranking, the country moved up from 7th to 4th place.

It needs be remembered that our country retained its compliant status with the Côte d'Ivoire Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), delivered in May 2013. It was also awarded the "Mines and Money" Forum prize, last December, for the "best country in terms of reforms in the mining sector". The other nominees were European countries such as Finland and Serbia, and Latin American countries such as Peru.

Other reforms are also set up within the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) of the American Government, validated by our recent eligibility for the Threshold. Also, our country should be qualified, as of 2015, to become a participant in the "Open Government Partnership - (OGP)"

The results linked to the realisation of these reforms speak for themselves. The positive impacts on the country's economy are a strong example for all African countries wishing to face the challenge of Emergence, because the structural transformation of our economies rests on the deep reforms of its mechanisms, leading to a stronger resilience in today's context of globalization and fierce competition.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The conclusions of the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa, which aspired to generate high-quality discussions leading to concrete actions on the issue of the African structural transformation, are highly awaited.

Allow me to remind you of some instructive recommendations, drawn from the experience of more advanced countries on the path to Emergence regarding the three main themes discussed – "Developmental State and the Emergence", "Changes in Production and Consumption Patterns"; and "Emergence and Human Development". These recommendations are:

- A proactive, strong, and structured regulation reform, both individual and regional;
- The acceleration of industrialization and the development of modern infrastructure; ownership and general use of technology, research and innovation;
- Trainings, and aligning training and work, and the creation of stable jobs.

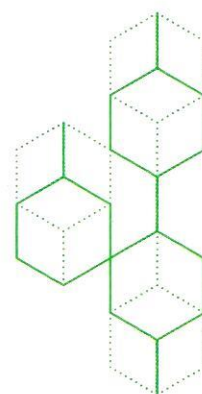
These recommendations fall within the framework of what could be considered, in my opinion, the Abidjan Declaration on the Emergence of Africa, and should be followed-up and regularly evaluated.

Côte d'Ivoire is currently elaborating its strategic plan to reach Emergence by 2020, as well as the 2016-2020 National Development Plan. As such, I would like to reaffirm the firm will of the government to start applying the fruitful conclusions of this conference.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish you all a safe return to your countries, and in the name of **His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara**, I declare closed the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa organized in Côte d'Ivoire, in partnership with the UNDP, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank.

Thank you for your kind attention.



PARTICIPANTS' VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF COTE D'IVOIRE

Considering the participation of His Excellency Mr. Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal, in the high-level panel of the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa;

Considering the participation of His Excellency Mr. Thabo M'Beki, Former President of the Republic of South Africa in the high-level panel of the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa;

Appreciating the interest and great welcome expressed by the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara, and his government;

Considering the commitment of the United Nations system and that of high-level authorities of international financial institutions to support African States to Emerge;

Considering the effective participation of famous personalities from emerging countries that willingly share their experiences;

Considering the variety of amenities and facilities offered by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and UNDP,

We, the participants at the **International Conference on the Emergence of Africa**, jointly organized by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and in partnership with the World Bank and the African Development Bank (ADB), in Abidjan on 18-20 March 2015:

- **express** our gratitude to the President of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Mr. Macky Sall, for his interest in this conference;
- **express** our gratitude to Mr. Thabo M'BEKI, Former President of the Republic of South Africa for his participation in the conference;
- **extend** our eternal gratitude to His Excellency the Prime Minister of Côte d'Ivoire and to the Ivorian Government;
- **welcome** the effective participation at this meeting, of Presidents of Institutions and of Governments' officials from several countries;
- **express** our gratitude to development partners including UNDP, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank for their technical and financial support;
- **express** our gratitude to the emerging countries, namely Brazil, China, India, Malaysia, South Africa, and to the International Organizations as well as the regional and community organizations for sharing their experiences;
- **welcome** the strong mobilization of national and international experts and the quality and the usefulness of their work, experience, and analysis, which are the necessary ingredients for achieving a sustainable development of Africa;
- **express** our gratitude to the Ivorian people, for their legendary hospitality; and lastly;
- **send** our sincere thanks to the Ministry of State, Ministry of Planning and Development of Côte d'Ivoire and UNDP for the excellent organization of this meeting.

Done in Abidjan, 20 March 2015

The Participants

SPECIAL VOTE OF THANKS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Considering the interest and great concern expressed by His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;

Appreciating the participation of His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, in the high-level panel;

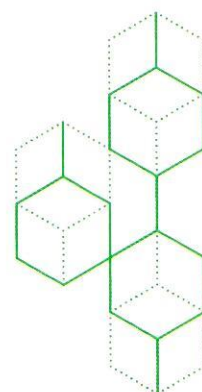
Welcoming the commitment and determination of the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to provide leadership in achieving the Emergence of Africa;

We, the participants at the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa, jointly organized by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with the World Bank and the African Development Bank (ADB), meeting in Abidjan on 18, 19 and 20 March 2015:

Express our gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, who, through this conference, laid the foundation of turning Abidjan into the capital of the Emergence of Africa.

Done in Abidjan, 20 March 2015

The Participants



MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNMENT TO THE PARTICIPANTS

It is a great honour and a pleasant duty for me, this morning, in the name of the **President of the Republic, His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara**, to be the chairperson of the concluding session of the first **International Conference on the Emergence of Africa**, held in the Ivorian economic capital.

After three days of intensive exchanges and sharing of experience on the development of the continent, we are coming to the end of this important Conference on the Emergence of Africa. I see, with great satisfaction, **the success the event met with and the quality and wealth of the lessons learned**.

As such, I acknowledge the technical support of the **United Nations development Program (UNDP)**, which has undeniably allowed this event to be truly successful.

I would also like to make a very special mention to **Mrs. Helen Clark, Administrator of the UNDP**, and to express the deep gratitude of the Ivorian Government for her effective presence and for having completely mobilized her institution for the organization of this meeting for high-level reflexions.

I also address the **Government's sincere gratitude to the leaders of the World Bank and of the African Development Bank, our development partners, but also to the organising committee for the success of this event**. Their priceless contributions to the proceedings have brought to light strong strategies and ideas to irreversibly engage Africa on the path to Emergence.

I would also like to express my **heartfelt thanks to all official delegations, panellists, academics and researchers present, for your participation and contributions that have made the discussions richer**. Your distinguished presence shows your interest in the economic development and the social progress of Africa - in short, for its Emergence.

Daniel Kablan DUNCAN
Prime Minister
Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

CONFERENCE AGENDA

7:00 – 9:15	REGISTRATION	
10:00 – 12:35	MARCH 18 TH	OPENING CEREMONY
		Speeches
10:00 – 10:15	Auditorium Hall	1. Dr. Albert Mabri Toikeusse, Secretary of State for Planning and Development, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
11:15 – 11:35		2. Mrs. Helen Clark, Administrator, United Nations Development Program, UNDP
11:35 – 12:05		3. His Excellency Mr. Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal
12:05 – 12:35		Opening Speech of the Conference His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
12:45 – 14:00	High-Level Panel Auditorium Hall	Chairperson: His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire Moderator: Mrs. Helen Clark, Administrator, UNDP Panel members: <ul style="list-style-type: none">His Excellency Mr. Macky Sall, President of the Republic of SenegalZhang Ming, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Special Representative of the Government of People's Republic of China and Representative of the BRICSMakthar Diop, Vice-President African Region, World BankSenator Idris Jala, Minister in the Prime Minister Department, MalaysiaDr. Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa, Vice-President, African Development Bank (ADB), Chief Economist, Representative of the President of the ADBHis Excellency Mr. Thabo Mbeki, Former President of the Republic of South Africa, Head of the High-Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows Conclusions of His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
14:00 – 15:00	LUNCH	

15:00 – 18:00	Plenary Session 1	Developmental State and Emergence
14:30 – 14:35	Auditorium Hall	Chairperson: Thabo Mbeki, Former President of the Republic of South Africa, Head of the High-Level Panel on Illicit Financial Flows
14:35 – 14:40		Moderator: Mamadou Lamine Loum, Former Prime Minister of Senegal
14:40 – 15:00		Keynote Speaker: Dr. Steve Kayizzi-Murgerwa, Chief Economist and Vice-President, African Development Bank
15:00 – 15:10		Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Seid Nuru Ali, Ethiopian Economic Association, Director of the Ethiopian Political Research Institute, Ethiopia
15:10 – 15:20		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Semodji Djossou Mawassi, Minister of Planning, Development, and Regional Development, Togo
15:20– 15:30		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Patrick Achi, Minister of Economic Infrastructures, “The Ivorian Experience in Planning Emergence”, Côte d’Ivoire
15:30 –15:40		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Jan Rieländer, Head of Multidimensional Country Reviews at OECD, “What Support in the Preparation of Emerging Plans”, OEDC
15:40 – 16:30		Q&A, discussion, and concluding remarks for the session
16:30– 16:45	COFFEE BREAK	
16:45– 18:30	Group Sessions 1	Developmental State and Emergence
	Auditorium Hall (Partition room 1)	Group 1: Peace and Security, Conditions for Emergence
		Chairperson: Kadré Désiré Ouédraogo, President, ECOWAS Commission Moderator: Paul Biyoghe Mba, President of the Economic and Social Council, Gabon
		Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hamed Bakayoko, Minister of Interior and Security, Côte d’IvoireAbdel Nassir Ethmane, Special Representative, African Union CommissionCheikna Seydi Ahamadi Diawara, Minister for Population and Territorial Planning/Regional Development, MaliSeth Daah, President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Ghana
	Auditorium Hall (Partition room 2)	Group 2: Modernizing States and Behavioural Change
		Chairperson: Amadou Boubacar Cissé, Minister of Land Use Management and Development, Niger Moderator: Abdoul Aziz Tall, Minister in charge of the follow-up of Plan Sénégal Emergent, Senegal

		<p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdourahmane Cissé, Minister at the Prime Minister's Officer, In charge of the Budget, Côte d'Ivoire • Maria Jesus Miranda, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Cape Verde • Professor Daniel Etounga Manguelle, Writer and Consultant, Cameroun • Professor Emmanuel Nnadozie, Executive Secretary, Director, African Capacity Building Foundation, ACBF • Professor Herman Musahara, Executive Director, Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA): "The Experience of Rwanda", Rwanda • Professor Adolphe Nkenda, Under Secretary-General, Ministry of Finance: "The Tanzanian Experience in Modernizing the State", Tanzania
	San Pedro Hall	<p>Group 3: Planning Emergence</p> <p>Chairperson: Jean Gustave Sanon, Minister of Economy and Finances, Burkina Faso</p> <p>Moderator: Alioune Sall, Coordinator of the African Future Institute</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amadou Ba, Minister of Economy, Finance and Planning, "Senegal's Experience of Planning Emergence" • Kako Kossivi Nubukpo, Minister of Long-term Strategy and Public Policy Evaluation, Togo • Peter O. Mangiti, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya • Ferdinand Bakoup, Lead Economist, African Development Bank • François Yatta, Programme Director, United Cities and Local Governments of Africa, Morocco
	Balafon Hall (22nd Floor)	<p>Group 4: Financing Development and Developing Partnership</p> <p>Chairperson: Kanayo F. Nwanze, President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</p> <p>Moderator: Cosmas Milton Obote Ochieng, Executive Director of the African Center for Technological Studies (Nairobi)</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hermes Ela Mifumu, Minister Delegate (Office of the President of the Republic), Equatorial Guinea • Nialé Kaba, Minister at the Prime Minister's Office, Minister in charge of Economy and Finance: "Côte d'Ivoire's Experience in Financing Emergence", Côte d'Ivoire

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abderrahmane Hadj-Nacer, Former Governor of the Central Bank of Algeria Acacio Bonfim, Executive Director of the International Bank of Sao Tomé and Principe
MARCH 19TH		
09:00 – 10:45	Plenary Session 2	Changes in Production and Consumption Patterns
09:00 – 09:10	Auditorium Hall	Chairperson: Mohamed-Séghir Babès, President, National Economic and Social Council, Algeria
09:10 – 09:15		Moderator: Tertius Zongo, Former Prime Minister of Burkina Faso
09:15 – 09:35		Keynote speaker: Punam Chuhan-Pole, Lead Economist, World Bank – Africa Region, “Structural Transformations for Growth and Poverty Reduction”
09:35 – 09:45		Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Rathin Roy, Director of the National Institute for Public Finances and Policies, India: “India’s Experience in Structural Transformation”
09:45 – 09:55		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celso Marcondes, Director of Initiative Africa of the Lula Institute: “Brazil’s Experience in Structural Transformation”
09:55 – 10:05		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professor Jin-sang Lee, Director of the International Development and Cooperation - Duksung Women’s University, Seoul, South Korea: “Experiences from South Korea’s transformation process”
10:05 – 10:15		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nikhil Treebhooon, Mauritius: “Economic Dimensions of the Structural Transformation for Emergence: the Case of Mauritius”
10:15 – 10:45		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Q&A, discussion, and concluding remarks for the session
10:45 – 11:00	COFFEE BREAK	
11:00 – 12:45	Group Sessions 2	Emergence and Changes in Production and Consumption Patterns
	Auditorium Hall	Group 1: Competitive Development of the Production Sectors
		Chairperson: Minister of Togo
		Moderator: Yao Kouassi, Deputy General-Director of the International Bank for Trade and Industry of Côte d’Ivoire (BICICI), branch of BNP – Paribas Group, Côte d’Ivoire
		Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anne Waiguru, Minister of Devolution and Planning, Kenya Siti Soifiat Tadjeddine Alfeine, Commissioner for Planning, Comoros Professor Manuel José Alves da Rocha, Associate Professor, Department of Economics and Business Management, Catholic University of Angola (UCAN), and Director of the Centre for Research and Studies, Angola

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Professor Theophile Dzaka, Professor in Economic Science, Marien Ngouabi University, “Competitiveness Strategy and Trade Integration in Emerging Countries: Lessons from Congo”, Brazzaville• Acacio Bonfim, Executive Director of the International Bank of Sao Tomé and Principe, Sao Tomé et Principe
	San Pedro Hall	<p>Group 2: Structural Transformation and Technological Innovation</p> <p>Chairperson: Jean Claude Brou, Minister of Industry and Mining, Côte d’Ivoire</p> <p>Moderator: Cheickna Seydi Ahamadi Diawara, Minister of Planning and Population, Mali</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kweku Ricketts-Hagan, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Ghana• Henri Jean-Claude Gouthon, Export and Development Specialist of the Private Sector, Benin• Seid Nuru Ali, Ethiopian Economic Association, Director of the Ethiopian Political Research Institute, Ethiopia• Professor Olu Ajakaiye, President of the Nigerian Association of Economists, Nigeria
	Balafon Hall	<p>Group 3: Developing Infrastructures for Emergence</p> <p>President: Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Deputy Secretary-General, Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa</p> <p>Moderator: Prof. Delphin Rwegasira, of the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kandeh Yumkella, UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative, and CEO of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Initiative• Patrick Achi, Minister of Economic Infrastructures, Representative of the Minister of Petroleum and Energy of Côte d’Ivoire• Marcel de Souza, Minister for Development, Economic Analysis and Prospective, Benin• Marie Jeanine Hashazinka, Director-General, National Planning and Forecast, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Planning, Burundi
12:45 – 14:30	LUNCH	
14:30 – 16:15	Plenary Session 3	Emergence and Human Development
14:30 – 14:35	Auditorium Hall	<p>Chairman: Dr. Albert Mabri Toikeusse, Minister for Planning and Development, Côte d’Ivoire</p>

14:35 – 14:40		Moderator: Mariam Mahamat Nour, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Chad
14:40 – 15:00		Keynote speaker: Selim Jahan, Director of Human Development Report Office, UNDP
15:00 – 15:10		Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Sergei Suarez Dillon Soares, Director of the Institute for Applied Economics Research: “The Achievements of Brazil in Human Development in the context of Emergence”, BrazilYusuf Yuksel, Head of Social Inclusion Department at the Ministry of Development: “Turkish Experience in Social Development and Public Aid to Development”, TurkeyDo Duc Dinh, Director, Institute for Africa and Middle East Studies, Social Sciences Academy of Vietnam, VietnamMoses Obinyeluaka, Chief Economist, Head of the South African International Trade Administration Commission: “The Emergent South Africa: the Challenges of Human Development”, South Africa Q&A, discussion, and concluding remarks for the session
15:10 – 15:20		
15:20 – 15:30		
15:30 – 15:40		
16:15 – 16:30	COFFEE BREAK	
16:30 – 18:15	Group Sessions 3	Emergence and Human Development
	Auditorium Hall	Group 1: Social Policy and Equity Chairperson: Mrs. Gunilla Carlsson, Former Minister for International Development Cooperation, Sweden Moderator: Pedro Conceicao, Head of Strategy and Policy Unit at UNDP - New York Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Jean Louis Billon, Minister of Trade, Crafts and for the Promotion of SME, Côte d’Ivoire: “Social Policies and Fairness in Côte d’Ivoire”Dr. Abel Some, Executive Secretary, Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development, Burkina Faso: “Social Policies and Fairness in Relation with Accelerated Growth”Professor Célestin Mayoukou, Teacher and Researcher at the University of Rouen, France: “Determinants of Financial Inclusion and Access to Credit”

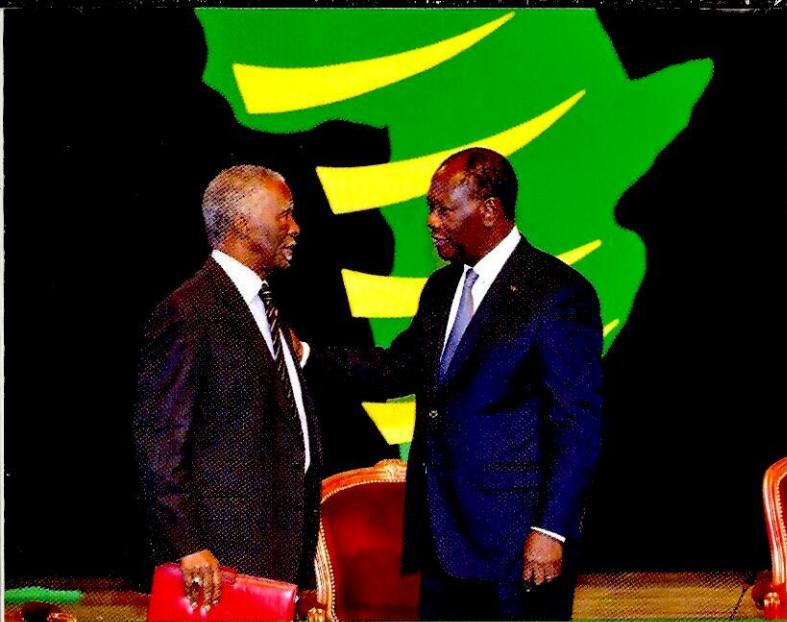
Auditorium Hall (Partition room 2)	<p>Group 2: Capacity Building for Emergence</p> <p>Chairperson: Moussa Dosso, Secretary of State for Employment, Social Affairs and Professional Training, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Moderator: Rathin Roy, Director, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, India</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdoul Aziz TALL, Minister in Charge of the implementation of Plan Senegal Emergent, Senegal • Professor Xiaoquan XU, Fudan University/Shanghai: "Emergence and Human Capital", China • Charlemagne Babatounde, Dean of the School of Economics and Management, Benin • Youssoufou Hamadou DAOUDA, Dean of Tahoua University, Niger
San Pedro Hall	<p>Group 3: Human Security and Resilience</p> <p>Chairperson: Prof. Touré Diabaté Ténin, Development Sociology, Gender and Development and Human Security Expert, Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Moderator: Prof. John Ohiorhenuan, Former Deputy Director of the United Nations Bureau for Crisis Prevention, UNDP</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sergei Suarez Dillon Soares, Director of the Institute for Applied Economics Research, Brazil • Sylvie Neuville, Director, Emerging Markets • Abdoullah Coulibaly, Vice-President of the Foundation of the Bamako Forum, Mali
Balafon Hall (22nd Floor)	<p>Group 4: Gender and Development</p> <p>Chairperson: Mariam Dao Gabala, President, Coalition of Women Leaders, Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Moderator: Patricia McFadden, Academic, International Expert on Gender, Swaziland</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anne-Désirée Ouloto, Minister for Solidarity, Family, Women, and Children, Côte d'Ivoire • Professor Alinah K. Segobye, International Expert, Leadership Institute – South Africa University, South Africa • Candide Anastasie Janine Bamezon-Toulon, President, Federation of Business Women of ECOWAS • Ahmed Makame Haji, Commissioner for Planning, Zanzibar Planning Commission, Tanzania • Mrs. Kalica, Director, Rwanda

08:45 – 12:00 MARCH 20 TH		
08:45 – 10:15	Working session of the Conference Secretariat	
10:15 – 10:30	COFFEE BREAK	
10:30 – 11:30	Closing Session	Moving toward Emergence and the Resolutions of the Conference
11:30 – 14:30	Auditorium Hall	<p>Chairperson: Daniel Kablan Duncan, Prime Minister, Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Presentation of the Conference Outcome and Declaration of the International Conference: Abdoulaye Mar Dieye, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP</p> <p>Vote of thanks on behalf of the participants: Maria Jésus Miranda, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Cape Verde</p> <p>Special Motion addressed to the Chief of State: Ibn Chambas, Deputy Secretary-General, Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa</p> <p>Message of thanks to the participants and delegations: Dr. Albert Toikeusse Mabri, Minister for Planning and Development, Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Closing Remarks by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire</p>

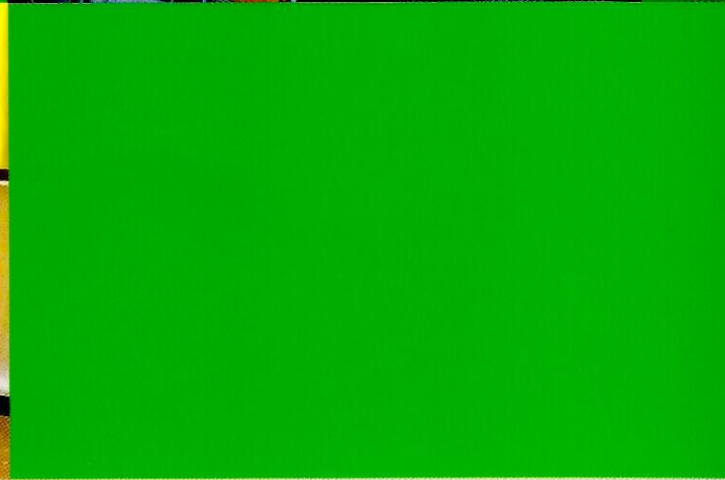
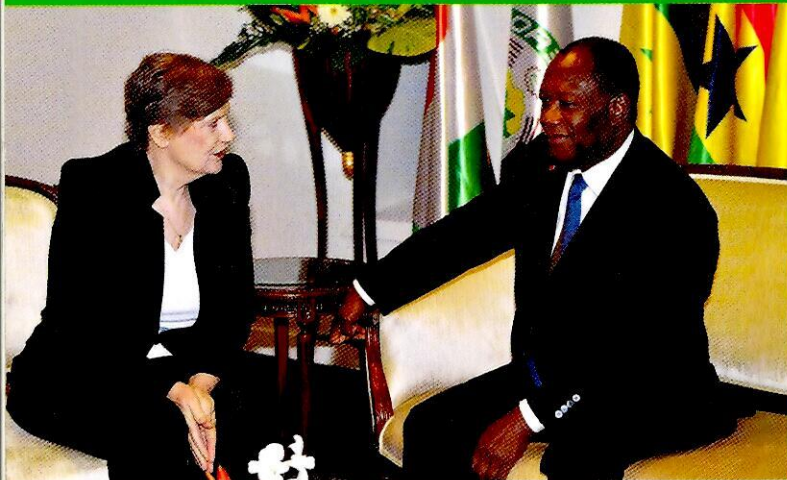
THE REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE WAS PREPARED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF:

- **Idrissa DIAGNE,**
Lead Economist - UNDP Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea
- **Luc Joel GREGOIRE,**
Country Director - UNDP Côte d'Ivoire
- **Tiekoura KONE,**
Technical Advisor to the President of the Republic - Côte d'Ivoire
- **Kouamé LACINA,**
Technical Advisor – Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Côte d'Ivoire
- **Pr. Alban AHOURE,**
Director of the Center for Political and Economic Analysis, CAPEC
- **Marcellin CISSE,**
Director of the Program for Public Investment, Ministry of Planning and Development Côte d'Ivoire
- **Celestin TSASSA,**
Chief Economist – UNDP Gabon
- **El Alassane BAGUIA,**
Economist, Expert in charge of Sustainable Development Goals – UNDP Côte d'Ivoire
- **Yeo NAHOUA,**
Lecturer and Researcher - Félix Houphouet Boigny University of Abidjan
- **Anne Marie Konan PAYNE,**
Director of the Center for Governmental Information and Communication Côte d'Ivoire
- **Alioune SALL,**
Executive Director of the African Future Institute
- **Pr. Bamba N'GALADJO,**
Director of the Faculty of Economic Sciences' Post-Graduate School - Félix Houphouet Boigny University of Abidjan
- **Pr. Bouaffon Yapi VICTOR,**
Assistant Director – Ivorian Centre for Economic and Social Research (CIRES) Côte d'Ivoire
- **Yasmine Fournigue TOURE,**
Economic Research Assistant – UNDP Côte d'Ivoire





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