



2017 Africa Think Tank Summit – Report

African Think Tanks and Industrialization in Africa

Abidjan (Côte d’Ivoire)
April 6-8, 2017



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African Think Tanks and Industrialization in Africa – Report of the 2017 Africa Think Tank Summit

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACBF	The African Capacity Building Foundation
ACR	Africa Capacity Report
AERC	African Economic Research Consortium
AfDB	African Development Bank
Afreximbank	African Export Import Bank
ATTN	Africa Think Tank Network
AUC	African Union Commission
BIDPA	Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis
CADERDT	Centre autonome d'études et de renforcement des capacités pour le développement au Togo
CAPEC	Cellule d'Analyse de Politiques Economiques du CIRES
CAMERCAP	Cameroon Policy Analysis and Research Center
CEEG	Centre of Economics and Management Studies
CERCAP	Centre d'études et de renforcement des capacités d'analyse et de plaidoyer
CFTA	Continental Free Trade Area
CODESRIA	Council for the Development of Social Science Research
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CREPOL	Center for Research on Political Economy
ECFA	Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs
EAC	East African Community
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
EPAU	ECOWAS Economic Policy Analysis Unit
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Centre
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVC	Global Value Chain
HESPI	Horn Economic and Social Policy Institute
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
IDEG	Institute for Democratic Governance
IPAR	Institute of Policy Analysis and Research
MINDS	Mandela Institute for Development Studies
NABNI	Notre Algérie Bâtie sur de Nouvelles Idées
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NeST	Network of Southern Think-Tanks
NRCRI	National Root Crops Research Institute
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SME	small and medium enterprises
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
UMA	Union du Maghreb Arabe

THE SUMMIT AT GLANCE

Abidjan



03 days



04 keynote speeches



04 high level panels



03 parallel sessions



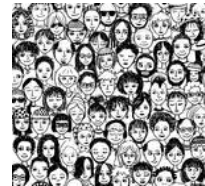
04 kick-off presentations



02 interactive sessions



126 participants



30 expert speakers



10 young researchers



30 countries



42 think tanks



60 institutions



1. Introduction and context

The Fourth Africa Think Tank Summit was held on April 6-8, 2017 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire organized by the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) in partnership with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Cellule d'Analyse de Politiques Economiques du CIREC (CAPEC). The other collaborating partners included the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the World Bank, the African Export Import Bank (Afreximbank), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Summit drew together 126 participants from around the world, a diverse group of think tanks' executives, government officials, and development leaders unified in their eagerness to support the think tank community while ensuring their contribution to Africa's industrialization agenda and socio-economic transformation. The theme of the Summit was "African Think Tanks and Industrialization in Africa".

The "Africa Industrialization Day" on November 20, is the symbolic day when African governments and their development partners consult to examine and take stock of the different ways to stimulate the industrialization process in Africa. It was declared during the 25th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in July 1989. Furthermore, on December 22, 1989, the UN General Assembly also proclaimed this date to be Africa Industrialization Day.

The "Africa Industrialization Day", more than a day for celebration, calls for increased efforts and resources as well as commitment and sensitization for Africa and its partners toward industrialization in Africa. It is in the same line that the Agenda 2063 emphasizes on the importance and necessity to "transform, grow and industrialize our economies through beneficiation and value addition of natural resources". Achieving Agenda 2063's expected outcomes under Aspiration 1 (a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development) means, among other deliverables, that the African economies are structurally transformed through industrialization, manufacturing, and value addition with the ultimate goal of creating shared growth through private sector development, entrepreneurship and decent jobs for all. Industrialization is therefore recognized in the continent's development framework as a must for Africa to achieve the most desired socio-economic transformation.

In addition to the Africa's Agenda 2063, the continent is also rallying for the implementation of the global Agenda 2030 for which industrialization is also considered an imperative for Africa to meet the agreed upon Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Among other objectives, the post-2015 international development Agenda aims to build strong economic foundations for all countries, including African economies via the adoption of policies which increase productive capacities, productivity and productive employment; financial inclusion; sustainable agriculture, pastoralist and fisheries development; sustainable industrial development; universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; sustainable transport systems; and quality and resilient infrastructure. In particular, Goal 9 of Agenda 2030 focuses on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation.

Similarly, through its 'Industrialize Africa' agenda (one of the High Fives), the African Development Bank has demonstrated its renewed commitment to industrialization as part of a broader agenda to address unemployment, significantly reduce poverty, and ensure socio-economic transformation.

Moreover, research suggests that for economic transformation to happen there is need for a structural change from low- to high-productivity activities and that the industrial sector is a key engine of growth in the development process. Industrializing Africa based on its natural resource is recognized as a sustainable way to ensure the continent fully benefit from its huge potential. The Africa Capacity Report 2013 (ACR 2013) whose focus was on 'Capacity development for natural resource management' calls for the adequate utilization of Africa's natural resources to foster industrialization – through building the requisite capacities in this area.

The commitment of African governments notwithstanding, the state of industrial and manufacturing development in Africa is still weak and has not been improving with time. For instance, the share of sub-Saharan African manufacturing in gross domestic product (GDP) fell from a peak of 15.3 per cent in 1990, to 12.13 per cent in 2000 and thereafter to 10.44 per cent in 2010. Moreover, sub-Saharan Africa still accounts for a very low share of global manufacturing as compared to the other regions.

While African policymakers have recognized the importance and necessity to promote industrialization in order to address Africa's sustainable development challenges, at the same time they are also searching for a new approach to industrial development and industrial policymaking. In this line, the various State and non-State actors have critical role to play. As African governments are in search for the best ways and means to avoid the mistakes of the past while taking into account the initial conditions of Africa's industrial development, think tanks could therefore play a key role in researching around the capacity challenges facing industrialization in Africa and sharing best practices on how to address them especially with regard to industrial policies development and their effective implementation on the continent.

It is against this background and building on the successes of the First, Second, and Third Africa Think Tank Summits that ACBF in partnership with other stakeholders organized the Fourth Africa Think Tank Summit in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, on the theme "*African Think Tanks and Industrialization in Africa*".

This report is a summary of the discussions that took place at the 2017 Africa Think Tank Summit. In the interests of candor, the event was held under "Chatham House" rules; in this report quotes and comments from participants are therefore anonymized. The purpose of the Summit was to stimulate discussion and produce strategies, with actionable outputs, for think tanks to support and contribute in Africa's industrialization agenda while ensuring their sustainability within the context of the implementation of Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 (also known as Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs).



The 4th Africa
ThinkTank
Summit

6 - 8 April 2017
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
"African Think Tanks and
Industrialization in Africa"

2. Objectives of the Fourth Africa Think Tank Summit

The Fourth Africa Think Tank Summit took forward the outcomes of past Summits and went into more details on how the think tanks can support Africa's development agenda. More specifically, the 4th Summit attempted to come up with strategies and actionable recommendations for think tanks to meaningfully contribute to the promotion of industrialization within the context of Africa's vision as reflected in Agenda 2063 and the global Agenda 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals). Through the various presentations, discussions and interactions, the Summit aimed at addressing three key objectives, as components of the strategy.

Objective 1. Understanding the capacity challenges for industrialization in Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 and role of think tanks. The aim was to examine the possible roles of think tanks in ensuring that industrialization remains a strategic pillar in implementing Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030, including monitoring and evaluating progress, providing support towards development of critical technical skills. This included answering questions such as: What can think tanks contribute to promote and develop industrialization in Africa? Are there best practices, lessons learned, and innovative strategies (within and outside of Africa) that can be tapped?

Objective 2. Industrialization in Africa from the perspective of job creation for the youth. The idea was to address the prospects and challenges for industrialization in Africa from the perspective of job creation for youth. It was question to respond to issues such as: Can African governments see industrialization as a way to mitigate the high levels of youth unemployment and the resulting pressures on migration to other nations for economic opportunities? What has been the role of think tanks and what can they do going forward especially with regard to linking public research aimed at promoting industrialization to private sector activity?

Objective 3. Developing the right mind-set for industrialization in Africa – role of think tanks. The goal was to reflect on the right mind-set required for industrialization to take off in earnest and be sustained in Africa. The focus was on sharing research agendas around the mind-set change agenda and sharing lessons on what has worked or not and why across Africa and beyond around the various mind-set change development initiatives.



3. Industrialization in Africa and the contributions of think tanks

This section summarizes the presentations and discussions aimed at examining the possible roles of think tanks in ensuring that industrialization remains a strategic pillar in Africa's development agenda, including monitoring and evaluating progress, providing support towards development of critical technical skills. In sum, think tanks can contribute to the industrialization process by advising for an inclusive industrialization, building institutional and human capacities of key stakeholders involved, and conducting research in strategic areas related to industrialization.

Participants unanimously recognized the important role that can be played by think tanks in supporting the industrialization process in Africa. The contribution of think tanks are to be related to their core mandate in terms of policy research, advocacy, and advices. Indeed, robust evidence, well-crafted by home-grown expertise and rendered in the right forms at the right time, can be decisive in informing and influencing policy and practice on industrialization. Given that the challenge going forward is for African countries to internalize value chains and harness what they are learning to rise up the global value chain ladder, think tanks should play a critical role by generating the required knowledge which is an important factor of production and growth.

For African think tanks to fill the evidence void and effectively contribute in the industrialization process, there is need for (1) a stable and consistent research and analytical capacity to ensure the highest quality work; (2) a high degree of specialization in generating structural transformation-related knowledge, working in tandem with a variety of disciplines and centers of expertise – a pragmatic harnessing of multi- and cross-disciplinarily is key to thriving in this post-path dependent world; (3) a willingness to enter into partnerships with other think tanks within countries, sub-regionally, continentally, across the global South, and in the North; (4) a sustained, institutionalized and joined-up budgetary support for the knowledge ecosystem, from diverse sources – particularly domestic tax revenues and domestic private philanthropy; and (5) a commitment by governments, private sector, funders, and other key stakeholders to making their data open for analysis and interpretation by users of evidence who may not have the wherewithal to gather data, but who can use it for public good.

The role of think tanks in supporting Africa's industrialization can be summarized around three major areas, namely (i) advocating for an inclusive industrialization, (ii) building the requisite human and institutional capacities, and (iii) conducting research in strategic areas. In fostering inclusive industrialization, there is need to ensure that it represents a core element of structural transformation for inclusive and sustainable development while taking into account the agents of inclusivity – youth, small farmers, women, small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Think tanks can play a key role in sensitizing African leaders about the risks and pitfalls associated with the lack of effective industrialization. Such sensitization will help (1) define the actual and exact position of Africa in the geo-economic and political space; and (2) understand some of the key strategic policy tools (and their effectiveness) that African governments have at their disposal for global bargaining and socio-economic transformation.

In terms of capacity building, there is need for an increased investment in knowledge generation and capacity building initiatives with the aim of strengthening individuals and institutions, while ensuring that research and development is well funded. An important exercise to be conducted by think tanks would be to distil the strategic implications of research to inform African

policymakers in a timely manner – for instance, they can draw on their research related to industrialization to pave the way and help mitigate the potential risks with adverse implications for African development. Moreover, think tanks can also play an intermediation role between African academics and policymakers and build the capacities of the relevant stakeholders and institutions to intellectually and strategically inform ongoing efforts to support the industrialization process.

Overall, think tanks were also encouraged to examine and conduct research on, among other issues, those related to (1) Africa's relative underperformance in industrialization; (2) Africa's low manufacturing productivity relative other developing regions; (3) key strategies for industrialization through agriculture; (4) the special economic zones and industrial clusters looking at the lessons from other regions; and (5) financing industrialization – namely design of innovative financing schemes to promote large scale long term finance for industrialization, and private-public partnership in risk-sharing and fostering domestic resource mobilization.

4. Agro and resource-based industrialization in Africa from the perspective of job creation for youth

Discussions on the sub-theme aimed at addressing the prospects and challenges for agro and resource-based industrialization in Africa from the perspective of job creation for youth. Can African governments see industrialization as a way to mitigate the high levels of youth unemployment and the resulting pressures on migration to other nations for economic opportunities? What has been the role of think tanks and what can they do going forward especially with regard to linking public research aimed at promoting agro and resource-based industrialization? Interventions proposed by participants can be clustered around options promoting and using technology, strengthening policies and institutions, promoting market integration, and developing human capacities.

Participants recognized the efforts being made by African countries in terms of promoting agro-based industrialization while agreeing that even after more than 50 years of socio-economic development, there is no effective blueprint for stimulating agro-based industries. The main reason being policy planning and implementation driven by outsiders, externally designed policies and programs, ineffective institutions, policies and technologies, and lack of African strategy and narrative for the world. With that background, some of the key questions addressed by the participants are related to the challenges and opportunities associated with the rapid urbanization (50 percent by 2035), the youthful population (60 percent of the Africa's unemployed are young adults), the perception of farming as being an occupation for the old while agriculture is seen as an occupation for the poor, *inter alia*.

The challenges notwithstanding, prospects for the growth of agro and resource based-economic transformation are possible. Nowadays, many Africans possess professional white collar expertise related to agri-food systems as compared to more than 25 years ago. There are also growing agro-based African owned industries (e.g. fertilizer and seed companies and growing dairy industries). Besides, Africa is relatively well integrated into global food systems as compared to two decades ago as witnessed by the export of tropical products to the developed world (e.g. floriculture products from Kenya). More specifically, opportunities for young agripreneurs do exist in the sense that young people are adept to adopting new profitable

technologies while the agriculture sector has the sponge effect of absorbing many youth who are unemployed as compared to the other sectors.

A couple of interventions are proposed to ensure that the agro and resource-based industrialization plays a strategic role in enabling job creation for youth and thereafter socio-economic transformation. Options are on fostering technology, strengthening policies and institutions, promoting market integration, and developing human capacities. In the area of *technology*, (1) successful technologies and innovations in agribusiness and across the entire agricultural value chain should be documented by think tanks and scaled out; (2) youth being savvy to adopting new technologies, special incentives such as awards for youth innovation should be established; and (3) programs on exchange of experiences should be promoted to see the profitability of agri-business or technologies from other regions. Interventions in strengthening the *policies and institutions* are aimed at securing land rights, especially for young people and women. More specifically, there is need to promote access to inputs, finance and insurance for farmers and output markets for potential agripreneurs; conduct institutional reforms to promote innovation, efficiency and accountability to end users; and establish a regular platform between the private sector and public sector to address the growing opportunities and challenges of agribusiness and agro industry development.

Participants also recommended paying a special attention to *regional integration and markets* with the view to promote a focus for agribusiness and agro industries as part of regional efforts – transport, energy, communication, and water management. The key idea is to remove barriers to regional and international trade, modernize agricultural commodity trading, and mobilize private investment in agribusiness at the regional level. With respect to *capacity development*, there is need to strengthen the human and institutional capacities for implementing the radical interventions required. In particular, what need to be done is to support research, extension, education, advocacy and leadership development among youth; strengthen the human, institutional, and organizational capacities of producers and agribusiness especially among youth; and enhance the capacities of think tanks that undertake studies on how to promote youth involvement in the industrialization agenda and advise governments accordingly.



5. Regional Economic Communities and Africa's industrialization

Agenda: what's expected from think tanks?

Experts and representatives of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) discussed the importance of regional integration and the key capacity needed by RECs to promote industrialization. Discussions attempted to respond to the following questions: (1) What are the key initiatives undertaken by RECs to foster industrialization? (2) What are the lessons learned and best practices? (3) What can be done by think tanks to support industrialization at the RECs level? A key message emerging from the discussion is the necessity to link RECs and think tanks to ensure that they provide relevant, timely, and fit-for-purpose policy research, advocacy, and advices to the various regional bodies.

The role of RECs in supporting the industrialization agenda of the continent cannot be overemphasized. In fact, the launch of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) – which places RECs as strategic key building blocks and aims at creating a single market for Africa in line with the overall objective of the Abuja Treaty of establishing an African Economic Community – highlights the importance of the RECs and industrialization in achieving the goal of establishing a market of over a billion people with a GDP of over US \$3 trillion. Evidence, however, shows that the reason underlying the low intra-regional trade in most African RECs is partly due to the low level of industrialization of their economies. That is to say that, to deepen regional integration, there is need to promote industrialization and the growth in manufacturing value added.

Representatives of RECs widely referred to the key findings and recommendations of the “*Survey of the Capacity Needs of Africa's Regional Economic Communities and Strategies for Addressing Them*” produced and launched by ACBF during the Summit. The study has shown that all RECs are deficient in capacity, particularly in policy and strategy development, monitoring and evaluation, collection and management of statistics, resource mobilization and management, and human resource. With respect to industrialization, participants noted as highlighted in the ACBF Report that most of Africa's economies together with the RECs are transforming and becoming more diversified, but not in expected ways. One of the key challenge is that industrialization as a major driver of growth and job creation is being recognized but implementation need to be enhanced and initiatives developed. Here comes the key importance and role of think tanks in terms of supporting the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of programs and initiatives dedicated to industrialization.

Experts called for coordinated efforts and joint capacity development programs to support RECs in implementing their projects and initiatives on issues related to industrialization. In fact, it was noted that Africa has the required resources potentials which can help to effectively support the industrialization process – however, resources are not efficiently explored nor effectively utilized. There is therefore need for a comprehensive and coordinated support to ensure that the required human and institutional capacities are built. Moreover, the failure to effectively succeed in the industrialization process is further explained by the lack of appropriate infrastructure.

The role of think tanks has also been highlighted in terms of supporting with the development, production and dissemination of knowledge products to help have a better understanding of the value chains which are key to industrialization. Other areas needing policy research, advocacy, and advices from think tanks are on private sector empowerment and its contribution to the

industrialization process. Overall, RECs representatives urged think tanks and related institutions to liaise with the various regional economic bodies for evidence-based research according to the needs, and ACBF to pursue its initiative of having a database of African think tanks according to the RECs and principal areas of expertise.

6. Industrialization in Africa: role of private sector

This section summarizes the discussions on the prospects and challenges for industrialization in Africa from the perspective of the private sector. Experts and participants made proposals on the ways and means to ensure that the private sector contributes to the industrialization process. What has been the role of think tanks in ensuring optimal contribution of the private sector and what can they do going forward? For the private sector to successfully play its role in fostering industrialization, the key challenges in terms of financing, infrastructure, and policy environment need to be addressed with the think tanks playing a key role in linking private and public sector stakeholders through evidence-based policy research, advocacy and advices.

The role of private sector in the development and uptake of new innovative technologies and business practices was recognized by all participants. In fact, the private sector represents an essential contributor to the industrialization process and above all the sustainable development of countries, mainly through more resource efficiency and effectiveness, better production and management, energy efficiency, job creation, and technology uptake. Efforts by the private sector need however to be complemented by government support in addressing market failures and under-provision of public goods. Some of the challenges for industrialization in Africa identified from the perspective of the private sector are related to liquidity constraints, infrastructure inadequacy, and unfavorable policy environment.

The financing or liquidity constraints are mainly related to the underdeveloped financial sector which limits the inflow of capital due to information asymmetry as pertains to risks and returns. The inadequacy of infrastructure, both in terms of access and quality, together with intermittent supply of power (energy) compromise the productivity and industrial production capacity. The unfavorable regulatory environment – though different from one country to another – has an effect on cost and ease of doing business. Licensing procedures, functionality of the legal system (contract enforcement) can and do limit private investments.

In terms of recommendations, participants highlighted the importance of fostering the development of financial markets and institutions to generate credit market information while calling on think tanks to produce research on returns to investments in order to attract foreign investors – which will relax liquidity constraints, increase capital, and drive productivity growth. Another important recommendation is to scale-up infrastructure *via* public-private partnerships (PPPs), which will enhance the business environment through the reduction in costs and ease of doing business, as well as the cost of exports and imports. In that sense, African think tanks can support the industrialization and the contribution of the private sector by conducting evidence-based research and providing policy advices to relevant stakeholders on the best practices and the ‘how-to-do’ things around the PPPs in the infrastructure sector.

The global value chains (GVCs), which mean that the different stages of the production process are located across different countries, were also discussed by the experts, becoming an important

issue requiring the attention of all stakeholders including the think tanks. In fact, nearly all manufacturing goods are now produced and traded along the GVCs – different stages of production now occur across countries – from innovation to delivery. African countries with the support of think tanks are urged to seize the opportunities offered by global value chains. This, however, requires competent and innovative entrepreneurs who are committed to achieving the development goals and addressing the challenges faced by countries. African countries need therefore to leverage their specific competitive advantages in products and tasks (labor market arbitrage and natural resources) along the GVCs. Through policy research, advocacy and advices, African think tanks can help the respective countries identify the various economies’ best position in a global value chain and the most competitive supply of business functions. To complement the efforts, conducive business environment is a must while the capacity requirements for integrating into and upgrading within a specific global value chain need to be fulfilled – think tanks can support the capacity building initiatives.



7. Development of the right mind-set for industrialization in Africa – role of think tanks

Experts through group discussions (1) came up with a research Agenda on mind-set for industrial development in Africa; (2) proposed a capacity development strategy for industrialization in Africa; and (3) shared initiatives around the continent on mind-set change for industrial take-off.

In proposing *a research Agenda on mind-set for industrial development in Africa*, representatives of think tanks and participants discussed the various areas needing research with respect to mindset change for Africa’s industrialization. The proposed thematic focuses, taking into account the African context, aimed at closing the gap as well as informing policymakers and development partners on the critical areas needing research. The approach was to first put forward the factors inhibiting the transformation of the continent, and thereafter analyze/propose the research areas needed for a mind-set change and socio-economic transformation in Africa. The challenges identified together with the solutions and proposed research areas are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Proposed research agenda

Issues	Solutions	Recommendations - research areas
Government-oriented education system	Change curricula toward entrepreneurship	Studies on the education systems and training modules relevant for the development of the private sector and entrepreneurship
Individualism or micro-nationalism of countries with respect to industrialization	Strengthen the collaboration among countries and develop synergies for a conducive business environment	Studies on the comparative advantages of countries to identify the relevant industries depending on countries' potentialities
Inadequacy of (1) financing and support; and (2) skills and infrastructure	Increase financing and support to the industrial sector; and enhance the skills and infrastructures necessary for Africa's development	Studies on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant and innovative financing for industrialization • Required skills for industrialization • Infrastructure for industrialization
Inadequate factoring of the temporal dimension in development projects and programs	Have a good understanding of the means and period required to achieve sustainable industrialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country case studies on the 'time required' to achieve sustainable industrialization • Inclusivity of industrialization in Africa (involvement of youth, women, ICT, etc.)
Low agriculture productivity	Find ways and means to enhance agriculture productivity to ensure a better industrial transformation of raw materials	Develop knowledge products to show the best and most efficient methods for enhancing the agriculture productivity of African countries

Participants also proposed a mapping of the existing initiatives to inform the setting-up of a *capacity development strategy for industrialization in Africa*. The methodological approach is guided by the analysis of the key issues which call for a mapping of the evidence related to industrial capacities in the continent. The participants recommended to conduct an assessment of the industrial capacities at the national, regional and continental levels. Box 1 summarizes the key objectives, components and tools required to undertake a mapping of the existing initiatives to inform the capacity development strategy for industrialization in Africa.

Box 1. Proposal for a mapping of the initiatives to inform the setting-up capacity development strategy

Background/issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty for Africa to operate as one actor such as the case for China, India and USA • Industrialization as a priority is not at the same level across the continent • Lack of coordination and capacity in designing and implementing regional industrial programs • National industrial policies not aligned to regional industrial policies and strategies • Focus on inter-country policy environment and foster industrial growth regionally (think regional and act national) • Need to assess the capacity of governments or countries to act regionally on the promotion of industrialization • Need to build expertise in industrialization to develop appropriate policies and to strengthen institutional capacity to implement • Few Africa think tanks may have the capacity to work on industrialization (there is therefore the need to build that up)
Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map the evidence on the state of industrialization in Africa to inform policy decision • Analyze the weaknesses and strengths of the processes of industrialization and identify the gaps • Propose solutions on how to close the identified gaps
Tools/methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic review • Desk review (secondary data, and review of literature) • Interview of key informants
Key components/activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACBF and partners to set up a Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) on Africa’s industrialization • ACBF and partners to commission the mapping of evidence at country and sub-regional levels by Africa’s think tanks • ACBF to produce the Terms of Reference for the mapping exercise • ACBF to post an open call for expression of interest • Production of the mapping studies by think tanks • Development of a framework for strengthening the capacities for industrialization at national level • Provide a platform for uptake and use of the policy recommendations by policymakers • Popularization of the studies
Timeline
3 months to complete the assessment on the mapping of the evidences
Funding (diversify and coordinate resource mobilization and utilization)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACBF (take leadership); • governments • private sector • key continental knowledge networks • existing industrialization programs with think tanks, research centers and universities

Representatives of think tanks and experts shared knowledge, experiences, lessons, and practices on the various *initiatives around the continent on mind-set change for industrial take-off*. The key idea is to share and document some initiatives and interventions designed to promote mindset change in African countries. Cases and experiences from countries such as Ethiopia, Mauritius, and Rwanda were shared and lessons drawn for the benefit of other countries.

The Ethiopian example was mainly underlined in its quest for promoting and inculcating the culture of entrepreneurship in the mind of citizens across the country. In fact, the Government of Ethiopia has encouraged the population to be entrepreneurial. To boost and support the initiatives on entrepreneurship, the Government of Ethiopia has invested largely in the training and the financing of projects carried by the population. Such entrepreneurial mind-set is highly embedded in the behavior of the population.

The other equally interesting case discussed was that of Mauritius. Mauritius used to be exporting sugar to the European Union region, generating about half of the total export revenues. Following the reduction in exports of sugar due to declining international demand, the country faced a crisis which affected all sectors of the economy and the island as a whole. A quick and holistic mindset change was initiated for the Government to radically turn into tourism and high-tech industries as a niche and main source of revenue. Such a shift allowed Mauritius to be less dependent on local raw materials, and is now one of the best performing economies in terms of innovation and economic growth in Africa.

The case of Rwanda was also well-discussed and appreciated by participants. Lately, Rwanda has succeeded in promoting the local textile industry, through a bigger program called '*Made in Rwanda campaign*' which aims at boosting local production and home-made solutions. The Government of Rwanda has put in place policies to curb the importation of second hand clothes while encouraging the promotion of local textiles. Though there is no systematic assessment of the initiative yet, feedback and evidence on the ground show that the campaign is achieving its expected results – no imported second hand clothes, higher production of local textile industries, utilization of local materials, and more job created.

The lessons learned from the various cases when it comes to designing, implementing and getting the mindset change initiatives right around industrial take-off can be summarized as follows. (1) Leadership is key in ensuring a successful mind-set change for sustainable industrial development in Africa. (2) The role of private sector is critical in ensuring that the incentives provided by the public sector are translated into tangible outcomes in terms of industrial development. (3) There is need to develop an African model based on what works, what does not work and why to ensure the development of an approach that works best for African economies.



8. Conclusions and recommendations

8.1. Conclusions

The 4th Africa Think Tank Summit ended on April 8, 2017 in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, with a 21-point outcome statement (See Annex 1 for the communique). The communique calls on all stakeholders to be more concrete in action, each in their specific areas, to tackle the critical challenges faced by Africa. In particular, think tanks are urged to actively contribute to the industrialization process and promotion of African countries through their support to evidence-based policy design, implementation and monitoring/evaluation as well as the provision of advocacy and technical advice.

Given the in-depth knowledge and experience as well as the mandate of the think tanks, countries, RECs, and continental bodies need to partner and engage with and use the services of African think tanks in developing home-grown evidence-based analysis, advocacy and research necessary for the successful design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of industrial policies and interventions for Africa’s sustainable development. In the particular area of industrialization, African think tanks can contribute to the industrialization process by advising for an inclusive industrialization, building institutional and human capacities of key stakeholders involved in the process, and conducting research in strategic areas related to industrialization.

In summary, the evaluation by participants shows that they were satisfied with the outcomes of the 4th Africa Think Tank Summit. In fact, there was interactive and sincere engagement from all who attended as well as productive brainstorming, relationship building and collaboration. Moreover, the Summit was also an opportunity for networking and momentum building – the interactive sessions further helped in connecting think tanks among themselves and with other stakeholders, including young researchers and policymakers. ACBF, the main organizer of the Summit, is determined that many additional steps and the involvement of all stakeholders would be necessary to move forward, and encouraged the participants to work with their national partners to pursue the discussion further and support the industrialization process within their mandate and resources.

ACBF in partnership with other stakeholders such as ECA, and AUC will work toward the organization of the 5th Africa Think Tank Summit planned for April 2018 as well as the sustainability of these summits. Besides the continental annual Africa Think tank Summit, the support of all stakeholders is also needed to ensure the full operationalization of the Africa Think Tank Network (ATTN) and the conduct of its planned activities (mainly the recommendations from the Summits).

7.2. Recommendations

Participants made a number of recommendations aimed at ensuring that think tanks and other stakeholders work together to address the challenge of industrialization. Among other options, it was recommended that think tanks conduct critical research around the capacity gaps facing the continent, and share best practices on how to address them especially with regard to the development and effective implementation of industrial policies on the continent. To support the work by think tanks, participants also called upon African governments – the main beneficiaries of the work done by think tanks – to work with African policy institutes and capacity building institutions to focus on expanding on critical skills and human capacity to catalyze the industrialization process.

Another key recommendation is that African countries need to develop systematic programs of training and re-training to ensure that the informal sector copes with new technologies and market dynamics, and have access to finance with the aim of supporting the industrialization process. To complement the efforts in terms of training, and ensure that industrialization is successful in Africa in terms of job creation, African countries should (1) create the required conducive environment underpinned by a transformative leadership and a competitive and dynamic private sector driven by a producer and not a consumer mindset; (2) develop and support the establishment of competitive cross-border financial institutions aimed at supporting the industrialization process across the continent; and (3) ensure that there is a mass of critical technical skills available to manage and deliver efficiently on the industrialization agenda while making sure that Africa gets the best in the global industrial value chain.

Participants to the Summit strongly highlighted the importance of having a capacity development strategy for industrialization in Africa. However to move toward the setting-up of such Strategy, there is need to urgently conduct a comprehensive study to map the existing initiatives for a well-informed capacity development plan.



ANNEX 1. COMMUNIQUE

Preamble

1. We, the African think tanks, have met in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, on April 6-8, 2017 in the framework of the Fourth Africa Think Tank Summit. As we conclude our 2017 Summit on the theme "African Think Tanks and Industrialization in Africa", we would like to express our deepest and sincere appreciation to the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) for organizing this Summit in partnership with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the *Cellule d'analyse de politique économique du Centre ivoirien de recherche économique et sociale* (CAPEC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank), and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency.
2. We note the importance of developing the human and institutional capacities of African countries particularly with regard to implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development goals as stipulated in the various continental, regional and national strategies.
3. In line with the theme of the 2017 Summit, we note that Agendas 2063 and 2030 as well as the various regional economic communities and continental institutions' strategic plans (AfDB high fives, for instance) emphasize the importance of and necessity to structurally transform Africa through industrialization, manufacturing and value addition with the ultimate goal of creating inclusive and sustained growth.
4. We welcome the expressed commitment of the Africa Union Commission and Regional Economic Communities represented at the Summit in working with think tanks to finding lasting solutions to Africa's sustained industrialization.

African think tanks can effectively support industrialization for Africa's transformation

5. We recognize that think tanks have an important role to play to support the structural transformation of African economies which will involve the shift from low- to high-productivity activities and industrial development.
6. We therefore recommend that think tanks conduct critical research around the capacity gaps facing the continent, and share best practices on how to address them especially with regard to development and effective implementation of industrial policies on the continent.
7. We reaffirm that a key area of intervention of think tanks is to design, and advise on public policies aimed at promoting industrialization to private sector activities and interests in order to support industrial development and sustained economic growth.
8. Given the in-depth knowledge and experience as well as the mandate of the think tanks, we urge countries, regional economic communities, and continental bodies to engage with and use the services of African think tanks in developing home-grown evidence-based analysis, advocacy and research necessary for successful design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of industrial policies and interventions for Africa's sustainable development.

9. We urge African governments – the main beneficiaries of the work done by think tanks – to work with African think tanks and capacity building institutions to focus on expanding on critical skills and human capacity to catalyze the industrialization process.
10. Recognizing that the successful industrialization of Africa requires a favorable mind-set and the definition of an African-model, we are proud to have developed a research agenda that will inform capacity building initiatives around mind-set change for industrialization in Africa and commit ourselves to implement that agenda. We urge ACBF to coordinate the development of the strategy and interventions with the required contributions from all think tanks as well as key stakeholders (the African Development Bank, the African Union Commission, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the African Export-Import Bank, etc.) – as main supporters.
11. We also take the opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to ACBF and partners for supporting the development and publication of the report on the “Survey of the Capacity Needs of Africa’s Regional Economic Communities and Strategies for Addressing Them” which will significantly contribute to targeted and coordinated capacity building for the RECs so they can effectively foster regional integration, trade and industrial development.
12. We call upon African countries and development partners to join ACBF and the regional economic communities in prioritizing and collaboratively working in implementing the recommendations of the Report.

Industrialization in Africa from the perspective of job creation for youth

13. We express our profound concern about youth unemployment “crisis” in Africa and the resulting pressures on migration to other nations for economic opportunities along with the disastrous consequences including loss of lives of young Africans. And therefore commend efforts by the African Union to designate 2017 as the year for harnessing the demographic dividend which the youthful population provides.
14. We therefore stress the need for African countries to implement industrial policies that promote the intensive use of their comparative advantage – in terms of resources and youth capacity utilization – that will increase the success of achieving pro-poor growth and job creation.
15. Acknowledging that the informal sector provides over 70 percent of employment in many countries, we agree and urge African countries to develop systematic programs of training and re-training to ensure that the informal sector copes with new technologies and market dynamics, and have access to credits with the aim of supporting the industrialization process.
16. We recommend African countries to develop the capacities required to create jobs by among other means embarking on massive agricultural and resource-based industrialization to produce goods and services with added value.
17. For industrialization to be successful in Africa in terms of job creation for youth, we urge African countries to (1) create the required conducive environment underpinned by a transformative leadership and a competitive and dynamic private sector driven by a producer and not a consumer mindset; (2) develop and support the establishment of competitive cross-border financial institutions aimed at supporting the industrialization process across the continent; and (3) ensure that there is a mass of critical technical skills available to manage and deliver efficiently on the industrialization agenda while making sure that Africa gets the best in the global industrial value chain.

Moving forward

18. We take the opportunity to emphasize the need to increase the resources allocated to industrialization in general and to think tanks for supporting Africa's industrialization in particular. We therefore call upon African governments, the Regional Economic Communities, AUC, NEPAD, ACBF, ECA, AfDB, Afreximbank, and other supporters of think tanks to place our contribution at the center of their respective agenda in improving industrialization in Africa.
19. We collectively recognize the significant contribution of industrialization in mitigating high levels of youth unemployment on the continent. We therefore stress the need for African countries to address the industrialization challenges and prospects from the perspective of decent and productive jobs creation for youth.
20. We commit ourselves to proactively engage policy-makers, private sector and non-state actors to support Africa's transformation in general and in the areas of industrialization and youth employment, in particular, through policy-oriented and problem-solving research and analysis, advocacy, advice, capacity building and the provision of platforms for stakeholder engagement.
21. We resolve and call upon all stakeholders to support ACBF so that it continues to provide leadership in coordinating capacity building efforts towards implementation of Agendas 2063 and 2030, particularly with regard to achieving accelerated industrialization as a means for mobilizing domestic resources and creating jobs for the youth.

Presented on 8 April 2017 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

ANNEX 2. SUMMIT NEWSLETTER



The 4th Africa
ThinkTank
Summit

6 - 8 April 2017
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
"African Think Tanks and
Industrialization in Africa"

SUMMIT NEWSLETTER • BULLETIN DU SOMMET



Africa is de-industrializing and this is dangerous to its economy – Think Tanks

A deep understanding of Africa's geopolitical space, a change in mindset as well as clarity of leadership vision are three key ingredients to reinvigorate Africa's diminishing industrialization rate, concurred experts meeting in a preparatory session of the fourth Africa Think Tank Summit in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. The Summit has been convened by the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) in collaboration with the Government of Cote d'Ivoire, the Ivorian Think Tank – CAPEC and other continent partners.

In a keynote presentation made to the experts, Afreximbank's Chief Economist – Dr Hippolyte Fofack said "Africa must choose to do the right thing by taking advantage of the experience of exemplary developed countries that industrialized long ago, while taking into account the continent's own geopolitical contexts". The volatility of growth and excessive dependence on aid by some countries of the continent, he said have not augured well for Africa in terms of its drive toward industrialisation, he said. That is a good reason for African States to play a key role in setting up profitable industrial

sectors by first understanding the continent's own geopolitical and economic space to allow for the broadening of States' fiscal spaces and to boost well structured regional value chains.

ACBF's Director of Knowledge and Learning – Dr Thomas Munthali could not agree less. Taking the reflections further, he said, "We have to make every effort to finance our development in Africa and industrialization should be a key area of focus."

"If Africa industrializes the right way, especially by focusing on labour-intensive resource-based industries, it would have found a solution to youth unemployment," he intimated while saying think tanks need growing partnerships to develop sustainable capacities while bringing these messages to governments on the continent. Several other points came out of the intense plenaries including the need to shape policies and build capacity for modernizing agriculture in

Africa to make sure industrialization benefits the continent's mainly agricultural population and the crucial role of think tanks in handling long term strategic and development issues to help Governments that are already under the weight of much political pressure.

In the view of Dr Peter da Costa – development specialist and Senior Adviser to the Africa Progress Panel, "knowledge should be recognized as an asset of high value, with budgetary support from governments and the private sector" to support policy mixes especially in the crucial area of industrialization. He said Think Tanks would make even greater contributions to African countries if governments opened up the data space especially on the specific economy-related information depository that telephony companies keep.

"We cannot rest in making the case about the centrality of industrialization for Africa's renaissance and the ideas must now start coming from Africa itself, rather than from outside" Prof Adebayo Olukoshi of International Idea, mooted, adding that "it is up to us the Think Tanks to be able to get Africa into an ultra radical shift to break out of the frameworks that have not worked."

The Head of Cote d'Ivoire's Economic Policy Analysis Unit of CIRES (CAPEC), that is collaborating with ACBF to host the Summit – Prof Alban Ahoure – who welcomed participants to the session, praised ACBF for its commitment in raising spearheading smart policies for capacity development in Africa and that his organisation will keep building on its relationship with ACBF to help stir capacity policies and their implementation in his country.



Hippolyte Fofack



Thomas Munthali



Peter Dacosta



« L'Afrique se désindustrialise, et c'est un péril pour son économie », affirment les think tanks

3



Adebayo Olukoshi

Les experts réunis en session préparatoire du quatrième Sommet des Think Tanks d'Afrique à Abidjan, en Côte d'Ivoire, ont reconnu que les trois ingrédients clés pour revigorer le taux décroissant d'industrialisation de l'Afrique sont une profonde compréhension de l'espace géopolitique africain, un changement de mentalité et une claire vision du leadership. Le Sommet a été convoqué par la Fondation pour le renforcement des capacités en Afrique (ACBF) en collaboration avec le Gouvernement de la Côte d'Ivoire, le Think tank ivoirien (CAPEC) et d'autres partenaires du continent.

Dans une présentation clé faite aux experts, le Dr Hippolyte Fofack, économiste en chef d'Afreximbank, a déclaré : « L'Afrique doit choisir de faire ce qui convient en profitant de l'expérience de pays développés exemplaires industrialisés depuis longtemps, tout en tenant compte des

contextes géopolitiques du continent »

« La volatilité de la croissance et la dépendance excessive à l'aide que connaissent certains pays du continent ont été néfastes à l'Afrique quant à ses efforts d'industrialisation », a-t-il déclaré. C'est une bonne raison pour laquelle les États africains jouent un rôle clé dans la mise en place de secteurs industriels rentables d'abord par la compréhension de l'espace géopolitique et économique du continent en vue de permettre l'élargissement des espaces budgétaires des États et de stimuler des chaînes de valeur régionales proprement structurées.

Le directeur chargé de la connaissance et de l'apprentissage à l'ACBF, le Dr Thomas Munthali, soutient ce point de vue. Allant plus loin, il a déclaré : « Nous devons faire de notre mieux pour financer notre développement en Afrique et l'industrialisation doit être un domaine prioritaire dé. »

« Si l'Afrique s'industrialise correctement, surtout en mettant l'accent sur les industries à forte main-d'œuvre et fondées sur des ressources, elle aura trouvé une solution au chômage des jeunes », a-t-il ajouté. Il a aussi affirmé que les think tanks ont besoin de partenariats croissants pour renforcer durablement les capacités en apportant ces messages aux gouvernements sur le continent.

Plusieurs autres points ont émergé des plénières intenses, entre autres la nécessité de façonner les politiques et de renforcer les capacités de modernisation de l'agriculture en Afrique afin de s'assurer que l'industrialisation profite à la population principalement agricole du continent et le rôle crucial des think tanks dans la gestion des grandes questions stratégiques et de développement afin d'aider les gouvernements qui sont déjà sous une énorme pression politique.

Selon le Dr Peter da Costa, spécialiste du développement et conseiller principal du Panel africain pour le progrès : « Les connaissances devraient être reconnues comme un atout de grande valeur, par un appui budgétaire des gouvernements et du secteur privé » en vue d'appuyer les regroupements de politiques, en particulier dans le domaine crucial de l'industrialisation. Il a déclaré que les Think Tanks bénéficieraient encore plus aux pays africains si les gouvernements ouvraient l'espace de données en particulier celles sur le dépositaire spécifique d'informations sur l'économie que les entreprises de téléphonie conservent.

« Nous ne pouvons pas nous contenter de plaider en faveur de la position centrale



de l'industrialisation dans la renaissance de l'Afrique ; les idées doivent maintenant commencer à venir de l'Afrique elle-même, plutôt que de l'extérieur », a déclaré le Pr Adebayo Olukoshi, (International Idea). Il a ajouté : « C'est à nous, les Think Tanks, de placer l'Afrique dans une position de changement ultra radical pour qu'elle sorte des cadres qui n'ont pas réussi. »

Le chef de l'Unité de CIREC pour l'analyse des politiques économiques (CAPEC), de la Côte d'Ivoire, qui collabore avec l'ACBF dans l'organisation du Sommet, le Pr Alban Ahoué, qui a accueilli les participants à la session, a félicité l'ACBF pour son engagement à relever les politiques intelligentes de renforcement de capacités en Afrique. Il a aussi affirmé que son organisation continuera de développer ses relations avec l'ACBF pour contribuer à mettre en œuvre les politiques de capacité et leur mise en œuvre dans son pays.



L'histoire des faits économiques montre que l'industrialisation demeure le moyen le plus efficace de créer davantage de la valeur ajoutée, c'est-à-dire plus de richesses et suffisamment d'emplois pour améliorer le bien-être des populations. C'est pourquoi, il est pressant pour l'Afrique de mettre en œuvre des politiques industrielles efficaces pour améliorer significativement son intégration aux chaînes de valeurs mondiales. Les pays africains et la communauté internationale doivent donc tout mettre en œuvre pour la réalisation des Objectifs de l'Agenda 2030, notamment l'objectif N°9 ainsi que la vision 2063 de l'Union Africaine, notamment l'Aspiration N°1, en vue d'accélérer l'industrialisation de l'Afrique.

Il s'agit en effet, pour le continent africain d'aller plus loin dans la transformation endogène de ses ressources agricoles et minières afin d'assurer son développement économique et social.

En outre, l'Afrique doit saisir l'opportunité qu'offre le changement de paradigme en Asie lié à la hausse du coût de la main d'œuvre et à une économie qui s'oriente nécessairement vers la demande intérieure et qui exporte des produits de plus en plus technologiquement sophistiqués.

L'industrialisation exige de tous les acteurs, de la détermination et de l'engagement



M. JEAN-CLAUDE BROU,
ministre de l'Industrie et des Mines



M. THIERRY TANOAH, ministre de l'Énergie et du Pétrole,
représentant le ministre Jean-Claude Brou

Ils ont dit ... ● Snippets from the thinkers ...

Prof Emmanuel Nnadozie, *Executive Secretary, ACBF*

"Africa's sustainable development and socio-economic transformation cannot be a reality if we ignore industrialization - specifically, natural



resource-based industrialization.

Evidence shows that across Africa, the manufacturing sector accounts for about 8.3% of the labor force, which is far below the share attained by the successful manufacturing-based developing countries at their peak – India had a share of 12% in 2002, and China had 16% in 1996. This shows that the pace of industrialization in the continent remains wanting.

Within this framework and given the new developments, the 700 think tanks identified in Africa can and should play a critical role as organizations designed for and capable of long-term thinking and reflection; and be proactive to provide the required intellectual insights for Africa's transformation."

6

H.E Anthony Maruping, *Commissioner for Economic Affairs, AU*

"The name of the game is synergy and symbiosis ... and to industrialize, we must leverage Africa's demographic dividend. Let us empower our youths. They are extremely capable!"



Dr Stegomena Tax

Executive Secretary – SADC

"The beauty of think tanks is that you get ideas from them which enable you to move fast"





Prof Fortunata Makene
ESRF, Tanzania

"We as think tanks, have to continuously review policies and policy implementation by Governments and the institutions we advise."

Dr Abdelkrim Boudra – *Initiative citoyenne Nabni, Algérie*

« Les Think Tanks africains ont vocation d'aller un peu plus loin en essayant d'accompagner des filières et les leaders des filières industrielles dans la mise en œuvre des conseils sur l'industrialisation du continent. »



Pr Alban Ahouré, *Directeur, CAPEC, Côte d'Ivoire*



Nous sommes dans un environnement où le développement, la croissance économique est fondée sur l'acquisition et l'appropriation des connaissances stratégiques, innovatrices pour soutenir la productivité, la compétitivité et la production.

Il serait idéal que les politiques économiques ne soient plus fondées sur des expériences de professionnels du secteur public, mais sur les réflexions des experts qu'on trouve dans les Universités, Centres de recherches et dans les Think Tanks.

La contribution des Think Tanks au processus d'industrialisation serait de créer une synergie entre eux et les décideurs publics, les politiciens et les experts afin de trouver ensemble, les stratégies de développement adéquates comme cela se fait en Asie, en Europe.

De plus en plus en Côte d'Ivoire, les décideurs politiques sollicitent la CAPEC pour des études (durant les trois dernières années). Les Ministres participent aux activités, ils se documentent sur les études de la CAPEC et la CAPEC est associée à l'élaboration de stratégie de développement, notamment le PND 2016 – 2020.

Il y a un intérêt exprimé mais nous espérons plus. Pour ce faire, nous devons regarder à la qualité de ce que nous produisons et la façon dont nous nous positionnons sur le marché de la connaissance, à la façon dont nous arrivons à convaincre les décideurs.



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ANNEX 3. SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK ON THE INTERACTIVE SESSIONS

The feedback from the presenters for the two interactive sessions, namely the Peer Assist and the Knowledge Mela (KM), was mainly based on a survey with two questions:

1. *How do you feel your session went in terms of meeting your expectations? Please rate from 1 to 5 “stars”, and provide a brief reason for your rating.*
2. *Do you have any suggestions for improving these processes?*

Fourteen persons provided ratings and responded to the questions and the key messages are highlighted as follows. Both the *Knowledge Mela* and the *Peer Assist* sessions were rated highly – 3.9 and 4 out of 5 “stars”. Comments for the Peer Assist Session mainly highlighted the value of feedback received by the young researchers. For the Knowledge Mela, presenters appreciated being able to share information about the work they do. The improvements suggested were mainly about providing more clarification about the processes, ensuring that the presenters were better prepared with materials and given more preparation and discussion time, and encouraging more participants to take advantage of the walk-around and visit all the tables.

The Peer Assist session offered the CAPEC, as the host partner, the opportunity to showcase the high caliber of its young professionals, while the Knowledge Mela offered a chance for participants to become familiar with the work being done by a selection of their colleagues. Views and suggestions from young researchers and presenters at the Knowledge Mela are presented in Box A.

Box A. Feedback on the interactive sessions

<i>KM Presenter:</i> I think that we had a good response at the table and could explain the purpose of our think tank to most participants. The success of the session will be determined in the next few weeks after communication with the potential partners.
<i>Young Researcher:</i> From my view, the Knowledge Mela section has been a great success. Participants learned much from the section. For the Peer Assist section, discussions were interesting and I received interesting comments.
<i>KM Presenter:</i> People did pay attention to my presentation and asked very relevant questions about the success story.
<i>Young Researcher:</i> It was a good experience for me to attend the summit. Here are my comments: 1. Peer Assist session. During the Peer Assist session, I met people with a good knowledge of my topic. They gave me useful insights regarding the methodology. 2. Knowledge Mela session. It gave me the opportunity to know about think tanks and their work. I assisted in taking questions and sometimes in translating questions and answers. For me, this session was useful insofar as it allowed participants to know more about different think tanks across the continent.
<i>KM Presenter:</i> I did have a very useful knowledge mela though it could be better – as the discussions/questions were not on the proposed theme. The main purpose of the event being peer learning, we exchanged around those issues raised during the roundtable – no questions were asked during the walk-around as there were almost no visitors.
<i>Young Researcher:</i> The feedback got during my session filled my expectation. Various comments were made on how I can approach the topic from an economic point of view, from a sociological point of view and so on.

<p><i>Young Researcher:</i> I was very pleased with the Peer Assist and Knowledge Mela sessions. During my presentation, I benefited from the experiences of the other participants. Concerning the Knowledge Mela session, I learned about Think Tank models that function well and have more impact in terms of contribution to the formulation of economic policies.</p>
<p><i>Young Researcher:</i> It was a pleasure to me to participate at the 4th Africa Think Tanks Summit in Abidjan. I do appreciate the different sessions. During the Working sessions at lunch tables, I presented my paper and discussed with resource persons to improve my work. The Knowledge Mela session was very interesting. Being Assistant, I took notes and questions from visitors of our stand. The discussions around the table were very instructive and permitted to know well the Think Tank presented.</p>
<p><i>KM Presenter:</i> I got opportunities to talk about my Think Tank to many people who never heard about it. Unfortunately, because of the baggage weight limitations, I couldn't bring enough documents from my Office whereas there are a lot of publications to be displayed or disseminated. Many thanks for giving me the opportunity to attend the Knowledge Mela Session and to have opportunity to network with many people and their respective institutions.</p>
<p><i>KM Presenter:</i> The session was really good and participants were really keen to learning about my think tank's experience. However, very few questions were directed to the topic we were supposed to talk about even though, I tried many to connect them to the subject of interest. To me, participants were not really well informed about the process of "Knowledge Mela".</p>
<p><i>Young Researcher:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peer assist. During this session I was able to interact with several people on the subject and this was a great contribution for my project. 2. Knowledge Mela. Several people visited our stand and the exchanges allowed to present the structure and the national policy document for capacity building. These different sessions were very rich in lessons and I thank the ACBF for giving me this opportunity.
<p><i>KM Presenter:</i> I feel that the session went well in meeting my expectations. Since this was my first time participating in these sessions I wish I had more materials from my organization apart from just presentation materials to showcase our work more as others did. My session drew a lot of interest and it was great to share information about the work we do. It was actually great to showcase the work of our organization. This was my favorite of the workshop.</p>
<p><i>Young Researcher:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peer assist: I can say that I faced at the beginning the strange attitude of one of the two researchers at my table who tried to break my work down (data and methodology) instead of listening my argument and explanations. The coming of more researchers refreshed and lightened the discussions. I may say it was the delightful part of my session with great interactions and insights. 2. Knowledge Mela. Great interactions at the discussion table with more than 12 questions about important contents on research and economic policy orientations relatively to ACBF responsibilities. Rewarding debates for/on the industrialization challenge/opportunity for Africa.
<p><i>KM Presenter:</i> I agree with you that the Knowledge Mela session was a success.</p>

ANNEX 4. PARTICIPANTS' FEEDBACK

At the end of the Summit, an evaluation form was shared with participants for them to provide their feedback and impression about the Summit. The feedback form mainly captures issues related to the relevance and content of the program and peer-learning activities – quality of arrangements and sessions, achievement of the objectives, overall rating of the event, suggestions for future Summit, and usage of the knowledge gained. 46 participants completed the survey.

Ratings

Some of the highlights are as follows:

- 99 percent of the participants rated the overall Summit 'Excellent' or 'Good'. Participants were generally very happy with the outcomes of the Summit and have reported using the knowledge gained for policy review and formulation, input into own work, further engagement with government and contribute to media articles, broadcasts and public debate.
- 100 percent of the participants reported that the Summit have met their expectations 'in a great extent' and 'somewhat'. This outcome confirms the general impressions of the organizers, who also received separate feedback from some participants.

Comments and suggestions

Comments received in terms of improvements suggested are summarized as follows.

- There is need to bring on board policymakers and private sector to enhance the discussions and collectively find solutions to the various challenges faced by African countries. The possibility of networking among the participants remains a crucial aspect of the Summit. This can help filling the bridge between knowledge and practical expertise on our different countries.
- One of the areas that require an improvement is time management and the number of panelists which need to be reduced (03-04 people with diversified background). Moreover, there is also need to develop few background papers that can serve as a basis for discussions during the various sessions.
- The interactive sessions and breakaways were also very interesting and allowed interaction and intensive knowledge sharing. It is however recommended to have all participants in a venue away from town to ensure that they attend the breakaway sessions which are informing the policy recommendations and way forward.
- Some of the themes recommended for next Summit are mainly on (1) "Think tanks and leadership development for Africa's socio-economic transformation", (2) "Building the critical technical skills for Africa's socio-economic transformation: role of African think tanks", (3) "Youth unemployment in Africa: practical solutions and contributions of think tanks", and "Private sector development in Africa and role of think tanks".

ANNEX 5. AGENDA

Thursday, April 6, 2017

08h00 – 09h00 – Registration

Master of ceremony: Abel Akara Ticha (ACBF, Zimbabwe)

09h00 - 09h15 – Welcome remarks & objectives of the Summit

- *Alban Ahoure (Director, CAPEC, Côte d'Ivoire)*
- *Thomas Munthali (Director, Knowledge & Learning, ACBF, Zimbabwe)*

09h15 -10h00 – Keynote speech on “Africa’s industrialization: critical reflections on intra-African trade” – Dr Hippolyte Fofack (Chief Economist & Director for Research & International Cooperation, Afreximbank)

Interaction with participants

10h00 -11h30 – Plenary 1: Industrialization in Africa and the contributions of think tanks

Moderator: John Okidi (Think Tank Initiative)

Kick-off presentation: Peter da Costa (Hewlett Foundation)

Panelists:

- *Lemma Senbet (AERC, Kenya)*
- *Ato Kwamena Onoma (CODESRIA, Senegal)*
- *Ali Issa Abdi (HESPI, Ethiopia)*
- *Abdelkrim Boudra (NABNI, Algeria)*
- *Fortunata Makene (ESRF, Tanzania)*
- *Neissan Besharati (NeST, South Africa)*

Interaction with participants

11h30-11h45 – Coffee break

11h45 -13h15 – Plenary 2: Agro and resource-based industrialization in Africa from the perspective of job creation for youth

Moderator: Eugenia Kayitesi (IPAR, Rwanda)

Kick-off presentation: Richard Mkandawire (Africa Alliance for Partnerships, Malawi)

Panelists:

- *Olukoshi Adebayo (IDEA, Ethiopia)*
- *Samuel Jibao (Centre for Economic Research and Capacity Building, Sierra Leone)*
- *Hussein Elkamel (ECFA, Egypt)*
- *Jalal Abdel-Latif (ECA, Ethiopia)*
- *Ken John (AfDB, Côte d'Ivoire)*
- *Nkosana Moyo (MINDS, South Africa)*

Interaction with participants

13h15-15h00 – Luncheon, sponsored by [Afreximbank]

Keynote speech – Emilie Nono Ketcheuzeu, Manager, - Client Relations, Francophone West and Central Africa (Afreximbank) on “Industrialization of Africa: perspective and view from Afreximbank”

Working sessions at lunch tables. Suggested topic: “Practitioners of Today for Africa’s Tomorrow” – Junior and young professionals/fellows/interns present research papers they are authoring for a “Peer Assist”

Facilitator: Barassou Diawara

15h00-16h30 – Presentation: Tracking progress and performance of Summits’ outcomes & proposal for effective summits

Moderator: Alban Ahoure (CAPEC, Côte d’Ivoire)

Presenter: Coffi Noumon (ACBF, Zimbabwe)

Interaction with participants

16h30 – Coffee break & networking

18h00-19h30 – Cocktail sponsored by ACBF & CAPEC

Friday, April 7, 2017

Master of ceremony: Abel Akara Ticha (ACBF, Zimbabwe)

09h00 - 10h15 – Opening ceremony

- *Welcome remarks – Prof Alban Ahoure (CAPEC)*
- *Remarks – Dr Jalal Abdel-Latif (ECA)*
- *Remarks – H.E. Dr Anthony Maruping (AUC)*
- *Remarks – Dr Emmanuel Lartey (World Bank)*
- *Remarks – Prof Emmanuel Nnadozie (ACBF)*
- *Summit Official Opening – H.E. Jean Claude Brou (Minister of Industry and Mines, Côte d’Ivoire)*

10h15 – 10h45 – Keynote address: H.E. Dr Anthony Maruping (Commissioner for Economic Affairs, African Union Commission) on “Industrialization of Africa: what is expected from African think tanks?”

10h45-11h10 – Coffee break (Partners Press Conference)

11h10-12h40 – Plenary 3: RECs and Africa’s industrialization Agenda: what’s expected from think tanks?

Moderator: Prof Olukoshi Adebayo (IDEA, Ethiopia)

Kick-off presentation (drawing on the Capacity Needs of RECs Survey Report): Thomas Munthali (ACBF, Zimbabwe)

Panelists (RECs’ representatives):

- *Dr Stergomena Tax (SADC)*
- *Dr Patrick Mugoya (EAC)*
- *Mr Serigne Bassirou Diene (ECCAS)*
- *Dr Benedict Musengele (COMESA)*
- *Mr Reda El Merini (UMA)*

12h30-13h00 – Launch of the ACBF-AfDB Report on the ‘Survey of the Capacity Needs of Africa’s Regional Economic Communities and Strategies for Addressing Them’

- *Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie (ACBF)*
- *Dr Stergomena Tax (SADC)*
- *Dr Patrick Mugoya (EAC)*
- *Mr Serigne Bassirou Diene (ECCAS)*
- *Dr Benedict Musengele (COMESA)*
- *Mr Reda El Merini (UMA)*

13h00-14h30 – Luncheon, sponsored by ACBF

Keynote speech – Mr Dalmar Yusuf Jama (APRM) “Africa’s industrialization: tracking accountability for effective results”

Interaction with participants

14h30 -16h00 – Plenary 4: Industrialization in Africa: role of private sector

Moderator: Prof Emmanuel Nnadozie (ACBF)

Panelists:

- **Dr Jalal Abdel-Latif (ECA, Ethiopia)**
- **Mr Fliss Liwaeddine (AUC, Ethiopia)**
- **Dr Emmanuel Lartey (World Bank, USA)**
- **Dr Faizal Carsane (CEEG, Mozambique)**
- **Dr. Tessy Ugo Madu (NRCRI, Nigeria)**

Interaction with participants

16h00-16h15 – Coffee break

16h15-18h00 – Break-out sessions: Developing the right mind-set for industrialization in Africa – role of think tanks
3 breakout groups – Setting the research Agenda on mind-set change for industrial development in Africa; Capacity development strategy for industrialization in Africa; and Sharing on initiatives around the continent on mind-set change – what seems to have worked or not and why around industrial take-off.

Breakout session 1 - Setting the research Agenda on mind-set change for industrial development in Africa

Chair: Abdoullah Alhadji M. Allamine (CAMERCAP, Cameroon)

Rapporteur: Odilia Birenem Gnassingbe-E (CADERDT, Togo)

Breakout session 2 - Capacity development strategy for industrialization in Africa

Chair: Emmanuel Akwetey (IDEG, Ghana)

Rapporteur: Felix Nzue (EPAU, Nigeria)

Breakout session 3 - Sharing on initiatives around the continent on mind-set change for industrial take-off

Chair: Sarah Ssewanyana (EPRC, Uganda)

Rapporteur: Tebogo B. Seleka (BIDPA, Botswana)

19h00-21h30 – Reception sponsored by ACBF

Saturday, April 8, 2017

Master of ceremony: Abel Akara Ticha (ACBF, Zimbabwe)

08h30-11h30 – “Knowledge Mela”

Knowledge Mela – *Eight showcased innovations in a 3-part process – walk-around; table discussions; report-backs*
Coffee served at the tables.

Facilitator: Steven Glovinsky

Keynote speech – *Innovative think tank in Africa: how to support industrialization? – Dr. Diery Seck (CREPOL, Senegal)*

11h30-12h00 – Breakout recommendations

12h00-12h10 – Communiqué – Thomas Munthali (ACBF)

12h10-13h00 – Future plans and closing remarks

- **Remarks – Representative of partner institutions (Afreximbank, AfDB, CAPEC, Gov. of Côte d'Ivoire, NEPAD, AUC, ECA)**
- **Closing Remarks – Prof Emmanuel Nnadozie (ACBF)**

13h00-14h30 – Luncheon sponsored by CAPEC

Afternoon – Tour of Abidjan/nearby sites sponsored by the CAPEC

ANNEX 6. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

#	TITLE	PARTICIPANT NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
1.	M	Abdelkrim Boudra	Board member	NABNI (Notre Algérie Bâtie sur de Nouvelles Idées)	Algeria
2.	M.	Adetona Alabissi Paterne Bada	Directeur	Centre d'Analyse des Politiques de Développement	Benin
3.	Dr.	Tebogo Seleka	Executive Director	Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis	Botswana
4.	Dr.	Stergomena Tax	Executive Secretary	Southern African Development Community	Botswana
5.	Dr.	Monnane A. Monnane	Programme Officer - Industrial Policy	Southern African Development Community	Botswana
6.	Mr.	Alex Miston Banda	Assistant to the Executive Secretary	Southern African Development Community	Botswana
7.	Dr.	Daniel Pato Kabore	Directeur Exécutif p.i	Centre d'Analyses des Politiques Economiques et Sociales (CAPES)	Burkina Faso
8.	Dr.	Deo Ngendakumana	Directeur	Institut de Développement Economique du Burundi	Burundi
9.	Ms.	Patience Ombick	Director of Policy and Strategy	Denis and Lenora Foretia Foundation: Nkafu Policy Institute	Cameroon
10.	M.	Abdoullah Alhadji Mahamat Allamine	Expert Ingénierie de la Formation et Emploi des Jeunes	Cameroon Policy Analysis and Research Center	Cameroon
11.	Dr.	Issa Faye	Director	Research Division, African Development Bank	Cote d'Ivoire
12.	Dr.	Ken Johm	Special Initiatives Coordinator, Agricultural and Agro-Industry Department	African Development Bank	Cote d'Ivoire
13.	Ms.	Emilie Nono Ketcheuzeu	Manager, - Client Relations, Francophone West and Central Africa	African Export-Import Bank	Cote d'Ivoire
14.	Prof.	Alban Ahoure	Directeur p.i.	Cellule d'Analyse de Politiques Economiques du Cires (CAPEC)	Cote d'Ivoire
15.	Amb	Hussein Elkamel	ECFA Member	Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs	Egypt
16.	Dr.	Hippolyte Fofack	Chief Economist & Director (Research & International Cooperation)	African Export-Import Bank	Egypt
17.	Dr.	Ali Issa Abdi	Managing Director	The Horn Economic and Social Policy Institute	Ethiopia
18.	Dr.	Gebrehiwot Ageba Kebedew	Director of Programmes	Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI)	Ethiopia
19.	Dr.	Jalal Abdel-Latif	Head, Governance and Human Security Cluster; Capacity Development Division	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	Ethiopia
20.	H.E Dr.	Anthony Maruping	Commissioner for Economic Affairs	African Union Commission	Ethiopia
21.	Mr.	Fliss Liwaeddine	Senior Policy Officer, Private Sector Development, Investment and Resource Mobilisation. Economic Affairs Department	African Union Commission	Ethiopia
22.	Dr.	Adebayo Olukoshi	Regional Director	International IDEA	Ethiopia
23.	M.	Serigne Bassirou Diene	Conseiller Régional en Négociations et Politiques Commerciales	Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)	Gabon
24.	Dr.	Emmanuel Akwetey	Executive Director	Institute for Democratic Governance	Ghana
25.	Dr.	Da Costa	Technical Advisor	Hewlett Foundation	Kenya
26.	Dr.	Peter Da Costa	Technical Advisor	Hewlett Foundation	Kenya
27.	Dr.	John Okidi	Senior Program Specialist	IDRC	Kenya
28.	Prof.	Lemma Senbet	Executive Director	African Economic Research Consortium	Kenya
29.	Dr.	Grace Kumchulesi	Director of Research	Malawi Public Policy Research and Analysis Project: Department of Economic Planning	Malawi
30.	Mrs.	Elsie Salima	Chief Economist/Project Coordinator	Malawi Public Policy Research and Analysis Project: Department of Economic Planning	Malawi

#	TITLE	PARTICIPANT NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
31.	Prof.	Richard Mukandawire	Director, Africa Secretariat	Alliance for African Partnership	Malawi
32.	M.	Boubacar Macalou	Directeur	Centre d'Etudes et de Renforcement des Capacités d'Analyse et de Plaidoyer (CERCAP)	Mali
33.	M.	Cheikh Baye Beddy	Coordonnateur Adjoint	Centre Mauritanien d'Analyse de Politiques (CMAP)	Mauritanie
34.	Dr.	Faizal Carsane	Executive Director	Centre of Economics and Management Studies (CEEG)	Mozambique
35.	Dr.	Tessy Ugo Madu	Coordinator/ Assistant Director Farming System Research Programme	National Root Crops Research Institute	Nigeria
36.	Dr.	Felix Fofana N'zue	Directeur, Unité d'Analyse de Politique Economique: Département de Politique Macro-Economique	Commission de la CEDEAO	Nigeria
37.	Mr.	Reda El Merini	Directeur des Affaires Economiques	Union du Maghreb Arabe	Maroc
38.	Ms.	Eugenia Kayitesi	Executive Director	IPAR-Rwanda	Rwanda
39.	Dr.	Ato Onoma	Head, Research Program	CODESRIA	Senegal
40.	Dr	Diéry Seck	Directeur General	CREPOL	Senegal
41.	Dr.	Samuel S. Jibao	Chief Executive Director	Centre for Economic Research and Capacity Building (CERCB)	Sierra Leone
42.	Dr.	Neissan Besharati	Senior Research Fellow	Institute for Global Dialogue	South Africa
43.	Dr.	Nkosana Moyo	Executive Chair	Mandela Institute for Development Studies	South Africa
44.	Mr.	Dalmar Jama	Principal Strategic Planning Officer	African Peer Review Mechanism	South Africa
45.	Mr.	Lufingo Mwamakamba	Public Advocacy and Partnerships Manager	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN)	South Africa
46.	Ms.	Beebee Fazila Dahall	Freelance Producer/Freelancer	SABC/Financial Afrik	South Africa
47.	Ms.	Rennette Collins	Librarian	Africa Portal: South African Institute of International Affairs	South Africa
48.	Ms.	Lulama Traub	Chair of ReNAPRI Technical Committee	University of Stellenbosch	South Africa
49.	Ms.	Qudssiya Karrim	Managing Editor	Africa Portal: South African Institute of International Affairs	South Africa
50.	Prof.	Munzol A. M. Assal	Executive Director	Mamoun Behiery Centre for Economic, Social Studies and Research in Africa	Sudan
51.	Dr.	Thula Sizwe Dlamini	Executive Director	Swaziland Economic Policy Analysis and Research Centre (SEPARC)	Swaziland
52.	Dr.	Abel Kinyondo	Director of Strategic Research	Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA)	Tanzania
53.	Dr.	Patrick Mugoya	Senior Research Fellow	East African Community	Tanzania
54.	Prof.	Fortunata Makene	Head, Strategic Research and Publications	Economic and Social Research Foundation	Tanzania
55.	Mme	Odilia Birenam Gnassingbe-Essonam	Directeur Executive p.i	Centre Autonome d'Etudes et de Renforcement des Capacités pour le Développement au Togo	Togo
56.	Dr.	Arthur Bainomugisha	Lecturer	Makerere University	Uganda
57.	Dr.	Sarah Ssewanyana	Executive Director	Economic Policy Research Centre	Uganda
58.	Mr.	Steven Glovinsky	Specialist, Development and Change	Independent consultant	USA
59.	Dr.	Emmanuel Lartey	Economist	World Bank	USA
60.	Dr.	Pamela Kabaso	Executive Director	Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research (ZIPAR)	Zambia
61.	Mr.	Benedict Musili Musengele	Senior Research Fellow	COMESA	Zambia
62.	Dr.	Gibson Chigumira	Executive Director	Zimbabwe Economic Policy Analysis & Research Unit (ZEPARU)	Zimbabwe
63.	Mme	Okon Yaba Linda epse Yao	Economiste	BNETD	Cote d'Ivoire
64.	Dr.	Ibrahim Ouattara	Economiste	UAO-BOUAKE	Cote d'Ivoire

#	TITLE	PARTICIPANT NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
65.	M.	Kanga Konenan Bouazo Valentin	Communicologue	GPE-Abidjan	Cote d'Ivoire
66.	M	N'depo Stanislaus	Sous-Directeur	MINADER	Cote d'Ivoire
67.	Mme.	Agnes Fouffe	Secrtaire Executif	ONG GAIA	Cote d'Ivoire
68.	M.	Koya Natoueu Jean-Claude	Conseiller Technique	Ministère du Plan et Développement	Cote d'Ivoire
69.	M.	Bamba N'gotifuo	Charge d'Etudes	CCESP	Cote d'Ivoire
70.	M.	Kamara Mamadou	Charge d'Etudes	Primature	Cote d'Ivoire
71.	Mme.	N'cho Brou Hyacinthe	Docteur en Sociologue	CIRES	Cote d'Ivoire
72.	M.	Patrice Kah	Charge du Secteur Public	SNRC/Primature	Cote d'Ivoire
73.	M	Kone Guipessongui Marcel Yves	Charge d'Etudes	Ministère du Budget	Cote d'Ivoire
74.	M	Moyon Coulibaly		CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
75.	M	Kouadio Kouassi Boniface	Chercheur Associé	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
76.	Mme	Nevry Yessoh Marie Zéphine	Docteur Economiste	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
77.	M.	Kone Balakissa	Doctorante	UAO	Cote d'Ivoire
78.	M.	Aboua Christian	Chercheur Associe	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
79.	M.	N'dri David	Chercheur Associe	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
80.	Dr.	Ahouakan Williams	Chercheur Associe	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
81.	M.	N'guessan Dieu-donne	Chercheur Associe	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
82.	Prof.	Assi Kimou	Chercheur	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
83.	M	Dere Victorien	CE	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
84.	Prof.	Bamba N'galadio Lambert	Conseiller Technique	MEF	Cote d'Ivoire
85.	M	Kouassi Franck Melaine	Assistant Suivi-Evaluation	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
86.	Mme	Isabelle Becho	Assistante de Recherche	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
87.	Mme	Mayane Yapo	Chargée de la Communication	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
88.	Prof.	Eso Loesse	Chercheur	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
89.	Dr.	Fe Doukore	Chercheur	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
90.	Mme	Faman Claude Ines Agathe	Assistante	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
91.	Mme	Marie-Helene Eboi	Stagiare Comptabilite	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
92.	Mme.	Soro Chantale	Stagiare Assistante	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
93.	Mme	Kadjo Tatiana	Assistante Administrative	CAPEC	Cote d'Ivoire
94.	M	De Bè Coulibaly	Journaliste	Union Africaine Presse	Cote d'Ivoire
95.	M	Paulin Zogbo	Journaliste	Fraternite	Cote d'Ivoire
96.	M	Faustin Ehouman	Journaliste	Fraternite	Cote d'Ivoire
97.	M	Lancine Bakayoko	Journaliste	RTI1	Cote d'Ivoire
98.	M	Ngatta Kouame	Journaliste	RTI1	Cote d'Ivoire
99.	M	Ibrahim Porkgo	Journaliste	Le Soir - B.F	Cote d'Ivoire
100.	M	Olivier Konan	Journaliste	Africa 24	Cote d'Ivoire
101.	M	Lawani Babatunde	Journaliste	Business 24	Cote d'Ivoire
102.	M	Yves Kalou	Journaliste	Le Patriote	Cote d'Ivoire
103.	M	J-S Lia	Journaliste	La Voie Originale	Cote d'Ivoire
104.	Mme	Irene Bath	Journaliste	L'Inter	Cote d'Ivoire
105.	Mme	Radio Cote d'Ivoire	Journaliste	Radio Cote d'Ivoire	Cote d'Ivoire

#	TITLE	PARTICIPANT NAME	POSITION	INSTITUTION	COUNTRY
106.	M.	Parfait Tadjou	Journaliste	VoxAfrica	Cote d'Ivoire
107.	M	Didier Kundo	Journaliste	VoxAfrica	Cote d'Ivoire
108.	Mme	Koukou Hyacinthe	Journaliste	Le Journal de Economie	Cote d'Ivoire
109.	Mme	Danielle Tagro	Journaliste	Abidjan.net	Cote d'Ivoire
110.	M.	Fulbert Yao	Journaliste	Anadolu Agency	Cote d'Ivoire
111.	Mme	Fatou Sylla	Journaliste	Nord-Sud Quotien	Cote d'Ivoire
112.	Mme	Fama Diorie	Journaliste	Medu TV	Cote d'Ivoire
113.	M	Kouakou Ferdinand	Journaliste	APA TV	Cote d'Ivoire
114.	M	Seka Saturnsu	Interprete	Masterclays	Cote d'Ivoire
115.	M	Kouassi Sylvain	Interprete	Masterclays	Cote d'Ivoire
116.	M	Lokpo Sebastien	Interprete	Masterclays	Cote d'Ivoire
117.	M	Guigui Georges	Interprete	Masterclays	Cote d'Ivoire
118.	M	Odi Victor	Interprete	Masterclays	Cote d'Ivoire
119.	M	Kacou Landry		Masterclays	Cote d'Ivoire
120.	Prof.	Emmanuel Nnadozie	Executive Secretary	The African Capacity Building Foundation	Zimbabwe
121.	Dr.	Thomas Munthali	Director, Knowledge and Learning	The African Capacity Building Foundation	Zimbabwe
122.	Dr.	Coffi Noumon	Special Advisor to the Executive Secretary	The African Capacity Building Foundation	Zimbabwe
123.	Dr.	Barassou Diawara	Knowledge Management Expert	The African Capacity Building Foundation	Zimbabwe
124.	Mr.	Abel Akara Ticha	Communications Specialist	The African Capacity Building Foundation	Zimbabwe
125.	Ms.	Simbisai Kadye	Accounts Assistant	The African Capacity Building Foundation	Zimbabwe
126.	Ms.	Theodora Mapfumo	Administrative Assistant	The African Capacity Building Foundation	Zimbabwe

About the African Capacity Building Foundation

Established in 1991, ACBF builds human and institutional capacity for good governance and economic development in Africa. To date the Foundation has invested over USD700million that has empowered people in governments, parliaments, civil society, private sector and higher education institutions in more than 45 countries and 6 regional economic communities. ACBF supports capacity development across Africa through mobilization and leveraging of resources for capacity development; grants, investments and fund management; knowledge services; promoting innovation in capacity development and capacity development advisory services. The establishment of ACBF was in response to the severity of Africa's capacity needs, and the challenges of investing in indigenous human capital and institutions in Africa. ACBF interventions are premised on four principles: the centrality of capacity to the development process in Africa; the critical role of a partnership and demand-driven approach in tackling capacity challenges; African ownership and leadership in the capacity development process; and a systematic, sequenced and coordinated approach to the capacity development process that pays attention to capacity retention and utilization. For further information go to: www.acbf-pact.org

Contact us

For more information about this Summit please contact us at:

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