

23 – 27 May 2016

Energy and Climate Change



Annual Meetings *Assemblées annuelles*

May 23-27 mai

Concept Note

Seminar Series

Preface

Almost a year ago, I was honoured with the great responsibility of leading the African Development Bank Group as its 8th President. It is yet another privilege for me to welcome you to the African Development Bank's 2016 Annual Meetings in Lusaka, Zambia. The Annual Meetings are well-established as a forum for reflection on Africa's socio-economic challenges and opportunities. The theme, this year, is "*Energy and Climate Change*".



The theme specifically addresses one of the Bank's *High 5* priority areas, namely to *Light up and Power Africa*. The theme is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably SDG7: to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all and SDG13: to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. This year's composite theme also provides an opportunity to move forward the New Deal on Energy for Africa, which aspires to achieve universal access to energy in Africa by 2025, and the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), which was developed in partnership with the African Union Commission, the Africa Ministerial Conference on Energy (AMCEN) and other partners. It is indeed a good opportunity to deepen the discussion, building on the momentum since the Addis Ababa Conference on financing Africa's development post-2015; including how to maximize the benefits from the continent's natural resources and confronting climate change; and how to approach the new SDGs. The adoption of the SDGs, in particular SDG7 on energy and SDG13 on climate change, require key actions on the part of the African countries and their development partners.

The African Development Bank has launched a New Deal on Energy for Africa to build Transformative Partnerships on Energy for Africa to light up and power Africa by 2025, while decoupling Africa's economic productivity from carbon dioxide emissions. The goal is to add 160 GW of new generation capacity, deliver 130 million new grid connections and 75 million off-grid connections. The New Deal on Energy for Africa will play a catalytic role in accelerating the development of the energy sector for inclusive and green growth in Africa. It will also help unlock the potential for industrialization, agricultural transformation and regional power trade in order to integrate Africa, create jobs, and ultimately improve the quality of life for Africans.

This 18th Bank Group Annual Meetings will bring together leaders, policymakers, the private sector, academia and civil society organizations to share their views. Through transformative partnerships, we will together change the face of Africa – *If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together.*

Thank you for joining us.

Dr. Akinwumi ADESINA
President, African Development Bank Group

Introduction

I am pleased to write this introduction to the Seminars Series for the 2016 Annual Meetings of the African Development Bank taking place in Lusaka, Zambia. The theme of this year's meetings is "Energy and Climate Change."

Africa is indeed at a crucial time for its transformation toward inclusive and sustainable development. Unfortunately, the continent remains trapped in a situation of severe energy deficiency. Of all the people without electricity in the world, 53 percent are in Africa. Per capita electricity use in Africa averages 181 kWh compared to about 13,000 kWh in the United States of America and over 6,500 kWh in Europe. It also costs African people more. Africa's poorest pay some of the highest energy costs in the world, about 60 – 80 times per unit more in Northern Nigeria than residents in cities of New York and London. Today, over 645 million Africans do not have access to electricity, 700 million have no access to clean cooking energy, and 600,000 die each year from indoor pollution due to reliance on biomass for cooking. Energy-sector bottlenecks and power shortages are estimated to cost about 2 to 4 percent of GDP annually, undermining economic growth, employment creation and investment capacity.

Fortunately, potentials for cleaner energy in Africa are enormous, including natural gas, hydro, solar, wind and geothermal power: the continent has untapped renewable energy resources which could deliver levels of supply in excess of domestic consumption to 2040 and far beyond. Also, the just ended UN Conference on Climate Change, COP21, has demonstrated Africa's commitment in joining the global fight against climate change and elimination of energy poverty through the submission of Intended National Determined Contributions (INDCs) by African countries to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Under the theme Energy and Climate Change, the Annual Meetings Seminar Series aim to consolidate views on the role of the New Deal on Energy and on the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative to eliminate energy poverty, on the implications of the Paris Agreement and the INDCs on Africa, and on how the Energy and Climate Change issues will influence implementation of the High 5s priority areas of the Bank, namely – light up and power Africa, feed Africa, industrialize Africa, integrate Africa, and raise the quality of life in Africa.

The organization of the seminar series has been a Bank wide team effort. While thanking my many colleagues who have worked so hard to put this together, I wish all participants the very best.

*Dr. Charles Leyeka LUFUMPA
Officer-in Charge
Chief Economist and Vice President,
African Development Bank Group*

Overview

The 2016 Seminar series falls into three categories: High Level Events centered on the theme of the Annual Meetings, *Energy and Climate Change*, and which will include the direct participation of Heads of State and Government; Seminars which will focus on the High 5s priority areas of the Bank, namely – light up and power Africa, feed Africa, industrialize Africa, integrate Africa, and raise the quality of life in Africa; and Targeted Audience Events which will allow groups to take advantage of being at the Annual Meetings to discuss issues of mutual interest with their constituencies.

The organization of the 2016 Annual Meetings will serve as the voice for all, through bringing together all African and external actors - governments, civil society, vulnerable groups such as the youth and women; the private sector whose role remains pivotal, and all technical and financial partners of Africa – to share ideas, best practices and experiences in mapping the future of Africa in an inclusive and sustainable way.

The Seminar Series provide a unique opportunity for the convergence of views on the role of the New Deal on Energy, the implications of the Paris Agreement and the INDCs on Africa, and how the Energy and Climate Change issues will influence implementation of the High 5s priority areas of the Bank, the elimination of energy poverty to ultimately change the face of our continent. The Seminars will kick off with the launching of the African Economic Outlook. In a televised debate, the Seminars will explore the Path to Universal Access to Energy in Africa by 2025. The High Level Debate on the Road to Agricultural Transformation in Africa will also serve as a platform for launching the Bank’s Strategy for Agricultural Transformation. The Youth Employment Initiative will be launched in a High Level Seminar on “Jobs for African Youth – From Demographic Dividend to Economic Dividend”. Other key issues to be tackled include: The Transformative Potential of Agribusiness to unleash Jobs for Women and Young People; Call for Action of African Leaders on Nutrition; Achieving Nutritional Security; and Beating the Odds of Climate Change.

Through its convening power, the AfDB will bring together Members of the African Progress Panel, The Elders and the B Team to reflect on “Africa’s Energy: What’s the New Deal?”.

Further issues to be discussed revolve around the High 5s priority areas of the Bank. These include: “Trade Finance - Fostering Regional Integration and South-South Cooperation”; “Lighting up Africa: Are Electricity Markets Fit for Purpose?”; “Water for Energy and Green Growth”; “Financing Renewable Energy in Africa”; “Transitioning to Green Growth: where are we?”; “Africa – ‘Workshop of the world?’ Manufacturing Strategies to Unleash a Continent”.

African Economic Outlook (AEO 2016)

Sustainable cities and structural transformation in Africa

Date : Monday 23 May 2016
Time : 9:00 – 10:30
Venue : Lusaka, Mosi-oa-Tunya, MICC

Moderator : Mr. Alan Kasujja, BBC

Panelists

- Mr. Mario Pezzini, Director, OECD Development Centre
- Mr. Abdoulaye Mar Dieye, Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa, UNDP
- Mr. Abdoulie Janneh, Executive Director, Mo Ibrahim Foundation
- Dr. Aisa Kirabo Kyacira Deputy Executive Director UN-Habitat
- Mr. Mamadou Biteye, Managing Director Rockefeller Foundation
- Mr. Abebe Shimeles, Ag. Director, AfDB

Description

The African Economic Outlook (AEO) 2016 Report is an annual tripartite report, co-produced by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The uniqueness of this year's edition is its coming at a time of great global and domestic economic uncertainty, underpinned by falling commodity prices and attendant widening of twin deficits in Africa's commodity exporting countries. A combination of these factors will shape the economic landscape in a majority of African countries, both in the short-term and medium-term.

The Launch is therefore premised on three main objectives: (i) Share the findings of the African Economic Report 2016 on the medium-term outlook of the African economies and the leading growth sectors whilst highlighting opportunities and constraints to long-term growth; (ii) Provide evidence on the role of cities in fostering structural transformation in Africa, and highlight the different factors driving Africa's urbanisation, and (iii) Present the different policy responses to the emerging development issues and the unfolding urban dynamics at country, regional and sub-regional levels.

The theme for the AEO 2016, "Sustainable Cities and Structural Transformation in Africa", brings to the fore Africa's distinctive paths of urbanization and the role of cities as engines for Africa's structural transformation. The session will show that Africa's urban transition is multi-faceted, and the densification it produces offers new opportunities for economic, social, climatic and environmental development outcomes. It will also emphasize the importance of investing in infrastructure, especially clean energy and green transport networks to enhance resilience of Africa's cities and unlock the continent's potential of an urban led industrialization for sustainable jobs and improved livelihoods. It also underscores the importance of bolstering resource mobilization at the local level.

The overall debate is consistent with the theme on energy and climate change, the Bank's High 5s which encapsulate its Ten Year Strategy, African Union's Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG11 on sustainable cities and communities. This event will also inform global dialogue on urbanization, in the run-up to the Habitat III conference, to be held in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016. The AEO 2016 Report specifically underscores the analytical rigor of what has come to characterize this flagship publication, highlighting its uniqueness and the impact it has made across Africa and beyond.

Issues for Discussion

The following issues will be presented and discussed:

1. Does the end of the commodity price boom (super cycle) undermine the "Africa rising" narrative?
2. What policy measures should the African policy makers be thinking of, that aim to address the vulnerability to external shocks?
3. The agenda on Sustainable Development Goals calls us to action, following lacklustre achievements under the MDGs agenda. What should Africa's focus be to ensure achievement of the SDGs?
4. Innovative Financing will be critical to fast track achievement of the SDGs but capacity for domestic resource mobilisation remains limited on the African continent. What can be done to move the figure from billions to trillions in the context of the FFD framework?
5. Is the renewed focus on Africa's urban agenda –as we brace ourselves for the Habitat III Conference in October-- bad news for the rural economy, which after all remains an essential pillar of African economies? Or could it be good news, and how?
6. What does green growth mean for African cities? How can the imperatives of job creation –including through industrialisation—and the preservation of a quality environment be reconciled? What are Africa's best practices in that respect?

Rapporteur:

Mr. Ayodele Odusola, Chief Economist and Director, Strategic and Analysis Team, RBA, UNDP

Mr. Henri Bernard Solignac-Lecomte, Head of Unit, Africa and Middle-East, OECD Development Centre

Mr. Anthony Simpasa, Chief Research Economist, AfDB

Call to Action: Achieving Nutritional Security

'Feed Africa' & 'Better Quality of life' (AfDB 'High 5s', #2 & #5)

Date : Monday 23 May 2016
Time : 11:30 – 13:00
Venue : Lusaka, Munali, MICC

Moderator : Ms. Uduak Amino, Royal Media Services

Panelists

- H.E. Koffi Anan, Chair of the Africa Progress Panel, former Secretary-General of the UN and Nobel Laureate
- H.E. John Kufuor, Former President of Ghana
- Mr. Aliko Dangote, Chairman and CEO, Dangote Group
- Ms. Jamie Cooper, Chair and President, Big Win Philanthropy
- Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, President AfDB

Description

In order to achieve two of the African Development Bank's five strategic goals—Feeding Africa and Improving the Quality of Life for the People of Africa—we must address the challenge of malnutrition.

Leveraging high-level engagement of AfDB leaders, government ministers, philanthropists, and businesses, this session aims to strengthen the call for action and multi-sector investment in nutrition. Achieving Nutrition Security: A call for leadership, partnership, and investment will focus on the economic case for nutrition; the opportunity for innovative, cross-sector partnerships; and the critical need for political leadership.

The session include remarks from Dr. Akinwumi ADESINA, President, African Development Bank Group and announcements by key champions of nutrition. Recent economic data will be shared, and a moderated discussion will take place to discuss best practices in public-private partnerships. Finance ministers are especially encouraged to attend and engage in a dialogue on the challenges and opportunities for further investment in nutrition.

Issues for Discussion

1. How can we spark a new movement to achieve nutrition security and reach the AfDB 'High 5s' #2 and #5, 'Feed Africa' & 'Better Quality of life, and other global nutrition targets?
2. What specifically can African leaders and regional organizations like the AfDB do to make nutrition investment a higher priority?
3. How can Africa leaders be supported to rethink how we look at nutrition, not just as a health and social development issue, but as an investment that shapes opportunity for economic growth?
4. How can we promote more collaboration among government organizations and leaders, philanthropists, businesses and civil society to achieve nutrition security?
5. How can economic data make the best case for prioritizing investments in nutrition?

Rapporteurs:

Ms. Valery Dabady, Division Manager, AfDB
Ms. Maimouna Diop-Ly, Chief and Social Protection Officer, AfDB

Creating a Smart Africa – How the continent can harness the ICT revolution

'Industrialise Africa' (AfDB 'High 5s', #3)

Date : Monday 23 May 2016
Time : 14:30 – 16:00
Venue : Lusaka, Main Hall, MICC

Moderator : Mr. Wallace Kantai, Nation Media Group

Panelists

- H.E. Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda
- Hon. Omobola Johnson, Lead Partner TLcom (VC fund) and former Minister of Communication Technology, Nigeria
- Hon. Joseph Mucheru, Kenyan ICT Minister (ex-Google)
- Mr. Thierry Zomahoun, President & CEO, African Institute for Mathematical Sciences, Next Einstein Initiative
- Mr. Hamadou Toure, Executive Director, Smart Africa Alliance and former Secretary General, International Telecommunication Union

Description

Globally, there has been an ICT revolution since 2000. The internet economy has grown larger and faster than could have been reasonably expected back then. In future, technology, connectedness, the internet-of-things all promise a more efficient, fast-paced economy set within an accessible global market. But how can Africa really harness all this change to its betterment?

The value of ICT is generally recognised without actual understanding necessarily of how that value can be generated and captured. Some economies, notably Kenya and Rwanda, have been highly successful in creating modern ICT-supported economies. Learning the lessons from those countries while also understanding the breadth of application of ICT – from m-health and e-agricultural value chains, through smart power grids and cities to e-government and relations with citizens – is valuable for broad goals of industrialisation. Part of the effectiveness story is how Governments can also foster innovation and new ventures, producing local applications, content and services and jobs for young entrepreneurs and youth. All these elements support the Bank's priorities of industrialisation, job creation, feeding and powering Africa.

The objective of the debate is to help policymakers: (i) to identify the key policy decisions to be made to encourage and drive the adoption of technology across all sectors of the economy and government; (ii) to define the incentives for private sector investment; (iii) to define the outcomes Africa might expect from embracing ICT and becoming a 'smart' Continent; and (iv) to understand how Africa might compete in a global technology economy, developing its own tech-enabled businesses, content, applications and services.

Issues for Discussion

The debate will focus on the following issues:

1. What is it about ICT that makes it fundamental for the modernisation and industrialisation of Africa (a smart Africa)?
2. Why haven't we got a smart Africa today? Is it just a matter of time or are there barriers to and disinterest in the adoption of ICT by industry and Government? Are markets sufficiently competitive to drive efficiency through ICT adoption?
3. What are the incentives/regulations that Government needs to put in place to encourage investment in ICT adoption? How does Government plan for change and how does it incorporate ICT in its own activities?
4. The internet economy only started to burgeon after 2000. Is there still time for Africa to catch up with the rest of the world? If so, where is Africa's Silicon Valley? How will it emerge? How do we encourage investment in nascent tech-enabled businesses?

5. What will be the consequences of investment in 'smartness'? How will it affect jobs, efficiency, economic growth, social interaction, global value chains and business delivery? What are realistic expectations of the sector's contribution to Africa's development by 2025?

Rapporteur:

Mr. Nicholas Williams, Manager, AfDB

Jobs for Women and Young People – the Transformative Potential of Agribusiness

'Feed Africa' (AfDB 'High 5s', #2)

Date : Monday 23 May 2016
Time : 14:30 – 16:00
Venue : Lusaka, Mosi-oa-Tunya, MICC

Moderator : Ms. Namakau Mukelabai, Zambian National Broadcasting Corporation

Panelists

- Hon. Zied Ladhari, Minister of Vocational Training and Employment, Tunisia
- Ms. Ada Osakwe, Chief Executive, Agrolay Ventures
- Ms. Jacqueline Novogratz, CEO Acumen
- Dr. Agnes Kalibata, President, AGRA
- Dr. Nteranya Sanginga, DG IITA
- Ms. Yana Watson Kakar, Global Managing Partner, Dalberg

Description

Agricultural transformation is essential for inclusive economic development in Africa. Political support at all levels is growing, public and private stakeholders are establishing partnerships and there is increasing consensus on the key issues to be addressed. However, how to achieve agricultural transformation in a way that also benefits youth and women is unclear.

The panel brings together a range of experts to look at how agricultural transformation can enhance decent employment opportunities for women and youth in Africa, including women and youth in agricultural transformation, which requires tackling the many hurdles that they face. But, what approaches work best? For whom and under which conditions? What lessons can be learnt from public and private initiatives and how can these sectors cooperate better to benefit women and youth?

The overall objective is to have a strategic discussion on the role of the public and private sector in enabling inclusive agricultural transformation.

Issues for Discussion

1. What are the key strategic issues to be dealt with (and at what levels) in order to achieve inclusive agricultural transformation?
 - Which hurdles and power structures hamper equal market opportunities, and women and youth's access to essential resources (finance, transport, power, technology)?
 - Which investments and policy interventions have the greatest potential to promote agricultural and agribusiness development in SSA?
 - How can agriculture be made to become a more interesting business proposition for women and youth?
2. How can African governments, the international community, private sector, and civil society organisations support inclusive agricultural transformation and agribusiness in Africa?

Rapporteurs:

Mr. Basil Jones, Advisor to the Special Envoy on Gender, AfDB

Mr. Ken Johm, Lead Agricultural Economist, AfDB

African Leaders Roundtable on Energy and Climate Change

2016 Annual Meeting theme: 'Energy & Climate Change'

Date : Tuesday 24 May 2016
Time : 11:30 – 13:30
Venue : Lusaka, Mosi-oa-Tunya, MICC
Moderator : Mr. Daniel Makokera, Pamuzinda

Panelists

- H.E. Idriss Deby, President of Chad
- H.E. Edgar Lungu, President of Zambia
- H.E. Alpha Condé, President of Guinea
- H.E. Carlos Agostinho Do Rosario, Prime Minister of Mozambique
- H.E. Hage Geingob, President of Namibia
- H.E. Hailemariam Desalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia
- H.E. Oluyemi Oluleke Osinbajo, Vice President Federal Republic of Nigeria

Description

Under the theme of the Annual Meetings, Energy and Climate Change, this round table will present a high-level forum for African leaders to debate on how to coordinate policy issues on the role of the New Deal on Energy, on the implications of the Paris Agreement and the Intended National Determined Contributions (INDCs) on Africa, and on how the Energy and Climate Change issues will influence implementation of the High 5s priority areas of the Bank, continent wide.

The continent abounds with renewable energy resources which could deliver significant supply. And, the UN Conference on Climate Change, COP21, has demonstrated Africa's commitment in joining the global fight against climate change and elimination of energy poverty. Some African countries are indeed already leading the world in climate-resilient development and boosting economic growth, expanding opportunity and reducing poverty, particularly through agriculture.

African nations can expand their power generation and achieve universal access to energy by leapfrogging to new technologies that are transforming energy systems throughout the world. There is an opportunity for other African countries to share these experiences and best practices. This will require decisive action on the part of Africa's leaders, continuous dialogue on how they can, collectively and individually, formulate national policies to address Africa's interlocking climate and energy problems, and at the same time work toward achieving strengthened international cooperation on these issues.

Issues for Discussion

The debate will focus around how Africa can contribute to prevent global catastrophic climate changes while building the energy systems needed to sustain growth, create jobs and lift millions of people out of poverty in the continent. Some specific questions in addressing the concern are:

1. What would it take to expand power generation and finance energy for the millions of Africans without access?
2. Global and African investment institutions already see the growth and revenue prospects of African energy infrastructure. What reforms in the energy sector does Africa need to attract those resources?
3. Are there issues related to energy-sector governance and financial transparency that the leaders are willing to address in order to help bring light in the darkness?
4. What are the key actions to be taken by African leaders to unlock Africa's energy potential and put in place the foundations for a green inclusive and sustainable climate development?

Rapporteurs: Prof. Kamgnia Bernadette Dia, Ag. Director, AfDB - Mr. Monojeet Pal, Principal Investment Officer, AfDB

The Path to Universal Access to Energy in Africa by 2025 (Televised debate)

2016 Annual Meeting theme: 'Energy & Climate Change'

'Light up & power Africa' (AfDB 'High 5s', #1)

Date : Tuesday 24 May 2016
Time : 15:00 – 16:15
Venue : Lusaka, CMR01, MICC

Moderator : Ms. Bronwyn Nielsen, CNBC

Panelists

- H.E. Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda
- H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya
- H.E. John Dramani Mahama, President of the Republic of Ghana
- Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, President, AfDB

Description

The event centers on the theme of energy and climate change in the context of the global endorsement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - in particular SDG7 on Energy - and of the Paris Agreement, which lays the foundation for long-term stability and demand for investment in energy generation and access, while necessitating a shift in development pathways.

The New Deal on Energy for Africa and Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), launched at COP21, signal new thinking in eliminating energy poverty while pursuing the goals of the Paris Agreement. AfDB's track record in financing energy investments, supporting sector policy and regulatory reforms and broad-based coordination roles, *inter alia* as SE4All Africa Hub, positions it uniquely to engage closely with African countries, development partners and the private sector to contribute towards catalyzing the tens of billions of dollars needed for addressing Africa's energy challenges.

The objective of the event is to discuss ways of ensuring that Africa does not lose out on this opportunity to do it right and eliminate energy poverty for 900 million people while safeguarding environmental integrity.

Issues for Discussion

The New Deal is designed to unlock productivity potentials along value chains in all economic sectors in rural and urban areas with a focus on reaching the unserved populations across the continent. This concern will be specifically discussed through the following questions:

1. How can it be done?
2. Where are we making progress, where are we falling short?
3. What are the implications of initiatives such as SE4All and AREI?
4. How can we build on success stories?
5. How best to increase stakeholder coordination and seek new innovative ways to mobilize resources, especially private capital, and technology?

Rapporteur: Mr. Monojeet Pal, Principal Investment Officer, AfDB

The Road to Agricultural Transformation in Africa

'Feed Africa' (AfDB 'High 5s', #2)

Date	:	Tuesday 24 May 2016
Time	:	16:30 – 17:45
Venue	:	Lusaka, Main Hall, MICC
Moderator	:	Mr. Alan Kasujja, BBC
Presenter	:	Mr. Chiji Chinedum Ojukwu, Director, AfDB

Panelists

- Hon. Amadou Ba, Minister of Economy and Finance, Republic of Senegal, Governor, AfDB
- Mr. Saint Ange Périn, Associate Vice President, IFAD
- Mr. Bukar Tijani, FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa
- Ms. Manal Abdel Moneim, Chairperson & CEO, SOBEK - Trade & Development Ltd, Cairo
- Dr. Akinwumi A. Adesina, President, AfDB

Description

Agriculture is a major source of income in Africa; however, untapped agricultural potential has contributed to persistent poverty and deteriorating food security. Collapsing commodity prices for a broad range of natural resources are creating an increasing imperative for African nations to diversify their exports and reduce current account deficits. At the same time, increased food demand and changing consumption habits driven by demographic factors such as urbanization are leading to rapidly rising net food imports, which are expected to grow from \$35bn in 2015 to over \$110bn by 2025. With a transformation of African agriculture, reversing food imports constitute potential agribusiness markets worth upwards of \$100bn for Africa while delivering food security and broad-based income growth. The scale of investment required is far larger than funds available from the public sector; private sector capital is needed, and there are sufficient funds in African capital markets if they can be appropriately mobilized by the public sector.

This event, *The Road to Agricultural Transformation in Africa* (ATA), serves as a forum for inciting greater private sector investment in the sector. Agricultural transformation will also require combining the resources of a broad set of public actors, and therefore coordination and partnership is essential to achieve it. The event will specifically provide a platform for both traditional and other development partners to support the strategy underlying ATA both directly and in synergy with ongoing interventions. The Strategy helps to galvanize actions on the CAADP principles and the AU heads of State Malabo Commitments.

The objective of the side event is to formally share the Bank's vision and strategy goals for African Agricultural Transformation, to allow for a wide dissemination of the strategy and greater visibility of the importance of agricultural transformation for overall economic growth on the continent.

Issues for Discussion

The Panel will specifically present the highlights and formally launch the Strategy for Agricultural Transformation in Africa. Discussion points include:

1. What has been your experience with helping micro and small agribusinesses thrive in your country?
2. What are the biggest challenges facing development of agricultural corridors that link production areas to urban and regional markets, knowing the latter contribute to making locally produced food costlier as compared to imported food?

3. What new approaches and what innovative financing mechanisms has Senegal taken to attract young people into agriculture, and what lessons do you retain from there?
4. What should we do and what role could Agricultural Development Banks play in to promote local agro industries that meet the domestic demand for food?

Rapporteur: Mr. Ken B. JOHM, Lead Agricultural Economist, Agriculture and Agroindustry Department, AfDB

‘Jobs for African Youth’ – From Demographic Dividend to Economic Dividend

‘Better Quality of life’ (AfDB ‘High 5s’, #5)

Date : Tuesday 24 May 2016
Time : 18:00 – 19:15
Venue : Lusaka, Mosi-oa-Tunya, MICC
Moderator : Ms. Uduak Amino, Royal Media Services

Panelists

- H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta, President of Kenya
- H.E. Haile Mariam Dessalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia
- H.E. Oluyemi Oluleke Osinbajo, Vice President of Nigeria
- Hon. Thomas Silberhorn, Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Federal Republic of Germany, AfDB Governor
- Mr. Tony Elumelu, Chairman of Heirs Holdings
- Mr. Mo Ibrahim, Chairperson, Mo Ibrahim Foundation
- Dr. Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary, UNECA
- Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, President, AfDB, Chair of the Panel

Description

Africa has the most youthful population in the world today. But Africa has not effectively harnessed the dividends from this youth bulge. It is estimated that 35% of youth aged 15-34 are unemployed in Africa, and the trend is on the rise. In view of this, the Bank has adopted a transformational flagship initiative the “*Jobs for Youth in Africa Initiative (JfYA)*” in response to the youth unemployment crisis on the continent. The flagship strategy responds to the priorities in Bank’s Ten Year Strategy and the New Corporate Priorities. This investment in the youth will help improve the living conditions of people in Africa while providing the needed human capital to transform Africa’s energy, agriculture, industrialization and regional integration efforts as outlined in the Bank’s High Five.

The event is intended to: (i) share with the Participants the initiative’s objectives, strategies and expected output; (ii) seek guidance and clearance from the African Union Commission and Heads of State; and (iii) have the commitment of African Governments, private sector, donors and civil society organizations to support the initiative. The Panelists will discuss the way to provide the relevant skills needed by African countries to meet the demand for improved fuel efficiency and for climate change mitigation.

The Jobs for Youth in Africa Initiative will support the success of the Bank’s High Fives priority areas. Programs, direct investments, and policy dialogues will support growth and provide human capital in the key priorities areas of the energy, agriculture, and industrialization.

Issues for Discussion

1. How can we leverage Africa’s opportunity to create sustainable jobs for youth in agriculture?
2. Industrialisation in Africa especially manufacturing is on the decline but this is a sector important for growth and job creation in Africa. In your view, how can Africa launch an industrial transformation agenda that promotes inclusive growth and create sustainable jobs for youth?
3. How can Africa leverage its opportunity to create sustainable jobs for youth in ICT?
4. The Private Sector is a critical player in Africa’s growth and transformation, how can African Governments unleash the potential of this sector to create sustainable jobs for the youth?
5. For Many African Countries What are the needed skills for Africa structural transformation and how to address these needs?

Rapporteur: Ms. Maimouna Diop-Ly, Chief Health and Social Protection Officer, AfDB

Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa

'Better Quality of life' (AfDB 'High 5s', #5)

Date : Wednesday 25 May 2016
Time : 9:30 – 12:00
Venue : Lusaka, CMR01, MICC

Moderator : Mr. Nicholas Norbrook, The Africa Report

Panelists

- Hon. Sahar Nasr, Minister of International Cooperation, Arab Republic of Egypt
- Hon. Thierry Tanoh, Minister, Secretary General, Presidency, in charge of Economic Affairs and Finance, Ivory Coast
- Ms. Jennifer N. Riria, CEO Kenya Women Holding
- Ms. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Former Minister of Finance, Nigeria
- Ms. Marisa Lago, Treasury Assistant Secretary for International Markets and Development
- Mr. Admassu Tadesse, President, PTA Bank, Kenya
- Mr. Ashish J. Thakkar, CEO, Mara Group and Manal Mara Foundation

Description

This High Level Panel will bring together Heads of State and Heads of Financial Institutions to reflect on current developments of gender-focused initiatives and provide guidance on optimized partnership and impact of the Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA) Program in their respective countries. The Bank is demonstrating commitment to advancing the Gender Equality Agenda, in particular in addressing the challenges women face in accessing finance. The creation of an AFAWA Program is a direct response to international pledges, in particular to the resolution on the need to establish a financing facility for women's economic empowerment, taken at the January 2015 AU Heads of State Summit and tasked to the AfDB for implementation. This pledge was further highlighted by the AfDB President in his opening remarks at the high level conference on Feeding Africa (Dakar, Senegal on October 21st, 2015), where he announced the Bank's intention to work with other partners to mobilize funding of up to USD 300 million to finance an Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa, in order to leverage an additional USD 3 billion.

The Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa is proposed to address the financing gap that exists with respect to women's access to finance. It will comprise of four components, with the AfDB expected to provide part of the financing, which will in turn catalyze additional funding from other investors/donors.

The key objective of the High Level Panel on AFAWA is to have strategic discussion with Heads of State and key Financial Institutions and to solicit political and financial buy-in to the AFAWA Business Case to support women in RMCs. The Event will serve to announce the official launch of the AFAWA Program by the AfDB

Issues for Discussion

1. How can AFAWA strengthen the ability of banks and financial institutions to finance women owned/led businesses and women in the agriculture sector?
2. What would be the value added of such a Program?
3. What innovative financing mechanisms/structures can be leveraged to swiftly allow women better access funding?
4. What will be the long-term economic benefits of such investments targeting women?
5. How can we speed up women's participation in the general economy and how can the private sector help?
6. How can the AfDB better serve women entrepreneurship in the Private Sector?

Rapporteurs:

Ms. Anne Valko- Celestino, Senior Gender Expert, AfDB
Mr. Ahmed Rashad Attout, Principal Financial Markets Officer, AfDB

Climate Change – Beating the Odds

2016 Annual Meeting theme: 'Energy & Climate Change'

Date : Wednesday 25 May 2016
Time : 15:00 – 16:15
Venue : Lusaka, CMR01, MICC

Moderator : Mr. Wallace Kantai, Nation Media Group

Panelists

- Mr. Naoko Ishii, CEO & Chairperson, Global Environment Facility
- Mr. Mohamed Beavogui, Director General, Africa Risk Capacity
- Dr. Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary, UNECA
- Mr. Marco Lambertini, DG-WWF
- H.E. Mary Robinson, President of the Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice
- Ms. Rachel Kyte, CEO Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Initiative
- Ms. Caroline Kende-Robb, Africa Progress Panel Executive Director

Description

Climate change is intrinsically connected to economic growth and development across Africa. Despite African countries are projected to experience clear detrimental macroeconomic consequences from climate change, the continent has significant potentials to pursue a climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathway. Several African countries are already demonstrating leadership in responding to climate change amidst challenges of limited capacity and technology, and lack of finance. With more resources, Africa could do more.

The Paris Agreement adopted in 2015 provides a greater impetus for the global community to support actions to address climate change. However, it is pertinent to commence the implementation of the Agreement, and Africa has to seize the moment by exploring opportunities in implementing innovative solutions to these challenges. In line with the theme of the AMs, this event will address core sectoral questions of how to tackle climate change while ensuring that universal access to energy can be achieved through climate resilient and low-carbon pathway.

Climate change is a key issue in the delivery of the AfDB's High Fives, as it presents short and long term sustainability challenges and opportunities on the delivery of these priorities. The event will be an avenue for partners to examine opportunities and make commitments towards coherent approach in supporting the continent to build its adaptive capacity.

Issues for Discussion

1. What are the opportunities and challenges for addressing climate change in Africa?
2. What institutional and financing solutions including climate risk insurance, green bonds, are available to build climate resilience and low-carbon development in Africa?
3. How can Africa scale up the mobilization of domestic and foreign resources to support climate compatible development?

Rapporteurs:

Mr. Simon Mizrahi, Director, AfDB
Mr. Nyong Anthony Okon, Manager, AfDB

Africa's Energy: What's the New Deal?

'Light up & power Africa' (AfDB 'High 5s', #1)

Date : Wednesday 25 May 2016
Time : 16:30 – 18:30
Venue : Lusaka, Mosi-oa-Tunya, MICC

Moderator : Ms. Bronwyn Nielsen, CNBC

Keynote Speakers

- H.E. Kofi Annan, President *African progress Panel*
- Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, President AfDB

Panelists

- H.E. Obasanjo Olusegun, Former President, Federal Republic of Nigeria
- H.E. Horst Koehler, Former President, Federal Republic of Germany
- Mr. Jay Ireland, CEO, General Electric Africa
- Hon. Nick Hurd, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for International Development
- Hon. Dora Siliya, Minister of Energy, Republic of Zambia

Ted Talkers

- Mr. Akon Thiam, Co-Founder, Akon Lighting Up Africa
- Mr. Mamadou Toure, CEO, Ubuntu Capital Group
- Mr. Mateus Magala, CEO, Electricidade de Moçambique
- Mr. Malumo Siyanga, CEO, Copperbelt Energy Co.
- Ms. Nyker Jasandra, CEO, Biotherm Energy
- Mr. Stephen Doig, Managing Director, Rocky Mountain Institute

Description

Approximately 645 million people do not have access to electricity in Africa while around 730 million do not have access to modern cooking solution. These numbers may appear daunting at first glance. But the advances in technology, business models and financing approach mean that this is an immense market opportunity that can be addressed within a decade. The key is raising aspirations and multi-faceted partnerships across public sector, infrastructure/service providers, financiers, civil society and academia.

The objective of this High Level Event is to provide thought-provoking and wide-ranging perspectives on how to realise the opportunity related to the immense market, consisting of growing industrial base and well over three-quarters of a billion people that requires modern energy services. The overall concern tidily relates to the theme of the Annual Meetings and, considering the central importance of energy in feeding, industrializing, integrating Africa, and improving the Quality of Life of Africans, the event will contribute to the Bank's High Fives priority areas. The New Deal is designed to unlock productivity potentials along value chains in all economic sectors in rural and urban areas with a focus on reaching the unserved populations across the continent.

Issues for Discussion

This High Level Event will specifically focus on aspects related to harnessing the increasing political momentum for action, with key questions including the following:

1. How can we boost the development and application of new technologies and alternative forms of power supply?
2. How can Silicon Valley – and similar clusters elsewhere and especially in the South – shake up the energy market in Africa?
3. What are the innovations in financing modern energy services that we can draw on?
4. In relation to African local communities’ power demand and supply, how can we encourage people to hold their leaders to account on their energy access promises?
5. Power related-jobs in Africa: How best to enable significant growth in energy entrepreneurs? How can we scale-up? What policies and reforms need to be implemented?

Rapporteurs:

Ms. Onike Nicol-Houra, Business Development Officer, AfDB

Mr. Kevin Chika Urama, Senior Advisor to the President, AfDB

Trade Finance - Fostering Regional Integration and South-South Cooperation

'Integrate Africa' (AfDB 'High 5s', #4)

Date : Thursday 26 May 2016
Time : 10:00 – 12:00
Venue : Lusaka, CMR04, MICC

Moderator : Mr. Tom Pengelly, Saana Consulting Ltd

Panelists

- Mr. Denys Denya, Executive VP Finance, Administration and Banking Services, Afreximbank
- Ms. Nisrin Hala, Head of Africa Desk: Global Trade Finance, SMBCE
- Mr. Admassu Tadesse, President, PTA Bank, Kenya
- Mr. Henrique de Azevedo Avila, Head of Africa Export Credit, The Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)
- Mr. Steven Beck, Head of Trade Finance, Asian Development Bank
- Mr. Aurelien Mali, Senior Analytical Advisor, Moody, Africa Sovereign Risk Group

Description

Opportunities for economic growth which can lead to sustainable job creation through more South-South trade are enormous. However, in order to realize its full potential, there is need for more points of contact and more relationships among financial institutions to support the ever increasing trade levels across regions. With the exception of a few well known global banks whose presence extends to most corners of the world, there are virtually very little direct relationships and links among African banks and between African, Asian and Latin American Banks.

In an effort to resolve this impediment, to realizing more South–South trade and regional trade, among other challenges facing the continent, the AfDB introduced its own full-fledged Trade Finance Programme in 2013. With close collaboration with international DFIs such as the Asian Development Bank, the Bank’s trade finance programme provides risk mitigation instruments which open doors to direct relationships among banks across Africa, Latin America and Asia, thus contributing towards closing the South-South trade finance gap.

The event will be used to bring together diverse stakeholders in the trade finance market to discuss the financing opportunities in South-South trade and consider possible avenues of collaboration between financial institutions in these regions. In addition it will bring to the fore how trade finance supports multi-sectoral transactions that impact on agribusiness, infrastructure delivery, electricity generation, telecommunications and manufacturing (which by extension promotes industrialization). Consequently, the side-event will help raise the Bank’s profile and consolidate its position in the trade finance market, thus creating opportunities for co-financing and syndications.

Issues for Discussion

The event is globally to showcase the impact that the Bank’s Trade Finance programme has had since its establishment, and specifically to addresses the following concerns:

- The growing trade flows between Africa and other emerging markets and
- The opportunities this provides for collaboration between financial institutions in these regions.

Rapporteurs:

Mr. Bleming Nekati, Chief Trade Finance Officer, AfDB

Mr. Gabriel Mougani, Chief Regional Integration Officer, AfDB

Lighting up Africa: Are Electricity Markets Fit for Purpose?

'Light up & power Africa' (AfDB 'High 5s', #1)

Date : Thursday 26 May 2016
Time : 10:00 – 12:00
Venue : Lusaka, Tanganyika, MICC
Moderator : Mr. Makokera Daniel, Pamuzinda

Panelists

- Hon. Abdulaziz Mohammed, Minister of Finance and Economic Cooperation Ethiopia, AfDB Governor
- Mr. Victor Mundende, Managing Director, ZESCO Limited
- Ms. Nancy Lee, Deputy CEO, Millennium Challenge Corporation
- Prof. Mthuli Ncube, Professor, University of Oxford, Former Vice President and Chief Econ, AfDB
- Prof. William Lyakurwa, Professor Development Economics, University of Tanzania

Description

While Africa is abundantly endowed with different types of energy sources including renewable, the continent's energy deficit is daunting. In light of its continuous efforts to address the energy deficit on the continent, the Bank launched a New Deal on Energy for Africa to strengthen and bring to scale current initiatives. It has also refined its approach to operationalize its Ten-Year Strategy, focusing its intervention through five key areas, the High Fives, of which the first is *Light up and power Africa*. The proposed event discusses a broad range of issues around electricity markets to determine the extent to which they are relevant to meeting the continent's electricity needs.

This event will discuss the main findings of the book on "Lighting up Africa: Are Electricity Markets Fit for Purpose" authored by Research Economists in the ECON Complex. It will share knowledge on how and to what extent the model of financing and management of electricity systems in Africa could contribute into making the ambitious objective of lighting up and powering Africa a reality. It will provide a platform to exchange ideas on how to tackle the strategic and policy issues related to the financing and management of the electricity sector on the continent; including providing some potential solutions on the way forward.

Issues for Discussion

The debate will address the following concerns:

1. The evolving role of the State: from supplier to a facilitator
2. The role of the private sector and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)
3. Approaches to integrate renewable energy in African electricity markets: on-grid vs off-grid options
4. Tapping new forms of finance
5. Leveraging regional power-pools

Rapporteur:

Ms. Emelly Mutambatsere, Chief Research Economist, AfDB

Water for Energy and Green Growth

2016 Annual Meeting theme: 'Energy & Climate Change'

Date : Thursday 26 May 2016
Time : 14:00 – 15:30
Venue : Lusaka, Tanganyika, MICC

Moderator : Mr. Nicholas Norbrook, The Africa Report

Panelists

- H.E. Kabiné Komara, Former Prime Minister of Guinea, High Commissioner OMVS
- Hon. Fred Harun Kiptoon Segor, Professor, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Kenya
- Mr. Bruno Kapanji Kalala, Coordinator of Inga 3, Coordination Unit (CGI3)
- Mr. Zebedia Phiri, Executive Secretary of Zambezi Watercourse Commission
- Mr. Nyambe Nyambe, Country Director, WWF Zambia Office

Description

Africa's infrastructure base is insufficient to keep up with growth and to cope with climate variability. For example, ongoing drought is projected to reduce Zambia's GDP growth rate to 4.2% in 2015 from 5.6% in 2014, mainly as a result of cascaded effect of reduced hydropower generation and agricultural production. Water, food and energy are inextricably linked and interventions in one generally impact the others; and water is at the center of this nexus.

Agriculture, hydropower, industry and vibrant cities are drivers of economic growth and building resilience, and water security is a prerequisite for their prosperity. Promoting low-carbon emitting infrastructure such as hydropower plant, and infrastructure that enhances resilience to extreme water variability such as storage facilities, flood management facilities contribute to Africa's climate change agenda. Regional cooperation through transboundary water resources development and management provides a great opportunity for designing optimal infrastructure and strategies for coping with the impact of climate change and variability.

The event will highlight the significance of water in attaining green growth, energy security and building resilient society. It will provide an opportunity to showcase experiences, share solutions and raise awareness on opportunities of improved water resources development and management.

Issues for Discussion

1. Projected adverse impacts of climate change on water and energy in Africa
2. Role of water resources development and management in building resilience and attaining energy security
3. Significance of hydrological monitoring and climate change projection for vulnerability analysis and risk assessment
4. Way forward?

Rapporteur:

Mr. Oswald Mulenga Chanda, Manager, AfDB

Financing Renewable Energy in Africa

'Light up & power Africa' (AfDB 'High 5s', #1)

Date : Thursday 26 May 2016
Time : 14:00 – 15:30
Venue : Lusaka, CMR04, MICC

Moderator : Ms. Jacqueline Chimahanzi, IDC

Panelists

- Hon. Ulrika Mod er, State Secretary for International Development Cooperation, Sweden, AfDB Governor
- Hon. Dora Siliya, Minister of Energy, Zambia
- Mr. Vivek Mittal, Managing Director, Millennium Resource Strategies Limited, London
- Mr. Lemma Senbet, Executive Director, AERC
- Mr. Muhammet Fall, Ag. Director of MIGA's Operations, Washington, DC, USA
- Mr. Henning Wuester, Director General, IRENA

Description

The event is primarily addressing the contribution of renewable energy to the overall "Light up and Power Africa" initiative of the African Development Bank. It specifically brings together key public and private sector players to discuss the traditional and innovative financing available for renewable energy to meet the huge unlimited energy needs of Africa.

Access to low cost and flexible renewable energy offers a fast-track route (in addition to large scale grid connected project) of achieving these goals, and renewable energy is rightly recognized as the enabler of peace, prosperity of the continent. In recognition of this the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) was announced at COP21 in December 2015 in Paris as a coordinated pan-Africa initiative for promoting 10 GW of renewable energy across Africa by 2020, and aspiring to add 300 GW of renewable energy across Africa by 2030.

Three broad renewable energy sectors will deliver these targets – off-grid, distributed energy and large utility scale projects. Each has its own mix of risks and rewards, and each requires very different financing and risk mitigation structures – e.g. project finance for large grid scale projects, SME finance solution for distributed energy, and micro-finance for off-grid. However, before financing can be contemplated, these sectors face a range of implementation challenges which should be addressed.

Broadly these challenges fall into the following categories, which all affect the capital raising attractiveness of the African Renewable Energy sector from attracting capital, including: (i) Political support for programs, and stability and consistency of policy; (ii) Capacity building in Government institutions to effectively implement renewable energy programmes; (iii) Industry Structure: utility credit, and transmission & distribution, and (iv) Availability of Capital – development equity, construction debt and equity.

Issues for Discussion

Using examples of successful and innovative financing which address these issues, and taking examples of how projects in the AMs host country are being developed, this panel of experts will discuss the relevant topics and issues, including:

1. The role of renewable energy projects in enabling Africa's prosperity
2. Challenges to financing renewable energy projects
3. The Different financing needs of off-grid, distributed energy, utility scale and regional
4. Evolving role of the Utility in financing renewable energy
5. The Role of Governments, Regional Economics Communities and Partner Nations in enabling renewable energy finance for Africa

Rapporteur: Mr. Mohamed Hassan, Head, ICA Secretariat, AfDB

Partnership on Illicit Finance Action Plan Launch

'Better Quality of life' (AfDB 'High 5s', #5)

Date : Thursday 26 May 2016
Time : 14:30 – 16:00
Venue : Lusaka, Zambezi, MICC

Moderator : Ms. Uduak Amino, Royal Media Services

Panelists

- Hon. Amadou Ba, Minister of Finance, Republic of Senegal
- Hon. Rotich Henry Kiplagat, Minister of Finance, Republic of Kenya
- Hon. Rosine Couibaly Sori Hadizatou, Minister of Economy and Finance, Republic of Burkina Faso
- Hon. Boima Kamara, Minister of Finance, Republic of Liberia
- Hon. Saidou Sidibe, Minister of Economy and Finance, Republic of Niger
- Hon. Momodu Kargbo, Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Republic of Sierra Leone
- M. Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister, Minister of Defense, Home Affairs, Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Minister for Rodrigues and National Development Unit, Republic of Mauritius
- Ms. Marisa Lago, Treasury Assistant Secretary for International Markets and Development
- Mr. Charles Boamah, Vice President Finance, AfDB

Description

Strengthening domestic resource mobilization is essential to provide governments with sustainable revenue sources to finance the SDGs and invest in development, relieve poverty and deliver public services. However, despite acknowledgement of the importance of developing countries' own efforts to increase domestic resource mobilization in various international fora (e.g., 2002 Monterrey Consensus, 2010 MDG Summit Outcome Document and the 2015 Financing for Development Action Agenda) this area has received less attention from policy-makers. In particular, issues related to leakages of resources out of Africa countries through illicit and illegal capital flight and the detrimental impact these flows have on poverty reduction and development has largely been marginalized from national development policy debates.

Tax fraud and evasion account for the vast majority of illicit financial flows from Africa. They deprive governments of essential revenues needed for development. Corruption deters investment, undermines fair competition, fosters the spread of other criminal activities, destroys public trust and undermines the rule of law. A joint study conducted by the Bank Group and the Global Financial Integrity (GFI) found that between 2000 and 2009, some US\$30.4 billion per annum flowed out of Africa, mostly in the form of IFFs. Over the longer period of 30 years calculated from 1980, the resource drain was between US\$1.2 - 1.3 trillion, on an inflation-adjusted basis. For every US\$1 poor nations receive in ODA, an estimated US\$10 flows illicitly abroad (Global Financial Integrity 2010). A growing number of recent studies have shown that resources lost through illicit financial flows are more than enough to fund the estimated resources needed for meeting the SDGs. The draining of Africa's resources perpetuates aid-dependency and undermines the ability of Africa to craft a development agenda that reflects its realities and priorities. The human and physical investments required for Africa's transformation will not happen if such financial draining of the continent is not addressed as a priority.

During the U.S.-Africa Leaders' Summit in July 2014, African leaders and President Obama agreed to establish the Partnership on Illicit Finance (PIF) to combat illicit finance and the damage it causes to the people of Africa. The commitment to this Partnership was re-affirmed during the Financing for Development conference in July 2015. Throughout the year, PIF member countries have worked to develop national action plans that identify specific actions to curb illicit finance through measures that promote transparency and anti-corruption, combat criminal activities, and increase government accountability. PIF members

met most recently February 24-25 in Dakar for a workshop to discuss and refine draft action plans and will hold a sub-ministerial meeting in Washington on the margins of the Spring Bank/Fund meetings.

The objective of the event is to review the progress so far in the development of the action plans to combat illicit finance stemming from corruption and other criminal activity of the PIF member countries, and to share experiences with countries that are yet to subscribe to the partnership.

Issues for Discussion

1. What key actions do we commit to take to combat illicit finance stemming from corruption and other criminal activities?
2. What are the best practices in implementing actions that: (1) promote government transparency; (2) combat corruption and the loss of government revenues to criminal activity; and (3) combat impunity and promote accountability?
3. What are the key next steps to ensure implementation of the action plans as well as next steps for the PIF?
4. What role can civil society play in combatting IFF?
5. What are external partners doing to combat IFF outside African borders?

Rapporteur: Mr. Jacob Mukete, Director, AfDB

Transitioning to Green Growth: where are we?

2016 Annual Meeting theme: 'Energy & Climate Change'

Light up and power Africa; Feed Africa; Integrate Africa; Industrialize Africa; Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa

Date : Thursday 26 May 2016
Time : 15:30 – 17:00
Venue : Lusaka, CMR03, MICC

Moderator : Ms. Namakau Mukelabai, Zambian National Broadcasting Corporation

Panelists

- Mr. Jay Ireland, President and CEO of GE Africa
- Ms. Alice Akinyi Kaudia, Environment Secretary; Member, Green Growth Knowledge Platform Advisory Committee, Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities
- Prof. Mthuli Ncube, Professor, University of Oxford, Former Vice President and Chief Economist, AfDB
- Ms. Helen Mountford, Programme Director, New Climate Economy Project and Director of Economics at WRI
- Mr. Rakesh Nangia, Evaluator General, AfDB

Description

Fostering inclusive and green growth in Africa are the two overarching objectives of the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Ten Year Strategy (2013–2022). This quest for greener growth—reducing poverty while protecting the environment—is gaining traction worldwide as demonstrated by such recent initiatives as the Inclusive Green Growth Partnership launched during the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris (COP21). It has been reported that over 40 countries have developed green growth plans and green investment is now flowing. How can development evaluation help?

An Independent assessment of the 45 most recent Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) and five Regional Integration Strategy Papers prepared by the African Development Bank reports that although some African countries have made progress in undertaking strategic work to mainstream inclusive green growth into development plans, overall, implementation of green growth objectives remains a challenge – including for the AfDB itself. The assessment finds that although many CSPs mention the challenges of inclusiveness and green growth in the background diagnostics, few of them have taken the next step to articulate the sector, institutional and macro policy challenges which need to be addressed to move forward with inclusive green growth strategies. Such evidence from CSPs is particularly useful as CSPs articulate how AfDB corporate objectives and priorities are to be achieved in any particular country through the Bank's activities and investments, and are therefore a good starting point for planning successful implementation of green growth objectives.

At a time when the AfDB is embarking on the implementation of its Ten Year Strategy, in particular, the “High 5's” - the areas it has chosen to focus on during the next five years - this session offers an opportunity to discuss progress and challenges facing African countries as they strive to develop country strategies that incorporate inclusive green growth elements.

Panelists who will include subject matter experts, development partners, and high-level representatives from some countries that have undertaken strategic work to mainstream inclusive green growth into development plans—will discuss progress in and constraints to green growth in Africa; practical pathways to greener economies; and measurement of green growth initiatives in a bid to inform the transition to greener growth.

Issues for Discussion

1. What progress have AfDB regional member countries made in transitioning to green growth?
2. What is the best way for these countries to manage the transition to green growth given scarce fiscal resources and limited planning and technical know-how?
3. How can development institutions help? In the case of the AfDB, to what extent can CSPs be scaled up to address green growth initiatives? How can the Bank enhance the design of its country and regional strategies and their role as programming instruments in guiding support to transitioning to green growth?
4. Transitioning to green growth and the “High 5’s”: what are the opportunities and challenges for convergence?
5. Measuring progress towards green growth: do we have the right M&E systems in place? What works best, what doesn’t work, and why – with respect to measuring green growth?
6. In addition to lack of data and analytical work for decision-making, what other challenges do countries face? How can the Bank help?

Rapporteur: Ms. Felicia Avwontom, Principal Knowledge Management Officer, AfDB

Africa – ‘Workshop of the world?’ Manufacturing Strategies to Unleash a Continent

‘Industrialise Africa’ (AfDB ‘High 5s’, #3)

Date : Thursday 26 May 2016
Time : 15:30 – 17:00
Venue : Lusaka, Mosi-oa-Tunya, MICC
Moderator : Mr. Makokera Daniel, Pamuzinda

Panelists

- Mr. Celestin Monga, Director General, UNIDO
- Prof. John Page, Brookings Institution
- Prof. Paul Collier, Oxford University
- Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie, Executive Secretary, ACBF
- Ms. Fatima Haram Acyl, Commissioner for Trade and Industry, AUC

Description

Over the past forty years, Africa’s share of global manufacturing has been stagnant, declining slightly from about 3% in 1970 to less than 2% in 2014. East Asia’s growth success was largely built on the successful expansion of manufacturing, integration into global supply chains, and increased labor productivity. There is need to know what is holding back the African firms from being competitive, and what is needed to reverse the negative trend and get African manufacturing industry to grow sustainably, job creation and poverty reduction.

The objectives of the Side Event are to present new findings from a body of research on the key constraints to the growth of African industries, and to discuss the policy options to stimulate manufacturing firm growth and job creation.

Issues for Discussion

The event which is meant to contribute to the “Industrialize Africa” strategic priority and impact all the other High priorities of the Bank Group, will allow to deliberate on keys development concerns as:

1. Competitiveness in industry, and strategy for Africa to get its fair share of the global market
2. Challenge for Africa’s industrialization in face of its abundant natural resources
3. Avenues for adapting Africa’s industrialization strategies
4. What can we take from the “Enterprise Map” country studies of firm capabilities?
5. Drivers of firm growth: how local content units could lead to increase of job opportunities in industry sector?
6. Entrepreneurship and business practices to address the challenges for African firms to grow

Rapporteur: Mr. Kapil Kapoor, Ag. Vice President, AfDB

Towards COP 22 in Marrakech: What are the issues at stake?

2016 Annual Meeting theme: 'Energy & Climate Change'

Date : Friday 27 May 2016
Time : 9:30 – 11:00
Venue : Lusaka, CMR01, MICC

Moderator : Ms. Lerato Mbele, BBC

Panelists

- Hon. Salaheddine Mezouar, Minister of Foreign Affairs and COP 22 President, Morocco
- Hon. Ségolène Royal, Minister of Environment and COP 21 President, France
- Hon. Hakima El Haite, Minister of Environment and Special Envoy on Climate Change, Morocco
- Hon. Henri Yav Mulang, Minister of Finance, DRC
- Hon. Karl Hermann Gustav Schlettwein, Minister of Finance, Namibia
- Mr. Peter Craig-McQuaide, Head of Unit European Commission, International Cooperation and Development, DEVCO/C/6 – Sustainable Energy and Climate Change
- Ms. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, in charge of Environment and Climate Change, African Union Commission
- Mr. Mohamed Beavogui, Director General, Africa Risk Capacity
- Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, President, AfDB

Description

COP 22 will be held in Marrakesh, Morocco, from 7 to 18 November 2016. COP 20 in Lima was tagged the COP of negotiations of a universal climate change agreement, COP 21 in Paris last year was a COP of Agreement while COP 22 in Morocco is tagged the COP of Implementation.

Taking critical decisions to ensure the implementation of the Paris Agreement is the major endeavor at COP 22 in Morocco. Last year, the Bank's support contributed significantly to ensuring that Africa's concerns were addressed in the Paris Agreement. The Bank has also committed to triple its climate change finance to about USD 5 billion per year and to provide USD 12 billion on renewable energy investments by 2020. In consistence with the New Deal on Energy for Africa that provides a good entry point for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and given that COP 22 is a key milestone for the implementation of that Agreement, it is important that Africa is fully on board, while ensuring linkages with the Bank's High Fives.

The objective of this event is therefore to discuss Africa's-specific priorities for COP 22, including Bank's support to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Discussion points

1. What are the opportunities and challenges for implementing the Paris Agreement in Africa?
2. How can means of implementation (finance, capacity building, and technology) be available to effectively support the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Africa?
3. How can COP22 rally countries and development partners together to foster a transformative partnership that recognizes the fundamental importance that African countries are placing on low-carbon energy sector development as reflected in their INDCs?
4. How to ensure linkages between the Paris Agreement and African development strategies, including the AfDB's High Five Priorities for Africa?

Rapporteur: Mr. Anthony Nyong, Manager, Compliance and Safeguards, AfDB