

## African Economic Conference Conférence économique africaine

# Green Economy and Structural Transformation L'économie verte et la transformation structurelle

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia • Addis Ababa, Éthiopie**  
**25-28 October • octobre 2011**

**United Nations Conference Centre**  
**Centre de conférences des Nations Unies**



**Prof. Wangari Muta Maathai**  
(1940 - 2011)



African Development  
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Economic Commission  
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United Nations  
Development Programme





# African Economic Conference 2011

## Green Economy and Structural Transformation

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia - October 25-28, 2011



African Development  
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Development Programme



# Contents

Introduction Letters.....	1
Agenda .....	4
Abstracts.....	13
Biographies of the Main Keynote Speakers .....	33
UNECA Publications .....	46



**Emmanuel Nnadozie**  
**Director, Economic Development and NEPAD Division,**  
**United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)**

Excellencies,  
 Distinguished ladies and gentlemen,  
 Dear participants,

I am pleased to welcome you to the Sixth African Economic Conference (AEC) organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on October 25-28, 2011. I also wish to recognize and underscore the significance of the presence of distinguished guests as a way to strengthen economic and social research and knowledge sharing.

The theme of this Conference, “The Green Economy and Structural Transformation”, comes at an opportune moment. The forthcoming United Nations Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, and United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) have already generated heated discussion inside Africa and drawn worldwide interest and attention to the issues of sustainable development and climate change.

More importantly, Africa today stands at a critical juncture in its development trajectory. The continent has demonstrated its growth potential in the past decades. However, it must effectively address the fundamental long-term development challenges it is confronted with, especially the new challenge of climate change, in order to continue this momentum and achieve sustainable development in future.

Given this new context, Africa can no longer repeat the old development paradigm of “Grow first, clean up later” and it must complete a dual-task of economic transformation and green transformation at a much earlier stage of development. This dual-task requires the political will and determination to integrate environmental sustainability into development strategies. We note with pleasure that African leaders have embraced the green economy concept, linking economic performance with efficient resource utilization and a just distribution of the benefits within and across generations.

The successful implementation of green economy relies on prudent balance between long-term development prospect and immediate and pressing development concerns. Good institutions and policies should be deployed to ensure that green transformation is low-cost as well as win-win coupled with the effective mobilisation of both internal and external resources for the enhancement of green investments. Social groups like private businesses and civil societies should also be broadly engaged to create and stabilize a healthy green sector. All these crucial components must be brought together by African countries to combine economic and green transformation and find a new development path of their own.

Since its inception, the AEC has emerged as the premier forum where policy makers and academics debate and decide on the future course of Africa’s development. I hope this AEC will continue this momentum and spare no effort in finding the best green development mode for Africa.

Thank you.

**Mthuli Ncube**  
**Chief Economist and Vice President, African Development Bank**

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Participants,

It is a great pleasure and an honor for me to welcome you to Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia on October 25 – 28 2011 to the Sixth edition of the African Economic Conference jointly organized by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). Since its launching in 2006, the AEC has recorded a growing success and has become the continent's premier high-level forum for debate on African economic and development issues. I am also pleased to note that the AEC has remained true to its original goal of breaking the isolation of national policy makers from researchers.

For the sixth consecutive year, I am thus delighted to see numerous academics, research institutions, think-tanks and African policy makers coming together with the same fervent desire to contribute and to the debate on how to lead our continent towards strong, sustained and shared growth. The 2011 Conference will focus on "Green Economy and Structural Transformation". This theme is all the more important since climate change seriously threatens sustainable development, poverty reduction and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly in Africa. It is taking a heavy toll on Africa's agricultural productivity, food and water security, disease control, biodiversity and land degradation.

I would like to applaud the numerous efforts taken by African governments to minimize the adverse impacts of the climate change. With the support of the AfDB and international financial institutions, many African countries are now beginning to address mitigation, adaptation and financing.

I hope this conference can generate ideas or strategies that can help Africa realize a strong, sustained and inclusive growth momentum. Bringing national policy-makers and researchers enables us to promote innovative thinking. I therefore look forward to your active participation and wish you fruitful intellectual exchange.

Thank you.



**Pedro Conceição,**  
**Chief Economist, Regional Bureau for Africa,**  
**United Nations Development Programme**

Your Excellencies and Distinguished Guests,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the Sixth African Economic Conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 to 28 October 2011. This event is becoming a cornerstone of our relationship with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank. It reflects our joint commitment toward debating and sharing policies aimed at boosting economic growth and advancing Human Development for all Africans.

The theme of this year's conference, "The Green Economy and Structural Transformation", is timely. Over the next few months, sustainability will be at the top of the international development agenda as we head toward the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. African economies have grown impressively over the last decade but too many Africans are still not sharing the benefits. Further, African economies and societies are still highly vulnerable to shocks, which are likely to be compounded by climate change and population growth.

The African Economic Conference will examine the region's prospects for advancing sustainable development by boosting economic productivity and promoting long-lasting human development. Looking at evidence from around the world, the conference will endeavor to promote a better understanding of the policies that are working in Africa and elsewhere to improve people's lives in a way that is consistent with the long-term challenges of sustainability.

We have the immense privilege of joining an unparalleled mix of eminent scholars, policy makers and development practitioners from Africa and around the world. We also take the opportunity to thank His Excellency Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia for marking the official opening of the event. Finally we wish everyone a productive conference and look forward to exchanging perspectives and experiences through this extensive series of presentations and discussions planned for the conference.

Thank you.

## DAY 1: 25 October 2011

**12:00-15:00** Registration of participants

### **15:00-17:00** OPENING CEREMONY

Room: CR2

**Master of Ceremony:** Emmanuel Nnadozie, Director, Economic Development and NEPAD Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, (UNECA)

Welcome Address: Abdoulie Janneh, Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

Remarks: Tegegnework Gettu, Assistant Secretary General and Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Remarks: Donald Kaberuka, President, African Development Bank (AfDB)

Remarks: Jean Ping, **Chairperson**, African Union Commission (AUC)

Keynote Address and Official Opening: H.E. Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Press Conference

### **18:00** Cocktail - ECA

Venue: Banquet Hall

## DAY 2: 26 October 2011

### **09:00-11:00** 1st PLENARY SESSION - PROMOTING THE GREEN ECONOMY FOR AFRICA'S STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION

Room: CR2

**Moderator:** - Josue Dione, Director, Food Security and Sustainable Development, UNECA

**Presenter:** Desta Mebratu, Deputy Director, Regional Office for Africa, UNEP, Nairobi

**Panelist:** Ben Kaluwa, Professor of Economics, University of Malawi, Malawi

**Panelist:** Afeikhena Jerome, Coordinator, State Peer Review Mechanism, Governor's Forum, Abuja

**Panelist:** Augustin Fosu, Deputy Director, United Nations University, WIDER, Helsinki, Finland

### **11:00-11:15** Tea/Coffee Break

### **11:15-13:00** CONCURRENT SEMINARS

#### **Session I.1.1** STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND INDUSTRIAL POLICIES

Room: CR3

**Chair:** Désiré Vencatachellum, Director, Development Research Department, African Development Bank

1. Paper 1 - Energy Use and Sustainable Development: Evidence from the Industrial Sector in Nigeria - Fidelis O. Ogwumike and Omo Aregbeyen, Department of Economics, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

**Discussant:** Danbala Danju, Senior Adviser, African Development Bank

2. Paper 2 - Does Green Investment raise Productivity? - Salifou Issoufou and Nama Ouattara, Universite Paris 11, France

**Discussant:** Adam El-Hiraika, Chief, Macroeconomic Analysis Section, EDND, UNECA

3. Paper 3 - Credit Constraints and Entrepreneurship in Africa: The Impact of Policies - Mina Balamoune, Zuzana Brixiova and Leonce Ndikumana, University of North Florida, USA /UNDP/ University of Massachusetts, USA

**Discussant:** Luc-Joel Gregoire, Economic Advisor, UNDP Country Office, Mali

### Session I.1.2 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Room: CR4

**Chair:** Samuel Bwalya, Economic Advisor, UNDP Country Office, Ethiopia

1. Paper 1 - The Impact of Mother's Education on Child Health and Nutrition in Developing Countries: Evidence from a Natural Experiment in Burkina Faso - Eugenie Maiga, African Centre for Economic Transformation

**Discussant:** Lawrence Bategeka, Ag. Principal Research Fellow, EPRC, Uganda

2. Paper 2 - Human Capital Development in Africa: Agents, Drivers and Implications for Growth and Structural Transformation - Harry Sackey, Department of Economics, Vancouver Island University, Canada

**Discussant:** Olivier Manlan, Economic Advisor, UNDP Country Office, Benin

Paper 3 - Public Education Spending and poverty in Burkina Faso: A Computable General Equilibrium Approach - Lacina Balma, W. Francine Alida Ilboudo, Adama Ouattara, Romeo Kabore, Kassoum Zerbo and T. Samuel Kabore, IFPRI.

**Discussant:** Aissatou Gueye, Economic Affairs Officer, FIIS, EDND, UNECA

### Session I.1.3 ISSUES IN CLIMATE CHANGE

Room: CR5

**Chair:** Adebayo Olukoshi, Director, African Institute of Economic Planning and Development, UNECA, Dakar, Senegal

1. Paper 1 - Climate Variability and Livelihood Vulnerability in the Rural Areas of Lagos State - Ganiyu Akolade, Department of Agricultural Extension and Management, Lagos State Polytechnic, Lagos

**Discussant:** Athanasius Coker, Chief Program Coordinator, African development Bank

2. Paper 2 - To What Extent are African Countries Vulnerable to Climate Change? Lessons of a New Indicator of Physical Vulnerability to Climate Change - Patrick Guillaumont and Catherine Simonet, CERDI / Universite d'Auvergne

**Discussant:** Zuzana Brixiova, Economic Advisor, UNDP Country Office, Swaziland

3. Paper 3 - Quelques Aspects Socio-Economiques des Amenagements Hydro-Agricoles en reponse aux impacts des changements climatiques dans les Departements du mono-couffo au Benin - Yabi Ibouma, Afouda Fulgence et Boko Michel, Universite d'Abomey-Calavi (UAC)

**Discussant:** Youba Sokona, Coordinator, African Climate Policy Centre, UNECA

13:00–14:30 Lunch Break

**14:30-16:15 2nd PLENARY (SPECIAL) SESSION - SUSTAINABLE GROWTH IN NORTH AFRICA: LESSONS FOR THE CONTINENT**

Room: CR2

**Chair:** Donald Kaberuka, President, African Development Bank

**Moderator:** Farida Ayari, Former Radio France International

**Panelist:** H.E. Sid Ahmed Ghazali, Former Prime Minister of Algeria

**Panelist:** Ouided Bouchamaoui, President of the Tunisian Union for Industry and Trade

**Panelist:** Brice Lalonde, Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Co-ordinator of Rio+20 (UNCSD 2012)

**Panelist:** Diederik Vandewalle, Visiting Professor, London School of Economics

**16:15-16:30 Tea/Coffee Break**
**16:30-18:15 CONCURRENT SEMINARS**
**Session I.2.1 HOUSEHOLDS AND MARKET COMPETITION**

Room: CR3

**Chair:** Xiaoning Gong, Chief, Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section, UNECA

1. Paper 1 - Household Credit, Consumption and Asset Growth in Urban Ethiopia - Abbi Kedir and Gamal Ibrahim, Department of Economics, University of Leicester, UK / UNECA

**Discussant:** Samuel Bwalya, Economic Advisor, UNDP Country Office, Ethiopia

2. Paper 2 - Market Competition in Export Cash Crops and Farm Income - Nicholas Depetris Chauvin and Guido Porto, African Centre for Economic Transformation / Universidad de la Plata

**Discussant:** Ginette P. M. Camara, Economic Advisor, UNDP Country Office, Chad

3. Paper 3 - Agricultural Sector Investment, Outsourcing and Political Risks: The Case of Kenya's Flower Trade with the EU - William Amponsah and Andrew Muhammad, School of Economic Development, Georgia Southern University, USA / US Department of Agriculture

**Discussant:** Souleymane Abdallah, Economic Affairs Officer, FIIS, EDND, UNECA

**Session I.2.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Room: CR4

**Chair:** Kupuikile Mlambo, Senior Advisor to the Chief Economist, African Development Bank

1. Paper 1 - Determinants of Renewable Energy Technology Adoption in Developing Countries - Birte Pohl, Michael Jakob and Steffen Schlomer, German Institute of Global and Area Studies

**Discussant:** Kurt Lonsway, Manager, Energy and Climate Change Division, African Development Bank

2. Paper 2 - Social Capital and the Willingness to pay for Environmental Goods in African Countries - Urbain Thierry Yogo, University of Yaounde-II, Cameroon

**Discussant:** Jeremy Webb, Statistician, African Climate Policy Centre, UNECA

**Special Session I.2.3 ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN PROMOTING GREEN TECHNOLOGY**

Room: CR5

**Chair:** Pedro Conceicao, Chief Economist, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP

**Presenter:** Tom Nagle, World Resources Institute

**Panelist:** Ousman Kane, **Chair**, Commission of Relations, National Academy of Sciences and Technology of Senegal

**Panelist:** Genevesi Ogiogio, Executive Director, Centre for Institutional Development, Harare

**Panelist:** Chinedum Nwajiuba, Executive Director, Nigerian Environmental Study/ Action Team

**18:15-19:15 BOOK LAUNCH - "Africa's Odious Debts" - By Leonce Ndikumana and James K. Boyce**

Room: CR2

**Chair:** Pedro Conceicao, Chief Economist, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP

## DAY 3: 27 October 2011

**09:00-10:15 3rd PLENARY SESSION - NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, BIO-FUELS, FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**

Room: CR2

**Moderator:** Buchizya Mseteka, Founder & Chief Executive Officer, Leriba Risk Ltd.

**Presenter:** Patrick Guillaumont, President of Ferdi and Professeur emerite a l'Universite d'Auvergne

**Presenter:** Abdoulaye Bathily, Former Minister of Environment, Member of Parliament, Dakar, Senegal

**Presenter:** Ola Smith, Professor of Animal Production and Health and Technical Adviser to the Director-General of the International Trypanotolerance Centre, Banjul, The Gambia

**Presenter:** Kofi Andah, Regional Manager, AMSCO, Nairobi Office

**Presenter:** Wilfred Lombe, Chief, Infrastructure and Natural Resources Section, FSSD, UNECA

**Panelist:** Paul Van Aalst, Director, E+Co, Europe, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

**Panelist:** Mathieu Badolo, Director, Institut d'application et de vulgarisation en sciences

**Panelist:** Paul Collier, Professor of Economics and Director, Centre for the Study of African Economies, Oxford University

**10:15-10:30 Tea/Coffee Break**

**10:30-12:15 CONCURRENT SEMINARS**

**Session 1.3.1 SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE**

Room: CR3

**Chair:** Ginette P. M. Camara, Economic Advisor, UNDP Country Office, Chad

1. Paper 1 - Agricultural primary commodity export and environmental degradation: What consequences for populations's health? - Alassane Drabo, University of Auvergne, France

**Discussant:** Ousmane Gajigo, Statistical Economist, African Development Bank

2. Paper 2 - Combining Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Assessing the impact of Agro-pastoral projects on the Productivity of Farmers's Organisations: The Case of Cameroon - Pierre Nguetse Tegoum, Tebila Nakelse and Issaka Ouedraogo, Min. of Econ Planning, Cameroon / Min. of Agriculture, Burkina Faso.

**Discussant:** Gamal Ibrahim, Economic Affairs Officer, Governance and Public Administration Division, UNECA

3. Paper 3 - Extensification versus Intensification: Revisiting the Role of Land in African Agricultural Growth - Guy Blaise Nkamleu, African Development Bank, Tunis.

**Discussant:** Maurice Tankou, Chief, Agricultural, Marketing & Support Services Section, FSSD, UNECA

**Session 1.3.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ATTAINMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

Room: CR4

**Chair:** Sibry Tapsoba, Manager Special Projects, Office of the Chief Economist, African Development Bank

1. Paper 1 - Fuzzy Indicator of Sustainable land Management and its correlates in Osun State, Nigeria - Abayomi Oyekale, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

**Discussant:** Hoseana Bohela Lunogelo, Executive Director, ESRP, Uganda

2. Paper 2 - Do Climatic Shocks matter for Food Security in Developing Countries? - Felix Badolo and Somlanare Romuald Kinda, Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Developpement ,

**Discussant:** Zuzana Brixiova, Economic Advisor, UNDP Country Office, Swaziland

3. Paper 3 - The Rhythm of the Rains: Seasonal Effects on Child Health in the Gambia - Ousman Gajigo and Benjamin Schwab, African Development Bank, Tunis / University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA

**Discussant:** Kwabia Boateng, Chief, NEPAD Section, EDND, UNECA

**Special Session 1.3.3 THE CRITICAL ROLE OF THE STATE IN PROMOTING THE GREEN ECONOMY**

Room: CR5

**Moderator:** David Batt, Director, Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit, OECD

**Presenter:** Maxwell Mzekwalamba, Commissioner for Economic Affairs, African Union Commission

**Presenter:** Moustapha Gueye, Ag. Head, Green Economy Advisory Unit, UNEP, Geneva

**Panelist:** Esther Agbarakwe, African Regional Coordinator, Youth and Children Major Group, UN Commission on Sustainable Development, UNCSD

**Panelist:** Carine Kiala, Executive Clients Coordinator, LCF and Associate, Angola

**Panelist:** Babatunde Sofoluwe, Vice Chancellor, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria

**Panelist:** Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong, Professor of Economics, University of South Florida, USA

**12:15–14:00 Lunch/Side Event -Room CR3**
**Side Event - By UNDP (12:15 - 13:30) - CONSULTATION ON THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2012 and 2013**

**Presenter:** José Pineda, UNDP Human Development Report Office, New York

**Discussant:** Ferdinand Bakoup, Lead Economist, Regional Department West Africa A, African Development Bank

**Discussant:** Moustapha Gueye, Ag. Head, Green Economy Advisory Unit, UNEP, Geneva

**Discussant:** Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong, Professor of Economics, University of South Florida, USA

**14:00-16:00 4th PLENARY SESSION - ROLE OF RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND INSTITUTIONS IN STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION**

Room: CR2

**Chair:** Emmanuel Nnadozie, Director, Economic Development and NEPAD Division, UNECA

**Presenter:** Louis Kasekende, Deputy Governor, Bank of Uganda

**Presenter:** O. Ajakaiye, Former Director of Research, African Economic Research Consortium, Nairobi, Kenya

**Panelist:** Leonce Ndikumana, Professor of Economics, University of Massachusetts, USA

**Panelist:** Abdoulie Sireh-Jallow, Lead Economist, Islamic Development Bank

**16:00-16:15 Tea/Coffee Break**

**16:15-18:15 CONCURRENT SEMINARS**

**Session 1.4.1 POVERTY REDUCTION**

Room: CR3

**Chair:** Isiyaka Sabo, Economic Advisor, UNDP Country Office, Burkina Faso

1. Paper 1 - Determinants of Income Poverty in Rural Africa: A Comparative Study of Kenya and Nigeria - Steven Onyeiwu and Jialu Liu, Department of Economics, Allegheny College, USA

**Discussant:** Guy Blaise Nkamleu, Principal Post Evaluation Officer, African Development Bank

2. Paper 2 - Assessing Capacity Building and Good Governance Indicators in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Implications for Poverty Reduction - Theodore Davis Jr., Department of Political Science, University of Delaware, USA

**Discussant:** Bartholomew Armah, Chief, MDG/LDCs, EDND, UNECA

3. Paper 3 - Livelihood strategies in rural South Africa: Implications for poverty reduction - Zeri-hun Alemu, Development Bank of Southern Africa, Johannesburg,.

**Discussant:** Adrian Gaucci, Economic Affairs Officer, UNECA

**Session 1.4.2 HOUSEHOLD WELLBEING AND FOOD PRICES**

Room: CR4

**Chair:** Stephen Karingi, Director, Regional Integration, Infrastructure and Trade Division, UNECA

1. Paper 1 - Monitoring Household Coping During Shocks: Evidence from Kenya and the Philippines - Shantanu Mukherjee and Shinavi Nayyar, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP / Economic Consultant

**Discussant:** Daniel Zerfu Gurara, Senior Research Economist, African Development Bank

2. Paper 2 - Subjective Wellbeing, reference groups and relative standing in post-apartheid South Africa - Marisa Coetzee, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa

**Discussant:** Ginette P. M. Camara, Economic Advisor, UNDP Country Office, Chad

3. Paper 3 - The Food price Spikes of 2008/09 and 2010/11: Country-level impacts and policy responses - Pedro Conceicao, Sebastian Levine and Zuzana Brixiova, UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa, New York / UNDP Country Office, Swaziland

**Discussant:** Barbara Barungi, Lead Economist, African Development Bank

**Session 1.4.3 ECONOMIC GROWTH AND FINANCIAL MARKETS**

Room: CR5

**Chair:** Victor Murinde, Director African Development Institute, African Development Bank

1. Paper 1 - Recent African Growth: What Changed, What's Matter? - Abdoul Mijiyawa, African Centre for Economic Transformation, Accra, Ghana

**Discussant:** Samuel Mwakubo, Research Manager, African Economic Research Consortium, Nairobi, Kenya

2. Paper 2 - Econometric Determinants of Liquidity of the Bond Market: Case Study of South Africa - Sylvanus Ihenyeni Ikhide and Forget Mingiri Kapingura, Department of Economics, University of Fort Hare, East London, South Africa.

**Discussant:** Elvis Mtonga, Economic Affairs Officer, MAS, EDND, UNECA

3. Paper 3 - FDI and Financial Market Development in Africa - Issouf Soumare, Isaac Otchere and Pierre Yourougou, Sprott School of Business, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada./ Laval University

**Discussant:** Omneia Helmy, Deputy Director for Research, ECES, Egypt

19:30

**Dinner**

**Master of Ceremony:** Thokozile Ruzvidzo, Director, African Centre for Gender and Social Development, UNECA

**Speaker:** Professor Achille Mbembe, Former Executive Secretary and Professor of Political Science, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa

**DAY 4: 28 October 2011****09:00–10:15 5th PLENARY SESSION - INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA**

Room: CR2

**Chair:** Bernadette Dia Kamgnia, Professor of Economics, University of Yaounde II, Cameroon

**Presenter:** Abebe Aemro Selassie, Assistant Director, International Monetary Fund

**Presenter:** Bola O. Akanji, Research Professor, NISER, Ibadan Nigeria / Scholar-In-Residence, University of Rhode Island, USA

**Presenter:** Kevin Thomas, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Demography and African Studies, Pennsylvania State University, USA

**Presenter:** William A. Masters, Professor of Food and Nutrition Policy, Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, Tufts University, USA

**10:15–10:30 Tea/Coffee Break****10:30-12:00 CONCURRENT SEMINARS****Session 1.5.1 TRADE ISSUES**

Room: CR3

**Chair:** Joseph Atta-Mensah, Director, Office of Strategic Planning and Programme Management, UNECA

1. Paper 1 - The Impact of high and volatile commodity prices on public finance in developing countries - Helene Ehrhart and Samuel Guerineau, Banque de France / CERDI, University of Auvergne

**Discussant:** Abdul Kamara, Resident Representative, Sudan Country Office, African Development Bank



2. Paper 2 - Impact of Trade Facilitation Mechanisms on Export Competitiveness in Africa - Malcolm D. Spence and Stephen Karingi, UNECA, Addis Ababa

**Discussant:** Afeikhena Jerome, Coordinator, State Peer Review Mechanism, Governor's Forum, Abuja

3. Paper 3 - The Implications of HO and IRS Theories for Bilateral Trade Flows within Sub-Saharan Africa - Julie Lohi, Department of Economics, West Virginia University, USA

**Discussant:** Alan Kyerematen, Coordinator, African Trade Policy Centre, UNECA

### Session 1.5.2 FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS

Room: CR4

**Chair:** Ndubisi Nwokoma, Chief, Finance, Industry and Investment Section, EDND, UNECA

1. Paper 1 - Revisiting the Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in Africa: The Role of Institutions and Policy Reforms - Gamal Ibrahim, Adam El-Hiraika and Abbi Kedir, UNECA, Addis Ababa / University of Leicester, UK

**Discussant:** Babatunde Adeoye, Lecturer, Department of Economics, University of Lagos, Nigeria

2. Paper 2 - Investment Climate and Foreign Direct Investment in Africa - Emmanuel Nnadozie and Angelica Njuguna, UNECA, Addis Ababa

**Discussant:** Haile K. Taye, Director, BIDPA, Botswana

3. Paper 3 - Investissements Directs Chinois et Exportations des Etats Subsahariens - S. J-A Tapsoba and Dzifa Kpetigo, Centre d'Etudes sur la Chine et Contemporaine (CECMC) / International Monetary Fund

**Discussant:** Luc-Joel Gregoire, Economic Advisor, UNDP Country Office, Mali

### Session 1.5.3 TRANSITIONING AND STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION ISSUES

Room: CR5

**Chair:** Shimeles Abebe, Manager, Networking and Research Partnership Division, African Development Bank

1. Paper 1 - Transitioning in and out of Formal Status: A Look at the Determinants of Informality among New Enterprises - Ousman Gajigo and Mary Hallward-Driemeier, African Development Bank / World Bank

**Discussant:** Samson Kwalingana, Economic Affairs Officer, FIIS, EDND, UNECA

2. Paper 2 - Structural Transformation in SubSaharan Africa: The Regional Growth Poles Strategy - Eric Ogunleye, Office of the Chief Economic Adviser to the President, Abuja, Nigeria

**Discussant:** Daniel B. Twerefou, Department of Economics, University of Ghana, Legon

3. Paper 3 - Resilient Human Capital: A precondition for Structural Transformation - Adrian Gaucci and Chrystelle Tsafack Temah, UNECA

**Discussant:** Damiano Manda, Research Manager, African Economic Research Consortium, Nairobi, Kenya

**12:00-13:30 6th PLENARY (ROUND TABLE) SESSION - GREEN GROWTH AND CLIMATE FINANCING: POLICY OPTIONS FOR AFRICA**

Room: CR2

**Moderator:** Yvonne Ndege, Chef bureau Afrique de l'Ouest, Al Jazeera International

**Panelist:** Muthuli Ncube, Chief Economist and Vice President, African Development Bank

**Panelist:** Kurt Lonsways, Manager, Climate Change & Energy, African Development Bank

**Panelist:** David B. Brooks, Director, Water Soft Path Research, POLIS Project on Ecological Governance, Canada

**Panelist:** Paul Malherbe, Chief Executive Officer, African AMSCO

**Panelist:** Sylviane J. Guillaumont, Professor of Economics, Universite d'Auvergne, France

**Panelist:** Bassary Toure, Vice President, West African Development Bank, Lome, Togo

**Panelist:** Miheret Debebe, Chief Executive Officer, Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation

**13:30-15:00 Lunch/Side Event - Room CR3****Side Event (13:30 - 14.300) - by AfDB**

**Moderator/Chair:** - Mthuli Ncube, Chief Economist and Vice President, African Development Bank

**Panelist:** African Development Report, Desire Vencatachellum, Director, Development Research Department, African Development Bank

**Panelist:** Domestick Resource Mobilization, Gabriel Negatu, Director, East Africa, African Development Bank

**Panelist:** Making Finance Work for Africa, Issa Faye, Principal Economist, Development Research Development, African Development Bank

**Panelist:** Growth Diagnostic, Shimeles Abebe, Manager, Networking and Research Partnerships Division, African Development Bank

**15:00-15:30 CLOSING SESSION**

Room: CR2

**Chair:** Jennifer Kargbo, Deputy Executive Secretary, UNECA

**Speaker:** Pedro Conceicao, Chief Economist, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP

**Speaker:** Mthuli Ncube, Chief Economist and Vice President, African Development Bank

**Speaker:** Emmanuel Nnadozie, Director, Economic Development and NEPAD Division, UN Economic Commission for Africa

# Abstracts

## Day 2. 26 October

### Session I. 1.1 STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND INDUSTRIAL POLICIES

#### 1. Energy Use and Sustainable Development: Evidence from the Industrial Sector in Nigeria.

Fideti O.Ogwumike and Omo Oregbeyen, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

The substantial growth rate of world industrial energy use along with increase in environmental problems have prompted responses aimed at reduction in the use or enhancing energy efficiency especially in the industries. While energy-use is increasing in many developing countries, the imperatives to enhance energy efficiency in industries have received little attention. This gives rise to the question: if energy efficiency pays, why is it not happening in developing countries? This paper provides insights into this question with firm level evidence-based information from the industrial sector in Nigeria.

Information was obtained from a sample of Nigerian manufacturing companies located in Lagos state (the commercial capital of the country) across four sectoral groupings, namely food, textile, iron and steel, and others. From each sectoral group, the sample firms ranged from small, through medium to large scale enterprises. Sampled firms were asked to give information on energy-use, efficiency and especially investment in energy efficiency and management. On the spot visits were made to each firm's location, in-depth interviews were conducted and production facilities inspected. Inferences were drawn from observations and the narratives recorded during the interviews.

Pertinent outcomes from the study were (i) the general level of information in Nigeria on energy efficiency was low; (ii) few companies have adequate awareness and knowledge about implementing energy efficiency projects; (iii) most companies have never carried out an external energy audit to determine areas where efficiency can be enhanced; (iv) most companies need active policy on identifying and repairing leakages such as air, heat and steam, through a combination of internal and external energy audit; (v) the relative low price of fuel in Nigeria, combined with the high investment costs of machines resulted in long payback period for investments in energy efficiency; (vi) despite the major problem of energy supply facing the companies, a number of them have no clear information on energy efficiency options; and (vii) finance for investment in energy efficiency not readily available either from retained earnings or bank loans due mainly to financial crisis. The key policy challenge is the need to address the subsisting paradox where companies pay fine for polluting the environment with generators but are not rewarded for greening the environment with energy efficient machines/processes. The paper therefore recommends the need for incentives or subsidies on investments in energy efficiency.

## 2. Does Green Investment raise Productivity?

Salifou Issoufou, International Monetary Fund and Nama Ouattara, Université Paris-Sud 11

Applying the Arellano and Bond (year) dynamic generalized method of moments estimator to a panel of 46 African countries over the period of 1985 through 2007, we find that green investment lowers aggregate productivity growth. Indeed, on average, a one percent increase in our measure of green investment is associated with a 0.23 percentage point decline in productivity growth. To the best of our knowledge, this paper is the first to present aggregate evidence of the impacts of green investment on productivity.

## 3. Credit Constraints and Entrepreneurship in Africa: The Impact of Policies.

Mina Balamoune-Lutz, University of North Florida, Zuzana Brixiová, United Nations Development Programme, and Léonce Ndikumana  
University of Massachusetts

Limited access of entrepreneurs to credit constrains the creation of new private firms as well as growth of the existing ones in developing countries world-wide. In Africa, the SME's access to credit is particularly limited due to unclear property rights and the lack of assets that can be used as collateral. This paper presents a model where firm creation and growth hinge on matching searching entrepreneurs with technologies and on acquired capital. The shortage of collateral creates a binding credit constraint on SMEs borrowing and hence private sector development, even though the banking sectors have ample liquidity, as is the case in many SSA countries. Empirical testing of the model shows that policies aimed at easing the binding credit constraints (e.g., the depth of credit information and the strength of legal rights pertaining to collateral and bankruptcy) would stimulate productive entrepreneurship in Africa.

## Session I.1.2 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

### 1. The Impact of Mother's Education on Child Health and Nutrition in Developing Countries: Evidence from a Natural Experiment in Burkina Faso.

Eugenie Maiga, Economist, African Center for Economic Transformation (ACET)

Health and nutrition have both intrinsic value and economic returns. Therefore, many countries have taken actions to promote both child health and nutrition, with varying degrees of success. More specifically, many countries have implemented health programs and projects (vaccination campaigns, building of hospitals, construction of sanitation facilities, etc.) with mixed results. These mixed results are reflected in high rates of malnutrition in many developing countries. De Onis et al. (2000) estimated that the prevalence rate of stunting (low height-for-age) in developing countries' preschool children was 33% in 2000. This rate masks regional disparities. The same authors estimated that the prevalence rates of stunting for Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean were 35%, 34%, and 13%, respectively. Prevalence rates between 30 and 39% are considered high.

The focus of this paper is on child health outcomes in poor countries. There is a strong link between child health and child nutrition: malnourished children are more likely to develop illnesses that can have long lasting effects throughout their lives. Unfortunately, many children in developing countries are malnourished. Malnutrition is defined as inadequate intake of calories and nutrients, which can lead to illnesses that might cause death in the extreme case (Chen et. al., 1980). Three commonly used anthropometric indicators of nutritional status are weight-for-height (wasting), height-for-age (stunting) and weight-for-age (underweight). In Burkina Faso, the geographical focus of this research, the prevalence rate for stunting was 39% in 2003 (Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie, 2004).

## **2. Human Capital Development in Africa: Agents, Drivers and Implications for Growth and Structural**

Harry Sackey, Vancouver Island University

This paper investigates the drivers of human capital development in Africa empirically using household-level and firm-level data, and the implications for growth and structural transformation. The study finds that though Sub-Saharan Africa lags behind all other regions in educational accessibility, there has been an upward trend in enrolments. At the household level, the key drivers of educational attainment are household income, parental education, school infrastructure and quality, and individual characteristics such as age and health status. At the firm level, the determinants of training for workers include organizational size and age, credit availability, and workforce educational status. Human capital is observed to be positively associated with growth and at the same time facilitating the transformation from dependence on agricultural sector employment to non-agricultural sector employment. The positive externalities associated with human capital calls for sustainable pro-education and pro-training policy from governments in Africa.

## **3. Public education spending and poverty in Burkina Faso: A Computable General Equilibrium Approach**

Lacina Balma, W.Francine Alida Ilboudo, Adama Ouattara, Romeo Kabore, Kassoum Zerbo, T.Samuel Kabore

A multisectoral computable general equilibrium model is constructed to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of public education policy on well being, poverty and income distribution in Burkina Faso. It specifies a flexible endowment of qualified and unqualified workers in each household. The education system is divided in two: primary education and higher education. The volume of higher education is exogenous while primary education is demanded by households as an investment to “transform” unqualified workers into qualified workers. The simulations indicate that a 40% across-the-board increase in public subsidies for primary education, financed by an increase in taxes on household income and sales taxes, not only leads to an increase in welfare but also to a decline in the incidence of poverty for all household types.

## Session I.1.3 ISSUES IN CLIMATE CHANGE

### 1. Climate Variability and Livelihood Vulnerability in the Rural Areas of Lagos State

G.O. Akolade, Lagos State Polytechnic, Nigeria

Over the years, agriculture has remained an important livelihood strategy for the rural people of Lagos State of Nigeria. While a large majority of these people are predominantly farmers, many others practice farming as supplementary enterprise. This study therefore investigates the effect of climate variability on agricultural livelihood in the State. Using data on climate, socioeconomic and livelihood statistics of rural households, it develops a precipitation adequacy index, which incorporates the spatial and temporal variability of precipitation. The results indicate that precipitation variability has the most dominant climate influence on agricultural livelihood. Humidity is associated with significant negative influence on agricultural livelihood while temperature has little significant effect. Given that about 36% of households in Lagos State are rural, these results have considerable implications for rural income, quality of life and the growing rate of urbanization in the Lagos Metropolis. It is therefore imperative to consider adaptation measures such as staggered planting, crop diversification and water resources development as crucial strategies for the preservation of livelihoods of the rural people of Lagos State of Nigeria.

### 2. To What Extent are African Countries Vulnerable to Climate Change? Lessons of a New Indicator of Physical Vulnerability to Climate Change.

Patrick Guillaumont, Ferdi and Université d'Auvergne and Catherine Simonet, Cerdi, CNRS-Université d'Auvergne, FRANCE

This paper examines the vulnerability of African countries to climate change, relying on an index of structural or physical vulnerability to climate change at the country level, noted below by the acronym CCPVI, recently set up by the authors and made available on the Ferdi website.

The design of this index draws both on the environmental literature and some principles applied at the United Nations to measure structural economic vulnerability, through the Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) for the identification of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). As an environmental index, the CCPVI index relies on components reflecting physical consequences of climate change that can directly affect population welfare and activity, rather than on an assessment of their economic consequences. At the same time this index of vulnerability to climate change refers only to the vulnerability that does not depend on the present will of the country, in other words to a "structural" or "physical" vulnerability, keeping aside resilience, usually integrated in vulnerability assessments, but largely depending on policy factors. The components of the index respectively capture the climate change related risks of increasing recurrent shocks (such as droughts) and risks of progressive and irreversible shocks (such as flooding due to higher sea level). Moreover they refer either to the likely size of the shocks or to the country exposure to these shocks.

The study evidences a high heterogeneity among countries in the level of physical vulnerability to climate change, even within a same regional area or continent. On average African countries, already found to evidence a relatively high economic vulnerability (with regard to the UN Economic Vulnerability Index); also show a high physical relative vulnerability to climate change, but with significant differences among those countries, mainly due to the risk of drought. The index per-

mits to characterize the climate change vulnerability for developing countries, particularly African countries, laying some foundations to perform the adaptation policies. In the context of a growing concern of the international community to mobilize human and monetary resources to deal with the adaptation issues, such an index can improve the understanding of the challenges of climate change for African countries. In particular the CCPVI is likely to be considered as one of the relevant criteria in the allocation of resources for adaptation between countries.

### **3. Quelques Aspects Socio-Economiques des Aménagements Hydro-Agricoles en réponse aux impacts des changements climatiques dans les Départements Du Mono-Couffo (Benin, Afrique, De L'ouest)**

YABI Ibouaïma, AFOUDA Fulgence et BOKO Michel, Université d'Abomey-Calavi (UAC)

En réponse aux impacts des changements climatiques, des aménagements hydro-agricoles ont été faits dans les Départements du Mono-Couffo réputés comme une région de forte production agricole abritant plusieurs "greniers" du sud-Bénin. Cette recherche présente quelques aspects socio-économiques de ces aménagements qui s'inscrivent dans la perspective du développement agricole au des changements climatiques en cours au Bénin.

Les données climatiques utilisées concernent les hauteurs pluviométriques décennales et mensuelles extraites de la base de l'ASECNA-Cotonou. Ces données sont complétées par des informations relatives aux coûts d'aménagements, les produits cultivés, les avantages tirés, etc. Elles ont été collectées grâce aux investigations faites auprès des principaux acteurs concernés (producteurs, agents des services publiques de la promotion agricole, membres d'ONG à vocation agricole, etc.). A cet effet, la Méthode de Recherche Accélérée de Recherche Participative (MARPP), les entretiens de groupes (focus group) de même que les observations directes de terrain ont été utilisés. La statistique descriptive et le test de concordance de Kendall, ont été mis à contribution pour traiter les données.

Les résultats montrent une fréquence plus accrue d'anomalies pluviométriques caractérisées par une installation tardive et une fin précoce de la saison pluvieuse dans le milieu d'étude. En raison du caractère argileux des sols, les déficits pluviométriques provoquent des assèchements prononcés des sols, ce qui affecte considérablement le rendement des produits agricoles et expose les populations à l'insécurité alimentaire et à la pauvreté. En réponse, des efforts d'aménagements hydro-agricoles sont entrepris tant par les structures étatiques que par les communautés locales. Ces aménagements dont le coût annuel varie entre 2 000 000 et 8 000 000 FCFA (en fonction de la technique utilisée) permettent de mobiliser les eaux de surface pour la culture des produits céréaliers et maraichers sur des périmètres irrigués. Ils permettent ainsi aux communautés de lutter contre l'insécurité alimentaire, de réduire le chômage des jeunes agricoles sans oublier la forte implication des femmes qui sont très actives à plusieurs niveaux de production. Ces efforts méritent d'être poursuivis et soutenus pour une production agricole durable dans cette région.



## Session I.2.1 HOUSEHOLDS AND MARKET COMPETITION

### 1. Household Credit, Consumption and Asset Growth in Urban Ethiopia

Abbi Kedir, University of Leicester, UK and Gamal Ibrahim, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

This paper is aimed at empirically investigating the role of loans and remittances in household asset accumulation, consumption and the likelihood of self-employment and entrepreneurship. Our study tests the theoretical predictions of models of intermediation, entrepreneurship and growth and other relevant theoretical models. We used a panel data from urban households in Ethiopia who were interviewed 5 times in the period between 1994 and 2004. Our fixed effects results reveal that loan taken out by households has no significance for asset accumulation and total consumption. This evidence holds even when we disaggregate consumption into durable and non-durable (food) consumption. However, the amount of remittances received by households has positive and significant contribution to asset accumulation, durable, non-durable and total household consumption. Our most interesting and profound results come from our estimates of the random effects panel probit model. We find that amount of loan is positively and significantly associated with the probability of self-employment and entrepreneurship while the amount of remittances is negative and significant. Hence, the policy implication of this micro level evidence is that provision of household credit is crucial for employment generation and serves as an engine of growth.

### 2. Market Competition in Export Cash Crops and Farm Income

Nicolas Depetris Chauvin, African Center for Economic transformation and Guido Porto, Universidad de la Plata.

This paper studies how the internal structure of agriculture export markets and the level of competition affect poverty and welfare in rural areas in Africa. We develop a game-theory model of supply chains in cash crop agriculture between many atomistic smallholders and a few exporters. The model provides the tools needed to simulate the changes in farm-gate prices of export crops given hypothetical changes in the structure of the supply chain. Using household surveys, we assess the poverty impacts of those changes in the value chains for twelve case studies. We investigate the average impact for all rural households, the distribution of these impacts for poor vis-à-vis non-poor households, and the differences in impacts between male- and female-headed households. Overall we find that an increase in competition among processors is good for the farmers. However, small changes to the level of competition are unlikely to have significant effects on farmers' livelihood. We also find that, on average, non-poor, male headed household are the ones that benefit the most from an increase in competition. The introduction of out grower contracts in our model only produces significant changes in the simulations of one of our case studies.

### 3. Agricultural Sector Investment, Outsourcing and Political Risks: The Case of Kenya's Flower Trade with the EU

William A. Amponsah, Georgia Southern University

Recent Kenyan agricultural policies have provided the enabling environment and incentives for European entrepreneurs to invest in the growing cut flower industry. The key objective of this study is to evaluate whether the December 2007 Kenyan electoral conflict may have caused EU importers to view Kenya differentially relative to other exporting countries of roses, resulting in a fundamental change in how they respond to factors such as demand and import prices. Import demand estimates for roses were obtained using the Rotterdam model, and demand elasticities were derived to assess the potential impacts of the Kenyan conflict on import demand parameters and the responsiveness of imports from Kenya and the other leading exporters of roses to the EU. Import demand projections showed that the conflict had immediate impacts on EU demand for roses. Whereas EU rose imports from Kenya increased significantly by 3.2% annually (other factors held constant) prior to the conflict, it significantly decreased by 2.1% after the conflict. Cross-price elasticity estimates show that there has been significant substitution away from Kenyan roses to other competitors' imports from Ecuador and East Africa. However, the structural adjustment estimates suggest that Kenyan roses became significantly more sensitive to changes in EU expenditures following the conflict.

## Session I.2.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

### 1. Determinants of Renewable Energy Technology Adoption in Developing Countries

Birte Pohl, GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Institute of African Affairs (IAA), Germany

Despite the importance of climate friendly technologies to mitigate climate change, there is a lack of analysis with regard to the determinants, i.e. the drivers and barriers, of the adoption of renewable energy technologies (RET) in developing countries. In this paper we address this topic by using panel data on electricity generation from renewables to proxy for RET adoption in developing countries for the 1980–2009 period. In a first step, we use overall RET electricity generation – including hydro and non-hydro power – as dependent variables. Our results suggest that human capital is an important driver of RET adoption in developing countries. Moreover, a higher vulnerability of the environment of a country for future shocks seems to reduce investments in RET. We find evidence that RET adoption has increased since the Kyoto Protocol has been adopted in late 1997. These determinants may be especially relevant for hydro power as this is still the main source of electricity generation from renewables. In a second step, we concentrate on electricity generation from non-hydro sources (such as geothermal, solar, biomass and wind). Our findings show a positive association with the level of economic development and the Kyoto Protocol. They also imply that feed-in tariffs support investments in non-hydro power.

## **2. Social Capital and the Willingness to pay for Environmental Goods in African Countries**

Urban Thierry Yogo, University of Yaounde II- Cameroon

There are several studies investigating the willingness to pay (wtp) for environmental goods. Most of these studies highlight the fact that the relationship between the WTP for environmental good and the GDP per capita is an inverted U shaped one. In other words, the low income countries, specifically Africa countries exhibit a low or weak WTP. However, these studies have neglected the influence of social capital. In fact social capital can positively affect the WTP through two main channels, namely information effect and peer effect. Thus, even in low income countries, the WTP for environmental goods can be very high. Then the main objective of this paper is to show that there is a positive relationship between individual social capital and the WTP for environmental goods. In order to achieve this objective, we make use of five waves of the World Value Survey (1981-2007). We also take advantage of the scale structure of the WTP using ordered Logit estimations. The obtained results confirm our intuition about the positive effect of social capital on the WTP. This suggests that government should promote civil associations enable to convey reliable and useful information about environment issues and stimulate peer effects among their members.

## **DAY 3: 27 October 2011**

### **Session I.3.1 SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND LAND USE**

#### **1. Agricultural primary commodity export and environmental degradation: What consequences for population's health?**

Alassane Drabo, University of Auvergne, France

In the economic literature, while the mechanisms through which international trade is associated with pollution are largely investigated theoretically and empirically, the role played by each trade component has not yet received enough attention. This paper attempts to bridge this gap by examining the consequences of agricultural primary commodity export on population's health via environmental degradation. Using panel data from 1991 to 2009, and instrumental variables technique, the findings suggest that agricultural primary commodity export increases environmental degradation and this pollution from trade worsens population's health. These results are robust to different subcomponents of primary agricultural export and African sample.

## **2. Combining Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Assessing the impact of Agro-pastoral projects on the Productivity of Farmers's Organisations: The Case of Cameroon**

Nguetse Tegoum Pierre, Ministry of Economy & planning of Cameroon, Nakelse Tebila and Ouedraogo Issaka, Ministry of Agriculture, water & Fisheries Resources of Burkina Faso

Between 2001 and 2007 the poverty headcount in Cameroun has remained steady around 40%. In fact, poverty has reduced in urban areas while it has increased of about 3 points in rural areas. This, despite the numerous agro-pastoral projects that were undertook by the government between 2002 and 2008 in favour of rural people. The aim of this study is to assess the impact of these actions on the productivity of famers' organisations.

The methodology is based on an integrated assessment approach combining both qualitative and quantitative aspects. The qualitative analysis uses Likert scale. The quantitative approach is based on Rubin's causal model and uses propensity score matching techniques. The main data used are those of the survey on the assessment of the impact of projects (EIPA) conducted by Ministry of Economy and Planning in 2009.

The results obtained with both methods (qualitative and quantitative) are consistent and indicate that projects implemented by Cameroun government and donors between 2002 and 2008 have had a positive impact on the productivity of farmers' organizations. The analysis of satisfaction, while indicating an overall appreciation of projects by leaders and members of FOs, shows that the level of satisfaction seems to be negatively correlated with the regional level of poverty. The matching techniques revealed that farmers' organisations aid recipients have experienced a 4% increase in their productivity. More specifically, the study reveals that the impact of government programs is more important in the breeding sector (16%) and in the agriculture sector, it is quite null. Furthermore, non-beneficiaries organisations of the breeding sector could have had an increase of their productivity of about 10% if they had benefited from government assistance.

The study therefore encourages rural people to regroup into organizations in order to be more efficient. The management of agro-pastoral projects should be more transparent in order to increase their impact on the productivity of farmers' organisations and on poverty alleviation.

## **3. Extensification versus Intensification: Revisiting the Role of Land in African Agricultural Growth**

Guy Blaise Nkamleu, African Development Bank, Tunis

The consensus in international economic development circles is that agricultural growth in Africa is the cornerstone of the MDGs goal of an annual growth rate above 7% a year required to achieve economic convergence with other developing countries and to maintain a similar quality of life. The agricultural sector can improve the level of production either by using more input – mainly land (extensification) and/or by improving technological level. All these put together and harnessed determine both agricultural and economic growth in Africa. African farmers have traditionally pursued shifting cultivation in response to population growth and declining soil fertility. Rural population growth and displacement, due to urban expansion and the gazetting of parks and

protected areas, have long encouraged the cultivation of new land by extending farming into forests, wetlands, hillsides, and pastures. However, in much of Africa the extensification path is rapidly becoming unsustainable or impractical as land grows scarcer in the face of population growth.

The present paper revisits the extensification-intensification paradigm in the African agricultural context, and explores the ability of land use pattern and technological progress to keep up with population growth. Using macro panel data downloaded from FAOSTAT, the focus of the study is on investigating whether the production structure of the agricultural sector has changed during the last decades. In particular, the study sheds light on the state of land use in the agricultural sector, and estimates how much growth in output is associated with growth in land area and other physical capital, and how much growth is due to total factor productivity.

Results suggest that the contribution of factor inputs on agricultural growth has been globally larger than that of total factor productivity. In relation to land resources, we found that agricultural land expansion is increasing and the system is getting closer to the limit. The African agricultural sector still follows an extensive and unsustainable production pathway. Although declining, the contribution of land increase on the production growth is still quite high. The study also highlights the extent to which land use pattern and agricultural growth contributors has varied over time. The paper ends by drawing implications for policy targeting in the context of the food crisis and the need for a more greening agriculture.

## **Session 1.3.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ATTAINMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

### **1. Fuzzy Indicator of Sustainable land Management and its correlates in Osun State, Nigeria.**

A.S. Oyekale, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Sustainable land management is one of the major issues of concern to Nigerian policy makers. This study applies fuzzy set method to compute composite indicator of unsustainable land use (IULU) from 31 selected plot-level indicators, based on the Framework for Evaluating Sustainable Land Management (FESLM). Results show that average IULU is 0.43 with 41.48 percent of the farms having higher values. Trends in vegetation covers, vigor of crop growth, crop yields, organic matter contents and type of seeds grown have highest contributions to IULU. Also, estimated parameters with Tobit regression show that education (-0.0230), household size (-0.0120), access to credit (-0.7808), access to extension (-0.1163), per capita farm income (-4.04e-08), farming experience (0.0060), erosion problem (0.1218) and inadequate land problem (0.2673) significantly influence IULU ( $p < 0.10$ ). The study notes that efforts to promote soil conservation technologies through extension services and ensuring availability of credits, among others, will go a very long way in addressing land degradation.

## 2. Do Climatic Shocks matter for Food Security in Developing Countries?

Badolo Felix and Kinda Somlanare Romuald, Centre d'Etude et de recherche sur le Développement International (CERDI), University of Auvergne, France.

This paper analyses the effect of climatic shocks on food security over the period 1960-2008 for 77 developing countries. We apply modern econometric methods, use panel data and two indicators of food security that are malnutrition and food production. The results are as follows: Firstly we show that rainfall volatility is a factor of food insecurity in developing countries. Indeed rainfall instability reduces food production and increases the percentage of total undernourished population. Secondly we find that African countries are more vulnerable to rainfall instability than other regions. By reducing food production and increasing the proportion of undernourished population, rainfall instability is a factor of food insecurity in these countries.

## 3. The Rhythm of the Rains: Seasonal Effects on Child Health in the Gambia

Ousman Gajigo, African Development Bank and Benjamin Schwab, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA

We analyze the consequences of seasonal variation in maternal consumption on child health using two nationally representative Gambian household surveys. Seasonal fluctuation in consumption stems from difficulties borrowing when incomes are low during the rainy season and saving when they peak after harvest. The resulting fluctuations in maternal nutritional intake can affect birth outcomes and lactation performance. Using mother fixed effects to isolate the effect of birth season, we find that child health—measured by weight-for-age and height-for-age—varies significantly with birth timing. Children in farm households born during dry seasons (February-June) fare considerably worse than siblings born in other seasons.

## Session 1.4.1 POVERTY REDUCTION

### 1. Determinants of Income Poverty in Rural Africa: A Comparative Study of Kenya and Nigeria

Steven Onyeiwu and Jialu Liu, Allegheny College, USA

This paper uses panel and cross-sectional regressions, with socio-economic and demographic survey data collected from rural communities of Kenya and Nigeria, to explore the determinants of income and poverty in rural Africa. Results from the regressions reveal very intriguing insights. The value and size of land owned are both important for explaining differences in income amongst rural households. Ownership of non-durable assets such as livestock affects income levels, as is household size. The results also reveal evidence of the feminisation of poverty in rural Kenya and Nigeria, which implies that women should be a major focus of poverty alleviation efforts in Africa. Lastly, based on the surveys for this study, the level of inequality was found to be higher in rural Kenya and Nigeria than many other developing countries.

## 2. Assessing Capacity Building and Good Governance Indicators in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Implications for Poverty Reduction

Theodore J. Davis, Jr, University of Delaware, USA

The aim of this paper was to examine two important factors that serve as the foundation for development and poverty reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa: capacity building (as represented by human development characteristics) and good governance. The data in this study revealed an interesting link between human development characteristics and poverty reduction. First, it suggested that personal satisfaction with life opportunities and government services have no significant influence on the poverty reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa. Second, it suggested that level of education among the nation's population had the greatest potential for explaining variation in the nation's poverty reduction efforts. Third, migration and population characteristics were associated with producing the greatest change in poverty reduction. Finally, that gender equality is important to poverty reduction to the extent that it relates to equality in Education. Good governance appears to be a stronger factor influencing changes in poverty levels, but weaker in explaining variation in poverty reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa. The findings lend support to the idea of an integrated socio-economic development framework in addition to an institutional framework for poverty reduction. A socioeconomic framework that emphasizes human capital development by way of enhanced educational attainment and controlling population growth. As well, an institutional framework that increases the effectiveness of governmental operations should be simultaneously pursued to reduce poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa.

## 3. Livelihood strategies in rural South Africa: Implications for poverty reduction

Zerihun G. Alemu, Development Bank of Southern Africa

This paper attempted to tackle some related questions in the debate around rural development - identification of the poor in rural areas, the kind of livelihood strategies they pursue, and the constraints they face to take on high-return livelihood strategies. The study was based on a recent (2009) nationally representative survey (GHS) obtained from Statistics South Africa. Guided by the review of the available literature, it grouped households into distinct livelihood strategies, it applied Stochastic Dominance Tests to rank livelihood strategies by some measure of welfare, and it used a multinomial logistic regression technique to identify barriers that poor households face to enter into high-return livelihood strategies. Households were classified into four livelihood strategies, namely, only farm, only non-farm, farm and non-farm, and non-labor. Thereafter, the four livelihood strategies were sub-divided into seven specific livelihood strategies. Ordinal ranking of livelihood strategies using Stochastic Dominance Test gave that household that rely on non-farm sources of income (wage income) are relatively non poor compared with other households. The identified classifications, together with socioeconomic characteristics of households, were next used to estimate a multinomial logistic regression to identify factors that constrain poor households' access to high-return livelihood strategies. Results indicate that poor households face a host of constraints. These include, inter alia, demographic (gender and age of household heads), human capital (labor endowment and education), and social infrastructure (access to basic services). The paper concludes by analyzing policy implications of the findings in the context of current policy discourse around issues of rural development in South Africa.



## **Session 1.4.2 HOUSEHOLD WELLBEING AND FOOD PRICES**

### **1. Monitoring Household Coping During Shocks: Evidence from Kenya and the Phillipines**

Shantanu Mukherjee and Shivani Nayyar, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP

Economic shocks and natural disasters, the latter frequently associated with ongoing climate change, disproportionately affect the poor. Poor households cope with unanticipated shocks in a variety of ways by drawing upon individual, community, market and public resources. Although such shocks may be of relatively short duration, an extensive body of literature has shown that, vulnerable households and individuals may be left to cope in ways that have long term adverse consequences for human development. Such adverse outcomes become more likely during global crises, when many are affected at the same time (aggregate shocks), and some forms of community, market and public mechanisms may falter. The global economic crisis is one such episode, as are the recurrent episodes of high food and energy prices.

In our study, we first bring together some evidence for impacts on human development occasioned by periods of crises, including natural disasters. We then examine the actions – coping mechanisms - that households take to minimize the harm from shocks to their wellbeing, by drawing on on-going surveys that document the impact of the global economic crisis. Apart from their intrinsic interest, such mechanisms are also of importance to the policy maker as they link the better observed, macro indicators of a crisis – such as declines in GDP growth, increases in unemployment and falls in export revenues – to longer term negative impacts such as extended periods of poverty, poorer health, stunted children and worse educational outcomes. While many of these longer term consequences may be irreversible, understanding the coping mechanisms that lead to such outcomes may help in identifying a set of observable characteristics that can be monitored for timely assessment of the impact of a crisis at the household level, as well as helping devise policy interventions that could forestall negative long term.

### **2. Subjective Wellbeing, reference groups and relative standing in post-apartheid South Africa**

Marisa Coetzee, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa

Previous studies on the determinants of subjective well-being all concur on the importance of relative income, i.e. individuals' subjective well-being to a certain extent depend on how well they are doing in relation to their reference group. Using South African data from 1993, Kingdom and Knight (2006 & 2007) find that in apartheid South Africa, reference groups are mostly divided along racial lines, i.e. a person's relative income within his/her specific race group is significantly correlated with his/her subjective well-being. In this paper, we explore whether these reference groups have shifted in post-apartheid South Africa, using data from the 2008 National Income Dynamics Survey. We find that race-specific relative income is no longer significantly correlated with subjective well-being. However, we find that both individuals below and above the poverty line now regard perceived relative income as an important determinant of their subjective wellbeing. While society was greatly divided along racial lines prior to 1993, subsequent to 1994 greater racial



integration took place and one would therefore expect the relevant comparison group to include individuals from all race groups. The findings from this paper support this proposition.

### **3. The Food price Spikes of 2008/09 and 2010/11: Country-level impacts and policy responses**

Pedro Conceição, and Sebastian Levine and Zuzana Brixiov, UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa

In this paper we explore the heterogeneity of impacts on countries in Africa during the two spikes in food prices in 2007/08 and 2010/11 and the differences in the policy responses. We first establish the linkages between changes in international food prices, the manifestations and impacts at country level, and the range of responses available to local policy makers. We then analyse the macro and micro-level impacts in more detail using a measure of food vulnerability, market data for a range of food groups and countries, and data on consumer prices from African countries. We also discuss recent studies on the impact of rising prices on household level welfare. In the penultimate section of the paper we present findings from a survey of policy response by African governments to food price increases and we discuss the differences in responses according to their macro, micro or structural focus, and the country-specific circumstances.

## **Session 1.4.3 ECONOMIC GROWTH AND FINANCIAL MARKETS**

### **1. Recent African Growth: What Changed, What's Matter?**

Abdoul Mijiyawa, African Centre for Economic Transformation, Ghana

This paper analyses factors related to the recent economic growth in Africa. It also analyses the dynamics of economic growth and its determinants within Africa as compared with East Asia. The data reveal that during the period 1995-2005, Africa caught up with East Asia in terms of economic growth. The data also reveal that Africa reduced its lag relative to East Asia in terms of investment rate. However, East Asia has maintained and even improved its advantage on Africa in terms of GDP per capita, government effectiveness, primary education, export rate, domestic credit to the private sector, and urbanisation rate. Within Africa, economic growth rate is 2.2 per cent points higher during the period 1995-2005 compared to the period 1975-94. The data show that only three growth correlates (i.e., primary education, export rate, and urbanisation rate) have significantly improved over time. For the other growth correlates, they have been either slightly deteriorated or stagnant in Africa.

The results of growth regressions over the period 1995-2005 show that investment, access of the private sector to domestic credit, government effectiveness, exports, and share of agriculture value added in GDP are positively linked to economic growth. Thus, compared to the results of statistical analyses, the results of growth regressions suggest that most of the variables which positively contributed to the recent economic growth are not those variables which positively evolved in Africa. The good news is that African countries have been able to grow recently without changing many growth fundamentals. The bad news is that African countries need to refocus their efforts on the "right" economic fundamentals, i.e., variables which significantly contribute to economic growth; otherwise the recent growth recovery may not be sustainable in Africa.

## **2. Econometric Determinants of Liquidity of the Bond Market: Case Study of South Africa**

Forget Kapingura and Sylvanus Ikhide, University of Fort Hare, South Africa

This article analyses the main determinants of liquidity of the South African bond market applying the Vector Error Correction technique (VECM). The Two Stage Least Squares estimation (TSLS) was also applied to check for the robustness of our results. Both the impulse response and variance decomposition from the VECM show that innovations in repo rate, stock market index, volume of trading, foreign investor participation and volatility impact on bond market liquidity. The results highlight the importance of both macroeconomic and market microstructure variables as major determinants of liquidity of the South African bond market.

## **3. FDI and Financial Market Development in Africa**

Isaac Otchere, Carleton University, Canada, Pierre Yourougou, Syracuse University, USA and Issouf Soumare Administration Laval University, Canada

The development literature on the relationship between foreign direct investment (FDI), financial market development (FMD) and economic growth focuses mainly on two aspects: the relationship between FDI and economic growth and the role played by FMD in that linkage. The literature is almost silent on the relationship and causality direction between FDI and FMD. Although it has been established that FDI contributes more to growth in countries with more developed financial market, it is not clear how FDI and FMD interact with each other. The aim of this paper is to fill this gap in the African context. Particularly, in Africa, where stock markets experience low liquidity and are less transparent, FDI can be an impetus for financial market reforms and serve as a mechanism to improve the transparency and the depth of the financial markets. Also, well functioning financial markets can help channel foreign investments more efficiently into productive sectors, and therefore create more value for investors, hence make the country more attractive to FDI. In short, both FDI and FMD will impact each other simultaneously, which is confirmed by our findings. We also find that FDI contributes to economic growth in Africa after controlling for endogeneity between FDI, FMD and economic growth.

# **DAY 4: 28 October 2011**

## **Session 1.5.1 TRADE ISSUES**

### **1. The Impact of high and volatile commodity prices on public finance in developing countries**

Hélène Ehrhart and Samuel Guérineau, University of Auvergne

The recent boom and bust in commodity prices has renewed the policymakers' interest in three complementary issues: i) characteristics and determinants of commodity price instability, ii) its macroeconomic effects and, iii) the optimal policy responses to this instability. This work falls within the scope of studies dedicated to the macroeconomic effects of commodity price instability,

but focuses on the impact on public finance, while existing works were concentrated on growth. This paper also differs from the few previous studies on two aspects. First, we test the impact of commodity price volatility rather than focusing only on price levels. Second, we use disaggregated data on tax revenues (income tax, consumption tax and international trade tax) and on commodity prices (agricultural products, minerals and energy) in order to identify transmission channels between world prices and public finance variables. Our empirical analysis is carried out on 90 developing countries over 1980-2008. We compute an index which measures the volatility of the international price of 41 commodities in the sectors of agriculture, minerals and energy. We find robust evidence that tax revenues in developing countries increase with the rise of commodity prices but that they are hurt by the volatility of these prices. More specifically, increased prices on imported commodities, lead to increased trade taxes and (to a smaller extent) consumption taxes being collected. Export prices are also positively associated with tax revenue collection but the channel is through income taxes and non-tax revenues rather than international trade taxes and consumption taxes. However, the volatility of commodity prices, both of imported and exported commodities, is robustly negatively affecting tax revenues. These findings point at the detrimental effect of commodity price volatility on developing countries public finances and highlight further the importance of finding ways to limit this price volatility and to implement policy measures to mitigate its adverse effects.

## **2. Impact of Trade Facilitation Mechanisms on Export Competitiveness in Africa**

Malcolm D.Spence and Stephen N.Karingi, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

The recent boom and bust in commodity prices has renewed the policymakers' interest in three complementary issues: i) characteristics and determinants of commodity price instability, ii) its macroeconomic effects and, iii) the optimal policy responses to this instability. This work falls within the scope of studies dedicated to the macroeconomic effects of commodity price instability, but focuses on the impact on public finance, while existing works were concentrated on growth. This paper also differs from the few previous studies on two aspects. First, we test the impact of commodity price volatility rather than focusing only on price levels. Second, we use disaggregated data on tax revenues (income tax, consumption tax and international trade tax) and on commodity prices (agricultural products, minerals and energy) in order to identify transmission channels between world prices and public finance variables. Our empirical analysis is carried out on 90 developing countries over 1980-2008. We compute an index which measures the volatility of the international price of 41 commodities in the sectors of agriculture, minerals and energy. We find robust evidence that tax revenues in developing countries increase with the rise of commodity prices but that they are hurt by the volatility of these prices. More specifically, increased prices on imported commodities, lead to increased trade taxes and (to a smaller extent) consumption taxes being collected. Export prices are also positively associated with tax revenue collection but the channel is through income taxes and non-tax revenues rather than international trade taxes and consumption taxes. However, the volatility of commodity prices, both of imported and exported commodities, is robustly negatively affecting tax revenues. These findings point at the detrimental effect of commodity price volatility on developing countries public finances and highlight further the importance of finding ways to limit this price volatility and to implement policy measures to mitigate its adverse effects.

### 3. The Implications of HO and IRS Theories for Bilateral Trade Flows within Sub-Saharan Africa

Julie Lohi, West Virginia University

From the gravity regression, Sub-Saharan-Africa (SSA) tends to trade less Within itself. This paper aims to examine to what extent the Hecksher Ohlin (HO) and the increasing return to scale (IRS) theories account for bilateral trade flows within SSA. The average difference in capital to labor ratio across SSA countries is used to test the HO's predictions while the average Grubel Llyod (GL) index which determines the rate of intra-industrial trade (IIT) is computed to examine the IRS theory. Results show that the shares of homo-generous and differentiated goods in total exports within SSA are respectively 70 percent and 30 percent. The GL index for SSA is 0.03 and is the lowest IIT rate compare to other regions. The region exhibits homogeneous endowments. The GL index and the difference in factor endowment ratio in SSA support the lower bilateral trade rate found from the gravity regression for SSA. Indeed, IRS and HO conditions are not satisfied to boost trade within SSA. Industrialization and product differentiation will create demand and increase intra SSA trade which will contribute to the region's growth.

## Session 1.5.2 FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS

### 1. Revisiting the Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in Africa: The Role of Institutions and Policy Reforms

Gamal Ibrahim, Adam Elhiraika, and Abdalla Hamdok, UNECA, and Abbi Kedir, University of Leicester, UK

This paper investigates the key determinants of net FDI inflows in Africa using a recent panel data of 31 countries for 26 years (1984-2009). By adopting both baseline static and dynamic panel data models, we provide evidence that market size, past levels of inward FDI, corruption, domestic credit, share of oil in exports and religious tension risk are significant drivers of inward FDI in Africa. Our work reveals that FDI to Africa is market-seeking and follows oil economies. The significance of the lagged dependent variable is an evidence of another concentration pattern (i.e. agglomeration effects). FDI to the continent seems to be concentrated in places where there is already prior inward FDI. Most of the political and institutional risk indicators are found to be insignificant. Domestic bank credit is instrumental to FDI inflows, but only in the presence of quality bureaucracy. To attract FDI into the continent, besides policies to expand markets, credible institutional policy reforms are urgently needed to improve economic governance and political stability, particularly by enhancing the quality of civil services, and combating corruption and religious tensions.

### 2. Investment Climate and Foreign Direct Investment in Africa

Emmanuel Nnadozie, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and Angelica E.Njuguna, Economic consultant based in Ethiopia

This paper investigates the relationship between investment climate in particular the prevailing business regulations, and foreign direct investment (FDI) in Africa. As most FDI in Africa go to the resource seeking investments and benefits only a handful of countries, in particular the oil

producing countries, the study shows that the small, non-resource country in Africa can increase their chance of attracting the much needed FDI to support development, if they would institute reforms that will improve the investment climate in their country through improving the business regulations that promotes friendly business environment. An empirical model was estimated using business regulations variable as one of the regressors among the other controlled variables. Indeed, the study found evidence that business rules and regulations are important in attracting FDI in Africa. This result counters the common perception that FDI in Africa is solely determined by the natural resource endowment. This has important policy implications given the importance of FDI for growth and employment and the fact that many African countries are embarking on costly regulatory and bureaucratic reforms to improve the investment climate without any guarantees of increased FDI inflows.

### 3. Investissements Directs Chinois et Exportations des Etats Subsahariens

Dzifa Kpetigo, Centre d'Études sur la Chine Moderne et Contemporaine (CECMC) de l'École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, France and Sampawende J-A Tapsoba, Fonds Monétaire International

L'article propose d'examiner l'impact des IDE chinois sur les performances d'exportation des pays Afrique sub-saharienne. L'étude concerne 46 pays d'ASS, 194 marchés d'exportation et couvre la période 2003-2009. Le modèle d'Aitken et al. (1997) est utilisé comme cadre conceptuel pour analyser l'impact des IDE chinois sur les performances à l'exportation des économies. Les estimations indiquent que les IDE chinois participent à l'amélioration des performances globales à l'exportation dans les pays d'ASS, mais l'effet reste diffus et difficile à mettre en évidence au niveau des catégories de produits. En recentrant l'analyse aux zones économiques accueillant des groupements d'investissement chinois (les zones économiques spéciales -ZES-), à savoir la Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO) et la Communauté de Développement d'Afrique Australe (SADC), il devient possible de capter les répercussions des investissements chinois par catégories de produits exportés par les pays africains. Dans chacun des cas, les possibilités d'amélioration et de réduction des performances à l'exportation coexistent, avec des implications en termes d'enfermement dans des spécialisations primaires et/ou de montée en gamme par l'amélioration du profil technologique des exportations.

## Session 1.5.3 TRANSITIONING AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION ISSUES

### 1. Transitioning in and out of Formal Status: A Look at the Determinants of Informality among New Enterprises

Ousman Gajigo, African Development and Mary Hallward-Driemeier, World Bank

This paper analyzes firm and policy level variables that influence firms' decision to locate in the formal and the informal sector. Using a unique and new dataset from four African countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria and Senegal) with detailed information on firms that have transitioned between formal and informal status, we shed further light on the issue on the determinants of formality. We found that firm productivity and corruption (in terms of informal payments made by

firms) significantly lead to firms going back into the informal sector even after initially registering at start-up. Higher productivity, having access to bank finance at start-up and education increase the likelihood of switching to formal status after initially being unregistered or informal at start-up. Additionally, we find that time cost (relative to monetary cost) of government regulations reduces the likelihood of firms staying in the formal sector.

## **2. Structural Transformation in SubSaharan Africa: The Regional Growth Poles Strategy**

Eric Kehinde Ogunleye, Office of the Chief Economic Adviser to the President, Nigeria

The goal of this paper is provoke discussions and challenge policymakers on alternative sustainable structural transformation strategy for sub-Saharan Africa through the growth pole technique. The proposed technique involves identifying, developing, and managing regional development clusters and value chains of selected commodities and activities. The empirical investigation into the growth poles in SSA suggests that South Africa and Botswana in the South, Nigeria in the West, Angola in the Central, and Kenya in the East are the most consistent top growth poles in SSA based on different measures of channels through which growth pole exerts influence on peripheral economies. The emergence of potential growth poles such as Ghana, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Equatorial Guinea is highly desirable. The framework for cluster and value chain development and management presented in this study holds a high potential for sustainable structural transformation of SSA economies.

## **3. Resilient Human Capital: A precondition for Structural Transformation**

Adrian Gaucci and Chrystelle Tsafack Temah, UNECA

This paper seeks to demonstrate that the education output in its current state does not allow building a resilient human capital in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs). African LDCs are characterized by structural handicaps, including their low level of human capital that prevents them for attaining internationally agreed goals and poverty reduction. Moreover, their moderately good economic growth performance has not resulted in a commensurate reduction in poverty, mostly due to lack of employment opportunities. While the reasons for this low employment creation are diverse and stem from the nature of growth itself (demand side of labour market), on the supply side the mismatch between education profiles and demand by the formal and informal labour market is an important driver. Indeed, the level, quality and content of the predominately primary school output do not meet the requirements of a labour market. Using primary and secondary data on employment in Ethiopia this paper shows that numeracy and literacy skills are not sufficient for employment opportunities and reinforce overall vulnerability. A comparison with Southern Asian economies is also used to determine a threshold of education (level and quality) that is necessary to improve the employability of labour force. Our results suggest that the shift from an incremental schooling model to an instrumental model in the curriculum that allows problem solving and cognitive development is vital in strengthening human capital resilience contributing to overall resilience in African LDCs. In turn, a more resilient human capital status is a necessary and sufficient condition for structural transformation of LDCs economies.

# Biographies of the Main Keynote Speakers



## Day 1: 25th October 2011

### Opening remarks

**Emmanuel Nnadozie**, Director, Economic Development and NEPAD Division, UNECA

Emmanuel Nnadozie joined the UN's Economic Commission for Africa in 2004 as Senior Economic Affairs Officer and was appointed Director of Economic and NEPAD Division in 2009. Before joining ECA, he was Professor of Economics at Truman State University in Missouri, United States. In 1994, he was a Research Fellow at the University of Oxford, Centre for the Study of African Economies, and in 1996, visiting professor of economics and African Studies at the University of North Carolina. His scholarly works have appeared in both academic and non-academic journals worldwide. Emmanuel Nnadozie has written several books and book chapters. An award-winning educator, Emmanuel Nnadozie is member of many Honour societies and organizations, including Pi Delta Phi, Omicron Delta Kappa, and Phi Kappa Phi. He received higher degrees at the University of Nigerian NSUKKA and the Université de Paris 1 Sorbonne.

**Abdoulie Janneh**, Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

Abdoulie Janneh (Gambia) is the seventh Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). He leads the organization, the regional arm of the United Nations in Africa, at the rank of Under-Secretary-General. Prior to ECA, Abdoulie Janneh served as Assistant Secretary-General and UNDP Regional Director for Africa from June 2000 to October 2005. In that capacity, he managed the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) largest Regional Bureau, covering 45 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa with a complement of over 1,500 staff. Prior to that, he held a number of senior positions in UNDP and its affiliated funds, including Resident Coordinator and Resident Representative in Ghana (1996-1999) and Niger (1993-1996), as well as Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (1990-1993). Abdoulie Janneh holds an MA in Urban and Regional Planning Studies from the University of Nottingham in England.

**Tegegnetwork Gettu**, Assistant Secretary General and Director, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP

Tegegnetwork Gettu heads the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Africa Bureau in addition to serving as Assistant Administrator of UNDP and Assistant Secretary-General of the UN. Gettu has been in his current position since February 2009.

His diverse career spans UNDP, academia, government and the private sector.

Gettu served as Chief of Staff and Director of UNDP's Executive Office (2006-2009). From 2003 until 2006 he was the UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative in Nigeria. Prior to 2003, Mr. Gettu was the Country Director for Southern Africa and Indian Ocean countries and Acting Resident Representative in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

During his academic career, he was a fellow to Columbia University; Assistant Professor and Lecturer at the University of Rochester in New York, Hunter College and Addis Ababa University. He has also worked in Ethiopia's Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the private sector.



**Donald Kaberuka**, President, African Development Bank (AfDB)

Mr. Donald Kaberuka is the seventh elected African Development Bank Group (AfDB) President. He chairs the institution's boards: the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund, the Group's soft loan arm.

Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Kaberuka served as Rwanda's finance and economic planning minister from 1997 to 2005, and has been widely acknowledged as the country's principal architect of its successful post-war reconstruction and economic reform programme. He initiated and implemented major economic and governance reforms in the fiscal, monetary, budgetary and structural domains, including the independence of the country's central banks.

Mr. Kaberuka had over 12 years experience in the banking industry, in trade and finance, in the international commodity business and in the development sector, before joining the government.

As the country's finance and economic planning minister, the AfDB President served as Rwanda's governor at the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the African Development Bank.

**Jean Ping**, Chairperson, African Union Commission (AUC)

Dr. Jean Ping is the current Chairperson of the African Union Commission. Dr. Ping, a Gabonese national, has held numerous roles in a distinguished career with the Gabonese government, including most recently before his appointment as AUC Chairperson: Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Francophonie and Regional Integration; Senior Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Francophonie of the Gabonese Republic; and Minister of Planning, Environment and Tourism. Dr. Ping has led his country's delegations to African and international forums, including those of UNESCO, OAU, AU, Non Aligned Movement, Organisation of Islamic Conference and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Dr. Ping was the President of the 59th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. He holds a PhD in Economic Sciences from the University of Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, and honorary doctorates from the Institute of Diplomacy in China and from the Institute of African Studies and Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

## Day 2: 26 October 2011

### 1st Plenary Session

**Donald Kaberuka**, President, African Development Bank (AfDB)  
See Opening remarks

**Brice Lalonde**, Assistant Secretary-General, Executive Coordinator of Rio+20 (UNCSD 2012)

Mr. Brice Lalonde is a former French Ambassador for climate change international negotiations. He was appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General as Assistant Secretary General, Executive Coordinator for Rio+ 20 in January 2011.

Prior to this, he served as French Minister for the Environment from 1988 to 1992, Chairman of the Round Table for Sustainable Development at the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and Senior Adviser for the Environment to the French Government. In addition, he held the position of Director of the Paris office of the Institute for a European Environment Policy. Mr. Lalonde graduated from the Sorbonne University with a degree in classics and law.

**Mr. Diederik Vandewalle** is an Associate Professor of Government at Dartmouth College and visiting professor at the London School of Economics. Mr. Vandewalle's expertise focuses on economic and social development in the Middle East and North Africa, particularly of oil states. He has authored numerous recent articles on the revolution in Libya. Mr. Vandewalle holds a PhD in Political Science from Columbia University, has been a visiting scholar at Harvard's Middle East Center and Institute for International Development, and is a recipient of Fulbright and Social Science Research Council grants.

### 2nd Plenary session

**Desta Mebratu**, Deputy Director, Regional Office for Africa, UNEP

Mr. Desta Mebratu has more than 22 years of experience working for industries, government agencies, universities and international organizations. He has been working for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) since August 2003 and is currently serving as the Deputy Regional Director of UNEP Regional Office for Africa. His main areas of expertise are: Resource efficiency, environmental management systems, sustainable development policies and sustainable energy systems. He published more than 40 articles in peer-reviewed journals, books and conference reports. A chemical engineer by background, Mr Mebratu has a PhD of engineering in Industrial Environmental Economics and an MBA in International Business.

**Ben Kaluwa**, Professor of Economics, University of Malawi, Malawi

Ben Kaluwa, received a Bachelor of Social Science degree from the University of Malawi in 1975 with joint majors in economics and sociology. In 1978 he obtained a Postgraduate Diploma in Economics and a Masters' Degree in Quantitative Economics in 1979 from the University of East

Anglia, UK. In 1986 he obtained the PhD degree in economics from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. His teaching career at the University of Malawi has been in diverse areas of economics as have been his research and publications. His publications have appeared in international refereed journals and books and as monographs and books. Areas covered include: macroeconomic policy and employment; performance of structural adjustment and privatisation policies; agricultural market liberalisation; performance of out-grower schemes; performance of manufacturing firms and of state-owned enterprises; urbanisation; demand for urban services, health insurance and infant foods.

**Afeikhena Jerome**, Coordinator, Nigeria Governors Forum (NGF)

Afeikhena Jerome is Coordinator, State Peer Review Mechanism, Nigeria Governors Forum (NGF), Abuja, Nigeria. Prior to joining the Secretariat of the NGF, he was the Coordinator for Economic Governance and Management, APRM Secretariat, Midrand, South Africa.

He has held several distinguished positions including being visiting scholar, the IMF, Visiting Fellow, the World Bank, Senior Associate Member of Saint Anthony's College, Oxford, United Kingdom and Fellow, Research Group on African Development Perspectives, University of Bremen, Germany.

As an accomplished scholar, Dr Jerome has several reputable publications on African Development including books and accredited journals articles in reputable journals. He has also consulted extensively for several international organizations, including the World Bank, AfDB, UNECA, UN-HABITAT, ILO and UNDP.

**Augustin Fosu**, Deputy Director, United Nations University, WIDER

Augustin FOSU is Deputy Director, UN University-WIDER, Helsinki, Finland and Visiting Scholar, University of Ghana-Legon, Ghana; honorary Research Associate, Oxford University (CSAE) and University of Manchester (BWPI). Previous positions include: Director (Economic and Social Policy Division) and Senior Policy Advisor /Chief Economist, UN Economic Commission for Africa; and Director of Research, African Economic Research Consortium. He holds the PhD in economics from Northwestern University, USA. He has published extensively and is listed among the "top 500 economists" globally by certain rankings.

Prof. Fosu is co-editor of the Journal of African Economies (Oxford) and serves on the editorial boards of many other journals, including: African Development Review, Journal of Development Studies, Oxford Development Studies, World Bank Economic Review, and World Development.

## Special Session 1.2.3

**Pedro Conceicao**, Chief Economist, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP

Pedro Conceição is currently Chief Economist and Head of Strategic Advisory Unit of the United Nations Development Programme. Prior to this, he was Director of the Research team at UNDP's Office of Development Studies. At this position, he has been working on identifying the possible impact of the global economic crisis on developing countries. He has also worked on the food crisis, on climate change and development, and on the evolution of income distribution across and within countries. Earlier work on financing for development and on global public goods was

published by Oxford University Press in books he co-edited (The New Public Finance: Responding to Global Challenges, 2006; Providing Global Public Goods: Managing Globalization, 2003). He has published, amongst others journals, in the Review of Development Economics, Eastern Economic Journal, Ecological Economics, and Technological Forecasting and Social Change. He was deputy director of the Office of Development Studies from 2001 to 2005. Previously, he was an assistant professor at the Technical University of Lisbon, Portugal, teaching and researching on science, technology and innovation policy. He has degrees in Physics and in Economics from the Technical University of Lisbon and a Ph.D. in Public Policy from the LBJ School of Public Affairs, the University of Texas at Austin.

**Ousmane Kane**, Chair, National Academy of Sciences and Technology of Senegal

Dr Kane holds a Doctorate in Applied Plant Physiology (1976), from Pierre and Marie Curie University of Paris and a PhD in Food Science and Technology (1987) at the Laval University of Quebec City, Canada.

He has produced three theses, five collective books and more than 60 articles or presentations in International Scientific Journals or events held in several places in Africa, Europe, Latin America, North America and Asia. He is also co-author of the African Chapter of UNESCO World Science Report 2010

Former Researcher(since 1971) and Director General (1981-1986) of the Institute of Food Technology (ITA) of Senegal, Dr Kane was appointed as Deputy (1986-1997)), then as substantive Executive Director (1997-2009) of the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), until he retired in October 2009.

He is a founding fellow of the National Academy of Sciences and Techniques of Senegal (ANSTS) and also Member of the New York Academy of Science (NYAS). Dr Kane has extensively worked on Technology Innovation and Intellectual Property rights issues, on linking Research to Socio-Economic Development, in particular through valorization of research results, as well as on the Formulation of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy for several African countries, as UNESCO, UNECA or IDRC consultant

**Chinedum Nwajiuba**, Executive Director, Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team (NEST)

Professor of Agricultural Economics, and Executive Director of Nigerian Environmental Study Action Team (NEST) Ibadan ([www.nestinteractive.org](http://www.nestinteractive.org)) and Project Coordinator of the Canadian International Agency (CIDA)-funded Building Nigeria's Response to Climate Change (BNRC) project ([www.nigeriaclimatechange.org](http://www.nigeriaclimatechange.org)). Under these he supervises research and pilot project teams covering all ecological zones of Nigeria, and works closely with the Special Climate Change Unit (SCCU), Federal Ministry of Environment in developing the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria (NASPA-CCN). He has three degrees in Agricultural Economics including the B. Agric. (University of Nigeria, 1986), M. Sc. (University of Nigeria, 1989) and Ph.D. (University of Hohenheim, Germany, 1994), in addition to the M.Sc. in Development Economics (IMSU, 2004). In 2009, he was appointed by the Nigerian Government as member of the National Agricultural Seeds Council (Federal Ministry of Agriculture), and serves as Expert supporting the International Panel for Sustainable Resource management of UNEP.

## Day 3: 27 October 2011

### 3rd Plenary session

**Patrick Guillaumont**, President of Ferdi and Professeur emerite a l'Universite d'Auvergne

Patrick Guillaumont is Président of the Fondation pour les Etudes et Recherches sur le Développement International (FERDI), Professeur émérite at « Université d'Auvergne », founder and member of CERDI and Director of *Revue d'Economie du Développement*. He is also a member of the European Development Network and Fellow of the Oxford CSAE.

He has for many years been a member of the Committee for Development Policy at the United Nations where he has chaired from 1997 to 2009 various expert groups on the identification criteria of the Least Developed Countries. He has worked for various international institutions and governments.

He has published many books and two hundred papers on development. His recent work is mainly about public aid, vulnerability and the LDCs.

**Abdoulaye Bathily**, Former Minister of Environment, Member of Parliament, Senegal

Mr. Abdoulaye Bathily, is Secretary General of the Democratic League/Movement for the Labour Party (LD/MPT), was a former Member of Parliament and Minister of the Environment and the Protection of Nature in Senegal from 1993 to 1998. He was a presidential candidate in 1993 and 2007, and also served as Third Vice-President of the National Assembly from 2001.

**Ola Smith**, Professor of Animal Production and Health and Technical Adviser to the Director-General of the International Trypanotolerance Centre, Banjul, The Gambia

Olanrewaju Smith (Professor of Animal Production and Health) has over 20 years experience in International Development with a focus on improved and sustainable use of natural resources. Served in various positions including: member of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel of GEF; Regional Director, West and Central Africa Regional Office of IDRC; Executive Secretary of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research; Chair of the Committee on Science and Technology United Nations Convention to combat desertification. Examples of thematic areas of expertise include: desertification and land regeneration, food security and environmental sustainability, strategic partnerships among stakeholders involved in the agricultural sector.

**Kofi Andah**, Regional Manager, AMSCO, Nairobi Office

Kofi Andah is the Regional Manager (East Africa) for the UNDP's African Training & Management Services (ATMS) Project implemented by the African Management Services Company (AMSCO). AMSCO was set up by AfDB and IFC to provide management and capacity-building services to African enterprises through the ATMS Project. AMSCO is also the implementing partner for the AfDB's Growth Oriented Women's Enterprises (GOWE) Project.

Kofi holds a BA in Economics & Accounting/Management from the University of Ghana, and an MBA from Baylor University in Texas, USA. He has a keen interest in sustainable private sector development, and in playing golf and chess.

**Wilfred Lombe** is the Chief of the Infrastructure and Natural Resources Section of RIITD at UNECA. Dr Wilfred C Lombe obtained his MSc and PhD in Minerals Engineering from the Royal School of Mines at Imperial College of Science and Technology of the University of London. He lectured at the University of Zambia School of Mines in mineral processing and later became an advisor in minerals beneficiation at the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre in Dar-as-salaam, Tanzania. Prior to joining the United Nations, Dr Lombe worked as Director at the Minerals and Energy Policy Centre, in Johannesburg, South Africa, where he provided intellectual leadership in minerals and energy policy research. He currently heads the team working on infrastructure and natural resources development policy at UNECA.

**Paul Van Aalst**, Director, E+Co, Europe, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Mr. Paul Van Aalst is the Director of E+Co Europe, a public purpose investment company for clean energy enterprises in developing countries. He is also a member of the Supervisory Boards for BiD Network Foundation and IKV Pax Christi. Mr. van Aalst has been an advisor in the field of sustainable investing and strategy to various international corporations, public organizations and financial institutions.

**Mathieu Badolo**, Director, Institut d'applications et de vulgarisation en sciences

Dr. Mathieu Badolo is the Director of the Institut d'application et de vulgarization en sciences (IAVS). He has served as coordinator of the project of regional adaptation to climate change of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). His research focuses on the management of scientific information in the context of the Sahel region and on the articulation between environmental policies and development priorities. Dr. Badolo holds a PhD from the Université Libre de Bruxelles.

**Paul Collier**, Professor of Economics and Director, Centre for the Study of African Economies, Oxford University

Paul Collier is Professor of Economics and Director of the Centre for the Study of African Economies at Oxford University. He took a five year Public Service leave, 1998-2003, during which he was Director of the Research Development Department of the World Bank. He is also a Distinguished Invited Professor at Sciences Po, Paris. His research covers fragile states, democratization, and the management of natural-resources in low-income societies. Collier is the author of *The Bottom Billion*, which in 2008 won the Lionel Gelber, Arthur Ross and Corine Prizes and in May 2009 was the joint winner of the Estoril Global Issues Distinguished Book Prize. His second book, *Wars, Guns and Votes: Democracy in Dangerous Places* was published in March 2009; and his latest book, *The Plundered Planet: How to Reconcile Prosperity with Nature*, in May 2010. Paul Collier is currently advisor to the Strategy and Policy Department of the International Monetary Fund, and advisor to the Africa Region of the World Bank. In 2008, he was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) 'for services to scholarship and development'. In 2011 he was elected to the Council of the Royal Economic Society.



### Special Session 1.3.3

**David Batt**, Director, African Partnership Forum Support Unit, OECD

Mr. David Batt is the first Director of the Africa Partnership Forum Support Unit at the OECD, taking up the position in 2006. Mr. Batt previously served as Regional Deputy Director for Eastern and Central Africa with DFID.

**Maxwell Mzekwalamba**, Commissioner for Economic Affairs, African Union Commission

Dr. Maxwell Mzekwalamba is the Commissioner for Economic Affairs at the African Union Commission. Dr. Mzekwalamba is a Malawian national and held numerous positions in Malawi and the United States prior to his election to his current position with the AUC. These positions have included Macroeconomist at the World Bank's Malawi country office from 1998 to 2000 and 2003 to 2004, Principal Secretary of the Malawi Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning from 2000 to 2003, and Chief Economist and Coordinator for Advisory Services for Private Business Promotion with the Malawi Chamber of Commerce and Industry from 1997 to 1998. In addition, Dr. Mzekwalamba has served as Secretary of the Malawi Cabinet Committees on the Economy and on Budgetary and Financial Matters, as well as holding lecturing positions at the University of Malawi. He holds a PhD in Economics and an MSc in Policy Economics from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, as well as an MA in Economics with Finance from the Victoria University of Manchester.

**Mr. Moustapha Kamal Gueye**, Acting Head of the UNEP Green Economy Advisory Services Unit, is the Economic Affairs Officer in the Division of Technology, Industry and Economy, Economics and Trade Branch. From 2006 to early 2009 Mr. Gueye served as Senior Programme Manager at the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD). He has managed policy research projects on energy and environment in China and India at the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES). Mr. Gueye holds a PhD in Foreign Investment and Regional Economic Integration in Southeast Asia from Nagoya University, Japan.

**Esther Agbarakwe**, African Regional Coordinator, UNCSO

Esther Agbarakwe has over eight years of experience working on environmental issues. She received her Bachelor's Degree in Chemistry from the University of Calabar, Nigeria. Esther is a climate change policy expert and trainer with extensive experience in creating, facilitating and managing youth-led projects.

Esther has represented Nigeria and Africa at over ten high-level global governance meetings on sustainable development and has served as the African coordinator of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSO) Youth and Children Major Group. In 2009, Esther co-founded the Nigerian Youth Climate Coalition, the biggest youth climate movement in Nigeria and serves as a technical Advisor to the African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC).

She was selected as 'Women Deliver 100 Young Leaders' for her strong interest in women's issues and was invited to attend the "Women Deliver" Global Conference in DC in June 2010. Esther is the recipient of the 2010 LEAP Africa Annual Nigerian Youth Leadership Award and is a Dekeyser & Friends Foundation and Commonwealth Youth Climate Fellow. She is currently serving as an Atlas Corps Fellow with Populational Action International in Washington DC.

**Carine Kiala**, Executive Clients Coordinator, LCF and Associate, Angola

Carine Kiala is a Project Manager of the Centre for Strategic Studies of Angola (CEEAA - *Centro de Estudos Estratégicos de Angola*). She is also an Associate Researcher of the Department of Political Sciences of the University of Pretoria, from which she holds a Masters Degree in International Relations. She has authored the book “The Politics of Trade in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU): Prospect of a SACU–China Free Trade Agreement”. Carine is an academic and business researcher, publishing work on Angolan current affairs and economic diplomacy.

**Adetokunbo Babatunde Sofoluwe**, Vice Chancellor, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria

Professor Adetokunbo Babatunde Sofoluwe was appointed 10<sup>th</sup> Vice-Chancellor, University of Lagos on January 30, 2010.

This distinguished Professor of Computer Science who was born on April 15, 1950 is a Fellow of the Academy of Science, Computer Association of Nigeria and Computer Professionals of Nigeria. He graduated with a Second Class Upper Division Honours in Special Mathematics in June 1973 from the University of Lagos. He earned his Masters Degree in 1975 and Doctorate Degree in 1981 from Edinburgh University, Scotland.

He started his career as a Graduate Assistant in the University of Lagos in 1976 and rose steadily through the ranks to become a Professor in October 1996.

The former Director of Academic Planning (March, 2005–November, 2006) and Dean, Faculty of Science (1988–2002) was elected as a member of the Governing Council of the University of Lagos (2000–2004). By virtue of his first appointment as Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Management Services), he returned to the Governing Council in August 30, 2006 and has been there till date.

**Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong**, Professor, University of South Florida

Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong is Professor of Economics at the University of South Florida at Tampa where he has been Department Chair since 2004. He has also held academic positions at New College of Florida and Wright State University. He was an Economics Program Director at the National Science Foundation from 2002-2004 and a senior research economist at Elliot Berg Associates from 1986 to 1987. He is a past Secretary/Treasurer and President of the African Finance and Economics Association (AFEAA) as well as a past President of National Economics Association. He consults regularly for the African Development Bank, United Nations’ Economic Commission for Africa, African Capacity Building Foundation, and the National Science Foundation, among others. He holds a BA (Honors) in Economics from University of Cape Coast, Ghana and a PhD in Economics from Wayne State University. His research focuses on economics of crime, efficiency in public production, and economic development of Africa. He has published widely in leading economic journals.

## 4th Plenary Session

**Emmanuel Nnadozie**, Director, Economic Development and NEPAD Division, UNECA

See Opening remarks



**Louis Kasekende**, Deputy Governor, Bank of Uganda

Dr Louis Kasekende is Deputy Governor at the Bank of Uganda, reverted to the position in January 2010. He recently served at the African Development Bank as Chief Economist, a position he held for three and a half years. Previously he served as Alternate Executive Director and later as Executive Director at the World Bank for Africa Group 1, including 22 countries mostly from Anglophone Sub-Saharan Africa. Prior to joining the World Bank, he served as Deputy Governor at the Bank of Uganda from 1999 to 2002; Executive Director Research and Policy at the Bank of Uganda from 1994 to 1999; Director of the Research Department at the Bank of Uganda from 1992 to 1994. After completing his studies at Makerere University, he tutored at the University before proceeding for his post-graduate studies at the University of Manchester. During his studies at University of Manchester, he tutored in the department of Econometrics. Between 1991 and 1996 he lectured part-time in the MA Program in Economic Policy and Planning at Makerere University. He is a member of the United Nations Group of Eminent Persons for the Least Developed Countries and was recently appointed to the Financial Stability Board taskforce on Emerging Markets and Developing Economies.

Dr Kasekende holds a Bachelor of Arts degree of Makerere University, Diploma in Econometrics, Masters of Arts and Ph.D in Econometrics of University of Manchester. He has authored several articles in academic journals and two books.

**Olusanya Ajakaiye**, Senior Research Associate, Foundation for Economics Education

Prof. Olu Ajakaiye is a Senior Research Associate at the Foundation for Economics Education (FEE), Ibadan. A former Director-General, Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER), Ibadan and until September 2011, Director of Research, African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) Nairobi, he obtained his PhD in economics from Boston University, USA.

Prof. Ajakaiye was a member of the Joint Planning Board and the National Council on Development Planning, Nigeria, 1999-2004; chaired the National Core Team for the preparation of the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Vice President for Africa, Intergovernmental Council of Management of Social Transformations (MOST) of UNESCO (2000-2004); He was member, National Working Committee for the Preparation of Nigeria's Vision 2020; and currently serves on several international Committees, Panels and Advisory Groups, He specializes in development economics and has published extensively in that area.

**Leonce Ndikumana**, Professor, University of Massachusetts.

Leonce Ndikumana served as Director of Operational Policies and Director of Research at the African Development Bank, Chief of Macroeconomic Analysis at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and visiting Professor at the University of Cape Town. He is an Honorary Professor of economics at the University of Stellenbosch. He has contributed to various areas of research and policy analysis on African countries, including the issues of external debt and capital flight, financial markets and growth, macroeconomic policies for growth and employment, and the economics of conflict and civil wars in Africa. His most recent publication is the book on *Africa's Odious Debt: How Foreign Loans and Capital Flight Bled a Continent* (co-authored with James K. Boyce), in addition to dozens of academic articles and book chapters on African development and Macroeconomics. He is a graduate of the University of Burundi and received his doctorate from Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri.

**Abdoulie Sireh-Jallow**, Lead Economist, Islamic Development Bank

Abdoulie Sireh-Jallow is Lead Economist of the Country Division III (West Africa) of Islamic Development Bank, a post he has held since September 2010. Prior to that, he served as Economic Advisor and Head of the Strategy and Policy Units of three UNDP Country Offices (Zambia, Malawi, and Ethiopia). He started his career as an Economist and later Senior Economist and Head of the Macroeconomic and Financial Analysis Unit at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs in Gambia. He was also Director of the Policy Analysis Unit, Office of the President before joining UNDP. He holds a PhD. (Economics) from McGill University, MA (Economics) from Boston University and B.Sc. (Honours) (Economics) from Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone. His interests are in Macroeconometric modeling and International Trade and his current passion is on fiscal space expansion through potential nontraditional sources of development finance.

## Day 4 28 October 2011

### 5th Plenary session

**Bernadette Dia Kamgnia**, Professor of Economics, University of Yaounde II

Bernadette DIA KAMGNIA is a Professor of Economics of the University of Yaoundé II in Cameroon. She is currently the coordinator of the training programs (Master's & PhD) at the New PTCI (Programme de Troisième Cycle Inter Universitaire en Economie) of the CIEREA, an International Non Governmental Organisation, which is based in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Up until November 2007, Bernadette DIA KAMGNIA was the Manager of the AERC Collaborative PhD Programme Campus for Francophone Africa at the University of Yaounde II, while holding the position of vice-dean in charge of Academic Affairs of the Department of Economics and Management. Since May 2009, she serves as a Resource Person in the Thematic Group "Political Economy and Sectorial Issues" of the AERC, having been providing preliminary review for AERC proposals since 2007.

Bernadette DIA KAMGNIA is co-author of the upcoming Africa Human Development Report on "Food security for human development in Africa".

**Abebe Aemro Selassie**, Assistant Director, International Monetary Fund

Abebe Aemro Selassie is an Assistant Director in the IMF's African Department. He currently heads the teams working on South Africa and the Regional Economic Outlook for sub-Saharan Africa <<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/reo/2010/AFR/eng/pdf/sreo1010.pdf>>. Previously at the IMF he has worked on a number of emerging markets countries, including Romania, Thailand, Turkey and Poland, as well as a range of policy issues. Before joining the IMF, he worked for the Government of Ethiopia.

**Bola O. Akanji**, Research Professor, NISER

Bola Akanji, Research Professor, Economic Policy Research Department, Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research. Researcher, Consultant, University teacher, her research covers agricultural markets and labor studies, socio-economic policy analysis, economic governance and gender

impacts of economic and human development, including poverty, food security and sustainable livelihoods. Has authored many scholarly articles on these subjects and consulted widely in engendering policies, strategic programme development including indicators/statistics for gender-aware policy analysis. A contributing author to the African Human Development Report (2011), member, International Working Group on Gender, Macroeconomics and International Economics, Fellow, Salzburg Seminar, Austria and currently Visiting Professor, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, USA.

**Prof. William A. Masters** is the Chair of the Department of Food and Nutrition Policy at the Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition Sciences and Policy in the USA. Prior to this position he served as a Professor at several Universities, most recently including Purdue and Columbia. Prof. Masters has written and co-written numerous books and dozens of articles on various aspects of agriculture in Africa. He holds an MA and PhD from Stanford University.

## 6th Plenary session

**Yvonne Ndege** is the West Africa Correspondent for Al Jazeera Television, based in Abuja, Nigeria. Prior to this appointment, Yvonne was the network's East Africa Correspondent based in Nairobi, before which she spent close to a decade working as a Producer/Reporter for the BBC in the United Kingdom. Yvonne's career in journalism began at the BBC after she graduated from University of London's Goldsmith's College, and the London School of Economics in Sciences. Yvonne has covered extensively some of the biggest news stories and current affairs of our times. These have included wars and conflicts, natural disasters and scientific breakthroughs, elections and revolutions, which have spanned over 35 countries in Africa, Europe and the United States, most notably Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Kenya, South Africa, Chad, Rwanda, Cote d'Ivoire. Yvonne is also the co-recipient of the 2009 United Nations Journalism Award for her work in the Democratic Republic of Kenya. Yvonne joins us today from Liberia where she has been covering national elections.

## **Muthuli Ncube**, Chief Economist, African Development Bank

Professor Mthuli Ncube is the Chief Economist and Vice President of the African Development Bank (AfDB). As Chief Economist, he oversees the Economics Complex, which is focused on the process of knowledge management within the Bank and with its partners, and general strategic economic research within the Bank. Mthuli Ncube holds a PhD in Mathematical Finance from Cambridge University in UK and was a lecturer in Finance at the London School of Economics. Before joining the Bank, he was the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce Law and Management, and also Dean and Professor of Finance at Wits Business School, all at University of Witwatersrand, in South Africa. He has extensive experience as an investment banker and as a regulator, having served as a Board member of the South African Financial Services Board (FSB), which regulates non-bank financial institutions in his country. He was also Chairman of the National Small Business Advisory Council (NSBAC) in South Africa. For the last 20 years, he has been devoted to economic research on Africa with the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC). He is now Chairman of the Board of AERC.

**David B. Brooks**, Director, Water Soft Path Research

Dr. David B. Brooks, who was educated in geology and economics, has recently retired after 14 years with the International Development Research Centre. He now advises several Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations, including Fresh Water for Friends of the Earth - Canada, the International Institute for Sustainable Development, and the POLIS Project for Ecological Governance (University of Victoria). Among past positions, he was founding director of the Canada's Office of Energy Conservation, director of the Ottawa Office of Energy Probe, and a principal with the firm of Marbek Resource Consultants Ltd. Dr. Brooks has been elected to The International Water Academy, based in Oslo, Norway.

**Paul Malherbe**, Chief Executive Officer, African AMSCO

Paul Malherbe joined the African Management Services Company BV (AMSCO) in November 2008 as Managing Director and CEO. AMSCO is a private sector management and capacity development initiative of the UNDP, IFC and AfDB, that operates in 24 countries across sub-Saharan Africa. Prior to joining AMSCO, Paul was head of Mentorship and Consulting Services at Business Partners Ltd, a South African investor in SMEs, for 5 years. This was preceded by 8 years in the operational division of the company where he was involved in the appraisal and structuring of risk and equity based finance to SMEs. Before joining Business Partners, he completed his accounting apprenticeship at Coopers & Lybrand, now pwc.

**Sylviane J. Guillaumont**, Professor, Université d'Auvergne, France

Sylviane Guillaumont Jeanneney is Emeritus Professor at the Université d'Auvergne, researcher at Cerdi, consultant at Ferdi, and Fellow of the Oxford Center for Studies on African Economies (CSAE). She is a member of the Board of the Agence Française de Développement. She was President of the French Association of Economic Science and a member of the French Council of Economic Analysis.. She has published many books and articles in international reviews: her main research interests are development economics, international cooperation, exchange rate, monetary and fiscal policy and environmental issues.

**Dr. Bassary Toure** is Vice President of the West African Development Bank (BOAD). Dr. Toure served as Minister of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Mali from October 2002 to May 2004. He has also held the positions of Resident Representative at the African Development Bank, Gabon from April 2007 to May 2009, Commissioner to HIV/AIDS and Good Governance of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, and Executive Director at the World Bank Group for numerous countries in Africa. Dr. Toure holds a Doctorate in Development Economics from the University of Paris, and Certificates from the Harvard University Business School and John F. Kennedy School of Government.

**Miheret Debebe**, Chief Executive Officer, Ethiopian Electric Power Corporation

## Closing Session

**Jennifer Kargbo**, Deputy Executive Secretary, UNECA

Mrs. Jennifer Kargbo has had a distinguished national and international career having served in her native country, Sierra Leone and the international community for over three decades (1979-2011). As the current Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, she is part of the leadership planning and providing assistance to African countries in formulating and implementing policies and programmes that will lead sustainable economic growth and social development.

She is a Development Management Executive with broad experience in providing strategic leadership in policy research and analysis to develop a body of knowledge, strategies and their application to successfully drive the economic, social and sectoral development programmes of the African countries and their institutions. Some of her policy research and application work focus on governance, political parties and their role in governance, private sector development, women's economic empowerment, civil society's role in the development process and regional integration. Throughout her career at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, she has been especially involved in capacity development for policy and programme implementation including training, advisory services and technical assistance as well as contribution to knowledge generation through a broad array of policy-oriented initiatives. The African Governance project and the report emanating from it, other initiatives promoting the role of civil society in development, regional integration, and women's economic empowerment are among the many initiatives that bear her imprints.

**Pedro Conceicao**, Chief Economist, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP

See Special Session 1.2.3

**Mthuli Ncube**, Chief Economist, African Development Bank

See 6<sup>th</sup> Plenary session

**Emmanuel Nnadozie**, Director, Economic Development and NEPAD Division, UNECA

See Opening remarks

## UNECA Publications

### **Economic Report on Africa 2011**

#### **Governing development in Africa - the role of the state in economic transformation**

The Economic Report on Africa (ERA) series is a joint undertaking between the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the African Union Commission. Each year, the Report provides a broad assessment of recent global economic developments, economic and social conditions as well as emerging issues in Africa. It also provides in-depth analysis of selected thematic areas that affect Africa's progress towards its medium- to long-term economic growth and social development objectives.

### **African Economic Outlook 2011**

The 2011 edition of this Outlook's thematic chapter investigates the rise of Africa's emerging partners. It analyses policy options for African policy-makers to make the best out of Africa's rapid integration into the global economy. The decade that began at the onset of the new century saw Africa's trade volumes with its emerging partners have doubled in nominal value over the decade and having surpassed the United States in volume, the continent's trade with its other emerging partners, taken together, is even larger than its trade with China alone. China represent more than a third of Africa's trade with emerging partners.

### **Assessing Progress in Africa toward the Millennium**

#### **Development Goals MDG Report 2011**

This annual report is based, as in previous editions, on the database compiled by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD).<sup>2</sup> This is the official data repository for assessing progress toward the MDGs. The UNSD harmonizes data using the same definitions and standards across national datasets, allowing for comparability across countries. An obvious drawback of this process is that it considerably lengthens the time lag between national data availability and international updates.

### **Sustainable Development Report on Africa**

#### **Managing Land-Based Resources for Sustainable Development**

The focus on land-based resources is justified by two main factors: the overwhelming reliance of African economies on natural resources, and the role they play in conflict. Land-based primary products dominate the exports sector, with minimal value addition to the African economies. In order for the continent to achieve sustainable development, natural resources should be exploited so as to contribute significantly to the well-being of the majority of the population. This implies increasing the value addition of land-based resources, and for achieving sustainable development in Africa

### **Review of the Application of Environmental Impact Assessment in Selected African Countries**

The objective of this report is to provide member States of ECA with recent documentation on the institutionalization and application of EIA in Africa as well as challenges, good practices/success stories and lessons learned. The intent is to build on the work of partners, promote knowledge networking and intensify advocacy with a view to enhancing the application and use-effectiveness of EIA as a policy tool in promoting sustainable development

**The Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness in Africa:  
2011 Interim Report**

The Mutual Review of Development Effectiveness is an exercise in mutual accountability undertaken jointly by the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the OECD following a request of NEPAD Heads of State and Government in 2003. Its purpose is to assess what has been done by Africa and its development partners to deliver commitments in relation to development in Africa, what results have been achieved, and what the key future priorities are. It complements the self-assessments produced by each side to the partnership.

**United Nations Ten Year-Capacity Building Programme for the African Union  
First Triennial Review (2006-2009)  
Final Report (November (2010)**

In reviewing the UN's system-wide initiatives in capacity building in meeting the objectives of AUC, NEPAD and the RECs, the report establishes that overall, the individual support of the Departments, Offices Programmes and Organisations of the UN to African Regional organizations generally, has indeed been robust.

**Developing Gender Statistics: A Practical Tool**

**Reference manual prepared by the UNECE Task Force on Gender Statistics Training for Statisticians with contributions from various experts**

**United Nations - 2010**

Gender statistics relates to all fields of statistics and is a tool to facilitate the change needed to address gender issues. Identifying the information required to inform and understand the problems and goals connected with gender issues is essential to the production of gender statistics.

**The 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses  
A guide on census planning and enumeration for African countries  
October 2010**

**Statistics Working Paper Series 2**

Population censuses collect information on the size and distribution of the population as well as characteristics. Thus censuses are used to generate demographic and socio-economic indicators.

**Reform of the International Financial Architecture and the Policy Implications for Africa**

This ECA Policy Research Paper undertakes an analysis of the emerging international financial architecture from the perspective of its implications for Africa.

**Promoting high-level sustainable growth to reduce unemployment and poverty rates**

This briefs covers the commodity-driven growth failing to lower unemployment and poverty rates, why Africa's growth is unaccompanied by employment and policy implications on promoting high sustainable and employment-intensive growth.









**African Economic Conference**  
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## **Green Economy and Structural Transformation** **L'économie verte et la transformation structurelle**

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