



Agenda as of 02 September 2015

“Africa Beyond 2015”

10.00 am Registration

11.00 am Opening Session – Beyond 2015: Africa’s Development Agenda

Welcome address **Gerd Müller**, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany
Stefan Kapferer, Deputy Secretary-General, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Keynotes **The Common African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda**
Guest of Honour **H.E. John Dramani Mahama**, President of Ghana

Partnership Reloaded: How the Post-2015 Agenda could transform Africa’s relationship with the industrialised world

Guest of Honour **Horst Köhler**, Former President of Germany, Member of High Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Federal Republic of Germany

Panel discussion **Beyond 2015: Africa’s Development Agenda**
The year 2015 started with the adoption of “Agenda 2063” by the African Union. African nations will thereafter participate in essential global dialogues on development finance, the post-2015 agenda with its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and climate change. These discussions provide the continent and the world with an unprecedented opportunity to chart a more inclusive and sustainable growth agenda for all. The stakes are high: transforming African economies, ending poverty, preserving the environment and ensuring well-being and prosperity. – What are the perspectives and challenges for the continent?

H.E. Erastus J. O. Mwencha, Deputy Chairperson, African Union Commission (AUC)
H.E. Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
Mario Pezzini, Director, Development Centre, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Moderator **Melinda Crane**, Chief Correspondent, Deutsche Welle TV

1.00 pm Lunch Break

2.00 pm Session 2 – Climate Change and Agricultural Transformation in Africa

In sub-Saharan Africa climate change is expected to reduce the productivity of land by up to 14 – 27% by 2080. To feed the growing population, to fight and adapt to climate change Africa and the whole world will have to dramatically transform its agricultural and energy sectors. This socio-economic transition towards low-carbon, climate-resilient development offers major opportunities for the African market.

Keynote Guest of Honour **Kofi Annan**, Former UN Secretary-General, President of the Africa Progress Panel, Chairman of the Kofi Annan Foundation

Panel discussion **H.E. Anthony Mothae Maruping**, Commissioner for Economic Affairs, African Union Commission (AUC)
General Herilanto Raveloharison, Minister of Economy and Planning, Madagascar
H.E. Annick Girardin, Minister of State for Development and Francophony, France
Francis D. Yamba, Director, Centre for Energy Environment and Engineering Zambia (CEEEZ), Vice Chair Working Group III, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Moderator **Melinda Crane**, Chief Correspondent, Deutsche Welle TV

Q/A

3.30 pm **Coffee Break**

4.00 pm **Session 3 – Can regional development help Africa tap its demographic dividend?**

By 2050, Africa will be home to an additional 1.2 billion people. More than 47 million young people will be entering the labour market every year looking for jobs. Regional development strategies must help African countries overcome their structural challenges and take advantage of the demographic boom. Those Strategies include creating jobs, improving education, bolstering fiscal capacities and developing intermediary cities as poles of regional growth.

Keynote **Georg Schmidt**, Regional Director for Sub-Saharan Africa and the Sahel, Federal Foreign Office, Germany

Panel discussion **H.E. Kassi Jean-Claude Brou**, Minister of Industry, Côte d'Ivoire
H.E. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, Chief Executive Officer, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
H.E. Victoire Tomégah-Dogbé, Minister of Development, Craftsmanship, Youth and Youth Employment, Togo
Lamia Zribi, Secretary of State to the Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation, Tunisia

Moderator **Mario Pezzini**, Director, Development Centre, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Q/A

5.30 pm **Closing Session**

Closing Remarks by **H.E. Kadré Désiré Ouédraogo**, President, Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Reception

Beyond 2015: Africa's Development Agenda

Concept Note – Session 1: *The African Union “Agenda 2063”¹ ushers in the “Strategic Framework for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development”. Through a participative approach, it empowers all stakeholders to contribute to Africa’s economic and social transformation during the next five decades. Furthermore, Africa aims to play a more important role in the global development agenda with its “Common African Position” (CAP)². In the long term, the stakes are high: transforming African economies, ending poverty, preserving the environment and ensuring well-being and prosperity. – What will be the challenges and opportunities for the continent to realise the “Agenda 2063”?*

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have not been fully achieved and have been criticised for being too donor-oriented. Hopes are therefore high that a shift towards an universal, rights-based and participatory post-2015 development agenda will galvanise the world into action around the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Meanwhile, Africa is gaining confidence in defining its own development goals, highlighting its own vision of the structural changes that are essential to achieving economic and social transformation.

Agenda 2063, endorsed by the Heads of States of the African Union during their January 2015 Summit in Addis Ababa, is a forward-looking framework for Africa to achieve its vision of “*an integrated, people-centred and prosperous Africa at peace with itself*”. Its overall objective is to chart Africa’s development trajectory over the next fifty years. It expresses seven broad aspirations resulting from consultations with a variety of stakeholders, addressing: (1) inclusive growth and sustainable development; (2) integration and unity; (3) good governance, democracy, human rights, justice and the rule of law; (4) peace and security; (5) culture and shared values; (6) people-driven development; and (7) Africa as a global player and partner. A number of strategic initiatives to fast-track “*Agenda 2063’s*” implementation are already underway.

Complementing the African Union’s “*Agenda 2063*”, African regional institutions have engaged in the Post-2015 Development Agenda negotiation process through the “*Common African Position*”, highlighting issues considered unique to the African context. The African Union Commission, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and the Regional Bureau for Africa of the United Nations Development Programme co-ordinated to identify six CAP priorities: (1) structural economic transformation and inclusive growth; (2) science, technology and innovation; (3) human-centred development; (4) environmental sustainability, natural resources management and risk management of natural disasters; (5) peace and security and (6) finance and partnership. Youth employment and good governance have been suggested to play a bolder role. What is the place of Africa’s ambitious development agenda within the global post-2015 development processes?

¹ African Union, *Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want* (Popular Version – Final Edition), April 30, 2015
http://agenda2063.au.int/en/sites/default/files/01_Agenda2063_popular_version_ENG%20FINAL%20April%202015.pdf

² African Union, *Common African Position (CAP) on the Post-2015 Development Agenda*, March 2014
http://www.africa-platform.org/sites/default/files/resources/common-african-position_2015.pdf



Post-2015 processes allow Africa to play a more prominent role in setting the global development agenda:

- During the United Nations Third International Conference on Financing for Development held in Addis Ababa in July this year, country ownership in development strategies and in their financing were central to the debate. The *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* endorsed by the Heads of States and Governments provides a global framework for financing and implementing the global sustainable development agenda. It puts upfront domestic resource mobilisation and South–South cooperation along with a reaffirmed commitment to official development assistance, particularly to the least developed countries. At the same time, fragile states such as Malawi but also countries transitioning from the low-income to the lower-middle-income category – such as Ghana – have expressed concerns about eroding access to development finance and underlined the importance of official development assistance.
- The 17 envisaged Sustainable Development Goals, to be adopted at the United Nations Summit on 25-27 September 2015, represent an opportunity for Africa to thrive in the international dialogue on development.
- Finally, African leaders are preparing for the United Nations Climate Change Conference 2015 in Paris (COP 21), the third and final big event this year setting the path for the future global development agenda. This includes, for example, the programme *Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa)*. Stakes are high for the continent: while its potential is large for promoting a cleaner, greener growth pattern than experienced elsewhere, Africa is also particularly exposed to the consequences of climate change, which *Session 2* explores.

This session 1 will discuss the challenges and opportunities at the heart of Africa’s development agenda. How can Africa contribute to the global post-2015 development processes and increase its ownership? What are the implications for Africa’s policy makers and their international partners? And how can these objectives best be turned into concrete action?



Climate Change and Agricultural Transformation in Africa

Concept Note – Session 2: *How do African countries increase food production and eradicate hunger and malnutrition in the face of fast demographic growth, while at the same time reducing emissions and combating climate change? Solving that complex equation requires swift action to promote agricultural transformation and adapt to climate change. With both its challenges and opportunities, such transformation can lead to increased productivity as well as low-carbon, climate resilient socio-economic development.*

The Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confirmed that climate change – for which humankind is principally responsible – is threatening to undo major development achievements. To shield this and future generations from such negative effects, the international community has a dual agenda: (i) mitigation: climate change can only be kept within manageable limits if we consistently reduce emissions of greenhouse gases; and (ii) adaptation: building resilience through the ability to absorb and recover from climatic shocks and stresses, whilst adapting and transforming structures and means for living in the face of long-term change and uncertainty.

More than any other economic sector, the agricultural sector faces this dual challenge. According to the IPCC, agriculture, forests and land-use account for about a quarter of global greenhouse gas emissions (24%), exceeded only by the energy sector (35% of total emissions). Meanwhile, climate change is projected to reduce water availability and supply, food security, agricultural productivity and incomes. The risks are particularly acute in Africa, where agriculture is often the main source of income and employment, requiring immediate action. In Sub-Saharan Africa, for instance, climate change is expected to reduce the productivity of land by 14 – 27% by 2080, while simultaneously, crop demand is expected to increase by about 14% per decade until 2050. Yet, if rapid changes in production methods are swiftly implemented, agriculture can also offer tremendous opportunities for promoting more sustainable and resilient development.

In response to these challenges, the African Union has set ambitious goals in the *First Ten Year Implementation Plan* of its “*Agenda 2063*”: by 2023, total-factor productivity (TFP) of agriculture will double, emission arising from agriculture or deforestation will be reduced to 2013 levels, a third of the population working in agriculture will practice climate-resilient production systems, and 30% of agricultural land will be placed under sustainable land management practice.

In June 2015 in Elmau, the G7 countries committed to supporting the most vulnerable countries in „*increasing agricultural production and productivity and incomes while adapting and building resilience to climate change and mitigating greenhouse gases.*“ Building on existing drought-risk facilities like the African Risk Capacity (ARC), they have launched a climate-risk insurance initiative to increase insurance coverage against climate change-related hazards. They are committed to substantially increase sustainable energy access in Africa by 2030 through the *G7 Renewable Energy Initiative for Africa*, for example.



This session will discuss the prospects for climate-resilient agriculture in Africa. It will present and discuss options for incorporating adaptation and mitigation policies into agricultural sector planning and elaborate ways to manage the remaining climate change-induced risks in the agricultural sector. Central topics include:

- National Adaptation Plans (NAP) to integrate climate change adaption into long-term development planning.
- More efficient, clean energy supply and use, changes in agricultural practices and management as well as resource efficiency for emissions reduction, agricultural productivity, and food security.
- “Climate-smart-agriculture” to reconcile the sustainable increase in productivity and incomes with meeting the dual challenge of mitigation and adaption. It takes into account site-specific conditions to select and develop appropriate crops and innovative production techniques, diversify agricultural value chains and target support for value-enhancing activities.
- Options for effective climate-risk management, encompassing disaster risk financing and including, for example, sovereign risk pools to cover public risks from extreme weather events, or direct insurance solutions for small-scale farmers and their families to protect against economic losses due to crop failure or livestock loss.

These topics include various policy options for making Africa’s agricultural sector more resilient to climate change. What are their limits and opportunities? How can they be translated into concrete action?



Can regional development help Africa tap its demographic dividend?

Concept Note – Session 3: *Structural transformation – the process by which new, more productive activities arise and resources move from traditional activities to these newer ones – is Africa’s overarching priority. By 2050, Africa will be home to an additional 1.2 billion people, and more than 47 million young people will be entering the labour market every year looking for jobs. Despite some progress over the last decade, current policies have proven ineffective at speeding up job creation in productive sectors. How can regional development strategies, focusing on Africa’s regional-specific assets, help the continent turn its demographic dividend into a driver of structural transformation?*

Africa faces urgent demographic and structural challenges. Over the next decades, the ratio between those inside and outside the workforce in Africa will increase drastically and thus possibly create a demographic dividend. Sub-Saharan Africa’s workforce will increase by 910 million people between 2010 and 2050, or two-thirds of the growth in the workforce worldwide. By contrast, annual labour productivity growth in Africa has been small (0.86%) and far below levels in Asia (3.87%) or Latin America (1.35%) between 1990 and 2005 (McMillan et al; 2014). These figures reveal key challenges: How do African economies create jobs for a booming population and increase productivity? What is the right mix of industrialisation, services, agriculture and natural resources under the premise of green growth? This session focuses on regional development strategies and local assets as one possible solution to these challenges.

Regional development has been unbalanced and disparities may further increase unless policy makers react. African cities have grown quickly and unevenly. While the bulk of urbanisation stems from smaller agglomerations and big cities, intermediate cities have not grown as fast. Demographic growth will put pressure on natural resources of already densely-populated areas and cause migration. Pressure will be amplified by the consequences of climate change, which will particularly impact the rural population and agricultural practices (see *session 2*). The continent’s wide regional disparities, reflected in the unequal spatial distribution of poverty, are likely to increase if no appropriate measures are taken.

Focusing on specific local assets and resources could help accelerate Africa’s structural transformation. African countries cannot reproduce past models of structural transformation: In addition to unique demographic and spatial challenges, the current level and speed of globalisation and technological change differs largely from the context in which Asian or OECD countries evolved. A regional development approach could address Africa’s spatial and demographic challenges by making the most out of Africa’s specific assets. Africa boasts huge region-specific potential, including an emerging middle class of urban consumers, diverse ecosystems as well as ethnic and cultural diversity, high natural-resource endowment and vast land areas. To find and unlock the economic potential in African regions, multi-sectoral and participatory development strategies must be put in place. Regional foresight studies, capacity building at multiple levels of governance and improved statistics would help to achieve this.

Existing policies for regional development must be more effective. So far, policies for regional development have suffered from institutional and capacity defects. They have been too slow at connecting regions with one another, and they have yet to empower local stakeholders in a meaningful way. Special economic zones, economic corridors, strategies for lagging regions and slum upgrading seem to effectively promote regional development and spatial inclusion when carefully managed. Supranational integration has tried to



unify the markets of neighbouring countries but still leaves a lot of room for increasing intra-African trade.

Some success has been seen in cross-border infrastructure projects and spatial initiatives such as river basins. Most African countries have taken large steps towards political decentralisation but neglected fiscal decentralisation, limiting the potential of local communities to mobilise their economic potential and restraining investment in local economies.

Future strategies must go beyond existing approaches and address Africa's most pressing demographic and spatial opportunities and challenges to accelerate structural transformation:

- Spatial inclusion, such as better integrating rural and urban areas, will be central to this discussion. Though currently boasting the world's highest urban growth rate, the majority of Africa's population will remain rural until the mid-2030s, with the rural population estimated to increase by 400 million people by 2050.
- Massive job creation can happen if labour-absorptive sectors such as agriculture, non-farm activities in rural areas and the urban informal sector are included in structural transformation alongside the modern, formal sector. How can these sectors be made more productive? Non-farm activities, which are more productive and generate higher revenues than agriculture, will have a large role to play in transforming Africa's rural economy. Identifying and promoting these activities will be essential.
- Developing intermediary cities can help connect and integrate regions and promote structural transformation. Intermediary cities can serve as hubs providing health services and education and disseminating technology to their surrounding areas. They are important market places for mediating the flow of goods and services between rural hinterlands and larger cities. They also offer possibilities for circular migration and commuting for off-farm employment.
- Fiscal capacities necessary to meet all these objectives must be bolstered, especially at the local level. Measures could include using transfer mechanisms, expanding the local fiscal base, tapping capital markets and promoting public-private partnerships.

This session will investigate how regional development strategies, can help African economies catalyse their regional specific assets and turn the demographic dividend into a driver of structural transformation. How can policies and long-term strategies for spatial development succeed in overcoming spatial inequalities, mobilising local resources and creating productive employment opportunities?



SPEAKER'S BIOGRAPHIES

OPENING SESSION

Beyond 2015: Africa's Development Agenda

GERD MÜLLER

FEDERAL MINISTER FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT, GERMANY



Gerd Müller has been German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development since December 2013. He served from 2005 to 2013 as Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, responsible, among things, for international relations, development projects and world food affairs.

Since 1994 he has been a Member of the German Bundestag, representing the constituency of Oberallgäu, and since 2005 a member of the EU, Foreign Affairs and Defence Committees of the German Bundestag, spokesman of the group of parliamentarians from the CSU in the German Bundestag for foreign affairs, European policy and development policy. In 1989, Gerd Müller became a member of the European Parliament and served as the Parliamentary Secretary of the CDU/CSU group. He was born in 1955 in the Allgäu region of Bavaria and completed a master's degree in Business Education.

STEFAN KAPFERER

DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL, ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)



Stefan Kapferer was appointed Deputy Secretary-General of the OECD on October 6, 2014. He will be promoting the OECD's work specifically in the areas of Human and Social Capital, Skills Strategy, small and medium enterprises (SME) and Local Development, Gender Strategy, Health and Inequality and the Centre for Entrepreneurship.

Prior to joining the OECD, Stefan Kapferer, a German national, was State Secretary at the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy. He was responsible for the Department of Industrial Policy, the Department of External Policy, the Department of Innovation and ICT as well as the Department of Small and Medium Sized Companies' Policy. He previously served as State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, where he was responsible for the Development of Energy, the Department of European Affairs, as well as for human resources and budget. Stefan Kapferer was also State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Economics, Labour and Transport of Lower Saxony.

Stefan Kapferer holds a Diploma in administrative science from Konstanz University. After graduating, he contributed to the research project at the Treuhandanstalt, an agency responsible for the privatisation of the former German Democratic Republic state property.

GUEST OF HONOUR: H.E. JOHN DRAMANI MAHAMA
PRESIDENT OF GHANA



John Dramani Mahama is the 4th President of the Fourth Republic of Ghana, after serving as Vice President from 2009 – 2012.

Born in Damongo in the Northern Region of Ghana on the 29th of November 1958, his father the Late Emmanuel Adama Mahama was the first Member of Parliament for the West Gonja Constituency, and the first Regional Commissioner of the Northern Region in the First Republic under the leadership of President Kwame Nkrumah.

He graphically captures his schooling days through Achimota School in Accra, Ghana Secondary School in Tamale and the University of Ghana, Legon in his 2012 memoir, *My First Coup d'État and Other True Stories from the Lost Decades of Africa*.

John Dramani Mahama considers the combination of the study of history, communications and social psychology as having had a profound impact on shaping his views, thoughts and understanding of the human condition and have contributed significantly to making him the person he is today.

Before ascending to the office of Vice President in 2009, John Dramani Mahama had been a Member of Parliament for his home constituency, Bole-Bamboi (1996-2009). He also, in the past, served as Deputy Minister for Communications and later a Minister for Communications.

As the immediate past Chair of the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government, John Dramani Mahama's earned great international acclaim for his advocacy in the fight against Ebola.

GUEST OF HONOUR: HORST KÖHLER

FORMER PRESIDENT OF GERMANY, MEMBER OF HIGH-LEVEL PANEL ON THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA, GERMANY



Horst Köhler (b. 1943) spent many years working at the Federal Ministry of Finance, where he was appointed State Secretary in 1990. His achievements in this post included the negotiation of the Maastricht Treaty and German monetary union.

He left the German Federal Government in 1993 to assume the position of President of the Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband (German Savings Banks Association). In 1998, he was appointed President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in London, before becoming Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington D.C. in 2000. In 2003, Horst Köhler was awarded an honorary professorship by the University of Tübingen, where he had previously studied and earned a doctorate.

On May 23, 2004, Horst Köhler was sworn in as the ninth President of the Federal Republic of Germany. He was re-elected for a second term of five years on May 23, 2009. On May 31, 2010, Horst Köhler resigned from his office as Federal President. Horst Köhler continues to be closely involved in international affairs and development issues and is a member of numerous national and international organisations and expert committees. On the recommendation of the Federal Government, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed Horst Köhler as a member of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons that worked on a new global development agenda during 2012/2013.

**H.E. ERASTUS J. O. MWENCHA**

DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON, AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION (AUC)



Erastus J. O. Mwencha is a long serving Pan Africanist in policy formulation, institutional transformation and regional integration.

Erastus J. O. Mwencha is serving his second term as Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission (AUC). During his tenure he placed emphasis on continental development agenda and strengthening internal institutional systems. His strategy focuses on upgrading internal mechanisms that allow the organisation to perform optimally on the continent and in the world. Accordingly, he has paid attention to result-based approaches and has adopted best practices to improve the AUC's effectiveness. Erastus J. O. Mwencha is leading several regional programs with a view to raising living standards of Africans. While serving ten years as the Secretary General for Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) he contributed to the transformation of the regional body into a viable economic integration entity, with the largest free trade area in Africa. He also contributed for the expansion of intra-COMESA trade, developing programs for private sector cooperation and trade with the rest of the world. He also developed the continental negotiating position for the Doha Round of negotiations of the World Trade Organisation, Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and actively supported the programs to integrate women in development.

H.E. CARLOS LOPES

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (UNECA)

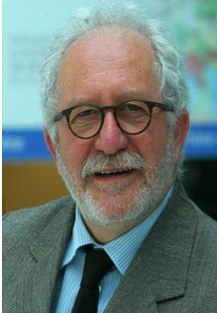


Carlos Lopes is the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa. He has more than 24 years of senior leadership experience in the United Nations, including as Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research; Director of the UN System Staff College; Director for Political Affairs in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General; all at the level of Assistant Secretary-General; and UN Resident Co-ordinator in Zimbabwe and Brazil.

Specialised in development and strategic planning, he has authored or edited over 22 books and taught at various academic institutions.

MARIO PEZZINI

DIRECTOR, DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)



Mario Pezzini is Director of the OECD Development Centre. The OECD Development Centre is an institution where governments, enterprises and civil society organisations informally discuss questions of common interest. Its Governing Board includes most of the OECD countries but also developing and emerging economies as full members. The Centre helps policy makers in OECD and partner countries find innovative solutions to the global challenges of development.

Before joining the Development Centre in 2010, Mario Pezzini held several senior management positions at the OECD. He was Deputy Director of the Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate and, prior to that, Head of the Regional Policy

Division, covering policy analysis on urban development, rural development, regional competitiveness and public governance. Prior to joining the OECD, Mario Pezzini was Professor in Industrial Economics at the *École Nationale Supérieure des Mines* de Paris as well as in U.S. and Italian Universities. Mario Pezzini has also served as an advisor in the field of economic development, industrial organisation and regional economics in international organisations and think tanks (e.g. International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), European Commission and Nomisma in Italy). Mario Pezzini started his career in the Government Office of the Emilia-Romagna Region.

MELINDA CRANE (Moderator)

CHIEF CORRESPONDENT, DEUTSCHE WELLE TV



Melinda Crane has given speeches and moderated events and discussions for a wide range of international organisations and firms. She is a frequent guest and commentator on German television and radio and regularly analyses US policy for the news broadcaster n-tv. As experienced TV anchor, she presents the news program *Journal* and hosts the talk show *Quadriga* on Deutsche Welle-TV.

Melinda Crane studied history and political science at Brown University and law at Harvard. She received her PhD in Political Economy at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. As International Affairs Consultant to the discussion show *Sabine Christiansen* she produced interviews with Kofi Annan, Bill Clinton, Hillary Clinton and George Bush, among others. Her journalistic experience includes work for the *New York Times Magazine*, *The Boston Globe Sunday Magazine*, *The Boston Globe*, the *Christian Science Monitor* and German newspapers and magazines.

**SESSION 2****Climate Change and Agricultural Transformation in Africa****GUEST OF HONOUR: KOFI ANNAN**

FORMER UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, PRESIDENT AFRICA PROGRESS PANEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE KOFI ANNAN FOUNDATION



Kofi Annan is the founding chair of the Kofi Annan Foundation, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate and was the 7th Secretary-General of the United Nations between 1997 and 2006. With the support of his Foundation, Kofi Annan campaigns for a fairer, more peaceful world by advancing peace and security, sustainable development, and human rights.

Since leaving the United Nations Kofi Annan has worked to identify and address new threats to the poorest and most vulnerable such as climate change, food and nutrition shortages and conflicts. Kofi Annan's mediation and diplomacy efforts seek to promote peace in various regions across the world such as in Kenya's violent post-election demonstrations in 2008, or more recently in the Middle East and beyond.

Kofi Annan also chairs the "Africa Progress Panel" which advocates at the highest levels for equitable and sustainable development in Africa and "The Elders", a group of independent leaders working for peace and human rights. In 2001, he and the United Nations were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace.

H.E. ANTHONY MOTHAE MARUPING

COMMISSIONER FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION (AUC)



Anthony Motahe Maruping has been serving as Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Lesotho to UNOG and United Nations agencies in Geneva, and the WTO until 2012.

Prior to this, Anthony Motahe Maruping was the Executive Director at the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa. He also served as the Vice Chancellor of the National University of Lesotho from 1982 to 1983 as well as the Governor of the Central Bank of Lesotho from 1988 to 1998. He has also served as Chair/ Member of the Board of Directors in numerous institutions, including, UNCTAD Trade and Development Board as Vice-President from 2010 to 2011, President of the Council for Trade in Goods (CTG) and of the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD) in WTO from 2011 to 2012, as well as President of the Group of 77 and China in 2011.

GENERAL HERILANTO RAVELOHARISON

MINISTER OF ECONOMY AND PLANNING, MADAGASCAR



Herilanto Raveloharison is a jurist by training both in public and private law, and a specialist in Regional Administration and Public Management.

He makes decision in the actions to establish the rule of law, to promote good governance and the fight against corruption in his position as the President of the Committee for Safeguarding Integrity (CSI), a State body under the management of the Malagasy Presidency which mainly aims at running the National Good Governance Program. Since 2004, he has been serving in the Governmental Experts Group as a national expert in charge of evaluating the implementation of

the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Prior to heading the Ministry for Economy and Strategic Planning, General Raveloharison has been successively appointed as the Minister for Environment and Forests, Secretary General for Decentralisation, then for Civil Service, and Technical Adviser in various cabinet departments. As the Minister for Environment and Forests, he fully contributed to developing the National Policy for the Fight against Climate Change adopted in 2011 in Madagascar.

H.E. ANNICK GIRARDIN

MINISTER OF STATE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND FRANCOPHONY, FRANCE



Annick Girardin was born on August 3, 1964 in Saint- Malo (Ille-et-Vilaine). She was appointed Minister of State for Development and Francophonie on April 9 , 2014. Also, since 27 June 2014, she has represented the President of the French Republic to the Organisation internationale de la francophonie (OIF).

In 2007, she was elected as a member (diputado) of the 1st district of Saint Pierre and Miquelon and in the year 2000, member of the Territorial Council of Saint Pierre and Miquelon. In addition, Annick Girardin is Vice President of the French section of the parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie and member of the Executive Council of the Radical Left Party, since 2012.

FRANCIS D. YAMBA

DIRECTOR, CENTRE FOR ENERGY ENVIRONMENT AND ENGINEERING ZAMBIA (CEEZ) AND VICE CHAIR WORKING GROUP III, INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC)



Francis D. Yamba is Director at the Centre for Energy, Environment and Engineering Zambia (CEEZ) and became Associate Professor (1995-1996) and Full Professor since 1996 in mechanical engineering at the University of Zambia with a bias on thermal sciences and energy and environment science. In addition to that, he is Vice Chair Working Group III of the IPCC. He is also Chancellor of Zambia Open University.

Francis D. Yamba has served as Dean at the School of Engineering at the University of Zambia from 1983-1987 and from 1987-1989 he was Executive Technical Director at INDECO (Industrial Development Corporation). After that, from 1989-1994 Francis D. Yamba became Managing Director of Engineering Services Corporation (ESCO).

Francis D. Yamba has wide experience in project management and research having supervised and participated in over forty projects in climate related studies (climate modelling and adaptation analysis, mitigation analysis related to energy and combustion, industry, land use change and forestry, and Clean Development Mechanism, CDM) and energy related studies (energy modelling and planning, renewable energy and energy efficiency analysis and applications).

MELINDA CRANE (Moderator)

CHIEF CORRESPONDENT, DEUTSCHE WELLE TV

SESSION 3**Can regional development help Africa tap its demographic dividend?****GEORG SCHMIDT**

REGIONAL DIRECTOR FOR SUB-SAHARAN AND THE SAHEL, FEDERAL FOREIGN OFFICE, GERMANY



Georg Schmidt holds a Bachelor's degree in History and Economics from the University of Hong Kong and a Master's degree in Far Eastern Area Studies from the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University. Between 1995 and 1997 he completed his training at the Foreign Service Training Institute in Bonn.

He worked in 1996 as desk officer for Africa, Asia, Latin America in the Federal Chancellor's Office in Bonn and between 1997 and 1999 in the Office of the State Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Foreign Office in Bonn and Berlin. Between 2000 and 2003 he was the 1st Secretary (Culture, Environment, Science & Technology) in the German Embassy in Tokyo, Japan, from 2003 to 2006 Deputy Head of Mission in the

German Embassy in Bamako, Mali. In 2005 he became Head of the Office for Civil Society Cooperation after the Tsunami in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Back in Germany, he worked first as Deputy Head (2006-2009), then as Head in the Division for Asia, Australia, Africa, International Development in the Office of the Federal President, Berlin. In 2014 Georg Schmidt became Regional Director for Sub-Saharan Africa and the Sahel in the Foreign Office in Berlin.

H.E. KASSI JEAN-CLAUDE BROU

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, CÔTE D'IVOIRE



Kassi Jean-Claude Brou took up the position of Minister of Industry for Côte d'Ivoire in November 2012. Kassi Jean-Claude Brou started his career at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1982 where he spent 13 years. He was also IMF resident Representative in Senegal. In 1996, he was appointed Director of the Prime Minister's Cabinet and also held the position of Chairman of the National Privatisation Commission until 1999.

Kassi Jean-Claude Brou worked at the Regional Central Bank for eight years where he held several senior positions. Before joining the government, Kassi Jean-Claude Brou was Resident Representative for the World Bank in Chad (2010-2012) and was Consultant Advisor to the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Congo (2009).

Kassi Jean-Claude Brou is a Doctor in Economic Sciences and has an MBA from Cincinnati University (USA). He also has an MA in Economics from Cincinnati University and from the National University of Côte d'Ivoire.

H.E. IBRAHIM ASSANE MAYAKI

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)



Ibrahim Assane Mayaki was professor of Public Administration and Management in Niger and Venezuela where he served during the periods 1978-1982 and 1985-1987. He also worked for ten years in the mining sector in Niger. From the period 2000 to 2004, Ibrahim Assane Mayaki was Visiting Professor at the University of Paris XI where he taught international affairs and international organisations. He also led researches at the Centre for Research on Europe and the Contemporary World in the same university. In January 1997, under the presidency of Ibrahim Bare Ma'inassara, Ibrahim Assane Mayaki joined the cabinet as Minister in charge for African Integration and Cooperation, before holding the position of Foreign Minister.

He was appointed Prime Minister of the country in November 1997. He remained in charge until January 2000. As Prime Minister of Niger, Ibrahim Assane Mayaki played a catalyst role in enhancing the social dialogue in the country. He initiated the creation of relevant technical committees in charge of the negotiations with social partners.

In 1998, Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, with the collaboration of the International Confederation of Free Trade Union, organised a national forum on social dialogue, and lead necessary consultations and measures which resulted in the creation of the first 'National Commission for social dialogue' (Commission Nationale sur le Dialogue Social) in 2000. This commission was the first created in Africa.

In August 2000, he created the Public Policy Analysis Circle (Cercle d'analyse des politiques publiques), a think-tank focusing on health and education policy. In 2004, he became Executive Director of The Platform supporting rural development stakeholders in Western and Central Africa (The Rural Hub), located in Dakar in Senegal. Since 2009, Ibrahim Assane Mayaki, is the CEO of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

VICTOIRE TOMEGAH-DOGBÉ

MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT, CRAFTSMANSHIP, YOUTH AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, TOGO



Victoire Tomegah-Dogbé was the first woman to be appointed as Minister of Development, Craftsmanship, Youth and Youth Employment (as of 2010) of Togo. She has a MBA from the National University of Benin and a degree in Financial Management from the Jutland Technology Institute AARHUS in Denmark. Victoire Tomegah-Dogbé started working in the Industrie Togolaise des Plastiques (ITP) where she held various managing responsibilities from 1986 to 1988. In 1992, she joined the Shell Group as Retail Manager then as Operations Manager for the company's branch in Togo. She became the CEO of the ITP in 1994. She worked as UNDP's deputy Representative for Togo from 1999 to 2002 and for Congo-Brazzaville from 2002 to 2004; she became UNDP

Deputy Resident Representative for Burkina Faso in 2004 and for Benin in 2007. In 2008, Victoire Tomegah-Dogbé joined the Togolese government of President Faure Gnassingbé and, in 2009, was the first woman to be appointed as Head of Cabinet of the Presidency.

LAMIA ZRIBI

SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT, INVESTMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, TUNISIA



Previously, Lamia Zribi was the CEO of TradeNet (TTN). Until 2008, she was the Executive Director of Forecasting at the Ministry of Development and International Cooperation. In 2001, she was Director of External affairs within the same ministry. Lamia Zribi graduated from the Ecole nationale d'administration (ENA) in 1993 and obtained a Master's degree in Economics from the Faculty of Law, Economic and Political Sciences of Tunis (1983).

MARIO PEZZINI (Moderator)

DIRECTOR, DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

CLOSING SESSION

H.E. KADRÉ DÉsirÉ Ouedraogo

PRESIDENT, COMMISSION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)



Kadré Désiré Ouédraogo is President of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission and former Prime Minister of Burkina Faso (1996-2000). Prior to this placement, he has been Deputy-Governor of the Central Bank of West African States, Minister of Economy and Finance, and a Member of Parliament of Burkina Faso. He also was Ambassador of Burkina Faso to the European Union as well as Belgium, the Netherlands, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Kadré Désiré Ouédraogo has been distinguished as Grand Officer in the National Order of Burkina Faso (1996), and Commander of the Order of Merit of the International Military Sports Council (2000). He graduated from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (HEC) Paris in

International Affairs and in Public Economy and Economic Policy from the University of Paris 1 (Pantheon-Sorbonne). Founded in 1975, ECOWAS represents 15 countries and promotes economic integration in the fields of industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions and social and cultural matters. The ECOWAS Commission and the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (The Fund) are the two main institutions designed to implement policies and programmes in Member States.

About the 15th International Economic Forum on Africa

By 2050, Africa will be home to 2.1 billion people; in most countries, both urban and rural populations will continue to grow well after that date. The challenge of providing future generations with adequate economic and social opportunities is daunting. National policy-makers, city planners, infrastructure builders, local governments, investors, farmers' associations, environmentalists and other stakeholders need to invent new ways of working to face up to it.

How can new territorial policies transcend traditional divides – e.g. urban vs. rural, agricultural vs. other sectors – to make the most of the demographic dividend in a sustainable manner?

The Africa Forum is the annual meeting of policy-makers, economists, researchers and private sector parties working on and with Africa. It will be organised by the OECD Development Centre and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, in collaboration with the Federal Foreign Office of Germany and the African Union Commission.

About the organisers



The OECD Development Centre was established in 1962 as an independent platform for knowledge sharing and policy dialogue between OECD member countries and developing economies, allowing these countries to interact on an equal footing. Today, 27 OECD countries and 22 non-OECD countries are members of the Centre. The Centre draws attention to emerging systemic issues likely to have an impact on global development and more specific development challenges faced by today's developing and emerging economies. It uses evidence-based analysis and strategic partnerships to help countries formulate innovative policy solutions to the global challenges of development.

For more information on the Centre and its members, please see www.oecd.org/dev.



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Germany is engaged in intensive development cooperation with the international community to combat poverty, shape globalisation in an equitable manner, safeguard peace, freedom, democracy and human rights, and protect the environment and natural resources.

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) develops the guidelines and concepts of German development policy, determines the long-term strategies for cooperation with the various actors and defines the rules for implementation. These are closely aligned with relevant international agreements and goals (2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, MDGs, Kyoto Protocol, aid effectiveness agenda etc.).

The most important pillar of the German government's development cooperation work involves bilateral cooperation with the governments of other countries. BMZ develops joint projects and programmes with partner countries of German development cooperation which dovetail with national development strategies. The key instruments include low-interest loans or grants, advisory and training services, promotion of private sector investments, scholarships, but also transitional development assistance in crisis

situations. The implementing organisations are responsible for the actual implementation of development policy concepts and strategies. BMZ steers the implementing organisations' work and monitors the results. In addition, BMZ works with actors from civil society, churches, foundations, the private sector and other areas.

International organisations/institutions and other donors play a key role in German development policy. BMZ is also committed to solving global problems and supporting sustainable development in the framework of European and multilateral development cooperation.



Federal Foreign Office The Federal Foreign Office represents Germany's interests to the world. It promotes international exchange and offers protection and assistance to Germans abroad. With headquarters in Berlin and a network of 230 missions abroad, the Federal Foreign Office maintains Germany's relations with other countries as well as with international and supra-national organisations. This work concerns much more than

just political contacts among governments and parliaments. Because Germany and German society are enmeshed in ever-growing international networks, the Federal Foreign Office promotes intensive interaction and exchange with the world in the fields of business, culture, science and technology, the environment, development issues and many more areas.

Shaping globalisation is one of the most important tasks of diplomacy. In this area, the Federal Foreign Office works closely with partners from civil society, including business associations, unions and humanitarian and human rights organisations. Through its embassies and consulates-general, it also influences the public abroad in order to convey a positive, up-to-date image of Germany. We are supported in this pursuit by Honorary Consuls, volunteers who work on the ground in the host country.

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