

**REPORT OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON MOBILIZING SUPPORT
FOR THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT:**

The Role of the Private Sector and Civil Society

Accra, Ghana, 28 – 30 May 2003

Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)



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I. Introduction

Background

The United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA) in accordance with its global advocacy role for African development, and in particular support for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), organized, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Ghana, a regional workshop on “ *Mobilizing Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development: The Role of the Private Sector and Civil Society*”, which was held in Accra, Ghana, from 28-30 May 2003. The workshop was organized in the context(OSAA)

Participation and Thematic Focus

The meeting was attended by more than 36 participants drawn from the public and private sectors, civil society, in

II. Summary of Plenary Sessions

- Need to find an urgent solution to Africa's external debt problem, so as to minimize leakages of resources and diverting these for development;
- Need to set a time frame for the implementation of the NEPAD objectives. In this regard, a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of NEPAD needed to be put in place;
- The macroeconomic fundamentals needed to be improved, including reducing domestic interest rates which were quite high, making investment difficult.

Plenary Session III: Mobilizing Civil Society Support for the Implementation of NEPAD

The paper was introduced by a resource person, Dr. Gatachew Demeke. The paper alluded to an innovative partnership approach in NEPAD, which provided an opportunity for the African civil society community to genuinely engage with governments in carrying out the goals and priorities of Africa's recovery and development. The paper argued that the legitimacy and sustainability of NEPAD would depend on the extent to which the African people, civil society and the private sector were involved in the process. Recognizing this imperative, African governments had made strong commitment to work in partnership with civil society and other partners in NEPAD-related activities.

The paper identified a number of ways civil society could engage in the NEPAD related processes at the national, regional and international levels. For example, civil society engagement in several African countries in formulating the PRSPs had positive results and there were expectations of significant involvement of civil society in monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators in the future. In addition, civil society could be involved in other areas of NEPAD, such as combating HIV/AIDS, protection of environment and culture and promoting the democratization process and the good governance campaign.

At the regional level, civil society engagement at the African Union (AU) level can utilize such mechanisms as the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and CSSDCA. They can participate in the Peer Review process and also help the CSSDCA in its conflict prevention and peace building efforts. At the International level, civil society can work, with their northern counterparts lobbying and advocating on behalf of Africa in such areas as debt relief, increased official development assistance, market access.

The paper also dealt with the constraints for effective civil society participation in the NEPAD related activities. These included, among others, the lack of the political and developmental space to operate effectively, mistrust of governments towards civil society and thus limiting their activities by imposing prohibitively complex administrative rules and regulations, resource constraints. While recognizing that African civil society was still in its

One of the major challenges for NEPAD, he added, was to broaden consultations and dialogue with various stakeholders and to encourage higher levels of inclusiveness than had hitherto been the case. Whereas awareness at senior and international level was high, public participation in Africa was still very limited. He went on to say that the communication strategy would need to be ongoing and contain provisions for input in the support for the entire NEPAD process, including setting up national and sectoral

Plenary Session IV: Role of Women's Organizations to Support NEPAD

The paper was presented by a resource person, Dr. Adele Marthe Manguelle. Against a brief historical overview of the advent of NEPAD, the paper asserted that the NEPAD initiative was not well known by the public, including women's organizations in Africa, though women had long been involved in the areas which were an integral part of NEPAD priorities, including agriculture, infrastructure, environment, political and economic governance, new technologies of information and communication, energy, education and health sectors.

Based on a case study of Cameroon, the paper illustrated the involvement of individual women and women's groups/ associations in different activities. It referred to women religious associations which undertook education campaigns for disease prevention, notably HIV/AIDS and training; some professional women and women's groups had established scholarship programmes, earmarked for female students keen to pursue studies in science and technology; free counselling relating to improved agricultural production; participation in intensive cultivation and processing of local staples; credit and savings schemes for business activities. All such activities, she added, were aimed for the economic empowerment of women.

The paper also underscored the constraints facing women's organisations, including the difficulties in accessing credit, education and health care, the negligible women influence in the decision-making process.

As for the relation between women organisations and government in the process of the dissemination of NEPAD principles, the paper asserted that dialogue barely existed in Cameroon. The paper noted that it was not surprising that civil society, including women organisations, were not invited to attend the meeting convened in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in June 2003 by the NEPAD secretariat section in charge of communications. However, the paper alluded to the efforts deployed by the UN Resident Coordinator in Cameroon to address the deficit of dialogue between all stakeholders that should be involved in the diffusion and the implementation of NEPAD priorities.

The debate that followed focused on the following:

- The need to popularise NEPAD among women's organizations, especially grassroots organizations, by involving them in the NEPAD process;
- Need to set up a tripartite mechanism at the national level to involve government, private sector and the civil society, including women's organizations, in the planning and implementation of NEPAD priorities;
- Following the recommendation of the AU Heads of State and Government meeting in Durban in 2002 on gender parity (50% of women) in the appointment of commissioners within NEPAD, civil society and women's

- The capacity of women's organizations needs to be strengthened to enable them to effectively engage in the NEPAD implementation process.

Plenary Session V: Ghana's Experience in Forging Partnerships with the Private Sector and Civil Society in the Implementation of the Priorities of NEPAD

The paper presented by Dr. Francis Appiah, Technical Adviser in the Ministry of Regional Cooperation and NEPAD in Ghana, spelt out the practical steps that the Government of Ghana had taken to forge partnership with the private sector and civil society for the implementation of NEPAD. The paper was comprehensive and discussed how the Government of Ghana had integrated the NEPAD priority areas into its national policy; the organizational and institutional arrangements put in place for the implementation of NEPAD; experiences in forging partnerships with the private sector and civil society; and the challenges in the implementation of NEPAD.

The paper asserted that the priority areas identified in Ghana's national development converged with those in NEPAD, namely good governance, infrastructure development, modernization of agriculture and rural development, enhancing social services, including education, health, gender mainstreaming, and private sector development. The paper referred to the various structures established in the bureaucracy to deal with NEPAD related activities, including the creation of the Ministry of Regional Cooperation and NEPAD, aimed at rationalizing the efforts of the government and the pan-African vision and aspirations of NEPAD.

As regards the involvement of the private sector in the implementation of NEPAD, the paper highlighted the government's political will to support the private sector to grow, and in this regard its effort to institutionalise the relationship between the private sector and government. The creation of a Ministry of Private Sector Development with the mandate to create an enabling environment was a practical expression of the political will for the development of the private sector in Ghana. The paper referred to the various arrangements that were in place to facilitate dialogue between government and the private sector: for example

evolutionary process that led up to NEPAD, had set up a NEPAD Business Group; Nigerian businessmen and women were working hard to raise the awareness of NEPAD amongst various stakeholders and Burkina Faso had a Ministry of Integration responsible for the coordination of NEPAD.

Recommendations

- Need to establish an effective formal mechanism at the national level to engage the private sector in the implementation of NEPAD;
- The capacity of the public sector dealing with the private sector needs to be strengthened to make the former more sensitive and receptive to the needs and concerns of the private sector.

(ii) Sectoral priorities of NEPAD being emphasized by the private sector

The representatives reported that although the private sector in their countries had not selected specific sectoral priorities of NEPAD, it was engaged in the critical areas of transportation, energy and telecommunications, especially mobile telephones. Some representatives noted that the private sector was also supporting other priority areas of NEPAD, such as human resources development, including the issue of HIV/AIDS. They underscored the potential of public/ private partnerships in the critical areas of infrastructure and telecommunications. However, they noted that experience in public/ private partnerships in most African countries was limited. Moreover, legal framework with regard to such partnerships also did not exist in many African countries. A major issue emphasized in the discussion was the importance of developing policies conducive to motivating the private sector to become more involved in the critical areas of infrastructure and telecommunications.

Recommendations

- The ICT sector should be opened up in the hands of the private sector;
- Appropriate legal framework for public private partnerships should be put in place for the success of such partnerships.

(iii) How to mobilize the resources of the private sector

Representatives noted that mobilizing private sector resources for NEPAD was not easy. The private sector must be sensitized about NEPAD and the important role it can play to support the implementation of NEPAD. Representatives underscored the need for a genuine partnership in African development, which also took into account the interest, concerns and needs of the private sector. They also stressed the need for creating a climate of mutual accountability and transparency, if the resources of the private sector were to be mobilized to support NEPAD.

Recommendations

- Reduction in taxation to attract the resources of the private sector. In some cases, there could be tax exemptions, for example, for agro-businesses, as an incentive;
- Creating business friendly and supportive environment, including minimizing administrative procedures for establishing businesses;
- Joint ventures between domestic and international private investors;
- Resources could be mobilized through a “solidarity tax for the implementation of NEPAD”;
- Need for the courts to handle commercial matters expeditiously;
- Putting in place mechanisms to attract remittances from Africans living abroad. In the case of Ghana, remittances amount to about \$1.5 billion a year.
- Venture capital;
- Government should make budgetary provisions to support NEPAD as a reflection of its commitment, in order to attract support from the private sector and other development partners.

It was underscored that micro and informal sector enterprises were the backbone and future of African economies. Participants pointed out that in most countries, including Kenya, Ghana, Congo, Senegal, such enterprises were essential in employment creation, poverty alleviation and providing services and inputs for the small and medium enterprises. Therefore, they must be at the forefront of efforts to promote economic development in Africa in the framework of NEPAD.

Recommendations

- Need to develop the human resources capacity (including managerial and technical skills) of informal entrepreneurs to improve their productivity;
- Organize informal enterprises into associations to encourage them to formalize their activities;
- Simplifying procedures for business registration to encourage informal businesses to register and make use of the business related facilities;
- There is a need to recognize the role of the informal sector and to provide appropriate incentives to unleash the entrepreneurial potentials of the sector;

- Establish “guarantee fund” to assist inform

Group II: Recommendations on how to effectively mobilize

initiatives were convened under the network of Femmes Africa Solidarte (FAS). Recommendations for the achievement of gender mainstreaming in NEPAD included the establishment of a technical gender task team in the NEPAD secretariat, and the possible establishment of a gender unit within the NEPAD secretariat. It was also reported that within the peace security and governance sector, for which South Africa was the focal point, a civil society organization SAFER Africa was drafting the framework document for the Peace and Security initiative for NEPAD.

Nigeria being the chair of the HSIC had set up an office to co-ordinate and popularise NEPAD. Efforts were being made to reach out to various segments of civil society and the private sector, although the problem of delivery capacity needed to be addressed. The African Leadership Forum (ALF) had been organizing various meetings and dialogues at regional and continental levels to popularise NEPAD. In addition it had also been providing technical backstopping to the Federal Government of Nigeria on issues relating to NEPAD. ALF had recently been appointed as the strategic partner to the Nigerian NEPAD office.

From the sharing of the experiences and discussion, it was clear that various efforts were being made by civil society to popularise NEPAD. While participants felt more comfortable speaking about the initiatives that their particular organizations were involved in, general comments on other initiatives known to participants were also shared. However there was a feeling that civil society organizations were not adequately informed about government positions and directives on NEPAD, and there was a need to enlarge the space of engagement at this level.

Recommendations

- It was agreed that civil society utilize every available opportunity or create opportunities to popularise NEPAD;
- That multiple means of popularising NEPAD should be used including workshops, media (both visual and print), conferences, seminars, dialogue, policy, and research analysis and advocacy;
- That civil society should lead a process of simplifying and translating the NEPAD documentation into a more user friendly and accessible document. The private sector and government can provide financial support for this project;
- Each country should set-up a National NEPAD Forum (NNF) consisting of representatives from civil society, private sector and government to:
 - Popularise NEPAD;
 - Convene stakeholders strategy and consultative meetings at various levels and within the various constituencies;
 - Develop

the involveme

them in concretising these recommendations at the country level, especially those relating to the setting-up of the proposed National NEPAD Forums;

- OSAA organize an annual meeting of both civil society and the private sector to review the role of these partners in the implementation of NEPAD and to also provide other possible ways which can advance the NEPAD process;
- Need to put in place mechanisms by the private sector and civil society in collaboration with OSAA to sustain the momentum generated at this meeting;
- The Ghana Ministry of Regional Cooperation and NEPAD be requested to prepare a paper incorporating the actions taken by Ghana in popularising NEPAD among the various stakeholders. This could be shared with other African countries as a tool for advocacy.

Plenary session VIII: Summary of recommendations and way forward

In this session, participants made an attempt to consolidate some of the major recommendations emanating from the plenary and working group sessions. In view of the recognition that the recommendations of such meetings are often general in nature and difficult to implement, the following concrete actionable proposals were made:

- The meeting underscored the importance of self-reliance for the implementation of NEPAD. In this regard, it was proposed to set up a NEPAD fund under the auspices of the NEPAD secretariat, which should sell the idea to the stakeholders on the importance of using domestic resources for the implementation of NEPAD;
- It was proposed that a study on the mobilization of domestic resources be carried out in the context of the proposed NEPAD fund. It was further proposed that OSAA be given the responsibility to commission this study within a year. This should essentially be a concept paper;
- Considering that Ghana had made headway in the NEPAD process at the national level, it would be useful to share its experience. In this regard, it was proposed that OSAA make a formal request to Ghana's Ministry of Regional Cooperation and to prepare a paper on Ghana's experience in the NEPAD process, including forging partnerships with the private sector and civil society. The case study would be part of OSAA's flagship publication on an "Overview of African Development", for which case studies were under preparation capturing national experi

business associations in the continent. In this case, information sharing could be done through continued dialogue, e.g. workshops, seminars, meetings and publications;

- Private sector organizations should strengthen networking activities as well as develop thematic areas for follow-up in future engagement;
- Participants of the meeting should work closely with the UNDP country offices on thematic areas for future engagement. In this context, it is important to initiate a networking forum of business associations/ organizations in a year's time;
- It was proposed that participants be encouraged to continue sharing information through e-mails highlighting the contribution of their organizations in the implementation of the goals and objectives of NEPAD;
- It was also proposed that OSAA organize meetings with the private sector and civil society annually. The meetings should have a clear thematic focus as well as concrete outputs. It was proposed that the next year's meeting could consider, among others, the proposed concept paper on mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of NEPAD;
- The recommendations of this Workshop should be shared with African Governments through their missions in New York. NEPAD and AU secretariats, private sector associations and all other stakeholders in African development;
- The report of this meeting should also be shared with UNDP country offices in Africa, and where possible, they could be involved in the implementation of some of the recommendations of this meeting;
- National structures/ mechanisms need to be created to support the goals and objectives of NEPAD;
- In view of the fact that African countries are moving towards democratization and good governance (a key precondition of NEPAD) at a different pace, it was important that indicators on certain key areas, such as governance, be available to assess progress made in this regard.

III. Closing Session

In closing the meeting, the Chairman brought out some of the highlights of the meeting, underscoring that NEPAD was an African initiative, which needed to be popularised on the ground. In this regard, civil society had an important role to play. He thanked the organizers for taking the initiative to hold the meeting in Accra and the guidance provided during the meeting. He also thanked the participants for their active participation in the meeting.

In her closing remarks, Ms. Stevens, Director of OSAA, thanked all the participants for attending the meeting. She briefly talked about the mandate of OSAA, which was global advocacy in support of NEPAD. She alluded to the important role of government in driving the NEPAD process and bringing in other stakeholders in that process. This, she added, had been aptly demonstrated by the efforts of the Government of Ghana. She underscored the need to share good practices with African countries. She assured the participants that the workshop report would be disseminated among relevant Ministries and UNDP offices in African countries. She appealed to the participan

Annex I: Statements and Remarks at the Opening Session

- i) Welcome Remarks By Mr. Alfred Sallia Fawundu, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Ghana

Honourable Minister of Regional Cooperation and NEPAD, Hon. Dr. Kofi Konadu Apraku

Director, UN Office of the Special Advisor on Africa, Ms. Yvette Stevens

Distinguished Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am delighted to welcome each and every participant to this regional workshop, which has taken on the very auspicious theme of mobilizing private sector and civil society support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

The very impressive gathering here today is a testimony to the high premium that Africa's renaissance and the spirited quest for rapid and sustainable development enjoy in our thinking. I am assured that the outcome of this workshop will impact positively on the effectiveness of our contributions, as key partners in the realisation of NEPAD objectives.

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UNDP is extremely pleased to be associated with this workshop. As you all know, our overarching concern is sustainable human developm

ii) Remarks by Ms. Yvette Stevens, Director, Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Minister,
Distinguished participants
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great pleasure for me to make a few remarks at the opening session of this meeting on “Mobilizing support for NEPAD: The role of the private sector and civil society”, being organized by the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, in collaboration with UNDP Ghana. Promoting Africa’s development has remained for quite some time the priority of the United Nations, which has initiated specific programmes and development agenda in this regard. The United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF) being one such programme, launched in 1991 by the General Assembly. The New Agenda, a compact of mutual commitments by African countries and the international community, was a 10 – year compact between African countries and the international community. It also included the involvement of non-governmental organizations and civil society and the private sector in Africa’s development. In October 2002, the United Nations General Assembly carried out the final review and appraisal of the New Agenda, and brought it to a close. The findings of the final review and the New Agenda showed that progress in the last decade in African development was inadequate in the light of the challenges facing Africa, including achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Africa remains a priority region for the United Nations.

The General Assembly at its high-level plenary meeting on 16 September 2002 welcomed NEPAD as an African Union led initiative and considered how to support NEPAD. It adopted a declaration urging the United Nations system organizations and the international community, in particular donor countries, to assist in the implementation of NEPAD priorities. In December 2002, by its resolution, the United Nations General Assembly welcomed NEPAD as a programme of the African Union that embodies the vision and commitment of all African countries and peoples for peace and development and urged the United Nations system to support African countries within the framework of NEPAD. It also recognized the important role that the civil society and the private sector play in African development and to this effect strongly encouraged their involvement.

The United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA), a recently established office, derives its mandate from the General Assembly Resolution A/57/7 – Final Review and A9 Tw 12 0 0 12 71.999ce of the7012 0 0 12NEP2from60

The main functions of this office are to:

- Provide substantive servicing of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in their deliberations on Africa;
- Coordinate the interdepartmental taskforce on African Affairs, to ensure a coherent and integrated approach for United Nations support for Africa, including following up on the implementation of all global summit and conference outcomes related to Africa;
- Initiate reports on critical issues affecting Africa, and in particular on the interrelated issues of peace and development; and
- Coordinate and guide the preparation of Africa-related reports and inputs, in particular support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) by the United Nations system and the international community, including the private sector and the civil society.

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Minister,
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is now conventional wisdom that development involves a partnership among governments, private sector and civil society. Several criticisms have been voiced about NEPAD from mainly African civil society but also the private sector, for the lack of adequate consultation in articulating the policy framework of NEPAD. In this phase of implementation, however, the energies and resources of all development stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, need to be mobilized.

There are three major roles that the private sector can play in supporting the implementation of NEPAD:

- The first and the most obvious is that it should take the lead in those priority areas of NEPAD which lend themselves to active private sector participation, namely development of infrastructure and the agricultural sector, manufacturing and export promotion;
- Promote international joint ventures that would bring in financial resources but also transfer of technology and managerial expertise; and
- Passionately advocate for a business-friendly environment but also a just society.

The civil society plays a very important role as implementation of the outcomes reached and assists international organizations, such as the United Nations, to position themselves on macro-economic development issues such as External debt, International Tr

the Millennium Developm

iii) Opening Statement by Hon. Dr.K.K. Apraku – Ghana’s Minister Of Regional Cooperation and NEPAD

Mr. Chairman

The UNDP Resident Representative

Distinguished Participation from the United Nations and other International Organizations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a pleasure to warmly welcome you all to this workshop. It is particularly heart warming that this workshop is being organized under the auspices of the United Nations Office of the Special Advisor on Africa in collaboration with UNDP Ghana. The organizers deserve special commendation for taking the initiative to put together the programme. This demonstrates the spirit of cooperation and the new partnership that the United Nations and its agencies want to establish in support of NEPAD and for that matter Africa’s development.

The theme of the workshop, **“Mobilizing support for NEPAD: The role of the private sector and civil society”**, is not only apt, it affirms the commitment of the United Nations to match its pledge to support NEPAD with action. In this regard, I recall with encouragement the United Nations General Assembly high-level plenary meeting on September 16, 2002 that welcomed NEPAD and adopted a declaration to assist in the implementation of NEPAD priority programmes. It is instructive that, the United Nations General Assembly followed this up by passing resolution 57/7 of December 2002 to take practical steps to see to the implementation of NEPAD.

In Ghana we have already seen the practical manifestation of this support for NEPAD as the UNDP was instrumental in setting up a NEPAD Secretariat as a focal point to take the initial steps towards making the commitment of the Government of Ghana to NEPAD meaningful to the citizenry. I am happy to add that, only about a month ago, the Government of Ghana manifested its firm genuine commitment to NEPAD by creating a NEPAD Ministry which I have the privilege to be the Substantive Minister.

Mr. Chairman,

Mobilizing support for the implementation of NEPAD is critical when we come to consider the serious developmental challenges facing Africa. The grim reality is that over 50 percent of Africans live under a dollar a day. Africa has the highest illiteracy population in the world of more than 120 million people. Diseases are endemic and the HIV/AIDS pandemic is decimating whole populations. Africa accounts for less than 2 percent of total world trade and she receives less than 1 percent of Foreign Direct Investments. Besides, the continent is suffering and being devastated by war, conflicts and civil strife. Indeed a cloud of doubt is already gathering around Africa’s ability to meet the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. And the challenges posed by globalisation and the marginalisation of the African continent have to be contended with.

Mr. Chairman,

In this respect, let me assure you the readiness of the Government of Ghana to team up with the United Nations, the private sector and civil society to mobilize support for the implementation of NEPAD. This partnership is critical to the success of NEPAD.

As a government that cherishes democracy and popular participation, the role of the private sector and civil society in the implementation of NEPAD is at the core of available options. The government has declared a “Golden Age of Business” where the private sector is not only the engine of growth but also a major pillar to ensure good governance and to strengthen our fledgling democracy. **By the same token a vibrant civil society is critical in realizing our shared vision as a country, which is “to build a society of free and disciplined individuals with a passion for excellence.”** The consolidation of our democracy also depends on an articulate and well informed civil society that is able to demand accountability from government and to keep it on her toes to ensure that all actions secure the welfare of the citizenry. The private sector and civil society are therefore key to mobilizing support for NEPAD.

Mr. Chairman,

In examining the role of the private sector and civil society in mobilizing support for NEPAD, we should be guided by history and contemporary developments in Africa. Historically, the private sector and civil society were hardly consulted in policy formulation and implementation. Indeed they were frowned upon as a nuisance. Fortunately, this situation is changing for the better. In line with the spirit of NEPAD, they have been recognized as development partners and stakeholders whose voice must be heard before any major decision is made. Besides, it has been acknowledged that the state alone cannot shoulder the provision of all public goods and services and thus, there is the need to have the private sector and civil society to complement government efforts. It is in this respect that government is supportive of public-private partnership in the provision of public goods and services.

The private sector and civil society can also assist in the implementation of NEPAD by assuming responsibility and taking initiatives that can lead to the creation of conditions for peace, rule of law, respect for human rights, transparency and zero-tolerance for corruption. In so doing, they will be promoting conditions that engender good political, econand97 T7tih80.3347 Tw

in development in support of the implementation of NEPAD in the country. It is therefore the intention of government to create a conducive environment that will not only involve the private sector and civil society but will

In mobilizing support for NEPAD we recognize the complementary role of our external development partners. But it is the critical role of our internal partners as stakeholders and partners in development that we need to appreciate the role of the private sector and civil society. They are part of the embodiment of the aspirations of the African people, and should ensure that their respective endeavours are linked to NEPAD. They have to be encouraged to understand NEPAD and be actively involved in the process of implementation, as well as in its monitoring and evaluation processes. The private sector and civil society should indeed assume a frontline role in identifying their own critical concerns and interests and assist in determining how these can be incorporated in the fram

Annex II: Work Programme

Wednesday, 28 May:

08.30-09.00: Registration

09.00-10.00: Opening Session

- Remarks by Mr. Alfred Sallia Fawundu, UNDP Resident Representative to Ghana
- Remarks by Ms. Yvette Stevens, Director, United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)
- Opening statement by Hon. Dr. Kofi Konadu Apraku, Minister of Regional Cooperation & NEPAD, Ghana

Break

10.15-11.30: Plenary Session I

- Purpose of the meeting by Ms. Raj Bardouille, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, OSAA
- Brief Overview of NEPAD Goals and Priorities, including the New Partnership Approach
- Presentation by Ms. Yvette Stevens, Director, OSAA
- General debate

11.30-13.00: Plenary Session II

Role of the Private Sector to Support the Implementation of NEPAD

- Presentation by a resource person, Dr. Karamo Sonko
- General debate

13.00-14.00: Lunch Break

14.00-15.30: Plenary Session III

- Mobilizing the Support of Civil Society for the Implementation of NEPAD
- Presentation by a resource person, Dr. Gatachew Demeke
- General debate

Break

15. 45-17.00: Plenary Session IV

Role of Women's Organizations to Support NEPAD

- Presentation by a resource person, Dr. Adele Manguelle
- General debate

17.00-18.00: Plenary Session V

Annex III: List of Participants

Algeria

Ms Fatma Zohra Karadja
78 Chemin Cheikh Bachir,
Algier, Algeria
Tel.: (213-21) 92 17 92 (O);
(213-21) 48 15 96 (H)
Fax: (213-21) 92 17 92
E-mail: aansedi@yahoo.fr

Benin

Sadikou Ayo Alao
**GERDDES-Africa: Study and Research Group
on the Democratic, Economic and Social
Development**
01 B.P. 1258
Cotonou , Bénin
Tel: (229) 309268 (Bureau);
Tel/ fax: (229) 335638 (Dom.)
Fax: (229) 309273
E-mail: mealao@intnet.bj or gerddes@intnet.bj

Gabon

Mr. Laurent Aukenguët Skitt
**Representant Agence pour Investissement Prive
(APIP) au sein du Comité National du NEPAD**
Liberville, Gabon
Tel. (241) 76 87 65/ 66
Fax: (241) 76 87 64
Mobile: 241.52 73 00
E-mail: apip@netcourrier.com ;
laurentskitt@ifrance.com

Ghana

Mr. J.E. Quarshie (**Chairman**)
Acting Chief Director
Ministry of Regional Cooperation and NEPAD
P.O. Box 633, Accra, Ghana
Tel.: (233-21) 771777

Mr. Sam Poku

Chief Executive Officer

The West Africa k1j0.023833 46.0398 Tm(l:)303 Tc 0.0018 Tw 10.0

Mr. Michael Besha
Organization of African Trade Union Unity
P.O. Box M386, Accra, Ghana
Tel (233-21) 508 854/5
Fax (233-21) 508 851/3
E-mail: oatuu@ighmail.com
Mobile : (233) 24-32-9622
Fax: (233-22) 2140 95
E-mail: waba@africaonline.com.gh

Ms. Nora Amu
Programme Officer
African Capital Markets Forum
4th Floor, Trust Towers, Accra, Ghana
Tel. +233.21.7010249/235421
Fax : +233.21-7010248
E-mail: namu@african-cap.org

Dr. Francis Appiah
National Co-ordinator, NEPAD Secrea

Kenya
Mr. Manga Mugwe
Chairman
Kenya Association of Manufacturers
P.O. Box 30225 00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254-20) 533 627; (254-20) 541161
Fax: (254-20) 553 089
E-mail: morris@futurenet.co.ke;
morris@nbnet.co.ke

Nigeria
Dr. Olumide Ajayi
Deputy Director/Chief of Programmes
Africa Leadership Forum
P.O Box 776, Ota
Ogun State, Nigeria
Tel: (234-1) 774 8498;
Mobile (234) 80- 230 11543

Mr. Cheikh Oumar Tidiane Tall
President
Manufacturer Association
Dakar, Senegal
Tel: (221) 822 2208/822 9828
Mobile: (221) 6905130
Fax: (221) 8215982
E-mail: ches@sentoo.sn

South Africa

Ms. Pravina Makan Lakha
Programme Coordinator
ACCORD
Private Bag X018, South Africa
Umhlanga Rocks 4320 – South Africa
Tel. (27-31) 502 3908
Fax: (27-31) 502 41 60
E-mail: pravina@accord.org.za

Mr. Mxolisi Lindie
Senior Executive
Black Business Council/Black Management Forum
Johannesburg, South Africa
Tel: (27-11) 784 4407
Mobile: (27) 82 325 6336
Fax: (27-11) 784 4644
E-mail: mlindie@bmfonline.co.za

Uganda

Mr. Nimrod Waniala
Executive Director
Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU)
Kampala, Uganda
Tel. (256-41) 342163/ 230956;
Mobile (256) 077221448
Fax: (256-41) 259109
E-mail: nwaniala@psfuganda.org

Zambia

Zimbabwe

Mr. Richard Kamidza
Research Fellow
Southern African Political Economy Society SAPES
P. O. Box MP, 111 Mount Pleasant,
Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel: (263-4) 252962/3/5;
Mobile (2263) 91240092
Fax: (263-4) 252964
E-mail: Richard@sapes.org.zw

Business Organizations

Chief (Mrs.) Eniola Fadayomi
Member, Research Committee
Financial Standard Newspapers Ltd.
African Business Round Table
Abuja, Nigeria
Tel: (234-1) 7750552, 01461982
E-mail: eniolafadayomi@msn.com

UNDP

Mr. Alfred Salia Fawundu
Resident Representative
UNDP, Accra, Ghana
Tel: (233-21) 773890/6
Fax: (233 21) 773899
E-mail: Alfred.s.fawundu@undp.org

Mr. Paul Derigubaa
Programme Officer
Wealth Creation and Poverty Reduction
UNDP, Accra, Ghana
Tel: (233-21) 773890/6
Fax: (233 21) 773899
E-mail: Paul.derigubaa@undp.org

Resource Persons

Dr. Karamo Sonko
Director
Champion Resources Inc.
Vancouver, Canada
C/o
Tel. (233-21) 2437 3942; 7010752 (H)
Mobile: (233) 24664206
Fax: (233-21) 701 0787
E-mail: ksonko@yahoo.com

Dr. Getachew Demeke
P.O. Box 6389
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel. (251-1) 511 224 (O)
Mobile: (251-9) 200747
Fax: (251-1) 513 851
E-mail: getachewdemeke1@hotmail.com

Ms. Adele Marthe Manguelle-Dicoum
B.P. 6052, Yaounde, Cameroon
Tel./ Fax: (237) 223 97 13;
Mobile: (237) 994 53 07
E-mail: manguella@hotmail.com

Secretariat (UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa)

Ms. Yvette Stevens
Director
One United Nations Plaza
DC1-1238
New York, NY 10017
Tel.: (212) 963-5084
Fax: (212) 963 3892
E-mail: stevens@un.org

Ms. Raj Bardouille
Senior Economic Affairs Officer
One United Nations Plaza
DC1-1242
New York, NY 10017
Tel.: (212) 963-2645
Fax: (212) 963-3892
E-mail: bardouille@un.org