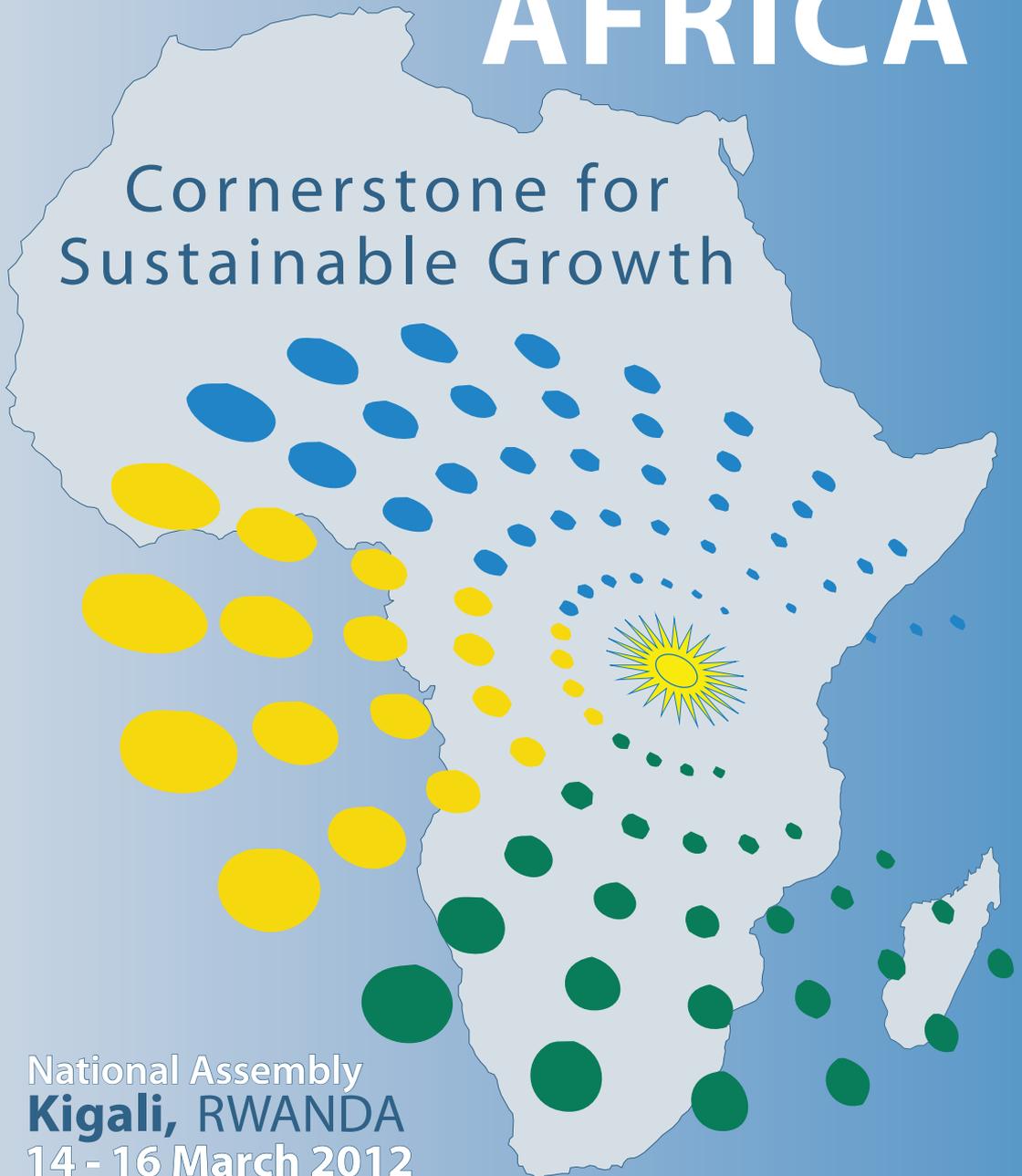


# Private Sector Development in **AFRICA**

Cornerstone for  
Sustainable Growth

National Assembly  
**Kigali, RWANDA**  
14 - 16 March 2012





# Private Sector Development in **Africa**



*Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda with Hon. Alain Destexhe, Chairman of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank and IMF.*



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# Private Sector Development in Africa

## FORWARD

The conference on Private Sector Development in Africa took place in Kigali on 14 – 16 March 2012. Hosted by the Government and Parliament of Rwanda, the conference welcomed over 200 participants, including over 100 African Parliamentarians for a fruitful deliberation on how to strengthen the role of African MPs in ensuring a regulatory framework for private sector development in Africa, and using Rwanda to showcase an example of a success story in this area. It was an opportunity to share information on the theme of private sector development with Parliamentarians from across Africa so that they can push for reforms in their own countries. In this way, well functioning business policies can be applied throughout the continent, and, therefore, improve economic growth in Africa as a whole.

Private sector development is crucial for promoting economic growth and reducing poverty in Africa. Creating private enterprises, membership organizations that represent them and competitive markets with capable and efficient institutions are key elements for private sector development. The private sector can and must play a substantial role in clos-

ing the MDG gaps and it is the most sustainable vehicle for reducing the continent's dependence on foreign aid. The particular goal of the conference was to make MPs receptive to topics centered on private sector development, such as anti-corruption and transparency initiatives, skills development and regional integration, thereby enabling them to make the right choices in pursuing a private sector-friendly environment. Yet, Parliamentarians are also particularly important in the oversight process for budget and investment decisions. The aim of the conference was hence to reinforce existing in-country oversight institutions and mechanisms - including elected parliament and its civil society counterparts.

The three-day program comprised 10 sessions, including dialogues with high-level officials of the African Development Bank, the IMF and the World Bank. Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda, addressed participants during the opening ceremony, while speakers from the partnering international financial institutions, the Rwandan Government, Chamber of Deputies and Senate as well as from the private sector were featured alongside MPs on plenary panels. On the final day,

the President of the Rwandan Chamber of Deputies, and the President of the Rwandan Senate, addressed the conference participants.

The present report comprehensively summarizes the different conference sessions and panel discussions. It gives insight into the Parliamentary Network's and its partners' efforts in promoting private sector development in Africa and thereby strengthening African MPs' regulatory activity.

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF and all participants would like to thank the President of the Republic, Government and Parliament of Rwanda for hosting the conference, as well as the African Development Bank, the Belgian Government, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group for making it possible in the first place.

**Alain DESTEXHE**  
*Chair of the Parliamentary Network  
on the World Bank and IMF*

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## OPENING CEREMONY

**Hon. Rose MUKANTABANA,**  
President, Chamber of Deputies,  
Rwanda

For *Mrs. MUKANTABANA*, the conference is of high significance for Africa and Rwanda in particular as it is dealing with sustainable growth through the strengthening of the Private Sector. In addition, she underlines the fact that the presence of His Excellency the President of the Republic Paul Kagame at the opening ceremony proves how committed Rwanda is for the development of the Continent.

She reminds the participants about the fact that the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank and IMF (PN) is a platform for advocacy on international development and poverty eradication, promoting the role of MPs to achieving this objective, reminding that, however, such a goal is only possible when it is backed by the executive of each country.

She has no doubt about the added value of the conference neither the fact that resolutions which will be adopted will help to push ahead African countries.

**Hon. Alain DESTEXHE,**  
MP, Chair of the PN

*Alain DESTEXHE* starts thanking the Rwandan authorities for their warm welcome and for hosting the conference. He also thanks the donors (African Development Bank; the International Monetary Fund; the World Bank and the International Finance Cooperation; The Belgian Ministry for Development Cooperation).

*Alain DESTEXHE* is particularly excited that the conference is taking place in Kigali, a country that has dramatically transformed itself in the past few years. He recalls the Economist published an article applauding the

country's business reforms and even comparing Rwanda to Singapore despite the many challenges it still has to face, such as no access to the sea or lack of regional integration. He underlines that, according to the article, one of the reasons Rwanda has been able to evolve is the rule of law and its efforts to curb corruption. He believes Rwanda could serve as a model for many African countries.

He focuses on the status of top performer allowed by the World Bank to Rwanda, ranked 45th in the 2012 Index of the ease of Doing Business, above any African nations except South Africa and Mauritius, constituting one of the top improvers over the last few years.

This situation is particularly remarkable in regards to the recent history of the country, which has suffered of one of the greatest tragedies of Mankind: the 1994 genocide of the Tutsis and the murder of many opposition leaders. He remembers having been a witness of a country in ruins.

Eighteen years later, Rwanda has changed dramatically. In 2000, the Government defined its socio-economic development path through an ambitious program dubbed "Vision 2020" and built on six pillars.

One of those sustained that the country should chose private sector as the engine of its economic development. M. Destexhe considers it benefits from significant, although not sufficient, foreign direct investment and is receiving the recognition of the international community.

The success of the reforms hold under the impulsion of President Kagame speaks for itself: despite a global downturn, Rwanda kept a 5.5% real growth.

*M. Destexhe* also reminds that, in his Speech given on the occasion of the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea, last year, President Kagame pointed out that, "it is sound economic policies and investment capital that propelled millions of Asians to prosperity", saying that it was therefore important to talk about "aid effectiveness in tandem with trade and investment". An opinion shared by Alain Destexhe, who therefore decided to push for having a Conference on Private Sector Development but also to take it in Rwanda, a country who believes in a strategy which allows it to reduce its dependence on foreign aid. A strategy that donor countries should support.

For him, a well-functioning private sector supported by capable institutions is a prerequisite for economic growth. *Alain DESTEXHE* also believes that the legislators have a key role to play in creating the right legal environment for private sector activities.

He reminds the PN has recognized the importance of capturing best case studies such as Rwanda and sharing the information with Parliamentarians from across Africa to allow them to push for reforms in their own countries. In this way, well-functioning business policies can be applied throughout the continent and, therefore, improve economic growth in Africa as a whole.

For him, the key objective of the Conference is to strengthen the role of African Parliamentarians in ensuring a regulatory framework which improves the environment for private sector development in Africa. The resulting Action Plan will have recommendations encouraging all of the participants to take to their own countries to impulse parliamentary



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debates and eventually implementation and ensures them of the PN's support in this process by strengthening the link between parliamentarians with an interest in advancing private sector development, especially by increasing accountability and transparency in development cooperation.

He finally announces that the PN's Secretariat will also track progress on the implementation of the recommendations adopted at the end of the Conference and a potential follow up initiative within the next year.

**Roger NORD,**  
Deputy Director, African Department, IMF

M. NORD insists on the fact the Private sector constitutes the main source of job creation while Africa needs job-rich growth in a time of aid budgets under pressure.

He is glad that the conference is taking place in Rwanda, a country that has seen remarkable progress over the past decade, reducing poverty and maintaining a very impressive economic growth averaging over 8 percent after experiencing an economic stagnation during the 80's and 90's.

The reason of this positive evolution is explained by good economic policies and more conducive external environment, including a comprehensive debt relief. He underlines the fact Sub-Saharan African countries faced the global financial crisis in 2008-2009 with success. Of course, much remains to be done, notably to make further in-roads in reducing poverty and creating jobs. For him, this situation shows that the policy frameworks in many African countries have shown considerable strength.

He underlines the key role of Parliam-

mentarians:

- As legislators, involving themselves in the economic decision process and getting a direct impact in very different fields such as taxes, regulation for the financial sector and trade.
- Discussing and developing Poverty reduction strategy.
- Ensuring transparency and accountability.

He finally insists on the fact the IMF has long been a supporter of strengthening the capacity of legislators to engage fully on economic policy issues. He therefore thanks Alain DESTEXHE for welcoming the Fund as a partner of the PN and underlines the fact the IMF attaches a great deal of value to this relationship and to the opportunity it grants it to engage regularly with lawmakers and to participate in gatherings such as this Conference.

**Obiageli EZEKWESILI,**  
Vice-President, Africa Region,  
World Bank

Mrs. EZEKWESILI starts by underlining the fact Rwanda that, over the years, the exceptional ranking of Rwanda in the global ease of doing business survey can be attributed to continuous improvement in the business climate to attract private sector investment.

She is also pointing out the critical role of Parliament in the economic development's environment to achieve the private sector's developments:

- by determining priorities
- by appreciating the politics to get more investments
- Parliamentarians influence country policies through two channels:
- by voting on the national budget that outlines policies and

supports reforms to be undertaken

- by taking on their oversight role and monitoring performance thereby reinforcing accountability and governance

Mrs. EZEKWEZILI is particularly optimistic about the progress that Africa is making. Despite multiple shocks, GDP Growth for 2011 was widespread and higher than in other developing regions of the world. A good point is that African policymakers are still implementing sensible economic policies despite the economic crisis.

She noticed the rising of Africa, driven by reforms. Out of the top 12 reformers this year, there are four African countries: São Tomé and Príncipe, Cape Verde, Sierra Leone and Burundi.

Yet, many challenges remain at the domestic level (pockets of instability, weak governance, youth unemployment, low human capital...) but also at the global level (including the Euro zone turmoil along with volatility of commodity prices).

To address these challenges, the World Bank Group and other development partners rely increasingly on non-traditional partners, new champions for reforms: parliamentarians, civil society organizations and the private sector.

She is particularly satisfied by the pan-African consensus about the needs of reforms and facilitation of knowledge concerning each country to make the whole continent "business-friendly". She finally considers the regional integration as a key to accelerate the speed of growth and decrease the costs of doing business in Africa.

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**Kamal ELKHESHEN,**  
**Sector Operations Vice-President,**  
**AfDB**

Mister ELKHESHEN highlights the fact Rwanda is now famous for:

- Its fight against corruption
- Its numerous achievements in doing business
- Its efficient reforms for good governance
- Its promotion of women's rights

He adds that those reforms are changing the landscape and having an important impact on Africa with some specific issues:

- A shift of global trade to developing countries and the emergence of Africa as an additional growth pole
- Different projections show that by the year 2030, the number of truly wealthy individuals in developing countries will have surpassed those in advanced economies
- He also highlights there will be increasing volatility and long term decline in commodity prices.

One of the major challenges is to protect Africa against external shocks. To reach this goal, there are two major approaches:

- The current lack of economic diversification implies the necessity to explore opportunities for technology acquisition and new markets presented by enhanced South-South cooperation
- Regional integration processes will be able to facilitate free movement of persons, goods, services and capital such as elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade. Opportunities for trade and investment will no longer be constrained by size or artificial borders.

He also highlights the role of the private sector in the Growth-Poverty Reduction.

For him, Growth must be inclusive and broad-based.

However, some challenges remain: an average growth rate of around 5 to 6 percent, did not have the desired impact of creating jobs and reducing poverty. The phenomenon of "job-less growth" has become a cause for major concern.

On the other hand, broad based employment generation capacity of the private sector offers the Continent one of the most sustainable ways to achieve inclusive growth.

Another concern, though, is that the majority of the workers from the African private sector operate outside the formal sector, reducing the ability of these workers to fully benefit from private sector reforms. There is therefore an urgent need to address the issues of informality. The public sector must therefore continue to provide the necessary supportive role by creating the enabling environment for doing business.

Regarding the Development of Finance, he considers that, as an additional growth pole, Africa must continue offering high returns on investment and become a favored destination for Foreign Direct Investment.

What is the role of AfDB in Private Sector Development? Mr. ELKHESHEN considers the AfDB has to:

- focus on promoting inclusive growth through private sector development.
- support its Regional Member Countries in creating an environment where the legal and regulatory framework accelerate rather than impede business

development, supporting reforms and investments catalyzing commercial financing.

- address infrastructure bottlenecks.

As a conclusion, he also highlights the major role of Parliamentarians in Private Sector Development.

As lawmakers and representatives of the people, Parliamentarians have indeed a key role to play in the Continent's private sector development by:

- Providing effective oversight to address key issues such as corruption as well as good economic and financial governance
- Sensitizing the electorate to ensure a clear understanding of the reform measures and the need to support such efforts
- Lead in efforts to ratify critical Conventions, which impact private sector development and investment

**H.E. Mr. Paul KAGAME,**  
**President, Republic of Rwanda**

For the President, Private sector development is the best way to ensure economic growth and decrease poverty, the necessary condition for a social and economic development.

The President highlights the experience in Rwanda: business brought new employments and incomes to citizens and, therefore, new social and economic progresses.

Besides, it appears that Private sector plays a key role in many sectors:

- It improves saving
- It improves technology standards
- It feeds better services for customers
- It brings various economic gains



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For the President, Rwanda is an example that development is achievable in Africa: other countries can follow the same way. This conference is also a good opportunity because it brings stakeholders together.

He reminds the participants that Rwanda has made a lot of efforts in various fields, such as Investments, Labor or the Judiciary.

However, it is clear for him that business has to lead to an inclusive growth. For example, from his point of view, a lot has still to be done to build a competitive and attractive

market in order to bring prosperity. It is also important to promote science & technology researches to provide new tools for business and innovation. On the other hand, there is an important need to strengthen intra-African cooperation.

The President also focuses on the important challenges, such as the need to develop infrastructures for transportation networks; the need to develop internet connectivity but also the necessity to improve inclusive business standards. For him, green business also has to be a central objective in the future African econom-

ic politics.

He highlights the key role of parliamentarians particularly for developing legal and institutional framework, but also for playing a proactive role towards needs and solutions.

For the President, the most important challenge will be to improve employment and opportunities for trade. He thanks the support of the IMF, the WB and the AfDB which have played and are still playing an important role in Rwanda's Development.



*Hon. Juliana Mphande, Member of Parliament, Malawi.*



## BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT & PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT (IMPACT & EXPECTATIONS)

### Moderator:

**Obiageli EZEKWESILI**,  
Vice President, Africa Region,  
World Bank

### Panelists:

- **Emmanuel HATEGEKA**, Permanent Secretary, Rwandan Ministry of Trade and Industry
- **Kamal ELKHESHEN**, Sector Operations Vice-President, African Development Bank's (AfDB)
- **Roger NORD**, Deputy Director of the African Department, IMF
- **Abdoulaye BIO TCHANE**, Former Director of the Africa Department of the IMF and President of the Alindaou Consultancy International

### Summary:

Africa Department Vice President **Obiageli EZEKWESILI**, moderator of the session, starts by expressing her satisfaction with the blend of participants and representation from both public and private sector, as it enables a rich discussion and varied input on the topic at hand.

**Mr. Emmanuel HATEGEKA**, Permanent Secretary, Rwandan Ministry of Trade and Industry gives a general view of the progress made in Rwanda in terms of boosting the private sector. This has been achieved through stabilizing the macro-economic structure, putting in place sound investment policies, reorganizing of business processes, the establishing of institutions (such as the Rwanda Development Board, Commercial Courts, Kigali Arbitration Center, the Office of the Ombudsman), and an integration into the regional and global circle.

**Mr. Roger NORD**, IMF's Deputy Director of the African Department, emphasizes the importance of macroeconomic stability, as it is the cornerstone for the private sector development in Africa. He also highlights the key role of the Parliamentarians, particularly in seeking accountability from their governments on the "public purse" – which in itself is sufficient in attracting high levels of investment. He commends the effort and progress African countries have made, doubling their economic growth rate in the last decades.

**Mr. Kamal ELKHESHEN**, Sector Operations Vice President of the AfDB, expressed that despite the notable achievements Africa has made, there's still a long way to go before having an efficient business environment in the continent.

He recalls the AfDB's medium-term strategy that is geared towards developing the private sector through investment projects and studies, as well as lending a hand to governments' efforts to exercise the oversight function as well as in the Public Financial Management (PFM) support to the economic groupings, anti-corruption organizations, tax collecting authorities, etc. However, he deplores the lack of intensive contacts between the Parliamentarians and institutional actors such as the AfDB, the World Bank or the IMF: a lack of contact which has resulted in a lack of a common understanding of priority investment needs.

**Mr. Abdoulaye BIO TCHANE**, Former Director of the Africa Department of the IMF and President of the Alindaou Consultancy International, re-

minds Parliamentarians of their very important role as facilitators and creators of a favorable business environment: a challenge which can be reached through the enacting of laws and policies that are "business friendly" to ensure high growth rates and achieve poverty reduction.

For him, budget adoption and anti-corruption laws are areas in which the Parliamentarians may play a significant role in promoting the private sector. Additionally, Parliamentarians should engage in cooperation with organizations such as the Organisation for the Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in order to find new ways to improve implementation of business-related legislations in their respective countries.

### Q&A:

After the panelists' remarks, the floor was open for discussion and Q&A.

Rwanda was praised for its "home-grown" solutions in implementing policies and introducing a culture of performance contracts at the grass-roots level as well as their promotion of women in all areas, especially their inclusion in Parliament where they make up half. Women need to be included and economically empowered to be actively involved in the private sector.

Increased and regular dialogue and exchange between the IMF, World Bank, and AfDB and Parliamentarians was emphasized and demanded to create a better reflection on how to promote the private sector. The World Bank and the IMF was solicited to incorporate a "Parliamentary and Private Sector Capacity-building



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Component” into their current capacity building programs. Furthermore, there was a request for the capacity building to be extended into Parliamentary capacity in budget analysis, as well as require Governments to transmit/broadcast budgetary compliance reports on a regular basis. Parliamentarians expressed a wish to play a more prominent observer role in the signing of agreements between Governments and IMF, World Bank, and AfDB programs in order for them to be able to make effective follow up on the use of funds acquired under such agreements.

Intervening participants also further expressed the need for Parliaments to assist in establishing a legal framework to attract both domestic and foreign investment, but most importantly good governance as it promotes a more vibrant private sector, which in turn becomes the driving force of economic growth.

## Conclusions:

- Private Sector is the engine and the driver of growth. Progresses are visible across the whole continent. The government and public authorities have still a role to play as:

- Regulator
- Facilitator
- Rule maker

- The role of parliament in that perspective is particularly important. Parliamentarians may play a key role in different fields: budget (control of its effectiveness); laws (especially fiscal laws); financing; monitoring government’s activities; etc. The World Bank helps them to reach those objectives, but this cooperation may be improved.

- Public authorities also have an important role to play concerning the fight against corruption and the im-

provement of accountability.

- Need of a further collaboration between the Parliamentary network, the development partners (IMF, the World Bank and the AfDB) and the MPs to facilitate their work.

- Capacity issues: need for more involvement of the Parliament in the decision making concerning the development policies

- Women’s Agenda: there is a major action program supported and initiated by the World Bank (Women’s rights in Health, work, education’s sectors, etc.)

- Need for a dialogue between the Private sector/actors & the Parliaments through a forum including civil society.



*Conference participants in front of the Parliament of Rwanda*



## DOING BUSINESS IN RWANDA: DOING BUSINESS REFORMS & REFORMERS

### Moderator:

*Hon. Kwabena APPIAH-PINKRAH*, Member of Parliament, Ghana

### Panelists:

- *Mr. John GARA*, CEO of the Rwanda Development Board (RDB).
- *Mr. Pierre GUISLAIN*, Director of the Investment Climate, World Bank.

### Summary:

*Mr. John GARA*, CEO of the Rwanda Development Board (RDB), starts by reminding that, from 2007, Rwanda always improved its ranking in the World Bank Doing Business Ranking: from 165th in 2007, 143th in 2008, 67th in 2009, 58th 2010, 50th in 2011 and 45th in 2012.

Reforms in Rwanda are guided by reports and recommendations. The WB Doing business ranking appears to be a useful tool, particularly because it allows countries to know what others are doing to improve themselves. He explains that Rwanda looked to exemplary countries such as Singapore as a model and sought to learn from their experience and best practice. The improvement came as a result of several elements. He highlights the key role of the Rwandan Parliament, which passed 21 major laws but also the President's heavy involvements, as well as the key role played by the Prime Minister as coordinator of the reforms.

He concludes by underlining different measures and lessons from the last few years, including the importance of the monitoring and evaluation of the reforms by the Executive,

the importance of the Empowerment of all the institutional actors, the need to fight against bureaucracy and the Doing Business ranking's improvement as a stimulating challenge.

*Pierre GUISLAIN* starts by observing that in spite of progress made, doing business in Sub-Saharan Africa is still difficult as most Sub-Saharan African nations rank below 137 on a global scale.

Nevertheless, four of the economies improving the most worldwide in the Doing Business Report 2012 are from the region. He cited countries such as Rwanda (3rd African country after South Africa and Mauritius), Tanzania, and Kenya which provide best practices in doing business, and says if each East African Community member state adopted the region's best practice in each of DB indicators, the region's average ranking on the ease of DB would be 18 rather than 117.

However, despite the perceivably low rankings of many Sub-Saharan countries in terms of private sector and business related reforms, since the Doing Business Report of 2005, a total of 373 reforms have been implemented in these countries; of these, 76 reforms only in 2012. For instance, 16 African countries now enjoy reforms such as 'Out-of-court enforcement' which is now permitted by law; new types of security interests were introduced, such as pledge of financial securities or the transfer of professional debts as security; and a wider range of movable assets can now be used as collateral (e.g. future and after-acquired property). He concludes by reminding the free ac-

cess to [doingbusiness.org](http://doingbusiness.org), where any actors (citizens, parliamentarians, NGOs, civil society actors, private sector, governments, etc.) may get an access to comparisons, data (laws, details, etc.) to improve the business environment.

### Q&A:

In this session, discussions are centered on the reforms that countries need to take in order to set the right institutional frameworks and engage Parliamentarians in monitoring these. Institutional ownership of the implementing agencies is also crucial and this is an area in which Parliamentarians can play a role. It appears, from the dialogues between the Parliamentarians and the panelists that the following recommendations should be taken into account:

- Emphasize the role of the Parliaments and giving parliamentary priority to DB related Laws;
- The need for Parliaments to start forums and dialogues with the private sector and remember to reform boldly and broadly and also go beyond DB indicators to check other private sector challenges;
- The need to use the DB Report findings as tools to reduce bureaucracies in the business environment as well as enhance transparency and access to information by the private sector. Using the report findings as a measuring tool allows clear metrics and benchmarks to eliminate unnecessary procedures, learning from best practice countries, and ushering in healthy competition by comparing different country ap-



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- proaches
  - The call for each member country in their respective regional blocs like EAC, COMESA, SADC, etc. to adopt their own regions' best practices in each of the indicators in order to collectively raise the region's average ranking in DB;
  - Need for improvement in laws to grow and sustain the private sector. Observe, check and re-vamp any restrictive laws.
  - Need to establish a platform for regular dialogue between AfDB, WB, IMF with the Parliamentarians
- Conclusions:**
- Doing business in Africa remains difficult.
  - Doing Business Report and indicators are not measuring everything but remain a key tool for the private sector development
  - The poorer the country is, the more it needs regulations and laws to manage the producers. There is therefore a key role to play for the Parliamentarians.
  - Importance of legal rights to protect investors in order to ensure trust & liability.
  - DB is a very good catalyst but reforms of the business environment should go beyond the indicators. They therefore have to be used carefully.



*The Plenary Hall of the House of Representatives of Rwanda*



## ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY TO SUPPORT PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

### Moderator:

*Hon. Ben TUROK*,  
Member of Parliament, South Africa

### Panelists:

- *Mr. Cyril MULLER*, Vice President of External Affairs, World Bank
- *Mr. John SULLIVAN*, Executive Director of the Centre for International Private Enterprise
- *Mr. Rueben LIFUKA*, Member of the Transparency International Board of Directors and President of Transparency International Zambia

### Summary:

*Hon. Ben TUROK* highlights the importance of accountability and transparency in order to promote private sector development. Parliaments, governments and international cooperation have a key role to play by promoting a conducive environment for investment flourishing and development growth. He drew the attention of participants to the fact that even though Africa has various types of natural resources like gold, diamond, manganese, uranium, and many other resources, including commodities such as coffee beans or cocoa, these resources do not benefit to Africans. There is a need for transparency and accountability in the exploitation of these resources (particularly in the mining sector) if they are to benefit Africa.

*Mr. TUROK* also highlighted the potential key role of the Parliament in monitoring the government, requiring instructions regarding business interests.

*Cyril MULLER* expresses the need to

democratize the private sector development process. Technology is also a tool which will contribute to economic growth as well as allowing transparency and accountability.

Accountability and transparency are the driving factors to turning opaque business procedures into a more open and democratized environment for the development of a vibrant and corruption-free private sector. The lack of accountability and transparency whether in public or private sectors, helps and nurtures corruption or at least increases the risks of indulging into corruption or other economic crimes.

Yet, local entrepreneurs need to be helped and protected by government and Parliaments have to make sure there are mechanisms to optimize such protection, thereby allowing private sector growth and creation of jobs, which in turn contribute to reducing poverty.

He also mentions that as far as openness and access to information are concerned, several examples and best practices were cited including the fact that the World Bank has since 2007 availed open data and free access to various documentation on business and development related research and surveys; countries like Kenya, Ethiopia, Guinea Conakry, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, and Zambia have either already passed information access laws or such laws are currently before respective Parliaments.

He also highlights the fact that an effective transparency, accountability and openness are increasing the role of the citizens by providing correct information and helping legislators

to pass efficient laws.

*Mr. John SULLIVAN*, Executive Director of the Centre for International Private Enterprise, indicates that analysis from countries such as Ethiopia, Malawi, and Tanzania, shows that with regard to the construction sector, which attracts large amounts of investment, mismanagement, inefficiency, lack of mechanisms for information disclosure and other opaque business procedures make it that corruption accounts for 30% of the total contract. This in itself suggests why the private sector, needs to be held accountable and brought to comply with transparency standards.

Rueben Lifuka, Member of the Transparency International Board of Directors and President of Transparency International Zambia, underlines the fact that concerning the fight against corruption, there are some mechanisms which, in the end, can contribute to the institutionalization of transparency and accountability. These were put in place by various countries, such as Rwanda (Office of Ombudsman), Botswana (good relations between the government and the Chamber of Commerce), etc. He mentioned other efforts of fighting corruption, such as the use of e-government to reduce physical contact between the offer and the supplier, thereby minimizing or avoiding the risks for corruption. He also highlights the need for public procurement laws and processes to be transparent if the fight against corruption is to be successful.

### Q&A:

From discussions, with regard to fostering transparency, participants



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to the conference recognized the power which is upheld by information technology as it provides information to the citizens at large and to various business stakeholders as well as giving impetus to Parliamentarians when it comes to passing laws that meet the peoples' needs.

The example of Kenya is evoked. The government worked to facilitate access from its citizens to data and information. In 2011, it therefore opened a data portal with national statistics and information regarding cities and local level. The target are the citizens but also the private sector.

After discussions and exchange of views as to how opaque business procedures should be cleaned up and as a result, creating and increasing trust in different investment world partners, the following need to be taken into account:

- Parliamentarians should be equipped with information from both the Executive and private

sector as this information will help Parliamentarians properly play their role throughout legislation and oversight processes;

- The Private Sector, should it be organized in various forums or associations, can be a drive in the fight against corruption;
- There should be open dialogue, checks and balances across the Government, Parliament and Private Sector as far as accountability and transparency are concerned;
- Parliamentarians' capacities should be built in terms of enhancing transparency and accountability and adapting to their respective countries' specificities;
- The use of e-government should be encouraged in an effort to reduce physical contact on supply/demand sides and hence minimizing risks for corruption;
- Parliaments should create and harness the culture of integrity and compliance to ethical standards as well as a conducive environment for holding the

private sector accountable

## Conclusions:

- There is a need to promote transparency, particularly concerning the extractive industry
- The development of e-government (with the support of international institutions – such as the WB initiative) may help to increase transparency and fight against corruption by limiting physical contacts
- E-regulation is an opportunity: Rwanda is an interesting example
- Voices are strengthening in sub-Saharan Africa: there is a key role to play for the Parliaments and civil society with the strengthening of the access to data, statistics and useful information in order to improve interactions between the involved actors (civil society, public institutions as well as the private sector).

## QUOTE

*"It is important that all panelists be cautioned as to the ethical engagement techniques to be adopted in all future programmes.*

*The sub-titles to the programme theme were all appropriate and gave meaning to the expectations. Internal doing business reforms are not likely to succeed except these reforms are linked to the on-going Regional Integration activities."*

**Hon. Kwabena APPIAH-PINKRAH,**  
Member of Parliament, GHANA



## SME DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: REFORMS WHICH ENABLE SME TO FLOURISH

### Moderator:

**Hon. Ntoitha M'MITHIARU**,  
Member of Parliament, Kenya

### Panelists:

- **Consolata NDAYISHIMIYE**, Chairperson of the East African Business Council and Chair of the Burundi Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- **Ebenezer ESSOKA**, CEO Standard Chartered Bank
- **Carole KARIUKI**, CEO KEPSA (Kenya Private Sector Alliance)
- **Nelson TUGUME**, CEO Inspire Africa

### Summary:

**Hon. Ntoitha M'MITHIARU** starts by highlighting the fact that SMEs are a key for development because SMEs constitute a way which allows small businesses to become more important ones. They generate employment, contribute to growth and are flexible. This last characteristic allows them to adapt to change, which is important in a context of globalization.

**Consolata NDAYISHIMIYE**, Chairperson of the East African Business Council and Chair of the Burundi Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, underlines the importance of the informal sector in Africa. She highlights the fact that a large part of employed persons (60%) are working for SMEs or informal trade. However, those have a small contribution to GDP (20%). She summarizes this situation saying SMEs constitute a big potential which is not yet really exploited although the SMEs development may decrease unemployment

and poverty and increase tax revenue for government.

SMEs are actually facing challenges in Africa, such as access to capital and finance services (credits), the high costs of Doing Business, the access to infrastructures (such as power and water supplies). She underlines the crucial role of Parliaments on the regulatory aspects and the reforms needed in order to improve the regulatory and policy environment, the access to credits and information as well as the need of a frame network (trading management; establishing center association; program of networking; foreign investors; advocacy and lobbying work; access to power – which implies a fight against the current high costs of production – centers of excellence, etc.).

**Nelson TUGUME**, CEO Inspire Africa, after a brief presentation of the role of Inspire Africa in the innovative entrepreneurial approach for the African youth, highlights the rise of Africa.

For him, the priorities must be the fight against bureaucracy and the improvement of the education system as well as the Judiciary, necessary conditions for a better business environment for SMEs and, therefore, for a dynamic growth.

In his presentation, M. TUGUME focuses on the role of the Parliamentarians in the reforms needed for a better private sector environment. He also underlines the fact the youth of the African population represents an extraordinary opportunity for the whole continent. It is important to convince and mobilize the youth

by making it join a political change which includes the use of its energy to embrace business and entrepreneurship in order to build a useful and productive continent.

The low level of education remains a problem. M. TUGUME therefore pleads for a true shift in order to build a modern education system encouraging research, innovation and science.

On the other hand, he highlights the need and importance of good governance and accountability as well as the necessity to decrease bureaucracy. He considers the Rwandan Development Board as a model for business registration processes.

**Carole KARIUKI**, CEO KEPSA (Kenya Private Sector Alliance), reminds how important SMEs are for African economies: they contribute to growth, generate employment, are flexible and can adapt to change, as mentioned by other panelists.

Despite the key role of SMEs in Africa's economic development, many challenges remain, such as the legal environment for the doing business, the lack of a regulating framework, problems related to governance, the lack of access to modern technologies for quality productions as well as the low quality of the products, due to the lack of efficient quality standards.

She focuses on the Kenyan policy, reminding 5 million people are employed by SMEs in the country, which constitutes 18.5% of the country's GDP.



# Private Sector Development in Africa

In the last few years, the Kenyan parliament developed SMEs through a new policy legislation including the creation of new special financial tools. She underlines the need to feed more information to Parliamentarians about SMEs' issues and problems.

**Ebenezer ESSOKA**, CEO Standard Chartered Bank highlights the fact that a lot has still to be done regarding SMEs in Africa. He considers that, though the number of SMEs improved in the last few years, it appears that many of them have been failures.

He underlines the need of assistance and advice from the international institutions to help the Parliamentarians to fulfill their role of policymakers in order to improve the doing business environment. One of this objectives should be to make some SMEs shift from the informal to the formal sector.

## Conclusions:

During this session, both presenters and other contributors from among participants highlighted the importance of SMEs for economic growth in Africa. However, they noted a number of challenges hindering this sec-

tor from growing including among others, the lack of capacity in terms of skills, access to finance, infrastructure and more particularly the lack of a firm regulatory framework. They therefore suggested the following recommendations to be considered in order for Parliamentarians to intervene and play their role in fostering sustainable and prosperous SMEs:

- Help SMEs build their capacity, especially in rural areas. This includes:

- Improving access to finance (an affordable interest rate) by enhancing a sound cooperation with Banks and Insurance Companies;
- Building skills of small entrepreneurs by establishing Business Incubation Services;
- Putting in place a healthy infrastructure (roads, electricity) so as to allow a free movement of goods and labor;
- Developing access-to-information tools based on modern technologies, for the SMEs to enjoy a good business exposure;

- Mobilize young people to embark on entrepreneurship by carrying out education reforms aiming to shift from theoretical education to "know-how" training. This will collocate with

a shift from educating a generation of job seekers to job creators;

- Ease/shorten the enterprise registration process/length so as to give a new boost to new entrants in the SME sector;

- provide mentorship of SMEs by experienced entrepreneurs in larger and established companies;

- Redefine the policy/legal/legislation framework aimed to refurbish business environment for SMEs (i.e. registration, tax regimes, marketing incentives, deferments or exemptions procurement, labor laws, and infrastructure improvements). This is the role of MPs to adopt SME friendly legislation.

The panel and other participants also underlined the key role of SMEs in employment and growth but numerous challenges remain regarding:

- Legal environment
- Regulatory framework
- Problems of governance
- Lack of access to modern technology for quality productions
- Low product quality due to lack of standards to develop efficient products quality.



## PARALLEL SESSIONS

### Regional Integration, Investment in Infrastructure development and technology

#### Moderator:

**Hon. Yves SAHINGUVU**,  
Member of Parliament, Burundi

#### Panelists:

- **Albert NSENGIYUMVA**, Minister of Infrastructures, Rwanda
- **Andrew RUGEGE**, Regional Director for Africa, International Telecommunication Union Regional Office
- **Moses MWAURA**, East Africa Regional Director, Enablis Entrepreneurial Network

#### Summary:

The session looked at the role of new donors and investors in African infrastructure and at best case examples of legislation promoting investment in infrastructure, technology and regional integration, in particular in energy and electricity.

**M. NSENGIYUMA** started by highlighting the fact that the infrastructure's development through regional integration is an opportunity to increase national and international trade. The session focused on energy and communications through examples of cooperation inside the East

African Community (such as the Ruzizi project – whose goal is to share electricity in multiple East African Community countries).

On the other hand, he noted that this strategy still has to face many challenges, such as the fact that most of the projects are still national: these issues are related with the weakness of some institutions but also with the problems related to the high cost of the regional integration.

**M. NSENGIYUMA** therefore highlighted the need for a further integration as well as the need to protect and develop private sector investment through a more integrated tax policy and harmonization. He also underlined the key role of the Parliamentarians in regional integration through measures such as legal measures (harmonization), technical and procedural reforms, organizational measures and capacity building,

**Andrew RUGEGE**, Regional Director for Africa, International Telecommunication Union Regional Office, encouraged MPs to check whether or not there is a gap between their country's rules and the regional standards in order to further this regional

integration. He particularly highlighted the need of harmonization of ITU's policies and legal framework in order to improve private sector environment.

He underlined the cooperation between ITU and African governments, particularly in defining public policies, drafting legislative regional model laws but also in identifying regional best practices and failures.

He also highlighted the fact ITU is involving private sector's partners as well as the civil society in order to complete regional model laws with the help of national and international experts. He concluded reminding the participants that ITU is ready to feed financial support to help African countries to adapt their legislations. Finally, **Moses MWAURA**, East Africa Regional Director of Enablis Entrepreneurial Network, highlighted the fact that regional integration is also built by civil society and private partners (such as Enablis). However, they need more support from public actors in order to improve different fields such as unemployment, education, lack of infrastructure or volatility of national currencies.



# Private Sector Development in Africa

## Skills development, capacity building and labor reforms.

### Moderator:

**Hon. Milton FINDLEY**,  
Member of Parliament, Liberia.

### Panelists:

- **Carlos BRAGA**, Director of External Affairs, World Bank
- **Agnes SOUCAT**, Director of Human Development, AfDB
- **Jacqueline Muna MUSIITWA**, Fellow at the World Trade Organization and Founder at Hoja Law Group

### Summary:

Moderator **Hon. Milton Findley** opened the session by focusing on the role of MPs in ensuring legislation that promotes a vibrant workforce, meeting job market demand and promoting workers' rights while securing labor flexibility.

**Mr. Carlos BRAGA**, Director of External Affairs, World Bank, expressed the growing concern about jobs – the global financial crisis resulted in massive job losses, and the Arab uprisings were a result of youth unemployment. Although their importance is neglected, jobs have proven to be the “hinge” of development as they increase living standards, provide productivity gains, and create social cohesion. What is defined as a “good job” is relative – from a development perspective they are those contributing the most to long-term societal goals. In order to identify and evaluate what are policies for good jobs, there needs to be an understanding of how labor markets interact with equity considerations, market imperfections, and collective action.

**Ms. Agnes SOUCAT**, Director of Human Development at the AfDB, demonstrated that there are higher levels

of growth in Africa, but still high unemployment rates. The cause of this discrepancy is the lack of relevant education – for instance, in many developing countries the youth complete their education and expect government employment. She stressed the need to correlate job market and education relevance as well as balancing job market mapping. There is an urgent need to adapt the education system to current realities, i.e.: put more emphasis on technical training (avoid cathedral teaching) and matching quality education with the labor market demand.

**Ms. Jacqueline Muna MUSIITWA**, Fellow at the World Trade Organization and Founder at Hoja Law Group, stated several elements needed in successful labor reforms: countries need to learn from foreign experiences and adapt them to domestic realities instead of “copying and pasting”; countries need to avoid inconsistency in laws and stagnant laws; in multilingual countries, there needs to be accurate translation and interpretation of the laws; and good lobbying mechanisms need to be in place. However, when evaluating labor reforms, it is crucial that countries take into account the environmental context and legal enforcement mechanisms.

### Conclusions:

This session explored the role of parliamentarians in ensuring legislation that promotes a vibrant workforce meeting job market demands and protecting workers' rights while securing labour flexibility. It also looked at the upcoming World Development Report on Jobs.

This session focused on the role of MPs in ensuring legislation that promotes a vibrant workforce, meeting

job market demand and promoting workers' rights while securing labor flexibility.

It was noted that there is a need to correlate job market and education relevance as well as balancing job market mapping. The following were key recommendations to meet a viable legislation which deemed to promote labor in Africa:

- Take into account the environmental context and enforcement mechanisms of laws;
- Training marketable domestic human capital to be employed by foreign investors;
- Attract Diaspora back;
- Interaction with private sector;
- Learn from foreign legislating experience and adapt it in domestic realities, but rather not copying and pasting exotic legislations;
- Avoid inconsistency in laws;
- Avoid stagnant laws but rather adapt them to a changing/evolving situation;
- For multilingual legislations, ensure accurate translation;
- Ensure good lobbying mechanisms;
- Get ready to meet new labor market demand due to demographic transition underway;
- Take into account that jobs constitute the engine of poverty reduction. Therefore, involve women in education system, and avoid creating an unequal society while correlating economic growth and job growth; to make it, there is a need to adapt education systems to the current reality, i.e.: put more emphasis on technical training (avoid cathedral teaching), matching quality education with education products/ relevance of education.

# Cornerstone for Sustainable Growth



## Access to Finance

### Moderator:

*Hon. Juliana MPHANDE*,  
Member of Parliament, Malawi.

### Panelists:

- *Huntington NAMARA*, CEO of the Rwanda Private Sector Federation
- *Temitope OSHIKOYA*, ECOBANK representative
- *Dmitry GERSHENSON*, IMF Rwanda resident representative
- *Jessica NYMAN*, Team Leader of Innovations Against Poverty, PricewaterhouseCoopers
- *Temitope OSHIKOYA*, Senior Consultant, ECOBANK

### Summary

*Mr. Huntington NAMARA*, the CEO of the Rwanda Private Sector Federation, emphasized that access to finance is an important component in any private sector development strategy. From the private sector's point of view, without adequate finance it is hard to invest in job creating enterprises, or expand regular business. There are issues with the cost of borrowing money and the eligibility/collateral guarantees of lenders. Therefore, limited access to financial services, whether credit or savings, is a major constraint for the setting up and growth of private businesses.

ECOBANK representative *Mr. Temitope OSHIKOYA*, stated that deposit banking is risky business. His presentation asked "Who are the bottom billion without access to finance?" For instance, 52 percent in Rwanda have no access to financial services, mostly in rural areas. Of which, women's access to credit is even lower. There are demand and supply reasons for this, including illiteracy, lack

of trust and lack of knowledge of the financial sector. On the supply side, banks need to work on a risk-sharing mechanism and be innovative about the products they offer to these customers.

IMF Rwanda resident representative *Mr. Dmitry GERSHENSON* presented findings from a study comparing the performance of the fast-growing countries in East Africa and that of the Sustained Growth countries. The similarities were: macroeconomic stability has been a prominent feature of the economy in both regions. The same applied for productivity growth, a key factor underpinning economic development. The differences were that: EA countries export less, as a fraction of GDP, compared with the Sustained Growth countries. The East African countries also have higher business costs (among others, transportation and energy). The most striking, however, were differences in rates of savings and investment. The Sustained Growth countries invested close to 40 percent of GDP, and, remarkably, saved even more. In contrast, the East African countries invest about 25 percent of GDP, and save much less than that – close to 15 percent.

*Jessica NYMAN* from PricewaterhouseCoopers explained the objectives of Innovations Against Poverty. Rather than helping a single company to do better business, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) tries to stimulate development which otherwise would not have taken place within the private sector due to perceived initial commercial risks or uncertain market opportunities, and to accelerate the go-to-market process. In fact, it is a tool for collaborating with the business sector and stimulate companies

to come up with new solutions. Expect for new inventions, Innovations Against Poverty contributes to more efficient businesses practices by advocating the concept of "inclusive" business models, which focus on people who live on less than two dollars per day. Involving this group as innovators, entrepreneurs, producers, consumers and distributors provides positive development opportunities for all parties - and increases the prospects of reaching the Millennium Development Goals.

### Conclusions:

The session focused on the limited access to financial services – be it credit or savings – which is a major constraint to the growth of private businesses. At the end of presentations, the following resolutions were made:

- There is a need for long-term loans because development projects cannot be funded by short term money;
- There is a need for banks to move from fixed assets to movable assets as collateral conditions that are required by banks;
- To facilitate access to finance, Parliamentarians should help in ensuring a legal framework aiming at the protection of consumers and promotion of competition;
- Parliamentarians need first to understand the complexity of the banking sector to be able to help improve financial services;
- There is also the need to harmonize regional banking protocols and procedures that are in place in financial blocks such as SADC, ECOWAS, COMESA, EAC, etc.



# Private Sector Development in **Africa**



*Throughout the conference, Members of Parliament had the opportunity to exchange with representatives from the private sector.*



## CLOSING SESSION

### Conclusions

The closing session was moderated by *Hon. Rose MUKANTABANA*, *Hon. Jean DAMASCENE NTAWUKULIRYAYO* and *Hon. Alain DESTEXHE*. In closing, *Mr. Carlos BRAGA*, mentioned the five key issues for an effective private sector development:

1. a regulatory environment as the motor of growth in a region characterized by a high demographic growth and therefore an increase of labor force although unemployment remains;
2. strong leadership and a vision;
3. preservation of debt stability;
4. importance of an effective interaction between MPs and governments; and finally
5. accountability and transparency.

*Mr. Kamal EL KHESHEN*, reiterated the usefulness and importance of the conference in the private sector development as the main engine for growth and GDP. The main challenge was the enforcement of the private sector and how to strengthen the vital role MPs can play. He mentioned the dangers and consequences of unemployment such as the Arab Spring. There is a need to further regional integration, which implies erasing trade barriers and ensuring free circulation of goods, services, and capital. Governance, transparency and accountability have to be improved, particularly in the mining sector and extractive industry.

*Mr. Roger NORD*, commended Africa for clearly being on the move – but it still was in need of sustainable growth. What is the solution? En-

hanced development of the private sector and public investment. The role of the IMF in this endeavour would be to provide technical assistance and expertise to lead the countries towards their desired policies. Additionally, Africa needs to ensure and protect itself from global economic volatility and secure more investments as development assistance will decrease as a result of the crises in donor countries.

*Mr. Alain DESTEXHE* thanked the Rwandan authorities for the organization of the Conference. He also mentioned the necessity for the Network to adopt a statement and try to fulfil its objectives until the next Annual Conference.

### “Signing of a ‘Statement for Action’ on Private Sector Development”

Upon the initiative of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & International Monetary Fund, the Parliament and the Government of Rwanda agreed to host the Parliamentary Network High Level Conference on “**Private Sector Development in Africa – Cornerstone for Sustainable Growth**” from 14 – 16 March 2012;

The Conference was attended by 230 delegates comprising Parliamentarians, partners, and representatives of the private sector and civil society from countries all over the World. The aim was to encourage discussion and

action on the private sector environment in Africa, and examine steps Africa’s nations, and Parliamentarians in particular, can take to promote sustainable private sector development that facilitates inclusive growth.

The opening ceremony was officiated by *His Excellency Paul KAGAME*, President of the Republic of Rwanda. In his opening remarks, the President of the Republic of Rwanda highlighted that Parliaments have to play a key role in supporting private sector development by developing a modern and appropriate legal and institutional framework and be more

proactive in projecting future needs and to adequately prepare for them.

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF and all participants would like to thank the President of the Republic, Government and Parliament of Rwanda for hosting the conference and ensuring a pleasant stay during the three days of the conference. The Parliamentary Network would also like to thank its partners of the Conference: the African Development Bank, the Belgian Government, the International Finance Corporation, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.



# Private Sector Development in Africa

The Conference considered the following items on the agenda:

1. Business environment and Private Sector Development: Impact and Expectations;
2. Doing Business: Reforms and Reformers;
3. Enhancing Transparency and Accountability to support private sector development;
4. Development in Africa: reforms which enable SMEs to flourish;
5. Parallel discussions on (1) Regional integration, investment in infrastructure development and technology, (2) Skill development, capacity building and labor reforms, (3) Access to Finance

Upon motion, duly made, seconded and carried, the Parliamentarians participating to the Conference on Private Sector Development in Africa-Cornerstone for sustainable Growth”, take unanimously the following resolutions:

1. Persuade their respective Governments to ensure macroeconomic stability in their respective Countries by setting up the national policy and strategies which promote business and optimize competitiveness and ensure effective privatization;
2. Act as catalyst for a process of strengthening the role of African Parliamentarians to ensure a legal and institutional frame-

work which improves the environment for private sector development in Africa;

3. Recognize that achieving better legislation for private sector development can only be achieved if Parliamentarians take a proactive role in their own parliaments to encourage discussion on relevant issues, and consequently undertake to inquire about existing and relevant private sector legislation in our respective countries through seminars and meetings with the government teams responsible for implementing current legislation;
4. Recognize their own role in budgetary adoption and oversight and ensure allocations facilitating private sector growth;
5. Start a discussion on a private sector development strategy in their respective Parliaments and set up a permanent dialogue with the private sector;
6. Review legislation linked to anti-corruption to provide an environment conducive to investment and entrepreneurship;
7. Review legislation related to trade barriers, regional infrastructure, access to finance for SMEs, and macroeconomic stability with a view to strengthening sustainable private sector development;
8. Clearly identify at least three obstacles to private sector de-

velopment in their respective countries and seek to address them;

9. Request regular meetings and meaningful dialogue on private sector development with the World Bank, IFC, IMF and African Development Bank representatives in their respective Countries.

The Parliamentary Network on World Bank & IMF will support the Parliamentarians by:

1. Creating a network of Parliamentarians with an interest in promoting private sector development;
2. Promoting south-south knowledge-sharing among Parliamentarians on best practice models for business sector regulation;
3. Providing regular updates to its members on private sector development activities undertaken by International Financial Institutions;
4. Calling on International Financial Institutions to engage in a direct and regular dialogue with Parliamentarians on the shape and size of the support for private sector development.
5. Tracking progress and gathering both successes achieved and obstacles met by the Parliamentarians seeking to implement the resolutions adopted.

## QUOTE

*“A most excellent trip – an opportunity to learn measures countries are taking to foster intra-African trade and movement of people. Moreover, this trip has also shown that Rwanda has invested a lot in infrastructure, which is the backbone of development (roads, electricity, etc). Rwanda is in a good direction for sustainable development”*

**Hon. Marie Noelle LABELLE,**

Member of Parliament Second Vice President of the PAP, Mauritius



## ANNEXES

### Statement of the conference

Upon the initiative of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & International Monetary Fund, the Parliament and the Government of Rwanda agreed to host the Parliamentary Network High Level Conference on “Private Sector Development in Africa – Cornerstone for Sustainable Growth” from 14 – 15 March 2012;

The Conference was attended by 230 delegates comprising Parliamentarians, partners, and representatives of the private sector and civil society from countries all over the World. The aim was to encourage discussion and action on the private sector environment in Africa, and examine steps Africa’s nations, and parliamentarians in particular, can take to promote sustainable private sector development that facilitates inclusive growth.

The opening ceremony was officiated by His Excellency Paul KAGAME, President of the Republic of Rwanda. In his opening remarks, the President highlighted that Parliaments have to play key role in supporting private sector development by developing modern and appropriate legal and institutional framework and be more proactive in projecting future needs and to adequately prepare for them.

The Conference considered the following items on the agenda:

1. Business environment and Private Sector Development: Impact and Expectations;
2. Doing Business: Reforms and Reformers;
3. Enhancing Transparency and Accountability to support private sector development;

4. Development in Africa: reforms which enable SMEs to flourish;
5. Parallel discussions on (1) Regional integration, investment in infrastructure development and technology, (2) Skills development, capacity building and labour reforms, (3) Access to Finance

Upon motion, duly made, seconded and carried, the parliamentarians participating in the Conference on Private Sector Development in Africa-Cornerstone for sustainable Growth”, unanimously agreed on the following:

1. Persuade their respective Governments to ensure macroeconomic stability in their respective Countries by setting up the national policy and strategies which promote business and optimize competitiveness;
2. Act as catalyst for a process of strengthening the role of African parliamentarians to ensure a legal and institutional framework which improve the environment for private sector development in Africa;
3. Recognize that achieving better legislation for private sector development can only be achieved if parliamentarians take a pro-active role in their own parliaments to encourage discussion on relevant issues, and consequently undertake to inquire about existing and relevant private sector legislation in our respective countries through seminars and meetings with the government teams responsible for implementing cur-

- rent legislation;
4. Recognize their own role in budgetary adoption and oversight and ensure allocations facilitating private sector growth;
5. Start a discussion on private sector development strategy and a framework of public-private dialogue in their respective Parliaments and set up permanent dialogue with the private;
6. Review legislation related to trade barriers, regional infrastructure, access to finance for SMEs, and macroeconomic stability with a view to strengthening sustainable private sector development;
7. Clearly identify at least three obstacles to private sector development in their respective countries and seek to address them;
8. Request regular meetings and meaningful dialogue on private sector development with the World Bank, IFC, IMF and African Development Bank representatives in their respective Countries.

The Parliamentary Network on World Bank & IMF will support the parliamentarians by:

1. Creating a network of parliamentarians with an interest in promoting private sector development;
2. Promoting south-south knowledge-sharing among parliamentarians on best practice models for business sector regulation;
3. Providing regular updates to its members on private sector



# Private Sector Development in Africa

- development activities undertaken by International Financial Institutions;
4. Calling upon International Financial Institutions, to engage in direct and regular dialogue with Parliamentarians on the models of support for private sector development.
  5. Tracking progress and gathering both successes achieved and obstacles met by the par-

liamentarians seeking to implement the resolutions adopted.

The Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF and all participants would like to thank the President of the Republic, Government and Parliament of Rwanda for hosting the conference and ensuring a pleasant stay during the three days of the conference. The Parliamentary Network would also like to thank its partners

of the Conference: the African Development Bank, the Belgian Government, the International Finance Corporation, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The Conference

Kigali, 15 March 2012.



*Parliamentary Network Board Member Hon. Yves Sahinguvu, Member of Parliament, Burundi with Cellou Dalein Diallo, Former Prime Minister, Guinea Conakry*



## Field Visit

### QUOTE

"My view of the One Stop Center is that it reduces bureaucracy, and provides effective and efficient service. It builds confidence of investors both local and foreign. It minimizes complaints and reduces corruption – it also creates competition - hence better delivery"

*Hon. LETMALO,*

Member of Parliament, KENYA

### MORNING SESSION

#### 1. Rwandan-Burundian Border:

The first stop at the field visit involved the visit to the common custom office where Rwandan and Burundian authorities are working together on a 'one stop border'. The one stop border concept consists in reducing the time spent by traders and travelers in clearing their documents.

The harmonization of customs and border operations plays a key role in the regional integration process. By removing barriers, it automatically reduces the cost of doing business. This development has bolstered trade across borders and reduced the time spent on clearing at the border posts. According to the authorities, the project has led to greater inter-agency and cross-border cooperation between the two countries. Under the one border post, travelers access services in one building located in the no-man's land (a stretch of 3 km between the two countries), unlike in the past when documents were processed at two locations in both countries. The establishment of the one border post at Nemba will be followed by another at Kagitumba (at the Rwanda-Uganda border) and Rusumo (at the Rwanda-Tanzania border).

Flow of goods is still low as it has only started recently. Controls are also conducted in common. For a long time, there was a lot of illegal traf-

fic through the border. Nowadays, this administrative simplification facilitates the payment by the users. There's a common tariff intended by the East African Community Agreement. By decreasing the cost in time and money for transnational business, the EAC's member-states will make a more integrated economic zone emerge. Rwanda and Burundi collect their own fees: there's no share of costs. However, they are using a common document (which is the same for all EAC member-states).

It's possible to get some tax exemption regarding the origin of the products (for example: food products coming from other EAC member-states) which is a very interesting proof of regional integration in East Africa.

#### 2. Rwandan Development Board:

The second stop was the Rwanda Development Board. Initially business registration in Rwanda was done in courts scattered around the country. Rwanda did not have a centralized office in charge of this task. The registration mandates were moved out of court and ministries, and then delegated to the Office of the Registrar (ORG) now incorporated into the Rwanda Development Board (RDB) along with other institutions servicing and promoting commercial activities. Business registration services were centralized in 2008 when RDB was created. In 2009 a company law was enacted that streamlined registration procedures. Rwanda is cur-

rently rated as number 8 among the 10 top worldwide in the ease of starting a business.

The RDB is an institution directly related to the Presidency. It owns its own budget and plays a key role in the Rwandan development policy by:

1. checking the uniqueness of the company name,
2. registering the company,
3. registering the company with the Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) and Social Security Fund (SSF),
4. payment for service and
5. picking up the certificate of incorporation in one day.

Notably, a flat fee of RWF 15'000 (approx. USD\$ 25) is charged to those who register using traditional means of paper but for those who use modern means of online registration, it's free of charge - despite the nature of the business. This has replaced the varying fees based on business activity. One of the objectives is to facilitate companies' registrations but also to avoid bureaucracy and risks of corruption by limiting physical contacts between actors.

In the old system, all the steps towards registering a company could take between 14-16 days. In the reformed system, it takes a minimum of 2 days, and maximum 4 days. By May 2012, Rwanda will be registering in a maximum of 6 hours. The One Stop



# Private Sector Development in Africa

Center on investments has an office of Immigration and Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) so as to facilitate the investment process.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

### **Roger NORD, Deputy Director, African Department, IMF:**

*Roger NORD* started recalling the nature of the IMF and its involvement in different crisis, such as the Greek crisis.

He also reminded the participants the history and the reasons which led to the creation of the IMF, such as Europe's 1930's economic crisis which finally led to World War II.

The IMF is a forum, a place where member states may discuss about economic and financial issues in order to prevent such a catastrophe in the future.

*Roger NORD* explained how the IMF was working to reach those goals, highlighting the programs led by the IMF (including the lending aspect in order to ensure the budget support but also to help member states to face temporarily needs with temporarily support) the technical assistance but also the annual discussions.

He also underlined the fact IMF technical assistance was including expertise (concerning budget, taxes, economy, statistics, etc.) and training (reminding the fact that the IMF had recently organized a conference about management in Kinshasa, D.R.C.)

Nowadays, the IMF is more and more involving actors such as stakeholders, civil society (including NGOs) but also Parliaments.

He concluded by recalling the main goal of the IMF is to help and support economic and social consensus.

### **Presentation "IMF 101" (Karina MANASSEH and Michaela SCHRADER, IMF):**

The video presented by *Karina MANASSEH* and *Michaela SCHRADER* highlighted the fact that we are nowadays living in an interconnected world but also demonstrated what kind of concrete support the IMF is feeding to its member states.

The presentation focused on two countries: China (PRC) and Ghana, in order to show that global cases imply global solutions but also to show the role of the IMF in assisting and helping states' leadership in order to build a sustainable growth.

The presentation started with the case of China. The poverty rate decreased in a couple of years though it was at a rate of 53% in 1980. For the last 30 years, the country managed to make a stable and sustainable growth emerge.

However, the country has to face an important dependency on foreign demand, because the inner market is still pretty weak (due to the important part of poor workers). Another problem is related to the fact that, if the average revenue is increasing, the prices are just following the same evolution.

The presentation ended with this conclusion: the strength of China also comes from its will to develop innovation and technology research. All those Chinese changes were made with the assistance and council of the IMF.

Regarding the situation in Ghana, the development of off shore oil exploitation permitted to the country to increase its taxes funds. The IMF therefore helped the Ghanaian authorities in order to assist them in their will to change their economy by improving skills and reach their challenges,

knowing that oil is a non-renewable resource and that the oil sector does not feed a lot of jobs to the population of Ghana.

It appears that the development of the oil industry in Ghana is a good opportunity to develop other sectors (including agriculture) and increase transparency.

The case of this country was pretty interesting because it demonstrates how the IMF is not only offering a possibility of lending to its member states but also an opportunity to get advices and expertise in order to support development policies.

### **Q&A Session:**

Most of the participants focused on the pretty bad perception of the IMF in their respective countries. Some other participants asked whether China could be a model for their countries. It was also highlighted that the Fund was most of the time working with the government despite the existence of other institutions involved in its field such as the State controller, the Finance Commission or the Revenue Court. The participants were clearly asking for a further cooperation between the IMF and Parliaments. A question also focused on the Fund's priorities which seem sometimes a bit inefficient.

*Mr. NORD* answered to the different interrogations of the participants.

He started by explaining that the origin of the pretty perception of the IMF stays in a bygone time characterized by a lack of transparency which was giving the feeling that the IMF was a tool of Washington deciding instead of sovereign countries. But those times are gone.

The respect of sovereignty is important to understand the position of the IMF towards development and

# Cornerstone for Sustainable Growth



economic policies led by its member states. The main role of the IMF is to provide technical assistance to the countries in order to help them to reach the goals they have defined. The IMF has to respect the choice of the priorities defined by the institutions of its members. Either, it would be a violation of those countries' sovereignty and would consist in the definition of national politics by undemocratic ways.

The IMF has to respect the priorities as defined by the member states in their budget. If Senegal, for example, defines the development of its infrastructures or the improvement of the image of the country as a priority more important than social expanses, it is not the IMF role to define whether or not this priority is efficient or if an expense constitutes a waste. But, on the other hand, the IMF insists on transparency in the use of the lending.

*M. NORD* recognized that, for a long time, the IMF did not really work with the Parliaments. But this situation is changing and the IMF is going to develop its relations with the national parliaments in the next few years. Concerning the "Chinese model", he highlighted the fact that it is always interesting to see what is working abroad but it is also important to remember that the Chinese society is extremely particular and very different from the African societies. *M. NORD* also underlined the problems inheriting the Chinese currency (Yuan) rate, reminding the participants that, 30 years ago, Tanzania and Uganda had a huge gap between the official rate of their currency and the market's one. This situation led to a very difficult situation for those two countries' economy.

*M. NORD* concludes by focusing on the need of dialogue between the IMF the different actors of develop-

ment and economic policies, such as the civil society (the goal is to involve the population of the member states as much as possible), the government but also the Parliament.

## **Dialogue with financing partners:**

During the round table with the financing partners, Rwanda was presented as an example of efficient use of the financial help in order to achieve its development politics as well as a partner.

*The AfDB* started highlighting its support to access to finance for Rwandan private sector actors but also the investment of an amount of 170 million US\$ in the development of infrastructures (especially electricity). The Bank also underlined its cooperation with the Rwandan authorities, providing help and knowledge as required.

*The USAID program* for Rwanda is involved in the development of the health system and the agriculture sector in Rwanda, a sector where most of the Rwanda are working. The delegate of the USAID Program for Rwanda highlighted the important investment of the Rwandan authorities in infrastructure and the important involvement of the Parliament in defining priorities to reach the government's goals.

*The DFID* highlighted its support to the Rwandan reducing poverty program as well as its implication in various fields such as agriculture, education, health, access to finance, promotion of women's rights but also climate change and environmental programs.

*The EU* representative reminded the participants that Rwanda remains a poor country but is on the good way

due to efficient policies despite the lack of natural resources. He considered that the financial help from the EU was pretty big even if it could be more. 80% of the EU financial help to Rwanda is used in order to support the national budget, particularly for the Judiciary and agriculture. He considers EU and Rwanda have a true partnership because Rwanda made it possible.

*The German Embassy* representative appreciates the Rwandan involvement for its own development. The German Program gives the priority to matters such as decentralization, participation of civil society, capacity building, family planning and labor reforms. He added the program has a bilateral dimension but also a regional dimension with the support of the Rusizi III project.

*The Dutch Embassy* representative highlighted the fact that the program of his country survived despite the economic crisis, which demonstrates the trust between the Dutch government and the Rwandan authorities. The Dutch program key priorities are Justice (including access and reconciliation programs; conclusion of an extradition treaty between the Netherlands and Rwanda; etc.), food security, infrastructures (including energy and roads) and agriculture.

*The World Bank* delegate explained that the new World Bank Program will be pursuing between 2012 and 2014. The Bank supports Rwanda with a 600 million US\$ program under the form of a general budget support which includes policies regarding energy, agriculture or regional projects. The World Bank is not only providing a financial support. It is also providing knowledge for technical assistance.

*The Belgian Embassy* representative said Rwanda is the second Bel-



# Private Sector Development in Africa

gian cooperation program after the D.R.C.'s. The Belgian cooperation program is supporting Rwanda in various fields such as energy, agriculture but also private sector development. Belgium is also supporting regional integration, particularly between Rwanda and Burundi.

## **Presentation of M. Dmitry GERSHENSON, Resident Representative in Rwanda, IMF:**

Due to the lack of time, *M. GERSHENSON* only focused on the necessity for African countries to keep an eye on their public debt.

The concern of most African governments regarding the public debt helped the whole continent to face the financial crisis the world has known for the last decade which is completely different from the previous economic and financial crisis.

According to *Mr. GERSHENSON*, different tools allowed Africa to recover from the last economic and financial crises: fiscal consolidation and investments in fields such as education, health care and infrastructure.

He also believes Parliaments have therefore a key role to play as policy-

makers regarding the making of the budget by keeping an eye on their national public debt.

## **Final Q&A:**

During the final Q&A, participants and panelists finally agreed on the necessity to help the private sector but, on the other, it was also clear that private sector should not depend on international aid.

Two key pillars emerged from the discussion, as mentioned by the delegate of the AfDB: infrastructure and regional strategy.

## **QUOTE**

*"I think that Rwanda as a country is a model for the East African Development Community for its infrastructure at the One Stop Border and the One Stop Center. Congratulations to the Rwanda Government and the State for these development plans."*

*Hon. Diogenes Do ESPIRITO DE OLIVEIRA,*

Chairperson of the Committee of the Economy And Finance of the National Assembly, ANGOLA



*During the two days of the conference, Members of Parliament had the opportunity to share knowledge on best practices in private sector development across the African continent*



## Conference Program

### Summary

Bringing together 150 to 200 parliamentarians, donors, and representatives of the private sector and civil society, the conference will take stock of the private sector environment in Africa and examine steps Africa's nations, and parliamentarians in particular, can take to promote sustainable private sector development that facilitates inclusive growth.

### Description

Creating a favourable environment for businesses to grow and sound investments to be made is one of the building blocks of development. A well functioning private sector supported by strong institutions is a prerequisite for creating jobs and economic growth and reducing poverty. Some African countries have already taken steps to implement policy reforms to promote growth and investment, and these experiences will be discussed at the conference. Participants will also look at aspects such as inclusive growth and regional integration, as well as the importance of macroeconomic stability in creating an enabling environment for private sector development.

Parliamentarians can play a key role in shaping legislation to foster a vibrant private sector. Through capturing and

The conference is initiated by the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank and IMF and will be hosted by the Parliament and the Government of Rwanda. Financial support is provided by the African Development Bank, the Belgian Government, the World Bank Group, and the International Monetary Fund.

sharing the experiences of countries like Rwanda – which has successfully reformed its private sector regulation – the Parliamentary Network endeavours to provide Parliamentarians from across Africa with more tools to propose reforms in their respective countries.

The Parliamentary Network will also – in cooperation with conference partners – organize a field visit for a small group of parliamentarians after the conference. Please check [www.pnowb.org](http://www.pnowb.org) for additional information on the field visit program.

### Conference Objectives and Follow-up

In the months prior to the conference, the Secretariat of the Parliamentary Network asked MPs from ten African countries to provide feedback on their domestic private sector environments. The Network has also sent a questionnaire on private sector development policy to all its members, which can in turn be discussed in their respective Parliaments. The summary of the responses will be used to inform the conference. The aim of the conference is to produce a 'Resolution for Action' for participants to take back to their home countries for parliamentary discussion, and eventually, implementation. Following the conference, the Secretariat of the Parliamentary Network will track progress and gather both successes achieved and obstacles met by MPs seeking to implement the 'Resolution for Action'. A potential follow up initiative in March 2013 will take stock of progress and identify areas where implementation remains a challenge.

The Key Objective of the conference is to strengthen the role of African Parliamentarians in ensuring a regulatory framework which improves the environment for private sector development in Africa.

This will be achieved through:

- Creating a network of parliamentarians with an interest in promoting private sector development
- Promote south-south knowledge-sharing among MPs on best practice models for business sector regulation.
- Encourage regular dialogue between MPs and International Financial Institutions as well as donors, on the shape and size of the support for private sector development.



# Private Sector Development in Africa

## TUESDAY, March 13

Afternoon	Arrival of Delegates
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## WEDNESDAY, March 14

08:00 - 09:00	Registration at Hotels
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09:00 - 10:30	Opening Ceremony at the Parliament of Rwanda
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Speakers: **Hon. Rose MUKANTABANA**, President, Chamber of Deputies, Rwanda  
**Hon. Alain DESTEXHE**, MP, Chair of the Parliamentary Network  
**Obiageli EZEKWESILI**, Vice President, Africa Region, World Bank  
**Roger NORD**, Deputy Director, African Department, IMF  
**Kamal ELKHESHEN**, Sector Operations Vice President, AfDB  
**H.E. Mr. Paul KAGAME**, President, Republic of Rwanda

### Group Photo

10:30 - 10:45	Tea Break
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10:45 - 13:15	Panel Discussion: Business environment & Private Sector Development: Impact & Expectations
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Several elements make up the right environment for private sector growth, one of the most important one being macroeconomic stability. Parliamentarians play a key role in implementing structural reforms to encourage productive and sustainable private investments, necessary to boost growth in Africa.

*The session will be organized as a panel discussion during which high level speakers will discuss key elements of private sector growth in Africa.*

Master of ceremony: **Hon. Alain DESTEXHE**, Chair of the PN on the World Bank and IMF

Speakers: **Emmanuel HATEGEKA**, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Trade and Industry, Rwanda, Rwanda  
**Abdoulaye BIO TCHANE**, President Alindaou Consultancy International  
**Kamal ELKHESHEN**, Sector Operations Vice President, AfDB  
**Roger NORD**, Deputy Director, Africa Department, IMF

Moderator: **Obiageli EZEKWESILI**, Vice President, Africa Region, World Bank

13:15 - 14:30	Lunch
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14:30 - 15:45	Video clip on Doing Business in Rwanda & Session: Doing Business Reforms and Reformers
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Using the Doing Business Report indicators and rankings to promote reform: what role for Parliamentarians in Africa?

Speakers: **John GARA**, CEO, Rwanda Development Board  
**Pierre GUISLAIN**, Director, Investment Climate, World Bank Group

Moderator: **Hon. Kwabena APPIAH-PINKRAH**, Member of Parliament, Ghana

15:45 - 16:00	Tea Break
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16:00 - 17:15      Enhancing Transparency and Accountability to support private sector development

Opaque business procedures are one of the major impediments to fighting corruption; while bad governance in turn is a leading cause of poor private sector performance in Africa, creating a lack of trust in public institutions. Providing MPs with the tools and information to shine a light on opaque procedures and bad governance can strengthen accountability and improve outcomes.

Speakers: **Cyril MULLER**, Vice President, External Affairs, World Bank  
**John D. SULLIVAN**, Executive Director, Centre for International Private Enterprise  
**Rueben LIFUKA**, Member of the Transparency International (TI) Board of Directors and President of TI Zambia

Moderator: **Hon. Ben TUROK**, Member of Parliament, South Africa

19:00 - 21:00      Diner with cultural dances at Serena Hotel and Welcome

Speaker: **Louise MUSHIKIWABO**, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Rwanda

**THURSDAY, March 15**

09:00 - 10:30      SME development in Africa: reforms which enable SMEs to flourish

Small businesses are the growth engines of the world's economies; yet their success rate is not as good as it could be in Africa, because of a lack of access to good business management practices. Giving small businesses the information and new collaborative technologies they need, will help them grow and prosper.

Speakers: **Consolata NDAYISHIMIYE**, Chairperson of the East African Business Council and Chair of the Burundi Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
**Ebenezer ESSOKA**, CEO Standard Chartered Bank  
**Carole KARIUKI**, CEO, KEPSA (Kenya Private Sector alliance)  
**Nelson TUGUME**, CEO, Inspire Africa

Moderator: **Hon. Ntoitha M'MITHIARU**, Member of Parliament, Kenya

10:30 - 12:30      Official visit of the Kigali Genocide Memorial

12:30 - 14:00      Lunch



# Private Sector Development in Africa

14:00 - 15:30

3 Parallel Sessions

## 1 . REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT & TECHNOLOGY

The session will look at the role of new donors and investors in African infrastructure and at best case examples of legislation promoting investment in infrastructure, technology and regional integration, in particular in energy and electricity.

Speakers: **Albert NSENGIYUMVA**, Minister of Infrastructures, Rwanda  
**Andrew RUGEGE**, Regional Director for Africa, ITU Regional Office  
**Moses MWAURA**, President, Enablis Entrepreneurial Network, Africa Region I Network

Moderator: **Hon. Yves SAHINGUVU**, Member of Parliament, Burundi

## 2 . SKILL DEVELOPMENT, CAPACITY BUILDING AND LABOUR REFORMS

This session will explore the role of parliamentarians in ensuring legislation that promotes a vibrant workforce meeting job market demands and protecting workers' rights while securing labour flexibility. It will also look at the upcoming World Development Report on Jobs.

Speakers: **Carlos Alberto BRAGA**, Director, World Bank, Preview of WDR 2013 on Jobs  
**Agnès SOUCAT**, Director of Human Development Department, AfDB  
**Jacqueline Muna MUSITWA**, Esq, Mo Ibrahim Fellow at the World Trade Organization and Founder/Managing Partner at Hoja Law Group

Moderator: **Hon. Gbehzohngar Milton FINDLEY**, Member of Parliament, Liberia

## 3 . ACCESS TO FINANCE

Limited access to financial services – be it credit or savings – is a major constraint on the setting up and growth of private businesses. This session will look at the pricing and availability of financial services, and the role of collateral, including property rights.

Speakers: **Dmitry GERSHENSON**, IMF Resident Representative, Rwanda  
**Temitope OSHIKOYA**, Senior Consultant, ECOBANK wanda  
**Jessica NYMAN**, Team Leader of Innovations Against Poverty, Pricewaterhouse Coopers

Moderator: **Hon. Juliana MPHANDE**, Member of Parliament, Malawi

15:30 - 16:30

Session: Summary of parallel discussions followed by a 'Resolution for Action'

- The facilitator of each of the sessions presents a summary of discussions.
- Discussion of the content of the 'Resolution for Action'

Moderator: **Hon. Alain DESTEXHE**, Chair of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank and IMF

# Cornerstone for Sustainable Growth



16:30 - 17:00 Closing Session: Signing of a 'Resolution for Action' on Private Sector Development

Closing remarks: **Hon. Alain DESTEXHE**, MP, Chair of Parliamentary Network  
**Hon. Rose MUKANTABANA**, President, Chamber of Deputies, Rwanda  
**Hon. Jean Damascène NTAWUKURIRYAYO**, President of the Senate, Rwanda

Conference adjourns

17:00 - 17:30 Press Conference

17:30 - 19:00 Reception at the Parliament of Rwanda



*Paul KAGAME, President of the Republic of Rwanda took time to meet with Obiageli EZEKWESILI, Vice President, Africa Region, World Bank and Members of Parliament*



# Private Sector Development in Africa

## Field Visit Program - Friday, March 16

MORNING	
08:00 - 11:00	Visit to Burundi (Nemba) Border
11:30 - 12:30	Rwanda Development Board - One Stop Center
12:30 - 14:00	Debriefing Lunch

AFTERNOON	
14:00 - 14:15	Remarks by Claver Gatete, National Bank of Rwanda, Governor
14:15 - 14:30	Remarks by Roger Nord, Deputy Director, African Department IMF
14:30 - 14:45	IMF 101 Presentation (Michaela Schrader and Karina Manasseh, EXR), followed by Q&As
14:45 - 15:15	Coffee Break
15:15 - 15:30	IMF and Africa (Dmitry Gershenson, IMF Resident Representative in Rwanda), followed by Q&As
15:30 - 16:15	Rwanda - Policy Support Instrument, a presentation Leonard Rugwabiza, Director General of Planning, MINECOFIN, (case study) followed by Q&As
16:15 - 17:00	Meeting with a group of major donors (IMF, WB, EU, UK, USA, Belgium, Germany)
17:15 - 18:15	Cocktail Reception



## Participants

### MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

COUNTRY	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	TITLE
Angola	Diogenes Do Espirito	OLIVEIRA	Member of Parliament
Belgium	Alain	DESTEXHE	Member of Parliament, Chair of the Parliamentary Network
Burkina Faso	Joséphine	DRABO KANYOULOU	Member of Parliament
Burkina Faso	Alfred	SANOU	Member of Parliament
Burkina Faso	Sibdou Désiré	ZAGRE	Member of Parliament
Burundi	Christine	NDAYIRORERE	Member of Parliament
Burundi	Gabriel	NTISEZERANA	Member of Parliament, President of the Senate
Burundi	Yves	SAHINGUVU	Member of Parliament
Cameroon	Musa Mbutoh	NJINGUM	Member of Parliament
CAR	Martin	WIGUELE	Member of Parliament
Chad	Alimé	ALI HAOUNE	Member of Parliament
Chad	Abdraman	IDJIMA	Member of Parliament
Congo	Sylvestre	OSSIALA	Member of Parliament
Denmark	Karsten Strybaek	LAURITZEN	Member of Parliament
Denmark	Hans Kristian	SKIBBY	Member of Parliament
DRC	Jean-Claude	MOKENI -ATANINGAMU	Member of Parliament
Egypt	Sami	SALAMA N. HUSSEIN	Member of Parliament
Egypt	Mohamed Awad	SHAWISH	Member of Parliament
Ghana	Kwabena	APPIAH-PINKRAH	Member of Parliament
Guinea Bissau	Antonio Serifo	EMBALO	Member of Parliament
Guinea Bissau	Martina	M. MONIZ NAFANTCHAN	Member of Parliament
Kenya	Julius	KONES	Member of Parliament
Kenya	Raphael	LETIMALO	Member of Parliament
Kenya	Elias	MBAU	Member of Parliament
Kenya	Ntoitha	M'MITHIARU	Member of Parliament
Kenya	Shakeel	Shabbir	Member of Parliament
Lesotho	Lydia Nthati	BERENG	Member of Parliament
Liberia	Julius	BERRIAN	Member of Parliament
Liberia	Worlea-Saywah	DUNAH	Member of Parliament
Liberia	Gbehzohngar Milton	FINDLEY	President Pro Tempore of the Senate
Malawi	Rabson	CHIHAULA SHABA	Member of Parliament
Malawi	Juliana	MPHANDE	Member of Parliament, Second Deputy Speaker
Mali	Coulibaly	ABOUBACARY	Member of Parliament
Mauritania	Mariem	MINT MOHAMED LEMINE	Member of Parliament
Mauritania	Messaoud	OULD BOULKEIR	Member of Parliament, Speaker
Mauritania	Mohamed Ould	Ould E'BEKER	Member of Parliament
Mauritania	Sid Ahmed	OULD AHMED	Member of Parliament
Mauritius	Marie Noelle Françoise	LABELLE	Member of Parliament, Second Vice President of the PAP
Mozambic	Lutero Chimbirombiro	SIMANGO	Member of Parliament
Niger	Mai	TANIMOUNE MOUSTAPHA	Member of Parliament
Niger	Mahaman Elhadj	SOULEY	Member of Parliament



# Private Sector Development in Africa

COUNTRY	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	TITLE
Nigeria	Suleiman	ADOKWE	Member of Parliament
Nigeria	Zakari	MOHAMED	Member of Parliament
Nigeria	Emmanuel Memga	UDENDE	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Evariste	BIZIMANA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Jean Damascene	BIZIMANA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Evariste	KALISA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Teddy	GACINYA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Jeanne d'Arc	GAKUBA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Jean Damascene	GASARABWE	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Emmanuel	GATERA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Francis	KABONEKA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Seth	KAMANZI	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Marie Josee	KANKERA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Penelope	KANTARAMA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Juliana	KATENGWA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Gedeon	KAYINAMURA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Innocent	KAYITERA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Bernard	MAKUZA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Emmanuel	MUDIDI	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Agnes	MUKABARANGA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Henriette S.	MUKAMURANGWA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Perrine	MUKANKUSI	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Hon. Rose	MUKANTABANA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Liberata	MUKARINDIRO	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Anne Marie	MUSABYEMUNGU	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Nura	NIKUZE	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Laurent	NKUSI	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Hon. Jean Damascène	NTAWUKULIRYAYO	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Athanasie	NYIRAGWANEZA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Fortunee	NYIRAMADIRIDA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Jean Baptiste	RUCIBIGANGO	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Michel	RUGEMA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Conzague	RWIGEMA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Célestin	SEBUHORO	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Henriette	UMULISA	Member of Parliament
Rwanda	Julienne	UWACU	Member of Parliament
Senegal	Fatou	NDEYE TOURE	Member of Parliament
South Africa	Lemias Buoang	MASHILE	Member of Parliament
South Africa	Ben	TUROK	Member of Parliament
South Sudan	Tulio Odongi	AYAHU	Member of Parliament
South Sudan	James	IGGA	Member of Parliament, Speaker
South Sudan	Alma Jervase	JAK	Member of Parliament
South Sudan	Paul	JUMI	Member of Parliament
Sudan	Attiat Mustafa	ABDEL HALIM	Member of Parliament
Sudan	Musa Galis Adam	YAGOUB	Member of Parliament

# Cornerstone for Sustainable Growth



COUNTRY	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	TITLE
Sudan	Mahmoud Mohammed	MAHMOUD HAMED	Member of Parliament
Sweden	Göran	PETTERSON	Member of Parliament
Tanzania	William Augustao	MGIMWA	Member of Parliament
Tanzania	Christina Lissu	MUGHWAI	Member of Parliament
Tanzania	Kidawa Hamid	SALEH	Member of Parliament
Tanzania	Haji Juma	SEREWEJI	Member of Parliament
Togo	Idoh	AGBEKO	Member of Parliament
Togo	Madjatom	BIELO	Member of Parliament
Zimbabwe	Makhosini	HLONGWANE	Member of Parliament
Zimbabwe	Khumalo	THABITHA	Member of Parliament
<b>SPEAKERS</b>			
Benin	Abdoulaye	BIO TCHANE	President Alindaou Consultancy Int.
Burundi	Consolate	NDAYISHIMIYE	Chairperson of East Africa Business Council
Ethiopia	Andrew	RUGEGE	Regional Director for Africa, ITU Regional Office
France	Carlos Alberto	BRAGA	Special representative and director of external affairs, Europe, World Bank Group
Kenya	Carole	KARIUKI	KEPSA (Kenya Private Sector alliance)
Rwanda	John	GARA	CEO, Rwanda Development Board
Rwanda	Dmitry	GERSHENSON	Representative Resident, IMF, Rwanda
Rwanda	Albert	NSEGIYUMVA	Minister of Infrastructures
Rwanda	Emmanuel	HATEGEKA	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Trade and Industry
Rwanda	Louise	MUSHIKIWABO	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
South Africa	Essoka	EBENEZER	CEO standard Chartered bank
Kenya	Moses	MWAURA	President, Enablis Africa
Rwanda	Jessica	NYMAN	Programme Manager for the Innovation Against Poverty Programme
Switzerland	Jacqueline	MUNA MUSITWA	Managing Partner Hoja Law Group, Mo Ibrahim Fellow
Togo	Termitope	OSIKOYA	Senior Advisor, ECOBANK GROUP
Tunisia	Dr Kamal	ELKHESHEN	Sector Operations Vice President, AfDB
Tunisia	Agnes	SOUCAT	Director of Human Development Department, AfDB
Uganda	Nelson	TUGUME	CEO, Inspire Africa, Nela Group of Companies, Chairman Uganda Motor Vehicle Importers Association.
USA	Obiageli	EZEKWESILI	Vice President Africa, World Bank Group



# Private Sector Development in Africa

COUNTRY	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	TITLE
USA	Pierre	GUISLAIN	CIC, World Bank Group
USA	Cyril	MULLER	Vice President, External Affairs, World Bank Group
USA	Roger	NORD	Deputy Director, African Department, IMF
USA	John	D. SULLIVAN	Executive Director, Centre for Interna- tional Private Enterprise
Zambia	Rueben	LIFUKA	Member of the Transparency Interna- tional (TI) Board of Directors and P resident of TI Zambia

## OBSERVERS

Angola	Pedro	SIMBA	Parliament official
Burundi	Jean de Dieu	BASABAKWINSHI	IMATCO PETROLEUM
Burundi	Leonidas	HAKIZIMANA	Parliament official
Burundi	Mateso Moïse	KAMWENUBUSA	Parliament official
Burundi	Barnabé	KARORERO	ITcoms
Burundi	Syldie	MANIREREKANA	Parliament official
Burundi	Jean Magnus	NTERWITEKA	Parliament official
Canada	Rasheed	DRAMAN	Director Africa Programs, Parliamentary Centre
Canada	Jean-Paul	RUSZKOWSKI	President and CEO, Parliamentary Centre
France	Mark	RABBAGE	Consultant
France	Jason Mackay	SMITH	Scottish Development International, Regional Director Southern Europe & Middle East & Africa
Guinea Conakry	Cellou Dalein	DIALLO	Former Prime Minister
Liberia	Amos	JEFFERY	Parliament official
Mauritania	Yahya Mohamed	O. MOHAMED EL HACEN	Chief of Cabinet, Office of the Speaker
Nigeria	Benjamin	EKEYI	Parliament official
Rwanda	Dr Daniela	BECKMANN	KfW Office, Kigali
Rwanda	Niklas	HERRMANN	Orgut/IAP
Rwanda	Markus	KARLSTROM	Embassy of Sweden
Rwanda	Kaliza	KARURETWA	Team Leader & Chief Trade Negotiator, Ministry of Trade and Industry
Rwanda	Ulrike	MAENNER	Country Director GIZ-Rwanda
Rwanda	Michel	MAKUZA	Director of Multilateral Cooperations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Coop- eration
Rwanda	Laurent	MBONIGABA	Advocacy specialist at PSF Rwanda
Rwanda	Joakim	MOLANDER	Head of Development Cooperation, Embassy of Sweden
Rwanda	Herbet	MUHERE	Rwanda Development Board
Rwanda	Petra	MULLER GLODDE	Head of Program Economy and Employment, GIZ-Rwanda



COUNTRY	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	TITLE
Rwanda	Martin	NGIRABATWARE	Private Sector Federation
Rwanda	Emery	RUBAGENGA	ROKA
Rwanda	Vincent	SAFARI	Coordinator, National Monitoring Committee on NTBs
Rwanda	Karim	TUSHABE	Legal Consultant Doing Business Unit, Rwanda Development Board
Rwanda	Thomas	WEINGARDEN	UNIBRA
South Africa	Abdul Waheed	PATEL	ETHICORE
Sudan	Ismael Eltom Mohamed	FADEL ALLAH	Parliament official
Switzerland	Kiki Rebecca	LAWAL	UNISDR
Switzerland	Aimé	MURIGANDE	Deputy Aid for Trade Coordinator Development Division, WTO

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France	Jakob	KOPPERUD	World Bank Group
France	Michaela	SCHRADER	IMF
France	Marie-Noëlle	TIXERONT	World Bank Group
Kenya	Peter	LADEGAARD	World Bank Group
Rwanda	Lucy	M. FYE	Senior Private Sector Development Specialist, World Bank Group
Rwanda	Rogers	KAYIHURA	World Bank Group
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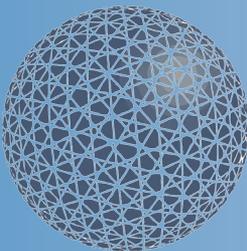
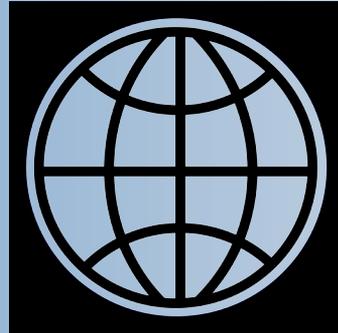
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