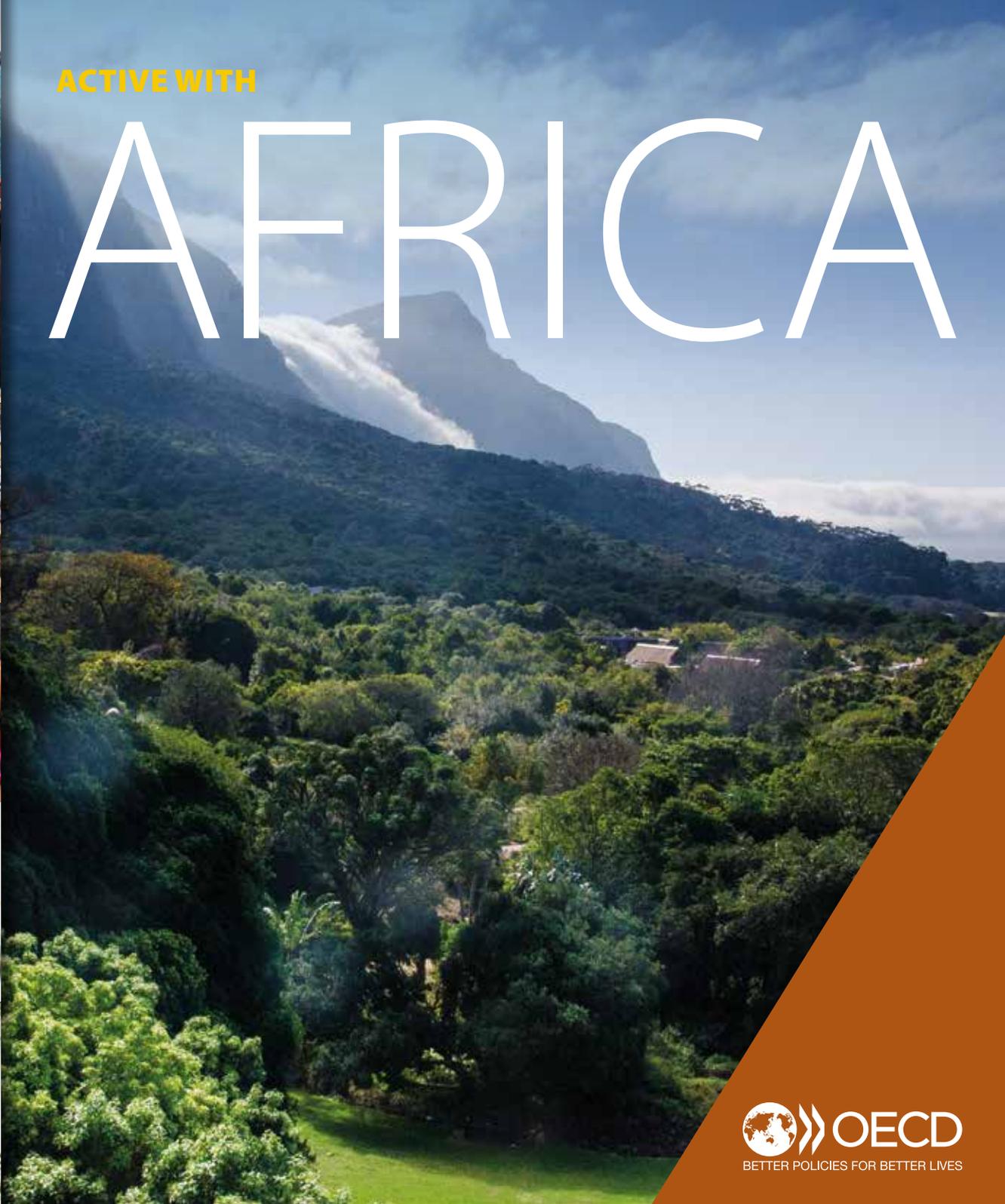


ACTIVE WITH

AFRICA



Unlocking Africa's role in the global economy

The African continent holds great potential. This is based notably on its population – the youngest in the world, its rapidly growing cities and markets, a rising and increasingly educated urban middle class, its abundant natural resources, and, in some countries, economies which are diversifying. The continent is increasingly attracting attention from international partners while also strengthening its influence as it takes a proactive stance on the global stage. In the past decade, Africa has been the second fastest growing region in the world – after East Asia – while poverty has also been reduced. Economic growth and financial inflows are expected to rise further in the years ahead.



Turning this great potential into more inclusive and sustainable growth, leading to better lives for Africans, will not be automatic. The current positive economic trends are still dependent on global dynamics and must be further anchored in domestic reforms. Between now and 2030, 29 million young Africans will enter labour markets every year. African governments can take advantage of the demographic dividend by promoting policies for more inclusive, sustainable and resilient economies. This will require a focus on fostering productive entrepreneurship through professional skills development, firm clustering and access to finance, as well as supporting innovative and greener industrial development.

The OECD has a history of co-operation with institutions in the continent, and many countries in the region already participate in the work of OECD Bodies and projects. In 2015, OECD Ministers invited the Organisation to strengthen the regional component of its work with Africa; and in 2016, they encouraged the OECD to look for ways to enhance its engagement with the sub-Saharan region. The Organisation considers Africa a crucial partner to strengthen global governance and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

This brochure provides an overview of the OECD's work with Africa and underlines the interest of the Organisation to continue developing a promising and intense relationship with the continent. We are confident about the rich potential of our co-operation and aspire to increase our work with many countries in the region. Together, we can deliver Better Policies for Better lives in Africa.

ANGEL GURRÍA, *OECD Secretary-General*

Contents

THE OECD AND AFRICA: HOW WE WORK TOGETHER 2

Snapshot: Africa within the global economy	4
The OECD Development Centre	7
The African Economic Outlook	8
The International Economic Forum on Africa	9
The Sahel and West Africa Club	10
Working with Africa at the regional level	12
The MENA-OECD Initiative on Governance and Competitiveness for Development	13
The NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative	14
Partnership with the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF)	15
OECD/AfDB Joint initiative to support business integrity and anti-bribery efforts in Africa	17
OECD engagement at the national level	18
Key Partner: South Africa	18
The Morocco Country Programme	20
Multi-Dimensional Country Reviews	21

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH 22

Promoting structural economic transformation in Africa	23
Enhancing agricultural productivity and food security	25
Promoting effective development co-operation	27
Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals	30
Promoting regional development in view of rapid urbanisation	32
Delivering on “no one left behind” in fragile contexts	34
Supporting SME development and entrepreneurship	36
Partnerships for better Statistics	38

EDUCATION AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES 40

Fostering skills and employability through education and training	41
Tackling gender inequalities	43
Promoting youth inclusion into political, economic and social life	46
Harnessing migration for development	47
Improving social protection and care policies	49

INVESTMENT, TRADE AND CONNECTIVITY 50

Enhancing the investment environment	51
Achieving economic growth through competition	52
Promoting trade and integration of Africa into global value chains	53
Meeting infrastructure and transportation needs	55
Promoting responsible business conduct	56
Boosting tourism in Africa	57
Expanding capacity in the steel industry	58

PUBLIC GOVERNANCE AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION 59

Promoting public sector integrity and good governance	60
Improving revenue collection and fiscal management	61
Enhancing tax transparency and compliance	62
The Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting	63
Combating corruption	65
Efficient public procurement and budgeting	66

LEVERAGING INNOVATION FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT 67

Building a knowledge economy	68
Harnessing the digital transformation	69
Promoting productivity	70

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY 71

Promoting green growth	72
Combating climate change, biodiversity loss and desertification	74
Strengthening chemical and biological safety	75
Ensuring reliable and clean energy	76

ANNEXES 77

Today's OECD: Better policies for better lives	77
Adherence of African countries to OECD legal instruments	77
On-going Participation of African countries in OECD Bodies and other projects	78
Partnerships in OECD selected key initiatives	79
Dialogue and data	80

THE OECD



AND AFRICA

HOW WE WORK TOGETHER



Snapshot:

Africa within the global economy

After several years during which Africa's growth was very dynamic and systematically outstripped the world's average, the financial crisis and subsequently the end of the commodity super cycle, have temporarily altered the Continent's growth prospects. Africa's economic growth projections are however promising again. The continent's GDP is expected to increase by 3.4% in 2017 and 4.3% in 2018, with the latter almost doubling the growth rate of 2016. The region is also undergoing rapid social and demographic changes that represent immense economic development opportunities for both Africa and the world. In the last decade, multi-dimensional poverty has fallen in 30 out of 35 African countries. Entrepreneurial activity has grown at a higher rate than in any other developing region with 22% of working-age Africans starting new businesses, versus 13% and 18% in Asia and Latin America respectively. Promoting quality and sustainable jobs will be crucial to guarantee the future prosperity of the continent that will represent 20% of the world's population in 2050.



Strengthening good governance

Governments are more effectively utilising public revenues to provide for social services

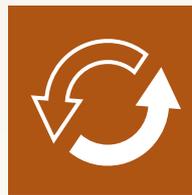
- 30 African countries improved their budgetary management scores between 2005 and 2015
- In 2014/15, 5 African countries ranked among the 10 best reformers in doing business
- Connectivity to the electrical network is improving



Rising economic potential

Key financial flows are increasing for 2017

- Foreign direct investment to increase by 1.9%, reaching USD 58 billion
- Remittances expected to approach USD 66 billion
- In non-resource rich countries, total domestic revenues have increased by 9.6% since 2012



Expanding trade and regional integration

Trade between Africa and the world has quadrupled in two decades

- The European Union is Africa's biggest trade partner, with 30% of Africa's total trade
- African exports remain undiversified: a quarter of African economies rely on a just a few key products for 75% of their exports.
- But trade in services have increased by 93% in a decade



The challenge of human development

18 African economies have achieved medium to high development in key areas of human development

- 54% of the population in 46 African countries is still considered multi-dimensionally poor
- 35% of children under 5 years old in Sub-Saharan Africa suffer malnutrition, although this has dropped by 10 percentage points since 1995
- Africa's inequality is one of the highest in the world, with a Gini coefficient of 0.43
- Gender inequality is high. Women achieve only 87% of men's level of human development.
- The informal sector accounts for 80% of Africa's labour force and unemployment remains a major challenge, reaching up to 50% in some countries



Entrepreneurship and industrialisation

Economic diversification is key for absorbing global price shocks

- 26 African countries have a national strategy on industrial development
- 22% of the working-age population of Africa are starting new businesses, the highest rate in the world.
- The share of manufacturing in Africa's GDP has declined 6 percentage points since 1990
- Access to finance can be enhanced. Less than 13% of SMEs are financed by banks
- Translating the competencies acquired from formal education into marketable skill sets to compete in the workforce remains a challenge. Unemployment rates among youth with tertiary education are more than twice that of youth with primary education
- Only 11% of students in secondary education are enrolled in vocational programmes, compared to 21% in East Asia and the Pacific



Africa within the global economy

“The OECD’s Global Relations Strategy aims to build dialogue platforms, mutually beneficial partnerships and a shared vision of how to forge a more efficient, inclusive and greener world economy. Africa should be a key player in this process. Through its enhanced co-operation with Africa, the OECD aims to mobilise its experience of working with many countries at different levels of development to help Africa address its challenges and enhance its presence on the global scene. We look forward to further strengthening our relations with African countries and better reflecting the continent’s perspectives and aspirations in OECD’s work.”

Andreas Schaal, Director of OECD Global Relations and G20 Sous-Sherpa



“Sustainable global development is a key factor in reducing poverty and global risks. The OECD supports Africa’s aspirations for inclusive growth and welcomes the constructive efforts made by many African countries to build stronger links with the OECD. Through its global relations strategy, the OECD will continue to promote increased partnership with Africa, building on the positive experiences gained with partners in the region, notably with Key Partner South Africa, with several North African countries under the MENA-OECD Initiative for Governance and Competitiveness, and with regional organisations, like the African Development Bank and the African Union.”

Ulrich Lehner, Ambassador of Switzerland to the OECD and Chair of the External Relations Committee



“Africa’s progress is fundamental for the global community to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Therefore, donors must understand the African context. The OECD/DAC members are committed to continuing their support for countries most in need, leveraging comprehensive and effective initiatives. To accelerate structural transformation on the African continent the OECD/DAC will also encourage members to stimulate other financial flows, support domestic resource mobilisation and increase emphasis on dialogue beyond its membership.”

Charlotte Petri Gornitzka, Chair of the Development Assistance Committee.



The OECD Development Centre

The OECD Development Centre provides a place where OECD countries, as well as emerging and developing economies can meet as equals. The Centre provides analyses and fosters dialogue on national, regional and global development challenges, with an emphasis on promoting sustainable growth and well-being in its members' constituencies, to include a number of African countries.

As of September 2017, the Centre has 52 members of which 27 OECD members and 25 non-OECD members, including 9 African countries (Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Mauritius, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa and Tunisia). The Centre also enjoys longstanding regional partnerships with the African Development Bank, the African Tax Administration Forum; the African Union Commission; UN-ECA and ECOWAS.

"We are learning so much from African countries. The challenges they face for structural transformation — from the pressures of urbanisation, industrialisation, productivity, infrastructure, youth and gender inclusion — require African solutions that reflect Africa's priorities. We promote debate, dialogue and learning on these and other topics as more and more African countries become members of the OECD Development Centre and benefit from the Centre's resources. The continent is optimising collaboration and partnerships at every level to achieve its own vision for inclusive, sustainable development. And such engagement also reaffirms Africa's crucial role in advancing global prosperity."



Mario Pezzini, Director of the OECD Development Centre and Special Advisor to the OECD Secretary-General on Development

The Development Centre has bolstered its place at the nexus of thinking and doing in the Africa region in the past years. The Centre engages in a myriad of sectors, inter alia, enhanced integration in global value chains (GVCs); natural resources; gender; investment; migration; skills; social protection; urbanization and youth.

This work in partnership with African countries has resulted in concrete support of policy implementation, notably:

- Burkina Faso adapted the methodology and conceptual framework of the global Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) to their national context.
- National youth reforms and agendas in Cote d'Ivoire are being revised based on the Centre's recommendations on youth.
- South Africa's Treasury Department and Development Bank have started to design the place-based policies advocated in the **African Economic Outlook 2015**.



The OECD Development Centre

- Guinea Conakry's police reported to the international press that arrests of former high politicians in 2016 happened because of an anti-corruption drive spurred by the OECD.

The Development Centre is at the forefront of the OECD efforts at the regional level in Africa. Recently, the Centre in co-operation with PARIS21, CTP, SWAC and DCD has developed a multi-year co-operation framework, jointly with the ECOWAS Commission. This ambitious framework aims at leveraging the potential and the mandate of the ECOWAS Commission, towards greater harmonisation of regional and national policies and data, thereby strengthening regional integration of the West African countries.

The Development Centre also collaborates with African countries and institutions through the annual publication of the **African Economic Outlook** and the **International Economic Forum on Africa**.

www.oecd.org/dev

“Many African countries find a home at the OECD Development Centre, engaging on equal footing with OECD and non-OECD members. Their membership and engagement strategically support their domestic reforms. That’s why we see their interest in the Centre’s Multi-dimensional Country Reviews and policy work on migration, social protection, youth, gender or rural development. They participate in dialogues on natural resources and economic transformation. The Centre favours a systematic and comprehensive approach to the African continent as a whole and values ties with the continent’s regional multilateral organisations. Such co-operation is key for regional integration as another way to accelerate reforms towards productivity, inclusive growth and sustainable development for all.”

Pierre Duquesne, Ambassador of France to the OECD and Chair of the Governing Board of the OECD Development Centre



The African Economic Outlook

The African Economic Outlook (AEO) presents Africa’s current state of affairs and forecasts the situation for the next two years, covering the whole continent and for each of the 54 African countries.

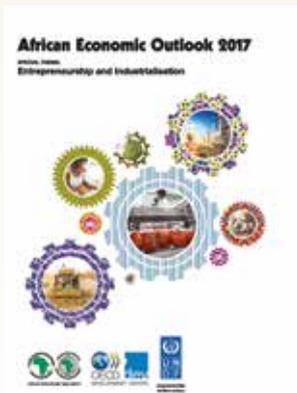
The AEO is a joint publication by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the OECD and the United Nation’s Development Program. This annual report, currently in its 16th edition, examines Africa’s performance in crucial areas: macroeconomics, external financial flows and tax revenues, trade policies and regional integration, human development, and governance. In each edition, it examines a specific policy issue -- such as on entrepreneurship and industrialisation (2017), sustainable cities (2016) and regional development (2015) – and provides practical steps that African governments can take. A section of country notes summarises recent economic growth, GDP forecast for 2017 and 2018, and highlight the main policy issues facing each of the 54 African countries.

The AEO is an important resource for shaping policy discussions in Africa and for helping African countries to realise their development aspiration as outlined in African Union’s Agenda 2063. The AEO feeds into a variety of existing fora, such as the AfDB’s Annual Meetings and the International Economic Forum on Africa in Paris. .

www.africaneconomicoutlook.org



SCAN TO
READ THE
REPORT



The International Economic Forum on Africa

The International Economic Forum on Africa is an annual gathering where OECD representatives and African policy-makers engage with leaders from the private sector, academia and civil society to weigh the continent's approaches to present and future challenges.

Currently in its 16th editions, the Africa Forum has been jointly prepared in recent years with the African Union Commission. The Forum attracts more than 500 participants yearly, and receives wide coverage in the press, social media, and the internet.

By drawing attention to emerging systemic issues and specific development challenges faced by African economies, the Forum gives the opportunity to have an impact on the implementation

of the objectives of the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The 2016 Africa Forum discussed the role of cities as drivers of economic transformation and predictable financing for local governments and municipalities in support of the implementation of SDG 11: "Sustainable Cities and Communities".

The Africa Forum will continue to serve as the platform bridging African and OECD country perspectives. This will foster and broaden the OECD's engagement with Africa and more effectively respond to African priorities.

www.oecd.org/africa-forum



◉ **Alamine Ousmane Mey**, (left) Minister of Finance of Cameroon, and **Aisa Kirabo Kacyira**, (right) Deputy Executive-Director of UN-HABITAT, at the Africa Forum, 29 September 2016, Paris, France.



◉ **Angel Gurría**, OECD Secretary General, delivers a speech at the opening of the 2016 Africa Forum, 29 September 2016, Paris, France.

The Sahel and West Africa Club

The Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC) is an international platform whose mission is to enhance the effectiveness of regional integration policies and promote West African initiatives and positions in global debates.

United beyond national borders by common traditions and languages, West Africa is home to 400 million inhabitants and is as large as the United States. Due to rapid population growth, settlement basins continue to densify and expand, reaching across borders, and creating more and bigger cities. Against this regional backdrop, economic, commercial and social interdependencies are being reinforced, offering immense

opportunities for growth and development. However, food, health and security crises are spreading rapidly.

The need for regional reflection, analysis and action is more critical than ever before. This approach is the *raison d'être* of the Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC). Its Members and partners are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the Economic Community of West African (ECOWAS), the European Union, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) and the United States. NEPAD, ROPPA and the World Bank are active observers.



Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary-General greets Jonas Héroux, ECOWAS' Special Representative to the EU, 11 April 2017, Paris, France.

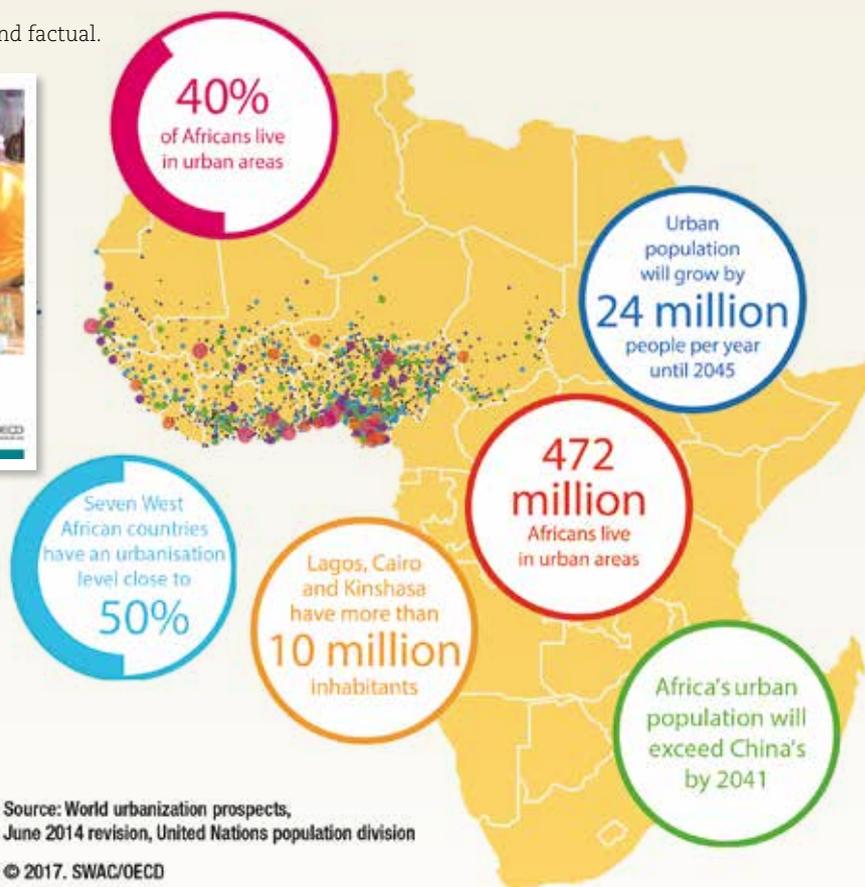
SWAC's **mission** is to enhance the effectiveness of regional policies, promote West African initiatives and positions in global debates and support the strategies of development partners. Three key **values** – which also constitute SWAC's working methods – have shaped its action for decades:

- **Dialogue:** As an informal platform for dialogue, SWAC is able to spark discussions among a wide diversity of stakeholders.
- **Objectivity:** SWAC's analyses are independent and factual.

- **Boldness:** Without institutional constraints or short-term political deadlines, and thanks to its informal character, SWAC is able to challenge established ideas, promote unconventional approaches and support drivers of innovation.

www.oecd.org/swac

www.oecd.org/swac/maps/Maps-acts-enjeux-alimentaires_EN.pdf



Working with Africa at the regional level

The OECD works with Africa through several dedicated regional initiatives, notably with North African countries through the MENA-OECD Initiative on Governance and Competitiveness for Development, and with African economies through regional networks, such as the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative, the Partnership with the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF), and the OECD/AfDB Joint Initiative to Support Business Integrity and Anti-Bribery Efforts in Africa.

THE MENA-OECD INITIATIVE ON GOVERNANCE AND COMPETITIVENESS FOR DEVELOPMENT

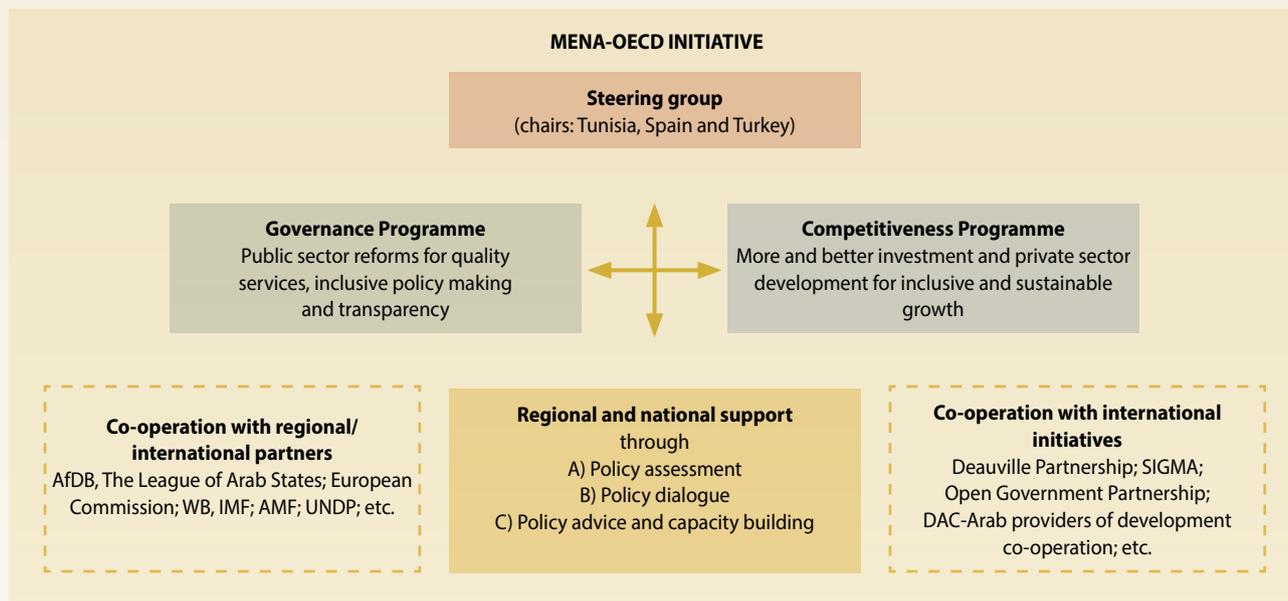
Created in 2005 at the request of MENA countries, the Initiative brings together officials from the Middle East and North Africa, OECD Members, as well as partner organisations from civil society, business and multilateral organisations. The Initiative is composed of two pillars, the **MENA-OECD Governance Programme** and the **MENA-OECD Competitiveness Programme**, and is governed by a steering group providing strategic guidance. Tunisia, Spain and Turkey are co-chairs of the Steering Group and regional working groups are chaired by MENA and OECD Members.

The Initiative facilitates co-operation between the OECD and the MENA region to promote policies for sustainable and inclusive growth. It addresses regional needs and development priorities, including the integration of women and youth through jobs and greater participation in policymaking. It also takes into account the region's diversity by providing targeted support to individual countries. The Initiative builds on the OECD's work method of policy dialogue, exchange of good practices and capacity building for the implementation of reforms. To deepen its impact, the Initiative works with regional and international partners and aligns its efforts with other international platforms. Partner organisations include the League of Arab States, the Union for the Mediterranean, UNDP, the EU, the Open Government Partnership (OGP), the Arab Administrative Development Organization (ARADO), the World Bank, the African Development Bank, among others, as well as other international and regional financial institutions.

www.oecd.org/mena



Photo: © Curt Carnemark / World Bank



“At a time when MENA countries are facing political and economic challenges, the MENA-OECD Governance Programme is delivering on the needs and demands of governments and citizens in the region. Building on more than ten years of experience and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, our new mandate for 2016-2020 is leveraging the power of the MENA-OECD Governance networks to provide implementation assistance in crucial areas such as youth, gender equality, open government, rule of law and service delivery. Spain has been a supporter of the MENA-OECD Governance Programme since the beginning and invites all OECD Member States to join the strategic partnership in fostering good governance in the MENA region.”

Jose Ignacio Wert, Ambassador of Spain to the OECD, Co-Chair of the MENA-OECD Governance Programme



“As Co-chair of the MENA-OECD Competitiveness Programme, I have personally experienced the value of bringing together countries from North Africa and the OECD to share best practices and through peer reviews create a climate of joint learning in order to advance inclusive growth and structural economic reforms. I salute the engagement and leadership shown by many North African countries in the context of the MENA-OECD Initiative and bilaterally with the OECD. I am confident that building a bridge between this experience and the growing work of the organisation with the whole African continent will be an important OECD contribution for a better link between African countries and the global economy.”

Erdem Başçı, Ambassador of Turkey to the OECD, Co-Chair of the MENA-OECD Competitiveness Programme



The NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative

The NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative, launched in 2006, aims to strengthen the capacity of African countries to design and implement reforms that improve their business climate. It also works to raise the profile of Africa as an investment destination while facilitating regional co-operation and highlighting the African perspective in international dialogue on investment policies.

Chaired by the CEO of NEPAD, with an OECD country and an African country representative as co-chairs, the Initiative has provided over the past ten years a platform for regional dialogue and peer review, offering policy advice and supporting reform implementation at regional and national level in the areas of investment policy, infrastructure, water and sanitation, energy, and agriculture. In 2016-17, it worked in particular along three areas:

- Supporting prioritisation and implementation of reforms through the development of indicators for the recently adopted Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Investment Policy Framework, an action-oriented tool to support investment policy reforms in the region, which is based on the **OECD Policy Framework for Investment (PFI)**
- Identifying opportunities presented by regional and global value chains (RGVCs) to accelerate the industrialisation process in SADC and other African regions. The OECD is currently conducting a study in partnership with local partners to derive options for SADC to attract investments into inclusive supply chains to advance the industrialisation processes in the region.
- Supporting quality infrastructure investments for industrialisation. In the context of the SADC Industrialisation Week 2017, the OECD organised a session on quality infrastructure with the support of the Government of Japan highlighting the importance of building a common understanding among the public and private sector on the main elements of quality infrastructure for the African context.

In the future, the Initiative, in addition to strengthening its current activities, will address emerging challenges of the continent, echoing the growing importance of Africa in the global economy and in global development priorities. In particular the Initiative intends to focus on inclusiveness, enhance local development and job creation, foster regional and global integration of the African economies, and provide implementation support through additional monitoring tools and indicators to ensure the sustainability and long-term development impact of reform efforts.

www.oecd.org/daf/inv/investment-policy/aboutthenepad-oecdfricainvestmentinitiative.htm
www.oecd.org/investment/countryreviews.htm



SCAN TO READ THE REPORTS



Partnership with the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF)

ATAF aims to facilitate co-operation among 36 African tax administrations, and other relevant and interested stakeholders, with the aim of improving the efficiency of their tax legislation and administrations.

The **OECD Tax Global Relations Programme**, in collaboration with ATAF, has delivered over 20 tax-related technical training sessions, benefitting more than 600 African participants since 2010. In addition, the **OECD Task Force on Tax and Development** has supported the ATAF capacity building programme via bilateral technical assistance with several African countries including Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Nigeria, Botswana, Malawi. The programme focused on effective transfer pricing regimes and countering base erosion and profit shifting including increased transparency of financial reporting by multinational enterprises. Opportunities for a partnership with ATAF on **Tax Inspectors Without Borders**, an OECD/UNDP joint initiative, are currently being explored.

The **Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes**, in which 26 African countries are members have developed a specific Africa Initiative to enhance transparency and exchange of information to combat cross-border tax evasion. It works closely with ATAF in delivering technical assistance throughout Africa.

ATAF is also working with the OECD to produce **Revenue Statistics in Africa** based on the OECD's global model and developed in co-ordination with African government officials and the African Union Commission. The project offers reliable and comparable tax data to inform fiscal policy and provides a basis for planning, implementing and evaluating reforms. The importance of these data is not only their wide public availability, but that they can be used for comparisons with other countries in Africa and the rest of the world, thereby encouraging policy dialogue and greater political co-operation.

Technical collaboration was strengthened in workshops held in Africa, as well as missions to pan-African events. The first edition of *Revenue Statistics in Africa*, an annual bilingual publication of statistical tables and findings from this dataset was launched in 2016. The Report covers Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa and Tunisia and mentions that tax to GDP ratios have been increasing in these countries as they have undertaken reforms and modernised their tax systems and administrations.

This project improves the information base for undertaking policy analysis, measuring or forecasting the impacts of reforms, devising common policies within regional economic communities, identifying best practices and engaging in international dialogue and peer learning.

Countries that participate in the project can expect a centralised and exhaustive database, a benchmark for comparison within the continent and outside, a detailed understanding of tax categories to raise more revenues, as well as the possibility to enter into a policy dialogue with countries and international organisations.



Partnership with the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF)

The OECD is currently completing the 2nd edition of the *Revenue Statistics in Africa*, as well as updating the revenue statistics database, to be released in 2017. This will be followed by a technical workshop in preparation for the 3rd edition, to be released in 2018.

www.ataftax.org/en
www.oecd.org/ctp/tax-global

Total tax revenue as percentage of GDP

	1997	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cameroon	10.9	12.8	13.5	14.8	15.0	14.0	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.1
Côte d'Ivoire ¹	17.1	15.4	15.7	18.4	17.2	16.8	16.1	18.4	18.3	17.8
Mauritius	17.8	19.1	18.8	19.4	20.1	19.8	19.6	20.2	19.9	20.0
Morocco ²	..	23.6	24.8	30.5	27.3	27.1	28.7	29.7	28.5	28.5
Rwanda ³	10.3	10.2	12.1	13.5	12.9	13.3	14.0	14.6	15.6	16.1
Senegal ^{4,5}	15.3	16.8	19.3	19.0	18.9	19.8	19.9	19.5	19.2	20.1
South Africa	22.6	22.4	25.2	27.7	25.7	25.6	26.3	26.7	27.3	27.8
Tunisia ³	...	24.6	24.4	27.0	26.9	27.3	29.2	29.2	30.1	31.3
LAC average ^{6,7}	16.9	17.2	19.0	20.6	19.9	20.0	20.8	21.4	21.5	21.7
OECD average ⁷	33.9	34.2	33.9	33.6	32.7	32.8	33.3	33.8	34.2	34.4

Note: The figures exclude local government tax revenues for Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda, Senegal and Tunisia as the data are not available. Local and provincial data prior to 2003 are not available for South Africa.

1. The tax to GDP ratio contains rents and royalties and sales of public goods and services normally classified as non-tax revenues in the OECD classification. They are considered to be tax revenues in Côte d'Ivoire. The inclusion of these elements represents 0.5% of GDP in 2014 and between 0.1% and 1.5% in the period from 2000 to 2014.

2. Estimated figures for 2013 and 2014 and years prior to 2005.

3. Rwanda and Tunisia do not include social security contributions in their tax to GDP ratio as neither country classifies them as taxes. They are included as tax revenue in this publication.

4. Estimated figures for years prior to 2006.

5. Figures include social security contributions from the Institution de prévoyance retraite du Sénégal (IPRES) and exclude the data from the Caisse de Sécurité Sociale (CSS) as they are not available.

6. Represents a group of 22 Latin American and Caribbean countries (LAC).

7. Represents the unweighted average for the LAC and OECD countries.

Source: Table 3.1.12 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933344347>

OECD/AfDB Joint Initiative to Support Business Integrity and Anti-Bribery Efforts in Africa

Corruption is a corrosive crime that weakens economies and erodes citizens' trust. By working with partners in the region such as the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Organisation can fight bribery and corruption together in order to promote stronger, cleaner and fairer economies throughout the African continent.

The **OECD/AfDB Joint Initiative to Support Business Integrity and Anti-bribery Efforts in Africa** was launched in 2008. Twenty-one African countries are members of the Initiative: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. In 2011, the Initiative's member countries adopted the **Anti-Bribery and Business Integrity Course of Action for Africa** which outlines necessary steps for countries' anti-bribery and business integrity efforts. Most recently in 2016, the Initiative published the **Anti-Bribery Policy and Compliance Guidance for African Companies**. Developed by anti-bribery experts at both the OECD and the AfDB, this new guidance will help African companies of all sizes set up measures to prevent bribery and improve the quality of corporate compliance and anti-bribery policies.

The Initiative brings together African policymakers, businesses, civil society and regional and international organisations. The OECD and the AfDB work together to design and help put in place effective policies to combat bribery and corruption. The Initiative also provides technical support to Africa's private sector to improve standards of corporate integrity and accountability. These policies and standards are grounded in the anti-bribery and anti-corruption provisions of the **African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption**, the **UN Convention Against Corruption**, and the **OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials**.



“Transparency and accountability provide the pillars for good economic governance which itself forms the foundation for real economic transformation. It is the duty of all actors on the continent, both public and private to break the chain of corruption.”

Akinwumi Adesina, President of the African Development Bank

The next step for the Initiative is to hold a regional meeting with its member countries along with the private sector to promote the Anti-Bribery Policy and Compliance Guidance for African Companies and decide on future work to further implement the Initiative's anti-bribery and business integrity efforts.

www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/46970303.pdf

www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC

www.oecd.org/corruption/oecdantibriberyconvention.htm

OECD engagement at the national level

The OECD is engaged in strengthening bilateral co-operation with African countries, acknowledging the continent's heterogeneity. Several African countries actively participate in OECD committees and networks, thus bringing to OECD bodies a wealth of experience and knowledge that contributes to collective decision-making. Through its different projects and initiatives, the Organisation works closely with African Governments to better prepare tailor-made approaches that can tackle their specific challenges and needs. The following section offers a quick overview on some of these examples of bilateral co-operation, which include work with South Africa as a Key Partner of the OECD, the Morocco Country Programme, and Multi-Dimensional Country Reviews.

Key Partner: **South Africa**

In 2007, backed by the Ministerial Mandate of the OECD member countries, the Organisation launched an ambitious initiative to enhance the existing relationship with a series of countries that would become the OECD Key Partners. They contribute to the OECD's work in a sustained and comprehensive manner, and are encouraged to actively participate in the work of substantive bodies of the Organisation, including OECD Bodies, OECD Instruments and integration into OECD statistical reporting and information systems.

As a Key Partner, South Africa has increased its engagement with the Organisation and is considered one of its most active Key Partners. Today, the country participates in 21 OECD Bodies and Projects, has adhered to 19 legal instruments and regularly participates in a wide number of OECD activities. South Africa's participation covers many areas, including, fiscal systems, energy, education, investment, labour policies, governance, SMEs, local development and investment. Moreover, among the five Key Partners, South Africa is the most integrated in the OECD statistical tools and databases.



Through a secondment programme and active participation in working parties, the OECD and its member countries benefit from South Africa's perspectives.

South Africa benefits from the OECD's expertise in policy analysis and advice through its involvement in the key activities of the Organisation. This includes regular quantification exercises, upon request or through the G20 umbrella, which study the impact of policy reforms in the country. Additionally, the OECD monitors South Africa's progress of reforms through specific surveys and other reports. The OECD provides deep analyses and policy recommendations on key issues to lift growth and make it more inclusive, such as education, taxation, green growth, competition and infrastructure. South Africa also benefits from coverage in main OECD flagship reports such as *Going for Growth* and the *Economic Outlook*.

The OECD publishes a biennial *Economic Survey of South Africa*, a survey which focus principally on policies having a potential to improve the economy's long-run performance. The 2017 edition focuses on promoting private sector entrepreneurship and small and medium enterprises, and on regional economic integration and South Africa's role in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), as well as the implementation of recommendations of the 2015 Economic Survey.

www.oecd.org/southafrica



SCAN TO
READ THE
REPORT



“The OECD is a policy network specialized in designing policies for the provision of domestic and global public goods. Hence, the OECD needs to keep engaging with Africa! It needs to do it for the benefit of individual African countries and for the benefit of the world community. The OECD is uniquely equipped to provide African countries with policy tools to improve its public services, to boost entrepreneurship, to become less dependent on agricultural imports and eventually to reduce extreme poverty and enter the path of sustainable economic development. The OECD also needs to include African countries in the design of policies for the provision of global public goods: from climate policies to migration.”

Aleksander Surdej, Ambassador of Poland to the OECD and Leader of the Informal Reflection Group on South Africa



“The OECD continues to serve as an important reference point as our country continue to develop policies to implement our country's socio-economic blueprint and road map towards prosperity, the National Development Plan which is aligned to the African Union Agenda 2063 and the United Nations 2030 SDG's. Our symbiotic relationship is continues in many fields and continue to grow and flourish”

Rapu Molekane, Ambassador of South Africa to France



The Morocco Country Programme

The Morocco Country Programme, signed on 15 June 2015, aims to support the Moroccan reform agenda by providing OECD expertise in the design and implementation of the national strategies developed by Morocco.

It has been defined around three main policy priorities: **economic growth and competitiveness, social inclusion and good governance.** The Country Programme includes 17 policy reviews, capacity building activities as well as the inclusion of Morocco to several OECD statistical tools, 9 OECD instruments and a strengthened participation in 9 OECD Committees and bodies.

Some actions of the Country Programme are directly related to the implementation of the new Constitution of 2011, which was a major step forward in the process of political transformation designed to develop citizen participation, namely the support

to the regionalisation process; the improvement of inter-ministerial co-ordination to reinforce the capacities to implement strategic horizontal projects and increase the consistency of public policies.

The programme has resulted in the improvement of evidence-based public policies, through improved statistical tools and systematic consultations with civil society and private sector. The Country Programme allows Morocco to engage further within a network of international experts. Participation in OECD activities gives Moroccan teams access to the benefits of international best practice and peer learning. Exchanges of experience with experts from OECD Member countries are not just an opportunity to strengthen co-operation between countries, they also tie Morocco more closely to the OECD.

www.oecd.org/countries/morocco



Morocco – OECD Coordination Committee Meeting, March 2017.

Multi-Dimensional Country Reviews

Multi-Dimensional Country Reviews (MDCRs) are a tool adapted to the realities of emerging and developing countries, supporting them in their efforts towards sustainable development. National governments request MDCRs in order to identify cross-cutting issues that hinder their country's development as well as receive concrete policy recommendations to address these constraints.

The multi-dimensional review of Côte d'Ivoire, completed in 2015, was the first Multi-Dimensional Country Review (MDCR) undertaken by an African country. Morocco and Senegal have also initiated multidimensional reviews. In all three countries policy makers at the highest level have actively engaged with the review process.

MDCRs mobilise expertise from across the OECD and target it to each country's specific needs. MDCRs have applied a number of OECD tools to African countries: the OECD framework for measuring well-being and progress has been implemented in all three countries, while the Morocco MDCR is the first application of the OECD Inclusive Growth Framework in an African country. MDCRs in the region are also contributing to the development of a holistic view of development and providing support for approaches where different parts of the administration work together towards common goals.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the MDCR recommendations supported the **Plan National de Développement (PND) 2016-2020**. The conclusions of the review were adopted by the Council of Ministers in April 2016, and 40 recommendations of the action plan were incorporated into the PND as priority reforms. The recommendations were based on the five major constraints identified through the review: structural transformation, infrastructure, financial sector development, education/skills, and tax policy. In addition to the PND programme, several recommended actions and reforms are in the process of being implemented by ministries or public agencies:

- The MDCRs of Morocco and Senegal are supporting each country's development strategies through specific policy recommendations to foster and sustain their emerging economy aims.
- The MDCR of Côte d'Ivoire has led to a five-year **Implementation and Policy Partnership** between the country and the Development Centre. This partnership supports monitoring of the implementation of reforms and connects policy makers with peer experts to share experiences of implementation.

Interest from other African countries is paving the way for what would be the first multi-dimensional **sub-regional review**.

www.oecd.org/development/mdcr





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH



Promoting structural economic transformation in Africa

Achieving economic transformation is at the core of Africa's agenda and vision for the future. Over the past decades, the continent has experienced profound economic and social changes. Africa is the second fastest growing region in the world after Asia. Despite this progress, the continent's economic performance remains subject to the dynamics of international commodity markets. Climate change induced by global production and consumption patterns, continues to affect the livelihoods of the poorest on the continent, and adds to the rising costs of environmental degradation. Accelerating Africa's structural transformation and promoting its sustainable development is not only a priority for the continent; it is a global priority.

The **OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on Global Value Chains, Production Transformation and Development** is actively working with African countries and institutions to identify policy reforms that enable sustainable and inclusive economic transformation. Thanks to the exchange and peer learning between Africa, Asia, Latin America and OECD countries, the Initiative responds to

the demand of governments to have better tools to address the uncertainty and maximize the opportunities of the new global industrial organization. UNECA and the AUC are members of the Advisory Board of the Initiative and the Initiative also cooperates with ACET (Africa Centre for Economic Transformation). The biannual plenary meetings of the Initiative offer an occasion for African government leaders and business community to share knowledge on key issues, including digitalization, automation and start-ups. For instance, the 8th Plenary Meeting of the Initiative featured a full session on Start-ups in Africa providing a space for African entrepreneurs and investors to share their experience and lessons learned, as well as views for the future. The Initiative has already provided comparative analysis on key drivers for the economic transformation of some African countries, including Morocco, Ethiopia and South Africa. The Initiative has launched cooperation and knowledge sharing between Africa and Latin America. The OECD co-organised the first Africa-Latin America policy dialogue on industrial policies for inclusive development, in collaboration with the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the UN Economic

Africa's potential demographic dividend



Note: Potential impact on GDP per capita growth (in percentage points) as calculated by the percentage change in the proportion of the working-age population.

Source: OECD, *African Economic Outlook 2017*

Promoting structural economic transformation in Africa

Commission for Latin America. The Initiative has facilitated the set-up of bilateral cooperation between Ethiopia and Chile on industrial policy and FDI attraction.

The Initiative promotes better statistics in the area of economic transformation, for instance through the inclusion of countries in the **OECD-WTO Trade in Value Added (TiVA)**. The OECD will soon publish the first edition of the **OECD-UNCTAD-ECLA-ECLAC-ESCAP Transforming Economies Report (TER)**. The Organisation also develops the **Production Transformation Policy Reviews (PTPRs)** in cooperation with UNECA and UNCTAD.

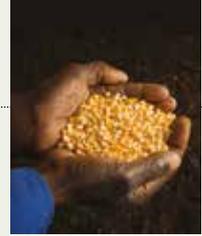
The OECD will continue to support policies for start-up promotion and identify ways to unleash the potential of African entrepreneurs.

www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/theme/global-value-chains-and-africa-s-industrialisation

“Africa has made great strides in improving its growth performance and enhancing wellbeing of its citizens supported by sound macroeconomic and structural policies in many countries. The OECD has been actively engaged in this policy dialogue with African countries. However, important inequalities in incomes and opportunities remain, and peace and stability remain critical for continued growth in many countries and for more people to reap the benefits of growth. The OECD, with its 50 years of experience in economic policy and the diversity of its members, is ready to continue to accompany African countries on their journey toward better lives.”

Catherine L. Mann, OECD Chief Economist and Head of the Economics Department





Enhancing agricultural productivity and food security

In the context of rapid population growth, climate change and evolving nutrition patterns, governments are increasingly recognising the value of greater investment in research and development to raise agricultural productivity. The OECD works with countries in Africa, especially South Africa, to improve innovation, sustainability, and competitiveness, for both commercial and smallholder farmers alike.

The OECD's work on innovation systems in food and agriculture explores the relationships between innovation, productivity, and sustainability. It then examines the respective roles for the government and the private sector in strengthening agricultural innovation systems and facilitating their adoption at the farm and agro-food firm levels.

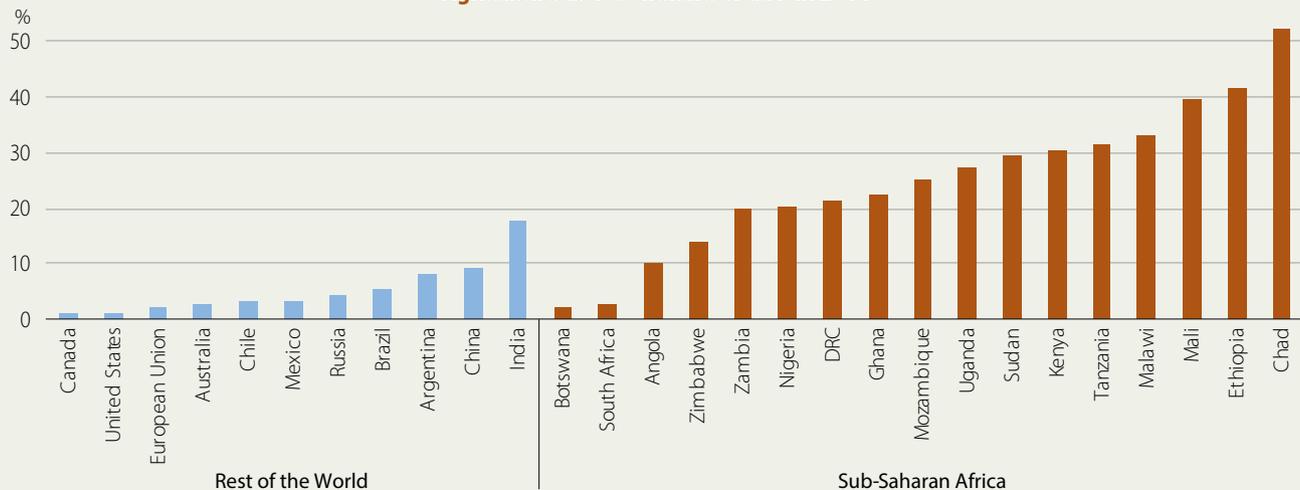
The OECD and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) annually publish the **OECD-FAO**

Agricultural Outlook, which assesses agricultural trends in many sub-Saharan African countries.

The OECD also publishes the **Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Report**, which provides a unique source of objective and transparent information across 52 countries that account for the majority of global value-added in agriculture. In addition, it provides the necessary broad perspective on agricultural policy developments at a time when the global agriculture and food sector is facing both unprecedented challenges and exciting new opportunities.

The OECD conducts specific work on Western Africa through the **Sahel and West Africa Club (SWAC)**, including how food economy transformations have contributed to the formulation of ECOWAS' second generation Regional Agricultural Investment Policies. Based on this work, SWAC analysed the impact of food economy transformations on food security monitoring

Agriculture as a total share of GDP in 2014



Note: DRC refers to Democratic Republic of the Congo. **Source:** OECD-FAO *Agricultural Outlook 2016-2025*

Enhancing agricultural productivity and food security

to provide recommendations for the existing early warning mechanism of areas at risk and populations affected by food and nutrition insecurity.

The spatial analyses carried out by SWAC provide important insights into the territorial dimension of food security. Building on the **Africapolis database**, it helps to better describe urban-rural dynamics taking into account local and regional contexts. This information is a key component in understanding local food availability. It provides evidence on the impact of population patterns, infrastructure constraints and policy environment on observed geographic differences and helps design place based strategies to improve food security. SWAC is studying the current situation and mid-term perspectives of West African food markets with regards to employment. A focus will be placed on how urbanisation impacts current patterns of food demand and how it will drive the demand for basic and processed food commodities in the

future. This study will also explore the emerging spatial and territorial implications of the rapidly developing food economy, in particular rural-urban linkages, food flows and regional market development.

African countries could benefit from being part of a broader discussion where they can share knowledge with other countries and benchmark their best practices. For instance, a case study on Innovation, Productivity and Sustainability in South Africa which is a part of the **OECD Food and Agricultural Reviews** series, presents a possible avenue for co-operation. South Africa also participated in the OECD Agricultural Ministers meeting in 2016 and signed the **Declaration on Better Policies to Achieve a Productive, Sustainable and Resilient Global Food System**.

www.oecd.org/agriculture/
www.agri-outlook.org/



..... SCAN TO READ
THE REPORT

Promoting effective development co-operation



Effective development co-operation plays a crucial role in helping countries meet the ambitious objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through data, evidence-based policy analysis, exchanges on development and public forums with key actors, the OECD advances effective co-operation efforts to address development challenges in Africa.

The OECD is the Secretariat to the **Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC)** which brings together governments, private sector organisations, civil society and other non-state actors committed to ensuring the effectiveness and impact of development co-operation. The Global Partnership is currently co-chaired by Uganda, Bangladesh and Germany. African countries and organisations have actively engaged in this Partnership since its inception in 2011, particularly via participation in voluntary initiatives such as the **New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States** and the **Effective Institutions Platform**.

Thirty-six countries in Africa participated in the 2016 GPEDC monitoring round. They provided data on ten global indicators, working in coordination with key development stakeholders – a process that contributes to strengthening mutual accountability and dialogue on the ground among all development partners. The monitoring report showed that development co-operation is becoming more effective, but at an irregular pace. Africa made progress or maintained levels similar to 2010 in several Busan commitments: positive stories emerge in defining national priorities; more countries have mutual accountability reviews in place, record aid on budget, and have gender-responsive budgeting. However, some indicators have deteriorated for Africa: aid predictability declined; and no progress has been made in untying aid and strengthening and using country systems. The **Second High-Level Meeting of the GPEDC in Nairobi** in 2016 reconfirmed that effective development co-operation matters for the achievement of the **2030 Agenda**.

The Nairobi meeting delivered a renewed mandate, signalling the need to re-galvanise the Global Partnership to scale up global action and identified six inter-related and mutually reinforcing strategic outputs going forward.

In addition, by the end of 2017 the **DAC's Temporary Working Group on Refugees and Migration** will publish *guidance on addressing forced displacement through Development Planning and Assistance*, with focus on displaced populations in countries of origin, transit, and destination– incorporating findings from consultations with DAC members, UN, CSOs, MDBs, private sector and representatives from the government of South Sudan, Somalia, Uganda and Kenya. This work is especially pertinent given that each of the SDGs, with their focus on equality and universality, necessitates that refugees be integrated in the implementation of policies. In 2018, the OECD will also evaluate donor support and engagement in situations of forced displacement with a focus on selected African pilot countries. The initiative will facilitate specialised dialogue and support an enabling environment for more effective

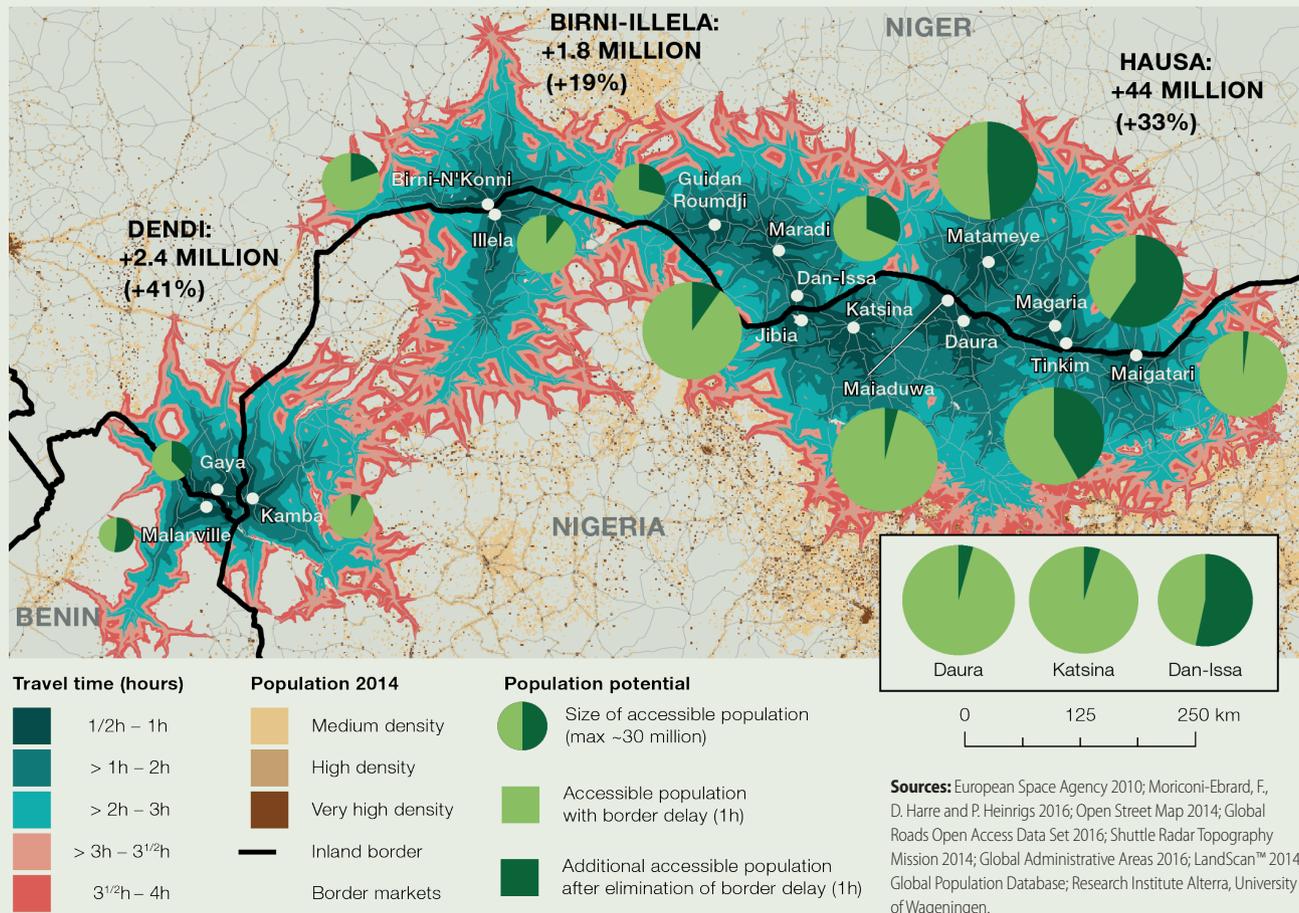


Promoting effective development co-operation

development cooperation in sub-Saharan African countries affected by forced displacement which, by the end of 2016 had witnessed a 16% increase in refugee populations, with the vast majority of displaced populations hosted in immediately neighbouring countries.

The OECD also helps governments build public support for global development and cooperation. Communication is central to building support for development and giving citizens the information they need to hold their governments accountable. The OECD *Development Communication Network (DevCom)* is an

Benin, Niger and Nigeria: a strong potential for co-operation



international forum for development communicators to share lessons, test ideas and collaborate to engage with the public and inform public opinion. Currently this network is developing a new **Peer Learning Hub for SDG Communicators**. Linking closely with partners in the UN, the Hub will bring together analysis on SDG communication and public engagement, examples of good practices and innovation, and tools and resources that can help communicators achieve greater impact. At the sub-regional level, the SWAC has launched a study on **Cross-border Co-operation and Policy Networks in West Africa**. The study analyses border dynamics which are essential to West Africa's regional and global integration and economic development. Based on the analysis of social networks the study maps the existing relationships between 125 organisations and 618 actors involved in cross-border co-operation. It also identifies the potential for cross-border co-operation in 170 West African border areas as well as the shared vision that political actors in West Africa and Europe have of cross-border co-operation. Together, these three dimensions can help draw up a framework for place-based policy making as well as identify areas where investment could generate greater regional integration.

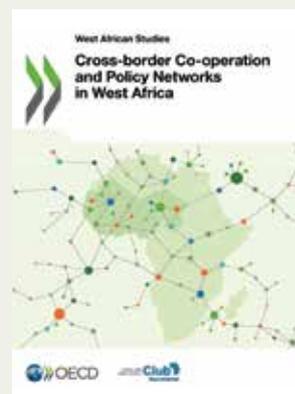
The Organisation will provide support for regional policies and international strategies in order to better anticipate two major changes impacting the region: the border-related aspects of urbanisation and climate change. The first area of work will cross-analyse a set of key variables (physical, socio-economic and institutional) in order to better understand the development dynamics of cross-border cities and the role they play in building regional integration. The second area of work on resilience to climate change in border agglomerations will seek to assess the current state of cross-border law and identify shared legislative and financial levers that could improve the prospects for border cities to strengthen resilience to climate change.

www.effectivecooperation.org

“As the second fastest growing region of the world, Africa remains a top priority for OECD countries, receiving the largest share of Official Development Assistance. Now, we need to go further. We need to step up our collaborative work with Africa and strengthen development co-operation policies to support real, long-term results for the region’s most significant development challenges, including fostering energy access and climate change mitigation and adaptation, curbing illicit financial flows, turning market access opportunities into trade flows, strengthening resilience against violence, and empowering women.”



Jorge Moreira da Silva, Director of Development Co-operation Directorate



SCAN TO
READ THE
REPORT



Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a global commitment to “end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all”. The goals apply to all countries and require collaboration between and within nations and institutions. OECD countries have a dual role in ensuring SDG implementation: achieving them at home and helping developing countries achieve them abroad, including in Africa.

The OECD can help its members and partners implement the SDGs through data, lessons learned, and policy guidance. One of the Organisation’s main contributions is through tracking and leveraging financing for sustainable development.

At the 2015 OECD Ministerial Conference Meeting, OECD Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promoting the OECD’s contribution to the 2030 Agenda, and welcomed the preparation of a strategic response to guide the Organisation’s work in support of the SDGs. In 2016, the OECD adopted a proposed Action Plan on the Sustainable Development Goals that sets out how the Organisation will continue its transformation to best support Members and the international community in the achievement of the SDGs.

In addition to providing **annual figures on official development assistance** (ODA), the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is devising a new statistical measurement framework – **Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD)**. This measure will track all financing provided by official bilateral and multilateral institutions, capturing cross-border flows as well as support for development enablers and global challenges. In 2016, the OECD collaborated with the government of Senegal to conduct a pilot aimed at developing TOSSD with input from the recipient perspective.

Through its annual ODA figures, the OECD holds its members to account on their aid commitments. The 2016 data on ODA shows that aid to Africa fell 0.5%, despite DAC members’ pledge

to reverse the recent decline in flows to the poorest countries. This accountability mechanism forces donors to face up to their commitments and correct course to support those countries most in need. With these crucial data, the OECD has also conducted analyses to determine where the financing needs are greatest and proposed policies to address such concerns. Starting in 2018, the OECD will produce a **Global Outlook on Financing for Development** which will serve as a focal point for the OECD’s work on tracking trends and assessing challenges across all forms of public and private, domestic



and international finance for development. The Outlook will investigate how these flows interact as well as the policies and good practices required to scale-up the finance needed to achieve inclusive, sustainable growth.

The OECD is also supporting developing countries to implement the SDGs. To this end, the Development Centre-led **Multi-dimensional Country Reviews** are being fine-tuned to respond to the need of developing countries to align their development strategies with the SDGs. *Senegal's Multi-Dimensional Country Review* incorporates analysis of progress and likely challenges across 17 SDG targets with in-depth analysis related to SDG 4 on Quality Education and SDG16 on Strong Institutions. At the same time, the Multi-dimensional Country Reviews' Mutual Learning Group (MDCR-MLG), which offers peer to peer learning and implementation support on the critical development challenges facing MDCR countries, will also allow for countries to share successful strategies towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The OECD is building a strong evidence base on the domestic institutions that are needed to respond to the governance challenges inherent in the implementation of the SDGs. This includes how to support whole of government approaches to delivering the SDGs, integrating the SDGs into the budget process, and the role of the centre of government (Prime Minister and President's offices).

www.oecd.org/dac/OECD-action-plan-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-2016.pdf

www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/
www.oecd.org/gov/sustainable-development-goals-and-public-governance.htm

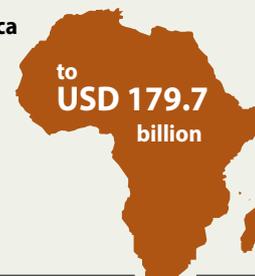
“The OECD should be fully engaged in supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The global dimension of the objectives and their wide policy focus urge the Organisation’s Member countries not only to meet the SDG targets at home but also to provide all the necessary support to their achievement abroad. In collaboration with the United Nations, the OECD and its member countries can assist African countries to develop the necessary capacities to monitor and implement the SDGs through enhanced statistics, best practices and guidelines, and to encourage better financing to meet the goals.”



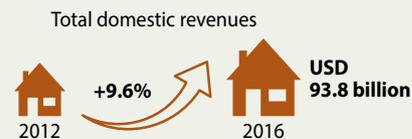
Douglas Frantz, OECD Deputy Secretary-General

Total external flows to Africa will increase in 2017

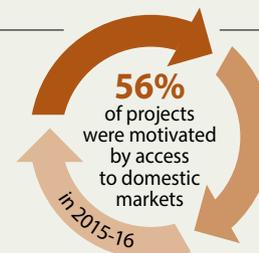
- ↻ Remittances (+2.4%)
- ↻ FDI (+1.9%)
- ↻ ODA (+1.4%)
- ↻ Portfolio inflows (-20.3%)



Non-resource-rich countries have increased their revenue mobilisation ↻



FDI aims to tap growing domestic markets ↻



Source: OECD, *African Economic Outlook 2017*, OECD Publishing

Promoting regional development in view of rapid urbanisation

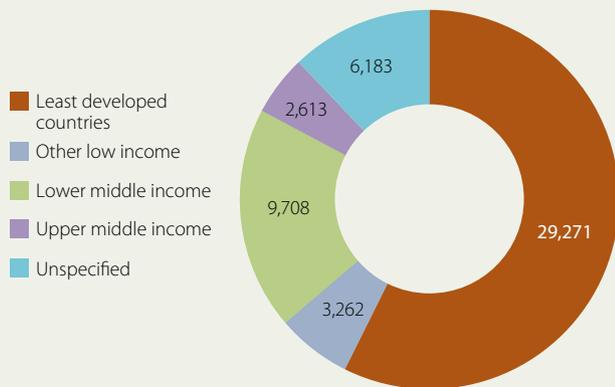
Africa's urban population is expected to almost double between 2015 and 2035, reaching 893 million people. Over the next 15 years, 29 million young people will join the labour market each year. These demographic shocks will put significant pressure on urban areas. Addressing the demand for productive jobs, providing basic services, and financing infrastructure initiatives will be some of the key challenges faced by local and national authorities.

The OECD looks at the role of secondary cities in African development in order to better understand how to harness the growth of these types of cities and to identify the mechanisms promoting mutually beneficial rural-urban linkages. The **2016 African Economic Outlook** edition focused on how the continent's urbanisation could allow for structural transformation. The Centre has also organised high-level events at the UN General Assembly in New York, the Habitat III conference in Quito, as well as the Conference for Africa's Emergence in Côte d'Ivoire, which have offered platforms to discuss the challenges and opportunities related to Africa's rapid urbanisation.

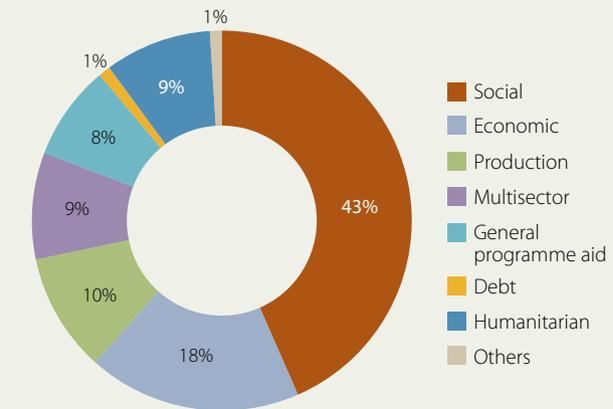
Currently, the OECD and UN-Habitat are creating a policy dialogue network to address the financing of African cities and to improve analytical work on the role of secondary cities and urban-rural linkages for the development of the region, as well as contribute to the international dialogue on how to address the financial gap of African cities.

The SWAC's **Africapolis project on urbanisation dynamics in West African countries** examines how urbanisation, population and income growth are transforming Africa. The project provides data on the size, growth and geolocation of all urban agglomerations exceeding 10 000 inhabitants. The data highlights the role of small towns and secondary cities in urban networks, the emergence of new urban agglomerations and the increasing fluidity between urban and rural environments. Africapolis data provides the evidence base for a wide range of development policies at the local, national and regional levels, including Sustainable Development Goal 11 to "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". SWAC is preparing a continent-wide Africapolis update covering

ODA by income group



Sectors in 2015 commitments



Source: OECD Development Assistance Committee



51 African countries which will be available in the second half of 2018. Integrating new census data and satellite imagery, it will provide population estimates for around 5,000 urban agglomerations, covering all agglomerations with more than 10,000 inhabitants, their precise geolocation and the size of their built-up areas. For the first time, a comparable and verifiable dataset will cover the African continent, providing unique data for analyses on cities and urbanisation dynamics, but also for the large variety of topics directly linked to the ongoing settlement transition in Africa.

Through its Regional Development Policy Committee and its Working Parties, the OECD also works with African countries to support the inclusive and sustainable growth in different cities and regions across a country. This includes support to develop internationally comparable indicators at the subnational level (e.g. in Tunisia and Morocco) and facilitating policy dialogues on territorial development (such as the Morocco-OECD Dialogue on Territorial Development Policy). The OECD also conducts studies of specific regions and metropolitan areas (e.g. Gauteng City-Region and Cape Town in South Africa and Casablanca, Morocco), and collects country-specific data on subnational governments and their finances through the joint **UCLG-OECD publication *Subnational Governments around the World: Structure and finance***.

Furthermore, the OECD is currently working with Ethiopia to pilot the **New Rural Development Paradigm (NRDP)**. Applying the NRDP as a pilot in Ethiopia will both improve rural development outcomes in the country and build capacity at both national and regional levels.

These studies and policy dialogues are building the backbone for regional policy making and contributing to national debates across ministries. A greater co-ordination of sectoral policies to meet the needs in specific types of places within a country helps to get the most out of limited public resources. This

co-ordination is not only important at national level, it is also critical to promote between national governments and their regions and cities.

Opportunities for the future include new studies and policy dialogues in African countries on regional, rural and urban policy as well as with specific regions and cities. The OECD, UN-Habitat and Cities Alliance launched the **National Urban Policy Programme to support national urban policies**, which includes African countries. African cities may also be interested in a thematic regional project on green growth in African cities. African countries can also seek to adhere to the **OECD Recommendation on Effective Public Investment Across Levels of Government** or participate in country-specific reviews to apply the Recommendation.

www.oecd.org/cfe/regional-policy

www.oecd.org/globalrelations/Active_with_the_UN.pdf

www.oecd.org/effective-public-investment-toolkit



Delivering on “no one left behind” in fragile contexts

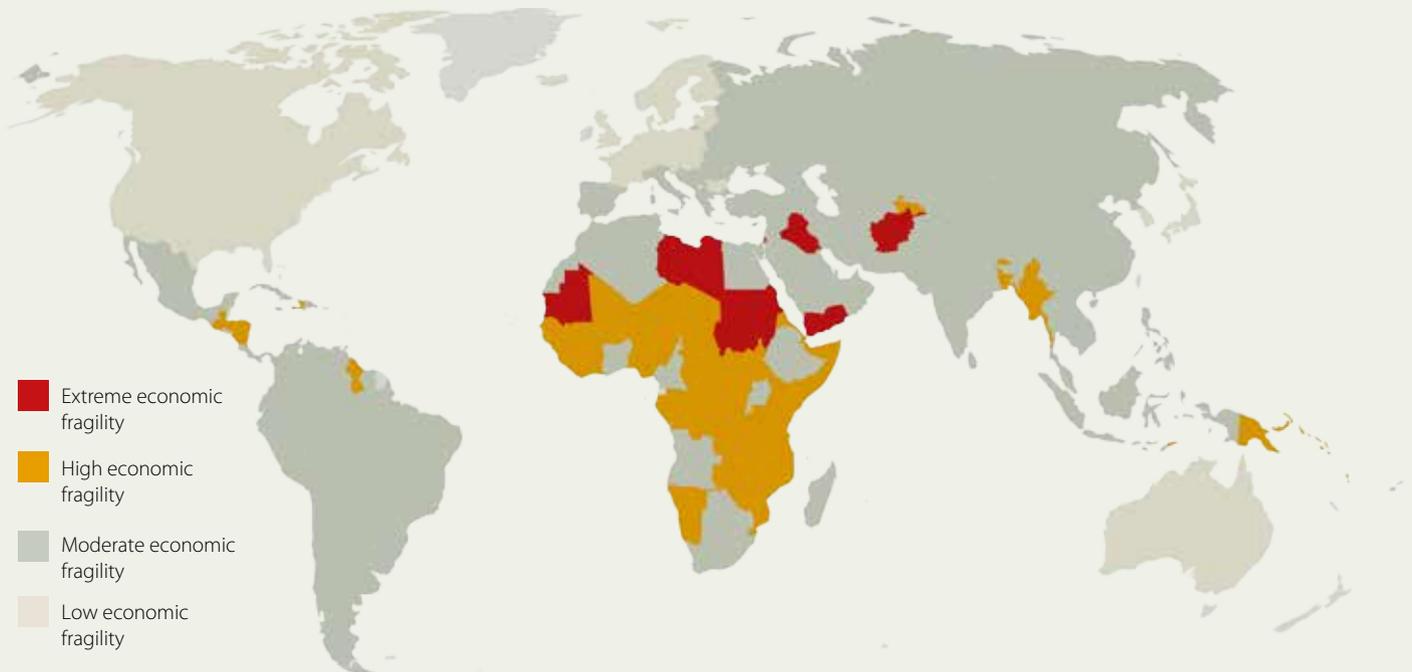
By 2035, 80% of the extremely poor will be living in fragile and crisis affected countries. Between 2011 and 2015, USD 105.2 billion of ODA was spent on fragile and conflict affected situations in Africa. The OECD is working to support a better future for states and societies at risk in Africa, looking to strengthen their resilience by boosting well-being and laying the economic foundations for peace and stability.

The OECD supports its members to improve the effectiveness of these investments in four landmark areas. OECD members provide the majority of global humanitarian funding. The Organisation’s **Commitments into Action series** helps members turn commitments into action and deliver better in today’s

complex humanitarian crises. Thousands of people affected by crises, including in Uganda and Somalia, were interviewed to see if changes to humanitarian aid policies really make a difference to the lives of the most vulnerable.

The OECD’s **States of Fragility** work is the go-to resource for the most cutting edge thinking, data and analysis on fragility, inspired by the 2030 Agenda. The work includes a multidimensional fragility framework, definitive analysis of financial flows, and short practical papers on key policy issues, including violent extremism. The majority of the contexts considered fragile in 2016 are located in Africa.

Economic dimensions of fragility





The **International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF)** is a union of dedicated development professionals working together to deliver on the implementation of the SDGs in fragile and conflict affected contexts. INCAF enables OECD members and their partners, including the African Development Bank, to set standards, exchange and drive good practices, and come together around the tough challenges. Critically INCAF looks to drive better, more effective and impactful support to address fragility and conflict where it matters most; on the ground including in a number of different contexts across Africa. For example in 2017, INCAF is supporting Sudan to develop a financing strategy that brings together international and national, public and private finance to deliver better results for stability in that country.

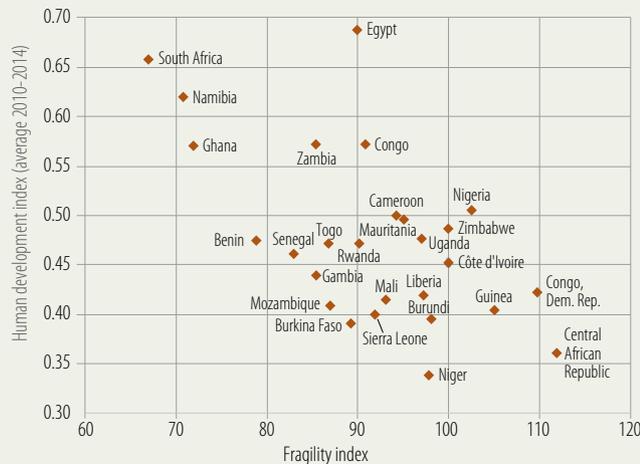
The OECD's resilience work brings together a broad range of political, humanitarian and development actors to exchange

best practice and formulate the latest thinking on risk and resilience. The Organisation also supports OECD members and their partners to undertake common risk informed planning and programming where it matters most: on the ground, using the OECD's innovative **resilience systems analysis tool**. Since 2014, the tool has been used in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, with further work to support risk informed programming planned across West and central Africa.

The OECD has also worked to strengthen economic resilience in selected African countries, such as through fostering SMEs in Libya's post-conflict reconstruction.

www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/states-of-fragility-report-series.htm
www.oecd.org/development/humanitarian-donors/

Correlation between human development index and fragility index



Source: OECD, *African Economic Outlook 2017*

Supporting SME development and entrepreneurship

Enhancing access to finance for small and medium-sized enterprises is critical to achieving inclusive growth in Africa.

Since 2012, the OECD has produced an annual report on **Financing SMEs and Entrepreneurs: An OECD Scoreboard**. The report monitors trends in SME access to finance across countries, provides information on policy developments, and supports governments in their SME finance data collection efforts. South Africa has joined this exercise and will be included in the next 2018 edition. The **G20/OECD High-Level Principles on SME Financing** provides broad guidelines for the development of cross-cutting strategies to enhance access to a diverse range of financing instruments for SMEs and entrepreneurs.

Access to finance represents one of the most significant challenges for entrepreneurship and small business development in Africa. Participation in the OECD Scoreboard enables countries to improve understanding of SME financing needs and gaps, enhance the design and evaluation of government policies and programmes, and assist governments in monitoring the implications of financial reforms on SME and entrepreneur access to finance. It also facilitates international benchmarking and exchange of knowledge and good practices across countries.

The OECD aims to support African countries in their efforts to enhance SME finance policies, including through better data collection. Engagement of African countries with the OECD Working Party on SMEs and Entrepreneurship (WPSMEE) can help to identify best practices for the promotion of entrepreneurship and SME development, in areas such as business environment and regulatory framework, innovation, taxation, skills, entrepreneurship education, and SME integration into global value chains.

www.oecd.org/cfe/smes/

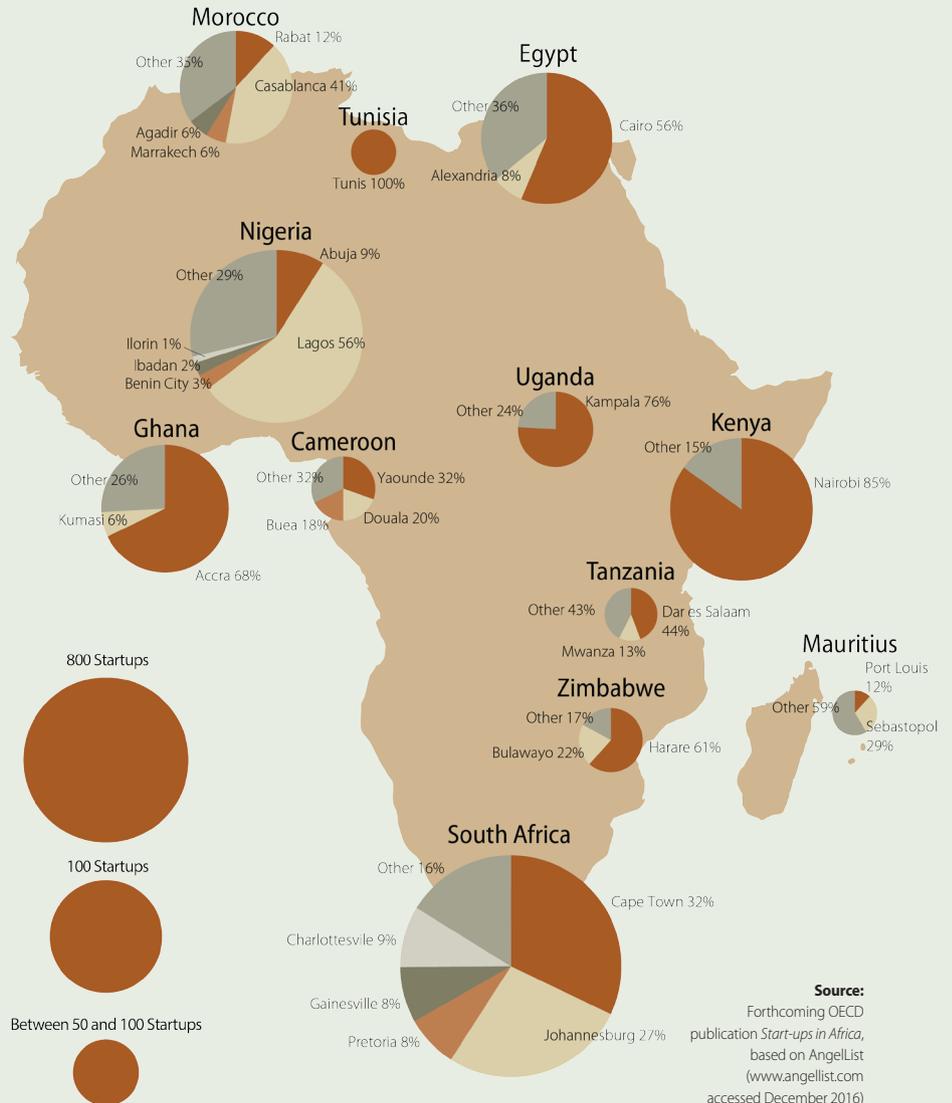


SCAN TO
READ THE
REPORT





Start-ups in Africa and their distribution by city, 2016



Source:
Forthcoming OECD
publication *Start-ups in Africa*,
based on Angellist
(www.angellist.com
accessed December 2016)

Partnerships for better statistics

Effective methods to benchmark and monitor income inequality and poverty are of increasing importance in policy discussions. The OECD maintains a dedicated statistical database: the OECD Income Distribution Database (IDD), and hosts PARIS21 which partners with African countries to provide statistical support and encourage data sharing

Tackling inequalities has been identified as a high priority in the international economic agenda, to which the OECD has been contributing through its **Inclusive Growth Initiative**. Provisional indicators of income distribution and poverty for South Africa were included in the **Income Distribution Database** in 2017, providing for the first time information comparable with OECD countries and other emerging economies. The release of the data will be accompanied by a report which will provide not only background and methodological information, but also evidence on inequalities beyond monetary indicators within the OECD inclusive growth framework (i.e. inequalities in education, health status and job quality).

In addition, the OECD has been working with Statistics South Africa (SSA) to derive estimates of income inequality and poverty following OECD specifications. However, since these estimates are not finalised yet, provisional indicators of income inequality and poverty for South Africa have been calculated on the basis of an alternative source (i.e. the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) database).

Moreover, the OECD hosts the Secretariat of the **Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21)**. As part of its global mandate, PARIS21 supports African countries in the development of their statistical capacity to achieve national, regional and international development objectives. This work has shown an impact as several African countries have designed or revised their National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) that responds to the 2030 Agenda. The **Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT)**, an innovative planning tool for statistical offices to adapt to new demands and changing data practices, has allowed Cameroon, Rwanda and Tanzania to efficiently plan for the production of SDG indicators.

PARIS21 will continue to support African countries as they modernise their national statistical systems in response to the 2030 Agenda.

www.oecd.org/social/income-distribution-database.htm
www.paris21.org/



© Leadership training for Directors Generals of National Statistical Offices, 25-26 October 2016, Dakar, Senegal.



PARIS21 supports more than 40 African countries through:

- The design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)
- Peer reviews of National Statistical Systems
- Advocacy, monitoring and co-ordination efforts on funding for statistical development
- The elaboration of National Quality Assurance Frameworks
- Support with SDG indicators through the Advanced Data Planning Tool (ADAPT)
- Data visualisation and data journalism training
- Leadership training for director generals of national statistics offices
- Regional initiatives such as the Praia Group on Governance Statistics and the Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA)
- Training for school students on issues relating to the NSDSs and the 2030 Agenda

Statistical Development in Africa

Over the last 15 years Statistical Capacity has improved significantly in Africa. However, given the great demand for data as well as the evolution of data needs, the Africa data ecosystem needs more capacity development support to leave no one behind.

SDG FOCUS

PARIS21 is the proposed custodian agency for SDG indicators 17.18.3 and 17.19.1

57%

of African countries are currently implementing a National Statistical Plan. All countries in African have developed or are in the process of developing a National Statistical Plan.

237.7 million

USD in support for statistics in Africa in 2014, representing 58% of total aid for statistics.

Statistical Capacity Indicator in 2016

20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Source: World Bank's Statistical Capacity Indicator Dashboard



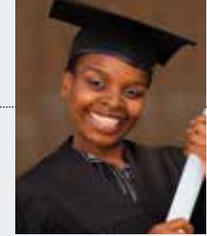
SCAN TO READ THE REPORT



© 2017, PARIS21/OECD



EDUCATION AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES



Fostering skills and employability through education and training

Despite a decade of relatively high investments in education and training, a large share of the growing young population in Africa is still not equipped with adequate knowledge and skills to compete in dynamic job markets. Reaping the economic dividend of the youth demographic depends on Africa's ability to offer its young people the possibility to obtain decent and productive jobs- today and in the future. This can only be achieved through the support of quality education and lifelong training opportunities for the continent's youth and workforce.

African countries are on their way to achieving universal access to schooling. However, to reap social and economic benefits of this increased participation, it is now important for the countries to ensure that students leave school with the knowledge and skills required to thrive in the society and find high quality jobs. An educated and skilled workforce can help foster innovation, ensure sustainable growth and create opportunities for a better future.

The OECD has collaborated with several African countries to identify and develop the knowledge and skills that drive better jobs and better lives, generate prosperity and promote social inclusion. Algeria and Tunisia have participated in the 2015 **Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)**, and Morocco and Tunisia will participate in PISA 2018. Senegal and Zambia are fully participating in the **PISA for Development initiative** and Tanzania completed the Capacity Needs Analysis in 2015. Morocco has engaged in an OECD Review of Evaluation and Assessment in Education under the Morocco Country Programme, and South Africa undertook a Skills Beyond School Review of vocational education and training (VET) in 2014.

In 2016, the OECD launched a report on **Tertiary Education and Labour Market in Togo** aimed at identifying the country's main education and skills challenges. **Multidimensional Country Reviews** also highlight the central role played by education

and training in the development strategy of African countries (Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal). Additional projects are focused on fostering knowledge sharing and peer-learning regarding skills and employment strategies among African countries (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Senegal, Togo, and Tunisia).

The OECD is also developing a policy dialogue and knowledge sharing platform on **Local Strategies for employment and skills in Africa (Stratégies Locales pour l'Emploi et les Compétences en Afrique, SECA)**. This would contribute to strengthening the capacity of the organisations in charge of employment policies in Africa, guide policy makers on the conception of integrated and strategic approaches to skills, and reinforce knowledge sharing between African countries.

Through these OECD programmes, African countries can monitor progress towards achieving the SDG goal No. 4 of creating equitable and quality education for all. The OECD's in-depth and system-wide reviews of national education policies, as well as tailored policy reviews on thematic issues, also support African governments in identifying and designing policies that drive excellence in education systems and foster skills.

www.oecd.org/pisa/



SCAN TO
READ THE
REPORT



ADAPTING TO CHANGING SKILLS NEEDS: SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is part of the JPMorgan Chase Foundation-funded project “Adapting to Changing Skill Needs”. The country is included in the Skills for Jobs database, an international dataset on skills imbalances that allows comparing the type of skills in shortage or surplus and the degree of mismatch in South Africa compared to European countries.

The findings of the project were launched in July 2017 in Paris and a country-specific policy note has been dedicated to South Africa which was presented during the Secretary-General’s visit to South Africa in July 2017.

The methodology used to assess shortage and surplus can be used by the South African Department for Higher Education and Training to further develop their own assessment exercise and the recommendations provided in the policy note aim to help to further improve its data collection and analysis as well as to implement new or change existing policies to tackle

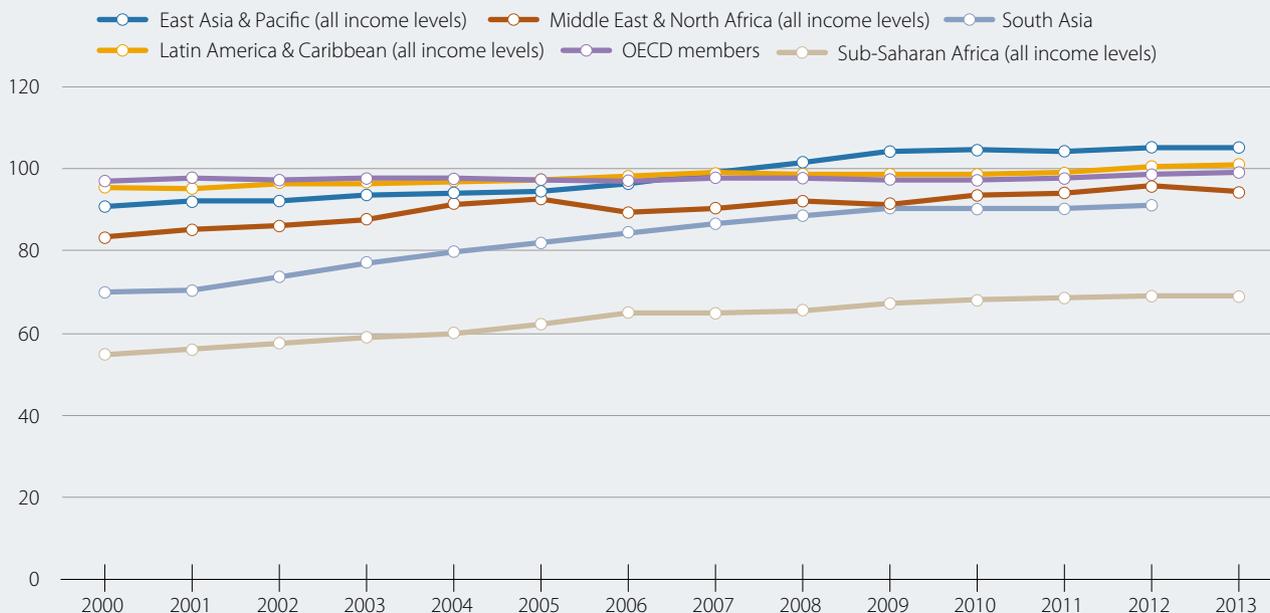
imbalances. Best practice examples from other countries given in the policy note can help South Africa in the development of new (or improved) policies. The policy notes from other countries (France, Italy, Spain and UK) can also be useful to South Africa to compare their challenges and existing policies to other countries.



SCAN TO
READ THE
REPORT



Primary completion rate, both sexes (%)



Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics



Tackling gender inequalities

Greater participation of women in the economy and in public life leads to stronger and more inclusive economic growth. One of the most important economic and social priorities for African countries is promoting gender equality and developing more equitable laws, policies, and institutions that are representative of the whole of society. The OECD assists Africa in this endeavour.

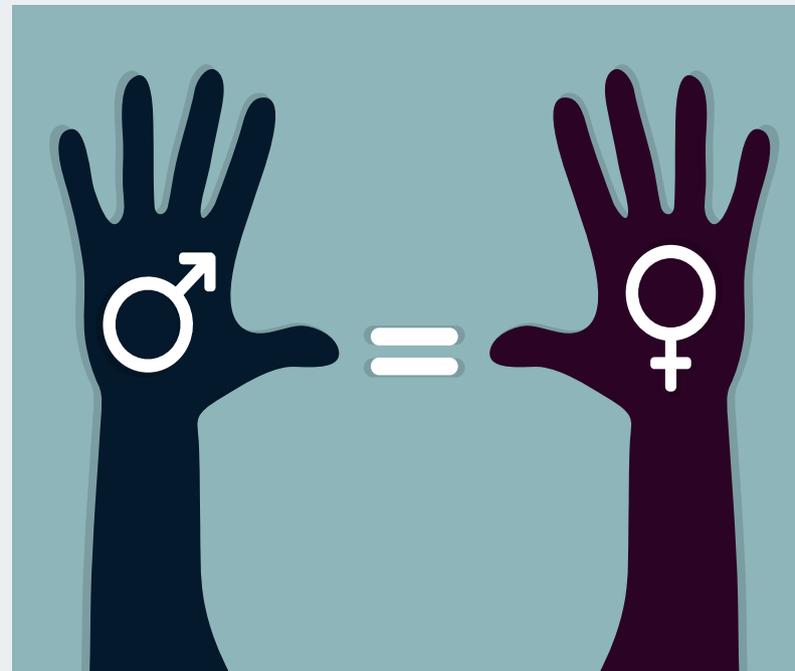
Building inclusive societies and investing in women increases productivity, improves women's economic empowerment and reduces poverty and inequality. Addressing barriers to the participation of women in the economy and in public life is one of the most important priorities to unleash the development potential of African countries.

The new regional **MENA-OECD Women's Economic Empowerment Forum (WEEF)** will be launched in Cairo in October 2017. This Forum will bring together MENA ministers and high-level OECD policy makers as well as representatives from business, academia and civil society to exchange experiences and advance concrete actions for policy reform. During the Forum, a new OECD report will be presented on Women's Economic Empowerment in Selected MENA Countries: The Impact of Legal Frameworks in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. The report examines how legal provisions in the countries are impacting women's ability to fully participate in economic life, both as employees and entrepreneurs.

The OECD supports North African countries to mainstream a gender perspective in parliamentary operations and maximise women's integration in public life and policymaking processes. Analyses provide insights on the challenges and opportunities characterizing women's access to decision making, while capacity building increases the capacity of female electoral candidates at the national and local levels and improves the public consultation capacity of parliaments and women's CSOs

across law-making processes. Several hundreds of female candidates were trained to enable them to run effectively for national and local elections in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. In addition to this work, the OECD accompanies African countries in coming closer to the OECD Recommendation on Gender Equality in Public Life through policy analysis, regional dialogue and capacity building.

The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) measures gender equality by looking at social institutions that hamper women's participation in society and thus complements and improves existing measures that very often only measure outcomes of gender inequality. The SIGI database provides in-depth country profiles on over 160 countries spanning all global regions.



Tackling gender inequalities

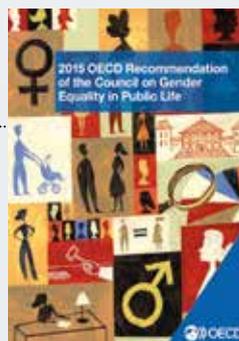
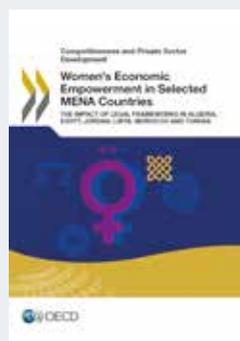
The **SIGI 2014** includes all African countries in its database. Individual country profiles are available online at www.genderindex.org. The sub-Saharan Africa, SIGI Regional Report was published in 2016, which included an analysis on the area's discriminatory social norms and how they will affect the region's goals in relation to the **2030 Agenda** as well as **Agenda 2063**.

Since 2013, two SIGI country studies – one in **Uganda** and the other in **Burkina Faso**, have produced the first data on social norms at the sub-national level. In partnership with the national gender ministry and the national statistical agency, these country studies provide policymakers, researchers and the development community with data and evidence on how social norms influence women's and girls' empowerment opportunities. These studies feature in **UNECA's Gender Statistics Strategy**, and involve key regional partners (AfDB, UNECA, UN Women).

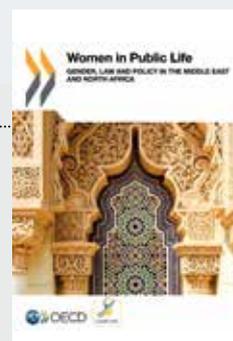
The SIGI has strong impact in the Africa region. It has been included in the **African Development Bank's Gender Index**, and **UNECA's Gender Statistics Programme**. There has been increasing demand for further country studies, given the recognised value of social norms data for tackling stubborn gender inequalities in education, health, and other development outcome areas. This has included requests by Uganda and UN Women Uganda to engage in a Part II of the SIGI country study, in order to further advance the policy impact at the sub-national level.

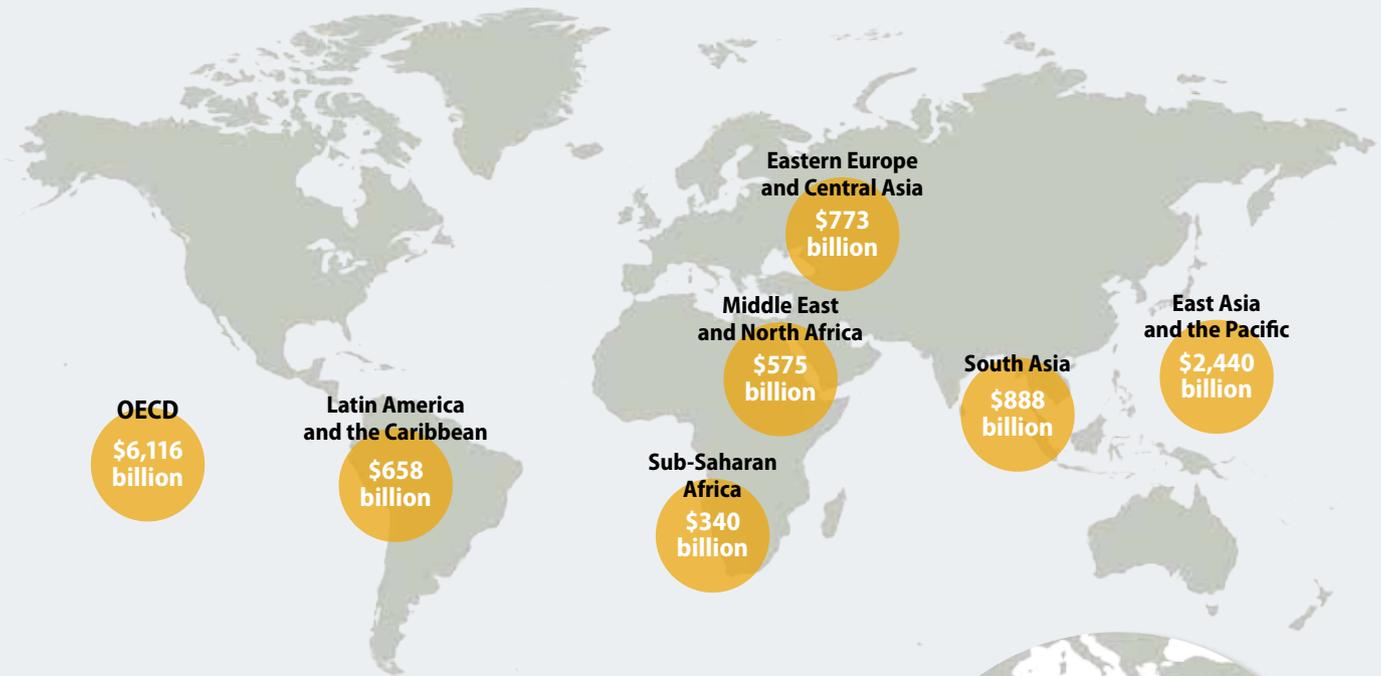
The SIGI is currently being updated for 2018, with data collection taking place in 2017. This data collection is also part of the SDG 5.1.1 process, as the SIGI is one of the data sources on whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex. Increased engagement with national gender machineries will be undertaken to ensure quality control and stronger awareness of the SIGI results and data.

www.genderindex.org



SCAN TO READ
THE REPORTS





Gender-based discrimination in social institutions is estimated to cost up to **\$12 trillion to the global economy**

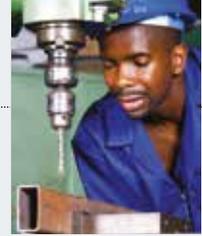
Levels of discrimination in the SIGI

- Very low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very high
- Not ranked



Source: The OECD Development Centre's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)

Promoting youth inclusion into political, economic and social life



According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the youth population in Africa reached 226 million in 2015 and is expected to more than double by 2055, representing more than a quarter of the continent's population. Promoting youth inclusion and well-being in Africa, and strengthening youth involvement in national development processes, are of prime importance to achieve sustained economic development, structural transformation and social cohesion in African societies.

The **Youth Inclusion Project**, co-funded by the European Union and implemented by the OECD, supports African countries – Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Togo – in better responding to the aspirations of young people and strengthening youth involvement in national development processes. A number of activities are carried out at the country level, including the publication of a youth well-being policy review, national workshops with key stakeholders to foster policy dialogue on youth inclusion, and training activities to strengthen the capacities of national policy makers to design evidence-based policies that promote youth inclusion and well-being.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the project supported the Ministry for the Promotion of Youth, Youth Employment and Civic Service in the design and implementation process of the **National Youth Policy 2016-2020**. In Togo, the project supports the Ministry for Basic Development, Crafts, Youth and Youth Employment through thematic studies on topics of high relevance to the Ministry (social capital, civic and political engagement, street children and youth substance abusers). The Ministry overseeing the training activities of the project has great interest and high expectations in strengthening staff capacities on the monitoring and evaluation of youth policies. In Malawi, the project will provide inputs to the youth component of the next Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MDGS III) and then identify actionable policy recommendations at the government's request.

A national workshop will be organised jointly between the *Youth Inclusion Project* members and the Youth Ministries in each African partner country to launch the **Youth Well-Being Policy Review**. The intent is to pursue policy dialogues with individual governments and other key national stakeholders. In addition, national trainings will be carried out to strengthen the capacities of the Youth Ministries in the area of monitoring and evaluating youth policies and on other topic related subject matters depending on each country's needs.

The OECD is also working with North African countries to promote regional policy dialogue, to strengthen the legal, institutional and policy frameworks for youth engagement in public life, to improve horizontal and vertical co-ordination of youth policies and to better mainstream youth concerns across public policies and services. In Tunisia, the OECD aims to support the Ministry of Youth in preparing the integrated youth strategy, based on OECD member countries' experiences, with a clear distribution of responsibilities and strong inter-ministerial co-ordination.

In Morocco, the OECD is helping to galvanise efforts to implement the national youth strategy adopted in 2014. The Organisation will use recommendations on key tools and mechanisms to increase inter-ministerial coordination and strengthen dialogue between the Government, the youth and women. The OECD will support the Ministry of Youth in establishing an inter-ministerial committee for youth, transforming the national strategy into an action plan and establishing discussions on the roles and mandates of each Ministry involved in developing youth services and policies.

www.oecd.org/dev/inclusivesocietiesanddevelopment/youth-inclusion-project.htm



Harnessing migration for development

The international development agenda increasingly acknowledges migration's positive contribution to development and policies in countries of origin and destination aim to maximise its benefits. More research is needed though to understand how migration affects key development sectors, how policies in those sectors affect migration decisions, what the economic contribution of labour migration on host countries' economy is, and how to monitor policies and ensure institutional coherence for migration and development.

To fill these knowledge gaps, the OECD has partnered with several African countries. In 2013, the OECD Development Centre launched an empirically-based project with the European Commission on the **Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development (IPPMD)** in ten developing countries, including Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Morocco. The project collected, for the first time, household and

community data on both public policies and migration. The final comparative report, as well as the African country reports, were launched in 2017. The report mentions that migration is at its highest since 2007 with permanent migration flows to OECD countries reaching 4.7 million entries in 2015. The reports highlight the importance of integrating a whole-of-government approach to migration strategies and integrating migration into national development strategies.

The OECD also works with the European Commission and the International Labour Organization on a four-year project aimed at **assessing the economic contribution of labour migration in developing countries as countries of destination (ECLM)**. Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Rwanda and South Africa are among the ten partner countries. The final report, which addresses the contribution of labour migrants in several aspects of the economy in South-South contexts, will be released in early 2018. Country reports will be followed by policy dialogue in each partner country.



Harnessing migration for development

Since 2014, through its role as one of the chairs of the **Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD)**, the OECD Development Centre has been developing a Dashboard of indicators to measure policy and institutional coherence for migration and development. The project is operationalised in 15 partner countries, among which three are in Africa: Cabo Verde, Kenya and Morocco. The Dashboard of indicators will be released early 2018.

The OECD has helped African countries better understand the complex links between migration and development, and the key role that public policies can play in enhancing the contribution

of migration to development in their countries. In this respect, the OECD has engaged directly with policy makers in African partner countries through consultation meetings and policy dialogue. In 2017, it organised policy dialogue and capacity-building events in Abidjan, Ouagadougou and Rabat, in the framework of the IPPMD project. In 2018, similar events will be held in Accra, Abidjan, Kigali and Pretoria, for the launch of the ECLM reports. Based on this and other OECD tools, several African countries have adopted, or plan to adopt, migration and development strategies.

www.oecd.org/dev/migration-development/





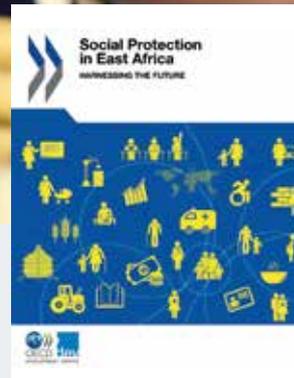
Improving social protection and care policies

Over the last decade, social protection schemes have expanded rapidly across Africa. Today, most countries are in the process of weaving disparate schemes into comprehensive social protection systems. Creating a solid foundation for these nascent systems requires careful analysis and forecasting to inform policy choices.

The OECD recently published a report on Social Protection in East Africa about the future of social protection systems, covering six countries Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The report examines the long-term demographic, economic and environmental trends over the next 50 years in order to show how key socio-economic variables such as demographics, urbanisation, poverty and the structure of the economy are likely to evolve, and how this will affect social protection needs.

In addition, the OECD has been supporting social protection systems in six countries in Africa since 2015 (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Togo, and Zambia). This has included assessments of specific social protection programmes (e.g. a public works programme in Tanzania) as well as broader analyses. In Ethiopia, for example, it currently supports the government with a long-run fiscal space assessment for the social protection sector.

The OECD has built a close partnership with policy-makers working on social protection in six countries in Africa. In Togo, the OECD Development Centre is advising the government on the development of a new social protection strategy. The OECD has also built a close partnership with regional institutions, leading to the organisation to the second meeting of the African Union's Specialized Technical Committee on Social Development, Labour and Employment which took place in Algiers in April 2017. A number of policy dialogue events at national and international levels are planned for 2017 and 2018.



SCAN TO
READ THE
REPORT





INVESTMENT, TRADE AND CONNECTIVITY



Enhancing the investment environment

Africa's rapid urbanisation, emerging middle class and unprecedented demographic growth are generating important investment opportunities for the private sector. Business has a large scope to contribute to the transformation and growth of Africa.

Improving Africa's infrastructure, building new urban areas, and supplying goods and services to an emerging middle class are opening up new markets for private investment. The OECD Development Centre's **Emerging Markets Network (EMnet)** acts as a platform for leading multinational corporation executives, policy makers and OECD experts to discuss investment barriers and opportunities in Africa and other emerging markets. In 2016, the network's annual Africa meeting, "Investing in Growing African Cities", held back-to-back meetings with the **International Economic Forum on Africa**. Following these discussions, the 2017 edition of the **EMnet Business Insights** was produced to provide analysis and policy recommendations from the private sector's perspective on investment on challenges and doing business in Africa.

The Emerging Markets Network (EMnet) is a business platform for dialogue and analysis on policy challenges, economic trends and business strategies. With a focus on investing in emerging markets, the network brings together high-level officials, leading multinational corporation executives and OECD experts. It also produces analytical policy notes to expand on meeting discussions on how investment can help support Africa's growth from the private sector's perspective and how governments and local authorities can increase the region's attractiveness to potential investors.

The 2017 EMnet business meeting on Africa will focus on industrialisation, followed by an analytical policy note, building on key messages from the event.

www.oecd.org/dev/oecdemnet.htm



Achieving economic growth through competition



Competition in markets makes firms more productive and helps stimulate economic growth. Restraints on competition reduce output and limit the entry and expansion of more productive firms, reducing productivity growth in the longer term. This is particularly true for emerging and developing markets where barriers to competition, either in the form of collusion by incumbents or through excessive bureaucracy and regulation, disproportionately affect SMEs and the poor.



The OECD has worked closely with several African competition authorities in recent years to set in motion a process of competition assessment of regulations. Such work has typically taken the form of training courses and capacity building to support the national competition authority, for instance in **South Africa** and in **Egypt**. The Competition Commission of South Africa has undertaken an ambitious review of the retail sector in the country to assess the level of competition in the sector and an assessment of the regulations in the retail sector will form part of the inquiry.

Successful outcomes in other economies have demonstrated the significant positive impact of competition assessments, which can help to reduce red tape or lengthy licensing and permits processes for business operations, and support productivity growth. With OECD support, several transition and emerging markets, such as Greece, Romania, Mexico and Portugal, have undertaken competition assessments and have found substantial benefits in terms of expected increased turnover for businesses and lower prices for consumers by expanding opportunities for entry into the market.

The **African Competition Forum (ACF)**, which was held in November 2016 in Paris with OECD support, stimulated interest for competition assessments in Africa. In particular, Botswana, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Senegal and South Africa, have expressed an interest in incorporating competition assessments into policy making, and to carry out a sector evaluation with OECD support. With the support of national governments, the OECD could undertake a regional capacity-building programme to support the work of competition agencies, for the four main regions of Africa. In-country work to do a full sector analysis should also be considered. The OECD continues to support the ACF with an annual event.

www.oecd.org/daf/competition/assessment-toolkit.htm

Promoting trade and integration of Africa into global value chains

The OECD supports African countries as they seek to move up global value chains and enhance the contribution of international investment and trade to their growth agendas. The OECD and African countries are mutually benefiting from the cooperation and inclusion of African countries in different OECD databases and initiatives. This enables them to benchmark against their performance in other regions, sharing experiences and best practices.

The OECD and African countries collaborate on a range of trade-related issues. The **Trade Facilitation Indicator (TFI)** covers the full spectrum of border procedures for more than 160 countries, including a significant number of African countries.

The **OECD Inventory of Restrictions on Exports of Industrial Raw Materials** reports export taxes, prohibitions, licensing requirements and other measures by which governments regulate the export of industrial raw materials including

minerals, metals and wood; a number of African countries are covered by the database.

The **OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on Global Value Chains, Production Transformation and Development** is a global, country-led platform for policy dialogue and knowledge sharing, set up in 2013 as part of the implementation of the OECD's Strategy on Development. The Initiative responds to the development challenges faced by countries in the changing global economic landscape and actively engages in the promotion of better policies to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth around the world.

The Initiative, through a policy dialogue network of high-level policy makers from ministries and government agencies from 17 participating countries, including Egypt, Ethiopia, and Morocco (as of January 2017), is responsible for promoting discussion on



Promoting trade and integration of Africa into global value chains

development strategies, competitiveness, innovation, industrial and trade policies. The network offers a unique space for peer learning, knowledge sharing, and collaborative policy oriented research between OECD and non-OECD countries. It also offers a platform to identify future trends and promote forward thinking to support strategy setting and policy implementation through broad consultation with multiple stakeholders, including a wide set of OECD committees and working parties, international organisations, the private sector and other development stakeholders.

The OECD has strengthened its partnership with the United Nations Economic Commission on Africa (UNECA), notably on the implementation of Africa 2063 – the African Union agenda setting the main objectives for the continent for the next 50 years. A major element of this agenda is “economic transformation” and the overarching theme of UNECA’s last Ministerial Conference. As the result of the renewed effort to deepen the cooperation with the Centre on industrial policy issues, UNECA has joined, alongside other international organisations, the Initiative for Policy Dialogue on Global Value Chains, Production Transformation and Development.

In addition, the OECD and the World Trade Organization WTO are leading the work stream on the **OECD-WTO Trade in Value Added (TiVA) Database**, which in the past year has expanded the country coverage into the developing economies in Africa, focusing on robust international trade data.

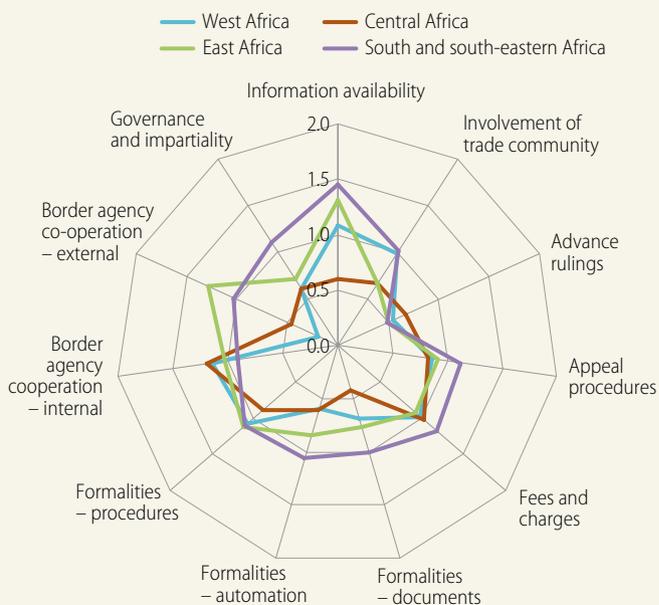
The OECD-WTO Trade in Value Added (TiVA) database currently covers 63 countries, including Morocco, Tunisia and South Africa. The Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI) Database covers 44 countries in 22 services sectors, including South Africa.

Looking forward, the Initiative will publish the first edition of the forthcoming **Transforming Economies Report (TER)**. This report, which is the result of strong institutional cooperation, looks at the comparative perspectives of intra-regional trade and FDI flows of trade in Africa and other regions, as well as their impact on economic transformation and industrialisation. The publication also intends to trigger further dialogue with African countries in the context of the Initiative’s network, and in the form of regional seminars taking place in African countries.

www.oecd.org/trade

<http://oe.cd/gvc>

OECD trade facilitation indicators



Source: OECD



Meeting infrastructure and transportation needs

Africa urgently needs to expand and improve its infrastructure, and access to finance is a significant obstacle. Investments not meeting their objectives, corruption scandals, and cost overruns are well known. Substantial economic and social development benefits could be realized by better governance of public investments.

Infrastructure governance is complex; mistakes can be costly and have long-term consequences. To help countries in Africa strengthen their infrastructure management systems, the OECD is launching a joint project with the World Bank (WB) and the Global Infrastructure Hub (GIH) to provide a forum for high-level dialogue and learning on the main needs and challenges that face decision-makers. The project will address issues such as infrastructure planning and delivery, as well as disseminate knowledge and evaluation tools on infrastructure management, developed by the OECD network of infrastructure, PPP officials, the World Bank and the GIH. Topics will be aligned with the **OECD Framework on Infrastructure Governance**, to include infrastructure planning mechanisms, delivery choice, PPP selection, transparency, and the disclosure of information on public contracting

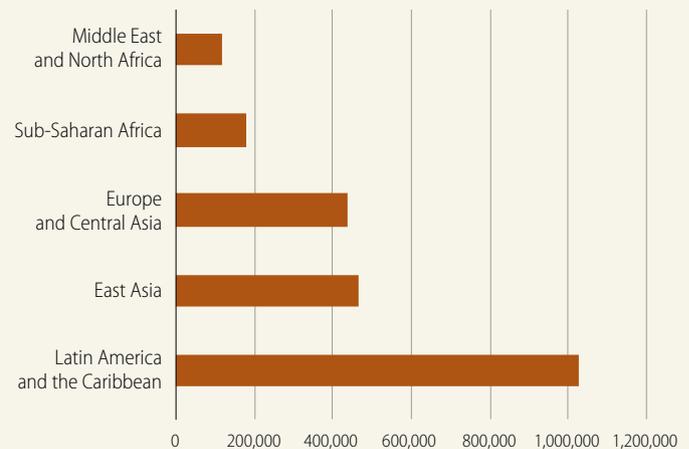
Through this initiative, infrastructure practitioners in Africa will have an opportunity to share their experiences and work with experts from across the continent and around the world. The first two roundtables to be in Africa in the 2nd half of 2017 (Cape Town and Abidjan), with practitioners from around the continent invited to participate

www.oecd.org/gov/the-oecd-framework-for-the-governance-of-infrastructure.htm



Private participation in infrastructure across regional groupings between 1992 and 2015

Total investment commitments (in millions of USD)



Note: The database covers only projects awarded in low- and middle-income countries as classified by the World Bank.

Source: World Bank's Private Participation in Infrastructure Database

Promoting responsible business conduct



Responsible business conduct (RBC) is an essential part of an open international investment climate. It involves both the positive contribution that companies can make for sustainable development, avoiding adverse impacts and addressing them when they do occur. Within this framework, the OECD is collaborating with African governments to promote responsible mineral supply chains.

The governments of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Rwanda have integrated the **OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High Risk Regions** (OECD Minerals Guidance) into their legal frameworks. The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) developed a comprehensive approach to put an end to the predatory use of natural resources, setting up a **Regional Certification Mechanism (RCM)** for mining and trading of minerals from the region, designed to be consistent with the Guidance. Pursuant to United Nations Security Council calls, the OECD has been working with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire since 2014 to support its efforts to regulate the domestic artisanal gold mining sector.

As part of the implementation programme, a biannual multi-stakeholder Forum meeting has been held each year, and is co-hosted by the OECD, the ICGLR, and the UN Group of Experts on the DRC. It brings together the stakeholders that play an active role in the implementation programme.

The OECD Minerals Guidance is widely considered by governments and the global private sector as the international standard and benchmark for companies to use in order to carry out due diligence and set up risk identification, assessment, and management processes for supply chains from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. The OECD Minerals Guidance is a tool that promotes responsible engagement in high-risk regions within Africa rather than disengagement.

The need to provide access to remedy for victims of adverse impacts from business operations is recognised in all major international instruments for responsible business conduct and is a key consideration in promoting sustainable supply chains. The OECD Guidelines are the only international instrument on responsible business conduct to include a non-judicial grievance mechanism through the **National Contact Points (NCP)**. The dual mandate of NCP allows them to both provide advice and information to help enterprises understand and implement responsible business standards, and to provide a mechanism for stakeholders to submit complaints when enterprises do not respect those standards.

NCPs provide a mediation and conciliation platform for resolving issues that arise from the alleged non-observance of the Guidelines. Since 2000, over 400 submissions were made to NCPs by NGOs, workers' unions and individuals. As of April 2017, 57 closed cases involved impacts occurring in 19 countries and territories from across Africa.

The OECD reiterates its commitment to partner with African governments to promote responsible sourcing of minerals and other natural resources. Within this context, the OECD seeks to promote the alignment and capacity building of industry within the minerals sector with the OECD Minerals Guidance. The OECD also provides technical assistance to countries to create an enabling environment for the responsible sourcing of minerals in-line with OECD Guidance.

www.oecd.org/investment/toolkit/policyareas/responsiblebusinessconduct/

Boosting tourism in Africa



Tourism plays an important economic role and offers strong potential to promote more inclusive growth in Africa. Tourism represents an important source of income, jobs, export earnings and investment in countries like Egypt, Morocco and South Africa.

South Africa has experienced a surge in tourism since the country's first democratic elections in 1994, and now represents one of the six pillars underpinning its economic growth strategy. As one of the world's major emerging tourism economies, South Africa joined Egypt as the second African Participant in the **OECD Tourism Committee** in 2012, with Morocco following in 2016. The three countries play an active role in OECD Tourism Committee activities, and contribute to the OECD's flagship publication, **OECD Tourism Trends and Policies 2016**. The publication provides an in-depth analysis of tourism trends and policy developments, and analyses tourism data from 50 countries, including all OECD members and emerging tourism economies.

A study is also underway to identify and promote the development of tourism clusters in Morocco, within the framework of the OECD's **Morocco Country Programme**. Active tourism policies are required in Africa to leverage tourism's potential to support small businesses and communities, as well as promote more inclusive economic growth and development. The OECD Tourism Committee is a unique forum for multilateral co-operation, which aims to strengthen the role of public policy and support the sustainable economic growth of tourism through multidisciplinary action. The next edition of OECD Tourism Trends and Policies will be published in early 2018, and will again involve countries from the region. It will include a focus on megatrends and sustainable tourism investment and financing.

www.oecd.org/industry/tourism



SCAN TO
READ THE
REPORT



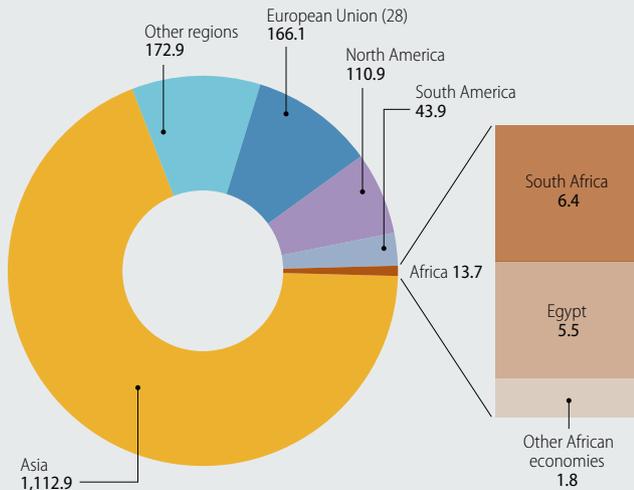


Expanding capacity in the steel industry

As part of their economic development plans, African economies have been investing in new steelmaking capacities. The OECD's work on steel markets and policy brings transparency and international dialogue to this critical industry segment.

Africa accounts for a relatively small share of global crude steel production (0.8%) and steelmaking capacity (1.5%) but steel production capacity in the region is expected to expand by around 10% between 2016 and 2019, with new investments foreseen mainly in North African economies. The OECD monitors steelmaking capacity developments and publishes regular updates covering all regions in the world. South Africa and Egypt, which participate in the OECD discussions on steel, are the largest steel producing economies in the region.

Crude steel production by region
Metric million tonnes, 2015



Source: Steel Statistical Yearbook 2016, World Steel Association

Global excess capacity is putting pressure on local producers, resulting in heavy financial losses, bankruptcies, and localised job losses. The South African steel industry is going through a challenging period and a key concern is that the steel producing downturn will threaten the country's national development. South Africa has been actively involved in the excess capacity and other discussions taking place at the **OECD Steel Committee** since 2006, and through this co-operation has strengthened the process. Egypt also joined the Steel Committee in 2006 and industry associations representing steel producers from North African economies have also participated in several OECD Steel Committee meetings.

In September 2016, G20 Leaders called for increased information sharing and co-operation through the formation of a **Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity (GFSEC)**, to be facilitated by the OECD. The Global Forum was established in Berlin in December 2016. The GFSEC currently has 33 members, including South Africa, which together account for more than 90% of world steel production. The work of this Forum aims to promote more stability in steel markets around the globe and help members develop effective steps to address excess capacity, for the benefit of all participants.

www.oecd.org/sti/ind/steel.htm

PUBLIC GOVERNANCE AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Promoting public sector integrity and good governance



The OECD partners with African countries to implement public sector reforms to unlock social and economic development meet citizens' growing expectation to benefit from quality public services, inclusive policy making and transparency.

Through the framework of the **MENA-OECD Governance Programme** several North African countries (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia) are supported in the reform of their public sectors to strengthen open government policies, enhance public sector integrity, create efficient local governments and reinforce the rule of law. In Morocco and Tunisia, the OECD is supporting the implementation of the new Constitutions' provisions which call for transparency, citizen participation and integrity. In Egypt, a more efficient court system and improved legislative drafting aims to improve the rule of law.

As a contribution to the **second phase of the Multidimensional Country Review of Senegal**, the OECD is reviewing the country's *Modernisation of the Public Administration* agenda in the context of the *Plan Sénégal Émergent*. The objective is to formulate policy recommendations which will support the design of the governance component of the next phase of the plan.

In March 2017, the OECD contributed to the 1st annual Methodology Forum of the **African Peer Review Mechanism** (APRM). The OECD shared its experiences related to peer-reviewed governance reviews and discussed relevant insights for further fine-tuning the APRM's methodological approaches.

North African countries continue to be engaged in cutting-edge discussions on public sector reforms through the annual meetings of the regional working groups of the MENA-OECD Governance Programme as well as bilateral cooperation providing best practices, policy advice and implementation support in the fields of good governance.

Tunisia has adopted a Code of Conduct for its public officials, engaged in a dialogue with civil society to implement open government reforms and adopted an access to information law. Morocco is enhancing its openness towards citizens and civil society and reforming its local governance and it has adhered to the OECD Recommendation on Digital Government Strategies. Egypt is developing a legislative drafting manual which will enhance the quality and transparency of policy making processes. These reforms build more efficient, open and responsive public sectors to deliver quality services to citizens and businesses.

www.oecd.org/mena/governance/

www.oecd.org/mena/governance/benchmarking-digital-government-strategies-in-mena-countries-9789264268012-en.htm

www.oecd.org/countries/tunisia/open-government-in-tunisia-9789264227118-en.htm

www.oecd.org/fr/pays/maroc/renforcer-l-integrite-du-secteur-public-au-maroc-9789264253612-fr.htm

www.oecd.org/fr/pays/maroc/renforcer-l-integrite-du-secteur-public-au-maroc-9789264253612-fr.htm



Improving revenue collection and fiscal management

Domestic resources are the largest and most important source of financing for development. They are country-owned and are more stable than external sources of finance. Domestic resources are the best way to support long-term economic growth and poverty reduction. One limiting factor in the ability of governments to raise tax revenues is lack of capacity. This might limit the amount of funds for education and health-care, and fewer resources for investment in essential infrastructure, such as energy and transport.

The **Tax Inspectors Without Borders** (TIWB) initiative, a joint OECD-UNDP initiative, facilitates peer-to-peer expert deployments, providing a hands-on approach to assistance on real tax audit cases focusing on international tax issues, transfer pricing and general audit practices. Depending on country demand, assistance is delivered in key business sectors including the extractive, manufacturing, telecommunications and financial industries. TIWB assistance is also integrated in OECD/African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF)/World Bank Group (WBG) workshops on transfer pricing. African TIWB programmes currently run in Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

To date, TIWB assistance and TIWB-style support have led to over USD 192M of increased revenues for Africa. Host administrations also report increased confidence of their audit staff in performing tax audits of MNEs.

The first South-South TIWB programme between Kenya and Botswana was launched in 2016, as co-operation between UNDP/OECD and ATAF is being expanded, to further promote South-South co-operation under TIWB. A programme commenced in Uganda in 2017 and incorporates a South African expert. New programmes are being planned for Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, Swaziland, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe.

Monitoring progress on longer term impact of TIWB has been identified as critical and the TIWB Secretariat is developing improved measurement tools for this purpose.

In 2016, the Secretariat produced a short video on the operation and impact of the Liberia TIWB programme.

www.tiwb.org



Cumulative increases in tax collection as a result of TIWB Programmes have totalled over

USD 278 million, including:



Enhancing tax transparency and compliance



Worldwide, countries and jurisdictions are working together to fight international tax evasion through improved international standards of transparency and exchange of information under the umbrella of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes (Global Forum). The improvements in international tax transparency that it has brought about will go a long way to providing tax administrations everywhere with a much more comprehensive picture of the full spectrum of their taxpayer's international activities enabling them to enforce their own tax laws and address public concerns about the fairness and equity of the international tax system.

The OECD-hosted **Global Forum** has a strong relationship with Africa, with a total of 26 African countries participating in its work. Almost all African members have received or are receiving technical assistance from the Global Forum in the implementation of the international standard of Exchange of Information (EOI) on request. The 16 countries that have already been assessed against the standard scored at least a Largely Compliant rating.

The **Global Forum** launched in 2014 its "**Africa Initiative**", a three-year programme aimed at ensuring that African countries can seize the opportunities offered by improvements in global tax transparency to enhance their revenue collection. The first phase of the Initiative has been instrumental in providing assistance to African countries in implementing EOIR standard and putting in place an adequate organisation and processes to request, answer and utilise the information received from their treaty partners. Most African countries now have well-resourced EOI units and 13 of them have signed the **Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters**, which now includes 112 participating jurisdictions. Some countries have already recovered large amounts of taxes as a result of EOI. For

instance, Uganda has recovered USD 9 million from 20 requests in 2015.

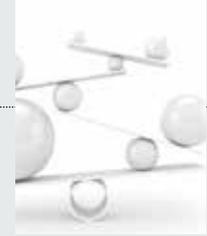
Based on the success of the first three years, a second phase of the **Africa Initiative** will be launched in the fourth quarter of 2017 during the 10th **Global Forum** plenary meeting to be held in Cameroon. The focus of this new round will be to support African countries' involvement in **Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information** as well as the implementation of beneficial ownership information requirements.

The Pilot Africa Academy Programme for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation was launched in 2017 through the signing of a Declaration of Intent between Germany, Italy, Kenya and the OECD. This initiative, supported by the G7 Bari Declaration, aims to provide demand-driven training to address the specific needs of African countries and build on Africa-wide experiences and best practices in tackling illicit financial flows. The pilot programme will include two courses held over 2017 and 2018 and will cover all aspects of conducting and managing financial investigations, including complex money laundering and the role of tax investigators, investigative techniques, identifying, freezing & recovering assets, managing international investigations, as well as specialty topics such as VAT/GST fraud.

www.oecd.org/tax/transparency

www.oecd.org/tax/crime/africa-academy-programme-for-tax-and-financial-crime-investigation.htm

The Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting



The Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS), which held its inaugural meeting in 2016 in Japan, allows all interested countries and jurisdictions to participate on an equal footing in all the work related to the implementation of the outcomes of the BEPS Project and the finalisation of the remaining technical work to address BEPS challenges.

The Inclusive Framework on BEPS represents a step-change in inclusivity for developing countries, from engagement through (regional) consultations to an equal footing. One hundred and two countries and jurisdictions (19 from Africa) now participate in the Inclusive Framework. These countries have committed to the BEPS package and its consistent implementation. More are expected to join in the coming months. South Africa, Egypt and Nigeria are members of the Steering Group of the Inclusive Framework guiding the work and ensuring efficiency and effectiveness. Senegal is a deputy chair of this group.

In practical terms, members of the Inclusive Framework on BEPS have joined the key OECD decision-making bodies in the area of international tax, **the Committee of Fiscal Affairs (CFA) and its Working Parties (WPs)**. The participation of African countries enriches the work of these bodies and ensures their views are taken into account. Through their participation African countries can significantly strengthen their tax systems and global standing and train their officials. As part of a wider community of exchanges of practice, they can share experiences with other countries.

In November 2016, a Regional BEPS/Inclusive Framework Meeting for Francophone countries organised in Tunisia by the OECD in partnership with the Centre de Rencontres et d'Etudes des Dirigeants des Administrations Fiscales (CREDAF) brought together 56 delegates from 13 countries (Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco,



🕒 Seminar for Tax Administration Directors on transfer pricing problems within CREDAF member countries, 13 – 17 February 2017, Brazzaville, Republic of Congo.

The Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting

Senegal and Tunisia). The OECD also supported the African Tax Administrations Forum (ATAF) Consultative Conference on the Inclusive Framework on 6 October 2016 in Durban, South Africa. The second Regional Meeting of the Inclusive Framework on BEPS for Francophone countries, organised in partnership with CREDAF and the Pôle Stratégies de développement et finances publiques (a joint initiative of UNDP and France), took place in July 2017 in Benin. The meeting was attended by 50 delegates representing 11 countries (Belgium, Benin, Burundi, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Mauritania, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Senegal and Togo). Among others, countries highlighted the need to raise the awareness of the political authorities at the highest level in order to successfully achieve the timely implementation of the BEPS measures together with the need to foresee appropriate deadlines for the implementation of the minimum standards by developing countries.

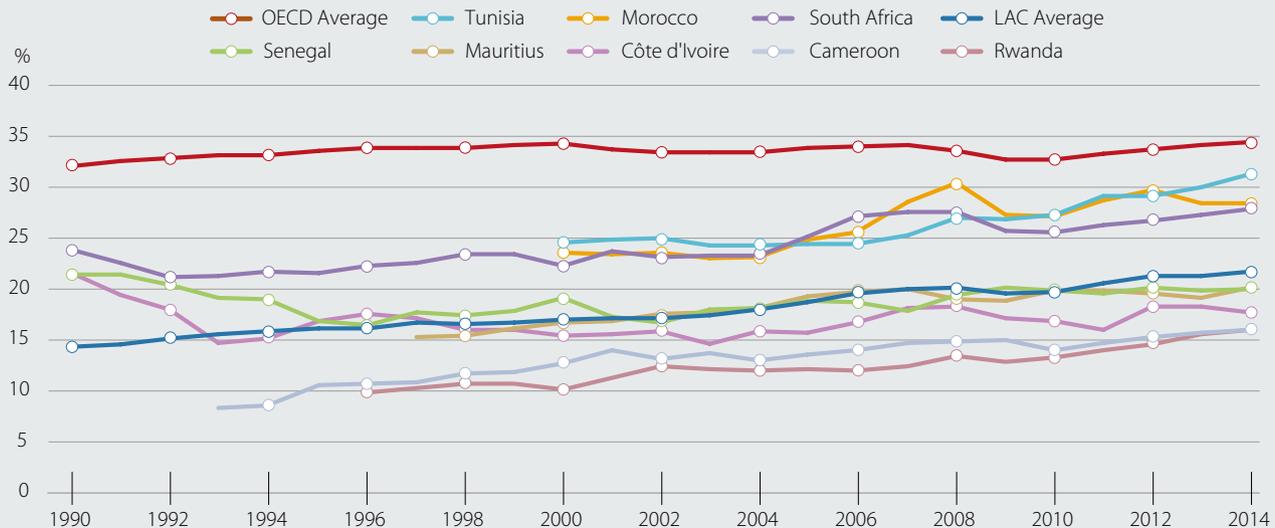
“Conscious that there can only be global solutions to a global issue such as BEPS, we progressed towards a fairly balanced geographic and economic diversity among the Inclusive Framework membership. While we have recently welcomed our [96th] member, the goal is now to provide all member countries and jurisdictions with tailor-made services including capacity building initiatives, together with our partners among international and regional organisations.”



Mr Martin Kreienbaum, Chair of the Inclusive Framework

www.oecd.org/tax/beps

Total tax revenue as percentage of GDP, 1990-2014



Source: OECD, Revenue Statistics in Africa



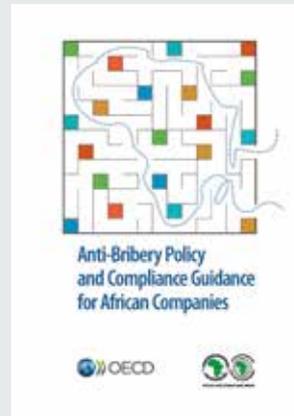
Combating corruption

Corruption is detrimental to economic, political and social development. It distorts markets, undermines productivity and hampers sustainable economic growth. While sub-Saharan Africa has become a commercially significant market, bribery and corruption risks are deterring higher rates of investment and companies' ability to conduct business fairly on a level playing field.

In 2016, the AfDB-OECD Joint Initiative to Support Business Integrity and Anti-Bribery Efforts in Africa published the **Anti-Bribery Policy and Compliance Guidance for African Companies**. It serves as a practical, concise guide to help ensure adequate measures are in place to prevent bribery and was a product of fruitful cooperation between anti-bribery experts at the OECD and the AfDB.

The Initiative aims to increase capacity for effective anti-bribery enforcement, support international anti-bribery efforts, enhance public and private sector integrity, and contribute to transparent and accountable business conduct in Africa. The Initiative builds on the global standards of anti-bribery instruments such as the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, of which South Africa is currently the only African State Party. The next Regional Expert Meeting of the Initiative will take place at the end of 2017 and will be an opportunity to discuss the Initiative's future priorities in order to ensure continued implementation of the Initiative's Anti-Bribery and Business Integrity Course of Action for Africa. Given the importance of effective inter-agency and international cooperation in corruption cases, the meeting will also include a session dedicated to law enforcement authorities to strengthen their ability to effectively investigate, prosecute and cooperate in corruption cases.

www.oecd.org/corruption/oecdantibriberyconvention.htm
www.oecd.org/daf/anti-bribery/businessintegrityandanti-briberyeffortsinafricaocdadafdbinitiative.htm



SCAN TO
READ THE
REPORT



Efficient public procurement and budgeting



Implementing policies to make public spending more sustainable whilst expanding the quality of the public services represents a pressing challenge for governments worldwide. With a public sector under constant transformation, African states face ordeals to efficiently finance the delivery of basic services for its population. Improving dialogue and mutual understanding between service providers and finance officials is critical to ensuring the fiscal sustainability of the system.

The OECD supports African countries efforts to improve their public financial management with country-focused support, as well as regional networks such as the OECD Joint Network of Senior Budget and Health Officials. The Joint Network aims to identify and disseminate good practices in managing healthcare budgets, alongside other policies that can ensure fiscal sustainability. This Joint Network joined efforts with other key international partners - the **Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI)** and the **Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria** - to strengthen engagement between national health and budgetary officials in Africa. Within this context, the OECD has carried out a case study to analyse good practices and specific challenges in health financing and budgeting practices for health in South Africa. This will be published in a forthcoming edition of the OECD Journal on Budgeting.

In Tunisia, the OECD contributes to the ongoing reform processes in public financial management and local governance. The OECD has provided hands-on practices and solutions based on the experience of similar reform efforts in OECD member countries and supported Tunisia in integrating its strategic plan into medium-term fiscal frameworks and the annual budget process. The OECD's analytical and implementation assistance helped Tunisia move towards a fully operational system of performance-based budgeting, with mid-term budgeting frameworks, and appropriate audit systems at the local level. Based on OECD recommendations, the Tunisian government

amended the draft project organic law on budget, set up the National Council for standards of public accounts, and launched a series of capacity building activities for budget officials in all line ministries to enhance their capacities to implement the Performance-Based Budgeting reform.

The OECD co-ordinates the **Methodology on Assessing Procurement Systems (MAPS)**, which a number of African countries have used as a basis for their public procurement reforms. An updated edition of the MAPS will be available in late 2017. The new edition targets all public procurement systems, regardless of income level or development stage. Senegal, Zambia and the African Development Bank are among the partners that contributed to the MAPS revision from an African perspective, as part of the stakeholder group on the revision of the MAPS. Senegal was one of three countries to test the revised MAPS in early 2017, alongside Norway and Chile, and with support from the AfDB. Additional African countries have expressed interest in conducting a MAPS assessment.

The OECD has also worked with South Africa through the Centre for African Public Debt Management. The Centre was established in 2011 as a joint South African and OECD initiative to create stronger securities markets and to help build the necessary market infrastructure in Africa. It focuses on sharing best practices in public debt management and the development of bond markets, enhancing the skill levels of debt managers in Africa, and promoting the collection and dissemination of public debt data and statistics. Since 2014, the Centre is managed by CABRI. It has been very successful in creating a dedicated network of African debt managers and in supporting the development of sound practices for public debt in both sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa.

www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/sbonetworkonhealthexpenditures.htm
www.oecd.org/gov/public-procurement/methodology-assessing-procurement/



LEVERAGING INNOVATION FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Building a knowledge economy



Seizing innovation's potential and turning it into growth, jobs and improved health and well-being remains a challenge for many countries, including in Africa. Policy makers need to foster a sound environment for innovation by investing in the foundations of a knowledge economy – such as research, education and knowledge infrastructure – and addressing critical barriers to innovation

The OECD increasingly supports Africa's efforts to build its innovation capacity. Through the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP), which encourages co-operation in the field of science, technology and innovation to support growth, job creation, sustainable development and improved well-being, the OECD works closely with South Africa and also co-operates with Egypt and Morocco. South Africa contributes to the OECD's **Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook**, which monitors recent developments, informs on global patterns in science, technology and innovation, and allows benchmarking against peers in critical STI policy areas. South Africa, as well as Morocco, signed the **OECD Daejeon Declaration on Science, Technology, and Innovation Policies for the Global and Digital Age**, joining the call for excellence in public research and boosting the impact of science and technology.

Creating a knowledge economy requires strong co-ordination across government policy areas and benefits heavily from cross-country learning and sharing of policy experiences. Engaging with Africa brings new perspectives to the table and allows a broader debate about different policy approaches that can boost innovation and bring opportunities for all members of society. A good example is the OECD's work on Innovation for Inclusive Growth, where South Africa is a member of the Advisory Group and has contributed case studies and policy insights of relevance for many countries.

An important new area of co-operation, under the OECD's Global Science Forum, is on achieving better co-ordination and more efficient exchange of science advice and data in crisis situations. For instance, the scientific assessment of the 2014 Ebola pandemic in West Africa was seriously limited by access to essential data and information. This work, co-chaired by South Africa, aims to develop a framework for international co-operation, to facilitate better and more evidence-based policy choices.

www.oecd.org/sti/sci-tech/oecdglobalscienceforum.htm



SCAN TO
READ THE
REPORT



Harnessing the digital transformation

The ongoing and pervasive digital transformation of economies and societies offers great potential for inclusive growth. African nations should seize on their vibrant entrepreneurial spirit to boost uptake of new emerging technologies and harness them for well-being.

Infrastructure improvements and uptake are connecting an increasingly broad group of users in Africa to information and communication technologies (ICTs), offering connectivity to previously un-served communities and boosting more inclusive development. The OECD's work on digital economy policy underscores the importance of competition in communications markets, stable regulatory frameworks and the provision of public broadband access for boosting the broadband networks that are the foundation of digital economies. The adherence of Egypt to the OECD Cancún Declaration on the Digital Economy signals the growing commitment of countries in Africa to use the digital economy as a catalyst for innovation, growth and social prosperity.

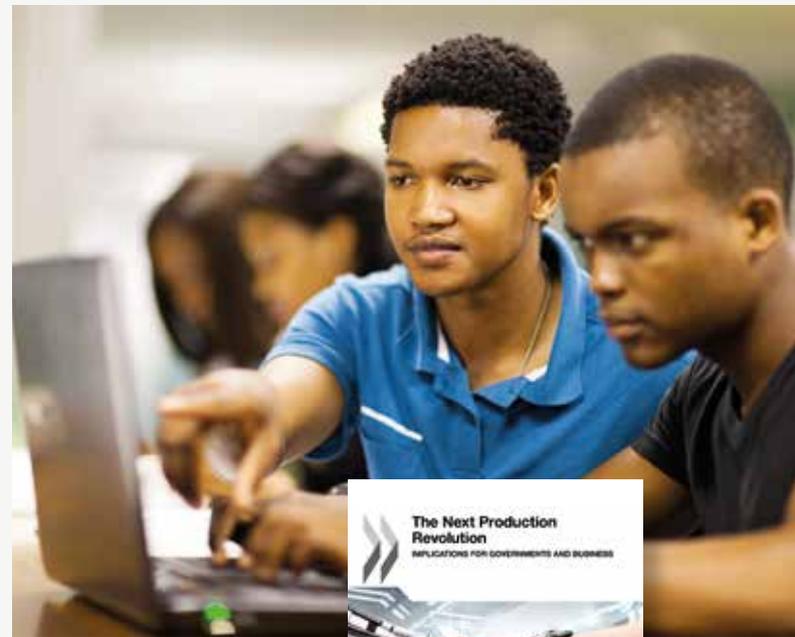
Africa has the potential to leap-frog over old generations of technology, achieving efficiencies in production processes, increasing access to international markets and providing real opportunities for improvements in areas such as health and financial inclusion. But rates of adoption and use of digital technologies vary, raising concerns about the inclusiveness of the transformation. The OECD can bring important evidence to bear on the policy directions needed to address skills gaps and trust issues, including through comprehensive toolkits that provide a holistic view of the supply and demand issues involved in expanding digital networks.

The **OECD's Going Digital** new cross-cutting project on digital transformation aims to provide policy makers with a whole-of-government perspective to maximize the benefits of an increasingly digitalised world and adequately address its challenges. Along with follow-up work on the **Next Production**

Revolution (NPR), which hinges critically on usage of digital technologies, the OECD's work programme offers African nations opportunities to engage on important digital policy issues.

www.oecd.org/sti/goingdigital.htm

www.oecd.org/sti/ieconomy/Digital-Economy-Ministerial-Declaration-2016.pdf



SCAN TO
READ THE
REPORT

Promoting productivity

Boosting the productivity of African firms is essential to ensure their further integration into global and increasingly digitalised markets. The OECD is at the cutting edge of productivity analysis and can offer insights to African policy makers looking to boost the productive capacities of their economies.

Productivity is fuelled by healthy firm dynamics, and relies on a broad set of enabling conditions ranging from skilled human capital to the availability of finance for investment in knowledge-based assets, to the ability of firms to access and use emerging productivity-enhancing ICT technologies. The challenge ahead for Africa will be to put in place the enablers for its firms and people to innovate and thrive, and remove the barriers to their growth and success. The OECD's analysis based on firm-level data highlights how global frontier firms co-exist with productivity

laggards, due to the lack of technology and knowledge diffusion, and the important implications it has for inclusiveness.

The OECD is open to engagement with African counterparts to share and extend its cross-country analysis of firm productivity and dynamics. The OECD's work programme on productivity is strengthening, including through the work of the Global Forum on Productivity (GFP). Following a focus on productivity and inclusive growth in 2016, in 2017 the spotlight turns to openness, global value chains and productivity-enhancing policies. The GFP brings together national and supra-national efforts, so as to leverage country-specific experiences to the benefit of other countries and help answer critical questions about improving future prospects for productivity growth and innovation.

www.oecd.org/global-forum-productivity/



Photo © Dominic Chavez/World Bank



ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

Promoting green growth

The environmental risks faced by emerging and developing countries today call for a fundamental shift in approaches to growth and development. By integrating environmental considerations and the value of natural capital into economic decision making and development planning, green growth can help South Africa and other countries in Africa secure a stronger and more sustainable future.

The OECD's *Green Growth Strategy, including its key publications Towards Green Growth, Towards Green Growth: Monitoring Progress* – OECD Indicators and Tools for Delivering on Green Growth, has set out a comprehensive guide to encouraging green growth and measuring progress towards it. The OECD has mainstreamed green growth into its national and multinational surveillance exercises, including in the emerging and developing countries.

For example, OECD Economic Surveys of South Africa include a number of policy recommendations that can help South Africa achieve greener growth. The 2017 *Economic Survey of South*

Africa highlights some challenges for green growth related to waste, water management and sanitation services as well as energy supply in the country. As a follow up of to the 2013 OECD Environmental Performance Review of South Africa, a workshop on environmentally related taxes was also organised in South Africa in March 2017.

An increasing number of developing countries have formulated and started to implement innovative policies to pursue green growth, including in Africa. The context for green growth in Africa and other developing countries is different from that in OECD and emerging countries, as high poverty rates and the need for accelerated development change the trade-offs between environmental benefits and human welfare. Each country needs to devise a strategy tailored to its own circumstances.

The 2013 OECD report *Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development* proposes an agenda to guide policy action in support of green growth in developing countries. It examines





74 policies and measures from 37 developing countries and five regional initiatives. In the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Network on Environment and Development work has been carried out on good practices in development cooperation that supports developing countries' efforts to make growth more green and inclusive. The 2014 OECD study on **Green Development Co-operation in Zambia** illustrates the foundations of green growth in Zambia, one of the “frontrunners” in the green planning in Africa, and also provides an overview of green development co-operation efforts in the country.

The Green Growth and Sustainable Development Forum (GGSD Forum) will be held on 21-22 November 2017 at the OECD headquarters in Paris. The focus of the 2017 Forum will be on investment, innovation and employment aspects of the fast-growing ocean-based industries, together with policies to preserve and sustainably use marine and ocean resources and ecosystems. These are relevant topics also to most of the African countries, which are encouraged to participate in this event.

South Africa and other countries from the Africa region are invited to contribute information to the **OECD Database on Policy Instruments for the Environment (PINE)**.

As part of the 2017 OECD Week in South Africa, the OECD Secretary-General presented the **G20 report 'Investing in Climate, Investing in Growth'** at an event hosted by the Institute for Global Dialogue at the University of South Africa in Pretoria in July 2017. An academic event on the G20 was organised with the **Energy Research Centre of the University of Cape Town** with business, civil society, and academia representatives.

www.oecd.org/greengrowth/ggsd-forum.htm



Combating climate change, biodiversity loss and desertification



Climate change poses serious, wide-ranging risks that include drought, floods, damage to coastal infrastructure, shifting patterns of infectious diseases and loss of biodiversity and food security. These risks disproportionately impact the poor and developing countries, including in Africa. The OECD is helping countries with policy analysis and guidance at the domestic and international level to prepare their mitigation and adaptation responses, to track private and public climate financial flows and mainstream biodiversity concerns into development.

Recent climate change adaptation work has analysed how to improve understanding of the impacts and liabilities, which can help countries to better manage their exposure to climate risks. Improving water management is also one of the key priorities for countries affected by droughts and desertification derived from climate change. The OECD **Principles on Water Governance**, adopted in June 2015 and already endorsed by South Africa, and a new OECD Council Recommendation on Water adopted in December 2016 provide useful frameworks for countries to implement their water policy reforms. The latter captures main OECD policy guidance on water. The OECD also encourages African countries to adhere to the **Recommendation on Water**. Adherent countries will have access to an implementation toolkit that can facilitate the implementation of the Recommendation.

An OECD Workshop on Biodiversity and Development in February 2015 brought experts together to share experiences and lessons learned on mainstreaming biodiversity into sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Insights are feeding into an on-going project that examines good practice in biodiversity mainstreaming from a range of countries including Ethiopia, Madagascar, South Africa and Uganda.

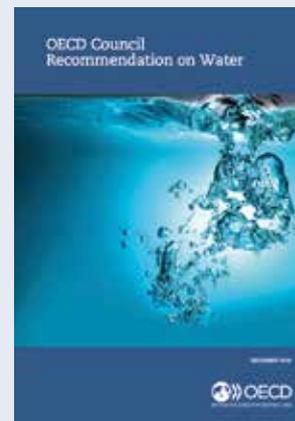
The **OECD/IEA Climate Change Expert Group (CCXG)** and its **Global Forum on Environment** events and seminars provide a useful platform for policy dialogue to share analyses and best

policy practices on emerging climate change related issues between countries and thereby help many developing countries integrate projected climate change impacts into their planning for economic growth. These events have regularly benefitted from insights on mitigation, adaptation and climate finance from many different African countries, and have helped identify areas of convergence between a wide range of countries active in the international climate negotiations.

Efforts to engage South Africa more actively in the OECD environment related work include joint research by the OECD and Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS) in collaboration with the government to improve the measurement and understanding of private climate finance flows in South Africa. A case study on publicly-mobilised private finance for climate action is planned to be published in the fall of 2017.

www.oecd.org/env/cc

www.oecd.org/environment/resources/mainstream-biodiversity



SCAN TO
READ THE
REPORT



Strengthening chemical and biological safety

The chemicals industry is one of the world's largest industrial sectors. As many of the same chemicals are produced in more than one country or traded across countries, the OECD supports its Members and non-members, including African countries, to avoid duplicated testing and share the burden of chemical assessments through the internationally accepted OECD guidelines.

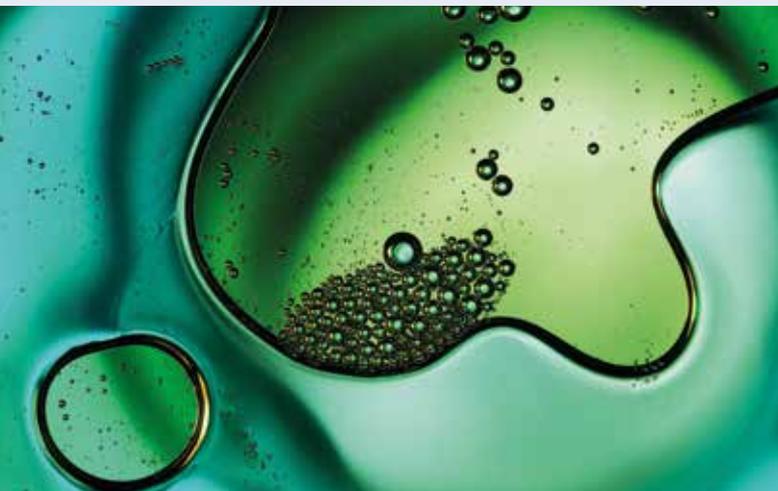
The OECD programme of Mutual Acceptance of Data (MAD) in the Assessment of Chemicals is a multilateral agreement which saves governments and chemical producers at least EUR 150 million every year by allowing the results of non-clinical safety tests done on chemicals and chemical products – such as industrial chemicals and pesticides – to be shared across adhering countries. By participating in the OECD's MAD programme since 2003, South Africa has created economic opportunities for national laboratories, and removed potential trade barriers for chemicals produced in South Africa and exported to adhering countries (OECD Members, as well as Argentina, Brazil, India, Malaysia and Singapore).

South Africa is also a regular Participant in the OECD's Chemicals Committee and an active member of the Working Group on Good Laboratory Practice (GLP). Furthermore, it has a well-established strategy for addressing the emerging field of nanotechnology and nanoscience and participates actively in the OECD's programme on the safety of manufactured nanomaterials.

Kenya and South Africa have participated in the **Global Forum on Biotechnology**. The OECD also collaborates with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE) to address the needs of the region. This has enabled expert input from international agricultural research centres into the drafting of science-based documents which are used in the risk assessment of genetically-engineered organisms.

www.oecd.org/env/testguidelines

www.oecd.org/env/ehs/biotrack



Ensuring reliable and clean energy



The OECD promotes the use of clean energies to support a sustainable and environmentally friendly economic development. The policy advice on energy market reform of the OECD Policy Guidance for Investment in Clean Energy Infrastructure offers manifold advice specifically for African countries.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) welcomed Morocco as an Association Country on 14 November 2016, deepening the partnership started in 2007. The announcement was made in Marrakech, host city of the United Nations Conference of Parties (COP22) summit.

Morocco became the first African country to join the IEA's Association initiative aimed at opening its doors to emerging economies. Morocco is now the IEA's sixth Association country, joining China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore. The Association programme provides a platform for the IEA to engage more extensively with partner countries including on energy security, energy data and statistics, and energy policy analysis. It also enables partner countries to participate in a variety of activities, including IEA committees, and training and capacity-building activities.

Morocco has abundant renewable energy resources, mainly solar, wind and hydro-power, and is a regional leader in deploying clean energy technologies. The government is pursuing a policy of reducing its dependence on imported fossil fuels and increasing the share of renewable energy in power generation. It was also among the first countries of the Middle East and North Africa to cut fossil fuel subsidies and introduce energy efficiency measures.

The IEA's 2014 energy policy review of Morocco was the first dedicated to a country in the Middle East and North Africa region. Earlier in 2016, the IEA published a report under its Partner Country Series setting out the findings of a pilot study testing the IEA's Clean Energy Technology Assessment Methodology (CETAM) in Morocco, one of only three countries chosen for the case study.

The IEA and Morocco plan to develop new joint programmes under Association to support Morocco in its transition toward a low-carbon economy. Both parties are expected to cooperate in areas including energy modelling, energy efficiency or capacity building and training.

www.iea.org/newsroom/news/2016/november/morocco-becomes-iea-association-country-a-first-for-the-middle-east-and-africa.html



SCAN TO
READ THE
REPORT



Annexes

TODAY'S OECD: BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

The OECD is an intergovernmental organisation created to promote policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people all over the world. The OECD provides a forum in which governments can work together to share experiences and seek solutions to common problems. Governments of Member and Partner countries work with the Organisation to understand the key drivers of economic, social and environmental change. The OECD measures productivity and global flows of trade and investment, it analyses and compares data to predict future trends, and it sets international standards on a wide range of issues.

GLOBAL RELATIONS

Through its relationship building over the last 50 years, the OECD has transformed itself into a global organisation, with 35 Members from America, Europe, Asia, and Oceania, including developed and developing countries. Since 2007, the OECD has identified Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa as “Key Partners” and has been co-operating substantially with these countries. Colombia, Costa Rica and Lithuania are in the accession process towards OECD membership. The OECD’s global relations also cover regions of strategic importance including South-East Asia, South-East Europe, Eurasia, the Middle East and North Africa, as well as Latin America and the Caribbean. The OECD also hosts the secretariats of several international programmes such as the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering.

FAST FACTS

History: established in 1961

Headquarters: Paris, France

Membership: 35 countries

Key Partners: 5 countries (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa)

Accession: 3 countries (Colombia, Costa Rica, Lithuania)

Country Programmes: 3 countries (Kazakhstan, Morocco, Peru)

Regional Programmes: 5

Secretary-General: Angel Gurría

Publications: 250 new titles per year

Committees: Almost 300 Committees, Working Groups and Task Forces

ADHERENCE OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO OECD LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax matters as amended by the Protocol Amending the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters – *Burkina Faso¹, Cameroon, Gabon¹, Ghana, Kenya¹, Mauritius, Morocco¹, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda*

Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions – *South Africa*

Daejeon Declaration on Science, Technology and Innovation Policies for the Global and Digital Age – *Morocco, South Africa*

Decision of the Council on Conflicting Requirements being imposed on Multinational Enterprises – *Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia*

Decision of the Council on International Investment Incentives and Disincentives – *Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia*

Decision of the Council on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises – *Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia*

Decision of the Council Revising the OECD Scheme for the Application of International Standards for Fruit and Vegetables – *Kenya, Morocco, South Africa*

Decision of the Council Revising the OECD Schemes for the Varietal Certification or the Control of Seed Moving in International Trade – *Egypt, Kenya, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe*

Decision of the Council establishing the OECD Scheme for the Certification of Forest Reproductive Material Moving in International Trade – *Burkina Faso, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Uganda*

Decision of the Council concerning the Mutual Acceptance of Data in the Assessment of Chemicals – *South Africa*

Decision-Recommendation of the Council on Compliance with Principles of Good Laboratory Practice – *South Africa*

Declaration on Better Policies to Achieve a Productive, Sustainable and Resilient Global Food System – *South Africa*

Declaration for the Future of the Internet Economy (The Seoul Declaration) – *Egypt, Senegal*

Declaration on Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters – *South Africa*

Declaration on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting – *South Africa, Tunisia*

Declaration on the Digital Economy: Innovation, Growth and Social Prosperity (Cancún Declaration) – *Egypt*

Annexes

Declaration on International Science and Technology Co-operation for Sustainable Development – *South Africa*

Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises – *Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia*

Declaration on the Fight Against Foreign Bribery – vTowards a New Era of Enforcement – *Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa*

Declaration on Green Growth – *Morocco, Tunisia*

Declaration on Propriety, Integrity and Transparency in the Conduct of International Business and Finance – *Morocco, Tunisia*

Istanbul Ministerial Declaration on Fostering the Growth of Innovative and Internationally Competitive SMEs – *Algeria, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia*

Joint Declaration on the Security of Supply of Medical Radioisotopes – *South Africa*

Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness – *Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, , Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia*

Recommendation of the Council concerning Member Country Exceptions to National Treatment and National Treatment related Measures concerning Investment by established Foreign-Controlled Enterprises – *Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia*

Recommendation of the Council on Digital Government Strategies – *Egypt, Morocco*

Recommendation of the Council on Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas – *Morocco*

Recommendation of the Council on the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear – *Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia*

Recommendation of the Council for Development Co-operation Actors on Managing the Risk of Corruption – *South Africa*

Recommendation of the Council on Member Country Exceptions to National Treatment and Related Measures concerning Access to Local Bank Credit and the Capital Market – *Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia*

Recommendation of the Council on Member Country Exceptions to National Treatment and National Treatment Related Measures in the Category of Official Aids and Subsidies – *Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia*

Recommendation of the Council on Member Country Exceptions to National Treatment and National Treatment Related Measures concerning the Services Sector – *Egypt, Morocco*

Recommendation of the Council on Member Country Measures concerning National Treatment of Foreign-Controlled Enterprises in OECD Member Countries and Based on Considerations of Public Order and Essential Security Interest – *Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia*

Recommendation of the Council on Principles of Corporate Governance – *South Africa (endorsement through the G20)*

Recommendation of the Council on Tax Measures for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions – *South Africa*

Recommendation of the Council for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions – *South Africa*

Recommendation of the Council on the Governance of Critical Risks – *Morocco, Tunisia*

The Bologna Charter on SME Policies – *Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia*

Third Revised Decision of the Council concerning National Treatment – *Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia*

1. Not yet ratified

ON-GOING PARTICIPATION OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN OECD BODIES AND OTHER PROJECTS

OECD co-operation with African non-Members facilitates a greater participation of these countries in the work of OECD bodies. In accordance with the relevant OECD rules, "Associates" participate in OECD bodies, including projects or the development or revision of OECD legal instruments, for an open-ended period, with almost the same rights and obligations as OECD Members. "Participants" take part in the work of in OECD bodies for an open-ended period, except in discussions marked as confidential, but do not take part in bodies' decision-making processes.

Competition Committee – *Egypt^p, South Africa^p*

Committee on Consumer Policy – *Egypt^p*

Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy – *South Africa^p*

Annexes

Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy – *South Africa*^P

Committee on Digital Economic Policy – *Egypt*^P, *South Africa*^P

Committee on Fiscal Affairs – *South Africa*^P

Investment Committee Freedom of Investment Roundtable – *Egypt*^A,
Morocco^A, *Tunisia*^A

Investment Committee in enlarged session for work related to the
Declaration on international investment and Multinational Enterprises –
Egypt^A, *Morocco*^A, *Tunisia*^A

International Transport Forum – *Morocco*^M

Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and the Working Party on
Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology related to the Mutual Acceptance of
Data in the Assessment of Chemicals (MAD) – *South Africa*^A

Joint Meeting of the Chemical Committee and the Working Party on
Chemical, Pesticides and Biotechnology (non-MAD-related bodies) – *South
Africa*^P

Joint Working Party on Agriculture and Trade – *South Africa*^P

Local Economic and Employment Development Programme (LEED) – *South
Africa*^A

Public Governance Committee – *Egypt*^P, *Morocco*^P, *South Africa*^P

Regional Development Policy Committee – *Morocco*^P, *South Africa*^P

Tourism Committee – *Egypt*^P, *Morocco*^P, *South Africa*^P

Steel Committee – *Egypt*^P, *South Africa*^P

Working Party on Financial Statistics – *South Africa*^P

Working Party on Private Pensions – *South Africa*^P

Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions – *South
Africa*^A

M – Member, *A* – Associate, *P* – Participant

PARTNERSHIPS IN OECD SELECTED KEY INITIATIVES

	Development Centre	Global Forum on TEI ¹	BEPS Project ²
Algeria	-	-	-
Angola	-	-	✓
Benin	-	✓	✓
Botswana	-	✓	✓
Burkina Faso	-	✓	✓
Burundi	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	✓	-	-
Cameroon	-	✓	✓
Central African Republic	-	-	-
Chad	-	✓	-
Comoros	-	-	-
Republic of Congo	-	-	✓
Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓	✓
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	-	✓
Djibouti	-	✓	✓
Egypt	✓	✓	✓
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-
Eritrea; Ethiopia	-	-	-
Gabon	-	✓	✓
Gambia	-	-	-
Ghana	✓	✓	-
Guinea	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-
Kenya	-	✓	✓
Lesotho	-	✓	-
Liberia	-	✓	✓
Libya	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	✓	-
Malawi	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	✓	-
Mauritius	✓	✓	✓
Morocco	✓	✓	-
Mozambique	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-
Niger	-	✓	-
Nigeria	-	✓	✓
Rwanda	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-
Senegal	✓	✓	✓
Seychelles	-	✓	✓

Annexes

	Development Centre	Global Forum on TEI ¹	BEPS Project ²
Sierra Leone	-	-	✓
Somalia	-	-	-
South Africa	✓	✓	✓
South Sudan	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-
Swaziland	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	✓	-
Togo	-	✓	-
Tunisia	✓	✓	-
Uganda	-	✓	-
Zambia	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	-

1. Global forum on transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes

2. Project on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting

DIALOGUE AND DATA

The OECD reaches out to stakeholders in the business and labour community and garners diverse perspectives in its policy dialogue through the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD and the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD, as well as fostering increased participation of elected officials through the OECD Global Parliamentary Network.

The Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD (TUAC) works closely with the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the ITUC-Africa to ensure that the voice of workers in non-OECD countries is heard. These organisations contribute to the work undertaken by TUAC to prepare the positions taken by Global Unions in the G20 and other forums. The Federation of Unions of South Africa (FEDUSA) is an associate member of TUAC and regularly attends its working groups. TUAC also works closely with the Trade Union Development Co-operation Network (TUDCN) which convenes trade union organizations from across Africa, including regional, sub-regional and national organizations. Through TUAC, the TUDCN is able to intervene regularly at development policy debates at the OECD across different directorates.

Business at OECD (BIAC) stands for policies that enable businesses of all sizes to contribute to growth, economic development, and prosperity. BIAC offers a unique channel for the private sector to engage with the OECD to improve the enabling environment for businesses in and across developing markets, and implement the Sustainable Development Goals.

The OECD Global Parliamentary Network serves as the Organisation's primary vehicle for engagement with legislators in OECD and partner countries.

African legislators are increasingly active in the Network, including through collaboration with parliamentary networks and organisations active in the region, such as the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank and the IMF and the Women Political Leaders Global Forum. Members of Parliament from Algeria, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria and Tunisia have participated in recent meetings.

The OECD Forum is the Organisation's key annual multi-stakeholder conference where policies and ideas are shared between governments, business, trade unions, civil society, academia and media. It is vital to the OECD mandate to deliver better policies for better lives. It takes place each year during OECD Week, overlapping with the main annual Ministerial meeting. The Forum is increasingly attended by representatives from government and civil society in Africa.

www.biac.org
www.tuac.org
www.oecd.org/parliamentarians
www.oecd.org/forum

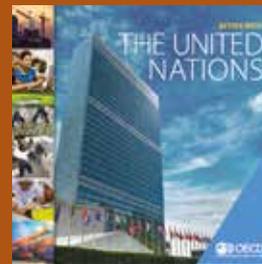
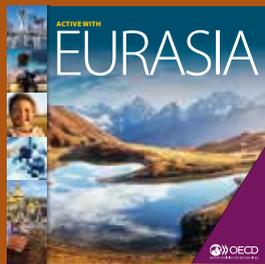
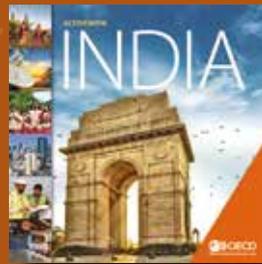
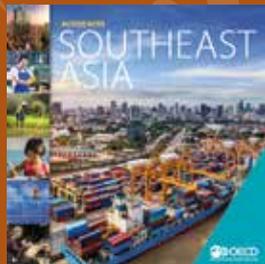
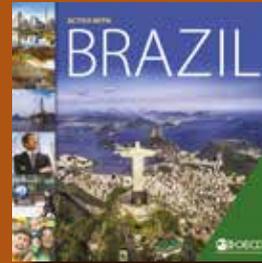
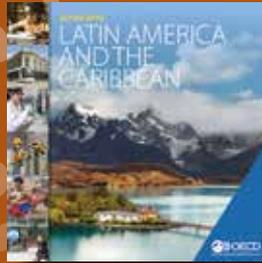
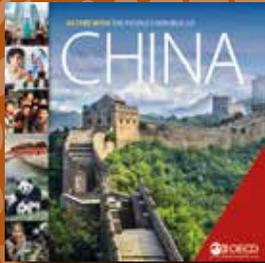


News and information about OECD work with **Africa** is available at www.oecd.org/africa

OECD iLibrary

Discover reports, data and analysis about Africa and the Caribbean alongside the world's leading economies on **OECD iLibrary**, the global knowledge base – www.oecd-ilibrary.org

The OECD: A Global Policy Network



The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organisation helping governments tackle the economic, social and governance challenges of a globalised economy. It provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD Member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.



Global Relations Secretariat

OECD, 2 rue André Pascal
75775 Paris Cedex 16
France

www.oecd.org/globalrelations

www.oecd.org/africa

GRS.contact@oecd.org

October 2017