



AFRICA  
PRIVATE SECTOR  
SUMMIT/2021

# DOING BUSINESS UNDER THE AFCFTA

SERIES 001:  
RIGHTING THE WRONGS OF DOING BUSINESS IN AFRICA



**REPORT OF THE FIRST AFRICAN PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT**

**MARCH 8-12, 2021**

Rapporteur General Professor Osei Darkwa

Rapporteur Day 1: Kwasi Acquah Sam

Rapporteur Day 2: Ransford Bekoe

Rapporteur Day 3: Irene Dufie Addai

Rapporteur Day 4: Selena Saaka

Rapporteur Day 5: Kwasi Acquah Sam & Bunmi Odufala

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Our immense appreciation goes to African leaders who are placing and championing the common cause of the people, their nations, and by reference, the continent. We are thankful to our Excellencies: H. E. Dr. Mokgweetsi, President of the Republic of Botswana; H. E. Mr. Mahamadou Isoufou, President of the Republic of Niger and Champion of the AfCFTA; and H. E. Mr. Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda, whose recognized championing efforts and delivered messages inspired all participants. Today, these countries are being referenced for people-centered good governance and development.

We are grateful for the support received from the leadership of the Pan African Chamber of Commerce (PACCI) in the person of Executive Director Mr. Kebour Ghenna, the Association of African Universities (AAU) in the person of the Secretary General, Prof. Etienne Ehile, Wealth Masters Group (WMG), the various regional chambers of commerce - the Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FEWACCI), East Africa Chambers of Commerce and Industry Association (EACCIA), and the Great Lakes Region Private Sector Forum (GLRPSF). We also extend our gratitude to other supporting partners such as the AfCFTA Policy Network (APN), Global Institute of Planning and Sustainable Development (GIPSD), the Coalition for Dialogue in Africa (CoDA), and the Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASCCI).

The success of the summit would also not have been possible without the strong partnership and support from numerous organizations who value the importance of an enabling business environment across the continent under which RECs and AfCFTA treaties and protocols are to be implemented. Thanks to NiPSA, AeTrade, ADDI, EBWA, AfroChampions, INDANDA MEDIA, MNI MEDIA, AfBC, Women Entrepreneurs & Professional Development Network, U.S. - Nigeria Trade Council, Global Forum, and Afrocentrik Television. The cause is mutual to achieve the goals of RECs, AfCFTA and Agenda 2063.

Our sincere appreciation is extended to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) for the immense technical support and contributions by way of expert guidance and logistical support to ensure the summit was a success. We say thanks to the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), Coalition for Dialogue in Africa (CoDA), Corporate Council of Africa (CCA) for their continuous support in strengthening public-private sectors engagement for policy dialogues in Africa. Our sincere appreciation also goes to the European Union for their support to the organization of the Summit.

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We are grateful to all speakers who devoted their time to share their wealth of experience with the participants and proffered solutions to fulfil the mutual ideals and goals for the Africa we want under the dispensations of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement treaties and protocols. Our special appreciation goes to H. E. Wamkele Mene – Secretary General of the AfCFTA, H. E. Dr. Kandeh Yumkelle – former United Nations Under Secretary and the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General on Sustainable Energy for All, H. E. Escipion J. Olivera Gomez – Assistant Secretary General of the African Caribbean Pacific States (ACP), Mr. Kiprono Kittony – Vice Chair of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Dr Amany Asfour of the African Business Council (AfBC) - chairperson of the private sector collective representative body to the Africa Union, Mr. David Dorte of AfroChampion, Mr. Manuel Moses - CEO of the Africa Trade Insurance Agency (ATI), Dr. Papa Kwesi Nduom of Nduom Group, and all other Speakers including our young and dynamic entrepreneurs for their immense support in making the summit successful. Special recognition was also accorded to Ms. Caroline Gathii of the Organization of Women in International Trade (OWIT) in celebration of International Women DAY, March 8, 2021.

We shall be remised by not extending special thanks to the institutional policy, financial and innovative enablers such as: Heads or Representatives of Regional Economic Communities, Heads of Regional Chambers of Commerce and Industry - FEWACCI, ECCAS, EACCIA, COMESA, IGAD and AMU. Regional and continental business associations, International Trade Center (ITC), AfreximBank, Africa Trade Insurance (ATI) Agency, AfroChampions, NEPAD, Development Finance Corporation (DFC), Prosper Africa, UNECA, AU-Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) etc. These institutions are positioned to offer innovative policy and financing for Africa's transformation that supports the RECs and AfCFTA treaties and protocols. We hail their tireless work for the economic benefits of the continent!

We express our gratitude to the Team of Moderators who presided over the daily sessions with marks of “par excellence”! Dr Sam Ndogo of the University of Pretoria, H. E. Amb. Ebrahim Rasool, H. E. Amb. Bumni Makinwa, Dr. Margret King of GIPSD, Cllr. Seward Cooper - former legal advisor to President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf of Liberia, Edmund Oladipo Johnson of CoDA, Nadira Bayat, and Emmanuel K. Bensah of APN. The rapporteurs from AAU were great in keeping the Summit context alive by their professional coverage of the daily activities. We also thank the backroom support staff for ably facilitating the daily events.

On behalf of the organizing institutions and committee, we take this opportunity to express Africa's gratitude to all the participants, and to individuals and organizations, who though not mentioned here, contributed in many ways, in making the first African Private Sector Summit a success.

Watch out for Series II & III: Reflection, Review, Road Map, & Action (RRRA) for the implementation of RECs and AfCFTA Treaties and protocols. The success of Agenda 2063 is dependent on the implementation of the RECs and the AfCFTA!

***Thank you!***

***Merci!***

***Obrigado!***

*Shukran!*  
*Asante!*

*Sincerely*

**Mr. Youssouf Dawaleh**  
President, Pan Africa Chamber of Commerce

**Prof. Orlando Antonio Quilambo**  
President, Association of African Universities

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first African Private Sector Summit (APSS) was held in partnerships with the public and private sectors including governments, development partners, academia and private institutions, from 8th -12th March, 2021.

The overall goal of the five day conference was “**Doing Business Under the AfCFTA**” with a sub-theme of “**Righting the Wrongs of Doing Business in Africa**”.

The topic for Day 1 (March 8) focused on Africa’s new Landscape for Doing Business with Ease-The African Continental Free Trade Area. The day featured three sessions. The main welcome remarks was given by Prof Etienne Ehouan Ehile, Secretary General of the Association of African Universities (AAU) who welcomed participants to the conference. Additional welcome remarks was given by Mr. Youssouf Dawaleh, President of the Pan Africa Chamber of Commerce & Industry (PACCI) while the keynote address was delivered by H.E. Mr. Mahamadou Issoufou, President of the Republic of Niger.

The keynote address for session 2 (Day 1) was delivered by Dr. Stephen Karingi, Director, Regional Integration and Trade Division, UN Economic Commission for Africa (Policy). Other prominent speakers for that session were H.E. Mr. Wamkele Mene, Secretary-General, AfCFTA Secretariat (Implementation), Dr. Amany Asfour, President, Africa Business Council (Ease of Doing Business), Mr. Escipión J. Oliveira Gómez, Assistant Secretary-General Department of Structural Economic Transformation and Trade, Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States.

Session three for Day 1 was a panel discussion moderated by H.E. Amb. Ebrahim Rasool of South Africa & Mr. Bunmi Makinwa, CEO, AUNIQUEI. Remarks were given by H.E. Amb. Liberat Mfumukeko, Secretary General of the East African Community Secretariat; Mr. Toufiq S. Turkey, Chairman, East African Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture. Members of the panelists were Dr. Nigel Chanakira, Founder, Kingdom Bank; Dev Chamroo, Senior Consultant, CIT; Mr. Kiprono Kittony, Vice-Chair, World Chambers Federation, ICC; Prince Adetokunbo Kayode, Chairman, Nigeria Private Sector Alliance (NIPSA); Executive Vice President, PACCI; Ms. Caroline Gathii, Organisation of Women in International Trade (OWIT) Nairobi & Africa; and Professor Joshua Abor, University of Ghana Business School.

The topic for Day 2 of the conference was “**Investment Paradigm Shifts for Sustainable Transformation and Development**”. The day featured two sessions. The moderator for session one was Ms. Souad Aden-Osman, Executive Director, Coalition for Dialogue on Africa (CoDA). The opening remarks was delivered by Mr Mamadou Traore, Commissioner for Industry and Private Sector Promotion, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Additional remarks were delivered by Mr Faman Toure, President, Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FEWACCI) while the keynote speech was delivered by H.E. Mr. Otunba Niyi Adebayo, Minister of Industry, Trade, and Investment Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Session 2 (Day 2) was a panel session moderated by Counselor Seward Cooper. Those who constituted the panel were Dr. Kandeh Yumkella, Former Director General, UNIDO; Engr. Mr. Mansur Ahmed, Executive Director, Dangote Group; President, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria; Mr. David Ofori Dorte, AfroChampions Initiative; Founder and Senior Partner, AB & David Africa; Ms. Treasure Maphanga, Director, AeTrade Group; Mr. Frank Mugenyi, Senior



Industry Advisor in the Office of the Commissioner for Trade and Industry, African Union Commission (AUC); Mr. Papa Kow Bartels, Head of Trade and Industry and Investment, Ghana High Commission UK.

The topic for Day 3 of the conference focused on **“Strategic Opportunities for Doing Business in Africa for Maximum Impact”**. The day which was moderated by Dr. Margaret King of the Global Institute for Planning and Sustainable Development and Nadira Bayat of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, featured three main sessions. The keynote address for session 1 was delivered by H.E. Dr. Mokgweetsi E. K. Masisi, President of the Republic of Botswana. Mr. Peter Varndell, CEO, SADC Business Council gave the opening remarks. Additional remarks was provided by Mr. Gobusamang Keebine, President of Business Botswana & Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce & Industry (ASCCI).

Session 2 was a panel discussion that focused on Institutional Policy Enablers. Dr. Margaret King, President/CEO, Global Institute of Planning and Sustainable Development moderated this session. The panel members were Mr. William Fanjoy, Managing Director for Domestic Commercial Engagement, Prosper Africa; Mr. Bailey Rowell, International Trade Specialist, U.S. Commercial Service; Ms. Rashanda Johnson, Director of Client Development, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, DFC; Mr. Manuel Moses, CEO, Africa Trade Insurance Agency; Ms. Leticia Browne, Director, Intelligent Capital Group; Technical Advisor, Innovation & Private Sector Partnerships, SDG Advisory Unit, Office of The President, Ghana; Co-founder, FEM-START; Mr. Amine Idriss Adoum, Director, Programmes Management and Delivery, NEPAD Agency; Mr. Yusuf Daya, Senior Manager, Trade Policy and Market Access, Afreximbank.

Session Three featured another panel discussion moderated by Ms. Nadira Bayat, Gender and Trade Expert, African Trade Policy Centre, UN Economic Commission for Africa. The panel members were Ms. Florie Liser, President and CEO, Corporate Council of Africa; Dr. Samuel G. Toe, Postgraduate Researcher, University of East Anglia and Former Assistant Foreign Minister, Republic of Liberia; Lars Benson, Regional Director for Africa, Center for International Private Enterprise; Dr. Joseph Atta-Mensah, Principal Policy Advisor, UN Economic Commission for Africa; and Dr Papa Kwesi Nduom, Chairperson, Group Nduom

The theme for Day 4 was **“Africa’s Innovators: Frontiers for Business Diversification”**. The day featured three sessions. Session one was moderated by Mr. Emmanuel K. Bensah, AfCFTA Policy Network. The opening remarks for the session was delivered by Mr. Ahmed Tibaoui, General Manager and CEO of the World Trade Center, Algeria. His remarks was followed by Dr. Ekwow Spio-Garbrah, Chairman, African Business Center for Developing Education. The keynote address was delivered by Hon. Soraya M. Hakuziyaremye, Minister of Trade and Industry, Rwanda.

The theme for session two was Innovation for Diversification. This was a panel discussion moderated by Mr. Emmanuel K. Bensah, AfCFTA Policy Network. Members of the panel were Mr. Muluaem Syoum, Chairman, AeTrade Group; Professor Nkem Khumbah, University of Michigan; Ms. Béatrice Gakuba, Executive Director, AWAN-AFRIKA; Ms. Teikie Barnard, Founder & CEO of Shift Impact Africa and the Shared Value Africa Initiative; Dr. Ekwow Spio-Garbrah, Chairman, African Business Center for Developing Education.

Session Three focused on SMEs, Women, and Youth at innovation frontiers. This was a panel discussion moderated by Mr. Emmanuel K. Bensah, AfCFTA Policy Network. Members who

constituted the panelist were Mr. Ian Sayers, Senior Adviser, Access to Finance for MSMEs, International Trade Centre; Ms Joyce Opoku-Marboah, Vice President, Wealth Masters Group; Mr. Emmanuel Dei-Tumi, CEO, Human Capital International; Mr. Richard Ngatia, Chairman, Great Lakes Region Private Sector Forum; Ms. Glwadys Tawema, CEO, Karetic Benin; and Mr. David Cordobes, Youth & Trade Programme Manager, International Trade Centre.

Day 5, the last day of the conference focused on **“Unifying the Continental Implementation Approaches and Strategies”**. The day featured one session which was moderated by Dr Sam Ndogo, College of Sustainable Transformation and Development & Dr. Margaret King, Global Institute. The welcome address for that day was given by H.E. Dr Arikana Chihombori-Quao, Founder and CEO, African Diasporan Development Institute, Former Ambassador of the African Union to the United States. The opening remarks for that day was provided by Mr. Gilberto Da Piedade Verissimo, President, ECCAS Commission. Additional remarks was delivered by Mr. Félix Mouko, President, Central Africa Employers Organization. The keynote address for the last day of the conference was delivered by H. E. Abdoulie Janneh, Alt. Chair of the Board of Directors for the Coalition for Dialogue on Africa (CoDA) & Former Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa. Additional key conference presentations were delivered by Africa’s young innovators. Gwladys Tawema - Karethic Benin; Diana Nzambi Matee - Gjenge Makers; Hassoumi Moustafa - IMMOBILIARE SAR; Mechi Amaah - Black and Natural Cosmetics; Jariatou Jallow - Yonima Errand Runners; Precious Di Phiri – Awawo; Eric Josue Ishimwe – FOODLINE; Adugna Haile Wako - Adugna Haile Business Consulting Firm & Haile Wako Integrated Farm; Bashiru Mansaray were all members of the Africa’s Young Innovators. Additional speakers for the last day of the conference were Peter Kodjie, Secretary General - All Africa Students Union; Mr. David Dorte - AfroChampions;. Dr. Amany Asfour - President, Africa Business Council;. Dr Heba Medhat Zaki, Cairo University.

The closing remarks for the conference was delivered at 16:30 GMT by Dr Clement Osei Amoako, President of the Ghana Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Board Member of the Pan African Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The five day conference had average daily participation of four hundred (two thousand attendees for the five-day conference).

**SUMMARY OF DAY 1 PROCEEDINGS**  
**AFRICA PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT 2021**  
**THEME: RIGHTING THE WRONGS OF DOING BUSINESS IN AFRICA**  
**8<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2021**

**TOPIC: Africa's New Landscape for Doing Business with Ease – The African Continental Free Trade Area**

**OPENING ADDRESS**

The Summit commenced few minutes after 2:00pm GMT with opening comments from Dr. Sam Ndogo. He welcomed all distinguished participants and dignitaries for the summit and assured participants of an exciting, insightful, and out of the box discussions, presentations, keynotes, special papers, as well as in the panel sessions and participants to take advantage of the summit engage the resources persons through the questions, answer, and network sessions.

Speaking briefly on the theme for the summit “Righting the wrongs of doing business in Africa”, Dr. Sam Ndogo underscored the fact that the summit will remain a pipe dream until we really come up not only with the Africa, we want according to the agenda 2063 but the Africa we need as Africans. He further indicated that the summit was poised to address both challenges that plaques Africans and what he recounted as exciting is the fact the AfCFTA an initiative by us as Africans and it must take fellow Africans to really get into the nitty gritty by asking questions and making significant contributions towards its implementation.

As the summit coincided with the International Women's Day, he seized the opportunity to acknowledge all our ladies on the platform, on the continent and globally, who have had the burden of carrying this continent for so long, perhaps not as well recognized in terms of their contributions. He mentioned that our women really deserve our greatest respect and adulation as we think about them going forward.

**H.E Amb Ebrahim Rasool**, the moderator for the day continued with the proceedings with brief remarks and invited Prof. Etienne Ehile, the Secretary General of the Association of African Universities to deliver his message to the summit.

He recounted his experience 10 years ago when he arrived in the United States of America as South Africa's Ambassador and formed a great union with all Africa's ambassadors, the Mackenzie reports highlighted the great promise of Africa, it spoke about the resources, land, growth rate, prospects, and the range of opportunities that was awaiting Africa. Africa certainly had a plan with accountability which was the peer review mechanism, Africa had a growing democracy and human rights was set, however, the setback was that Africa did not necessarily sort out the ease of doing business and the role of the private sector in driving this renaissance in Africa. Ten (10) years after, Africa has the continental free trade area which shows signs of great institutional robustness and the only purpose of the summit is to define the role of private sector and what it looks like to advance Africa's ambition despite the effects of coronavirus on all sectors of our economy.

**Professor Etienne Ehile** pledged the support of African higher education and universities across the continent to working closely with the private sector and industries in Africa towards the implementation of the AfCTA. He indicated the implementation of the AfCTA needs the concerted efforts of all stakeholders in Africa and end the assumption that politicians have all the solutions to solve all societal problems. He acknowledged the multidisciplinary nature of resource persons and participants for the summit which eventually produce quality outcome in dialogue process and develop practical steps on how to trade among ourselves as countries and as a continent.

He ended his remarks by reiterating the words of the first president of the republic of Ghana, Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah on 24<sup>th</sup> May 1963 at the foundation summit of the OAU in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia which is also captured in the AU's Science, Technology, innovation Strategy for Africa in 2024.

**Mr. Youssouf Dawaleh**, President of the Pan African Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PACCI) encouraged summit participants to explore how the AfCTA will help achieve sustainable development in Africa, economic development, gender equity and total development within its member states. He stressed the need to invest in the fundamental principle of gender equity for gender balance and in the balance of the academia and private-public partnership.

Delivering the keynote address on behalf of **H.E Mr. Mahamadou Issoufou, President of the Republic of Niger**, the Secretary of Cabinet seized the opportunity to wish all women a happy IWD and given the calendar of same 8<sup>th</sup> march, the President of Niger received the MO Ibrahim Prize for Leadership and Good Governance in 2020.

He shared that the African private sector summit is being convened just barely two years after the entry into force of the AfCFTA and as one of the African Union's champions for the AfCFTA, he seized the opportunity to thank all our strategic partners for the support provided in organizing this summit. He also stressed the importance of the summit as it fits perfectly within the framework of all the activities that we need undertake in making this agreement, operational, once it has been ratified. On behalf of the world of business, He indicated his awareness of their commitment to striding forward towards creating a solid and competitive African market and mentioned that the African Free Trade continental area is an opportunity for social and economic operators to be a part of the global value chains to reduce poverty to promote inclusion between now and 2036. The impact of the AfCFTA he indicated will reduce poverty by some 30%, lessening the number of people in extreme poverty by 50 million persons, and reducing those who are in moderate poverty levels, he added.

He further indicated that Intra-African trade would benefit from additional resources of about \$450 billion, which will be added to the flow of inputs that would have increased by 20%. This for businesspersons, industrialists and African workers all contributing to the rising Africa that we look for on the economic plane. Investors, generally, have their own role to play in benefiting from these opportunities and promoting these opportunities. The AfCFTA adds to all the other initiatives within the Agenda 2063, and it is an eloquent contributor to promoting agricultural development to promoting infrastructural development in rural Africa to implementing the accelerated industrial

development plan for Africa for the mining vision for Africa, as well as for the plan of action for intensification of intra African trade.

Now, implementing all these action plans, he mentioned, will boost economic growth on the continent and create employment opportunities for about 12 million youth who come onto the labor market annually. This is the only path that will enable us to take advantage of the African democratic structure notably, to change the demographic potential we have into economic dividends, he added. He further mentioned that the current political leaders have the vision that led to launching the AfCFTA and that its implementation requires determination, commitment, and a spirit of innovation from the public sector, as well as the private sector to transform all the opportunities, from the creation of value addition to the creation of wealth. To do this, he indicated, governments, technical and financial partners, and the African private sector must each played a part, contribute to creating a conducive macroeconomic environment for investing in physical infrastructure, human capital, as well as technology. There are reforms that must be made to improve upon the business climate, which sometimes may be difficult and often painful, nevertheless, there will be substantial gains.

He urged participants to take advantage of the summit to touch on the necessary role for boosting economic growth for transformation and competitiveness within African economies. Citing his country Niger as an example, he shared that there have been many reforms to attract private investors to give support to economic transformation from 2011 When he came into office, as the highest office holder. He further shared that his government had put in place what he calls the Niger Renaissance Program which has the eight priorities with each of these pillars contributing to make African economies initiative Niger more competitive to promote social and economic development and boost industry from 2011 to 2020.

He further shared that the implementation of Niger Renaissance Program has had a 6% average growth rate, recorded and over the next five years, they expect to have average growth rates of 7%. In support of this economic dynamism, his government had embarked upon reform policies to promote the private sector to promote direct foreign investment such as the provision of information business credit, simplification of tax promotion and tax payment initiatives, removal of customs barriers, and have sped up the process of the Chamber of Commerce in the Niamey. Niger has also improved on other frameworks, namely, adopting a law on public private partnerships, investment code, mining code, petroleum code, and multilateral investment guarantee code. He also shared Niger, become one of the African countries that has put in place one of the greatest number of reforms in this field, and a 7% growth rate which he early on mentioned fueled by imports in mining and petroleum and transforming, electricity, and other energy sources with local resources.

He spelt out the importance of Niger's mining sector to its economy. He shared that Niger discovered its mineral resources as far back as 1970s. They began with uranium, but those resources are largely under exploited. We have sub soil that has that is replete with uranium, precious metals like gold chrome, nickel, phosphates, cloud, industrial, calcium, and have heavy metals, Titan ornamental and precious and semi-precious stones. The government of Niger in close collaboration with other players in the sector has much in place, a mining policy that will boost yield in extractive industries will attract national and foreign investors, and most importantly will

guarantee national production levels to benefit from the wealth and create sustainable employment opportunities.

Niger has undertaken a lot large and broad policy for opening sectors towards industrialization. They have created a conducive environment for regulatory frameworks, with clear and transparent competitive nondiscriminatory to attract investors who can launch and relaunch development prospects in uranium in the cement industries and conduct research and development for the marble, petroleum, coal, and titanium in the energy sector. There are considerable energies in hydroelectricity, coal, petroleum, and solar energy. Niger is in fact one of the countries with the highest levels of solar exposition before, between now and 2025, he added, and expect to have 1000 megawatts of solar energy to rise to 2000 and expect to build 600-megawatt coal sent to the thermal center and envisions to increase the lives of the transmission lines and plans to become an energy hub for Sahel countries, and others.

He indicated that Niger has made considerable progress when it comes to policy, stability, good governance, and democracy. He indicated that Niger, and Africa in general has more than enough attributes and potential that are barely exploited now with respect to natural resources and hoped that through the development of these products and processes, they will contribute considerably to the economic growth of our nations and states in the respect of environmental norms and human development. He charged summit participants to take advantage of the summit to discuss type of investment that will ensure Africa's transformation and sustainable growth through job creation and businesses innovations.

In conclusion, he called on Africa's private sector to work hand in hand with the public sector, with a win-win approach to exploit Africa's resources properly and create solid partnerships based on mutual respect in the interest of all.

## **Session 2 (Day 1): Keynote Presentations**

### **Keynote Message from the Secretary General of the AfCFTA Secretariat, H.E. Mr. Wamkele Mene,**

His message was delivered on his behalf by Benjamin Acheampong, the CEO of Wealth Masters Group, a business advisory group based in London. In his address, the Secretary General apologized for his inability to join this important summit due to an equally important conflicting engagement beyond his control.

He shared that trading under the agreement establishing AfCFTA commenced on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 as a single market for 1.3 billion Africans with a combined GDP of 3.5 trillion United States dollars. This agreement, he mentioned, creates a predictable environment for the private sector to trade and invest in Africa which makes the private sector's role critical in the after-implementation process and that the Secretariat is working with its strategic partners to develop deliberate interventions to actualize this. He indicated that the secretariat is working on one of the key tools to its business which is the Pan African Payment and Settlement system (PAPSS), that will enable transacting business among traders in the continent to use in the local currencies. He further mentioned that the Secretariat is partnering with Afrexim Bank on this, among other facilities.

In addition, as mentioned earlier in his swearing in statement, women and young Africans will be at the heart of the AfCFTA implementation process. As the summit coincided with the International Women's Day, he seized the opportunity to acknowledge and celebrate women globally. He indicated that women play a key role in improving livelihoods at household level, and he is excited that the December 2020 summit directed that a protocol on women should be developed and annexed to the AfCFTA agreement.

Lastly, he informed the summit that the Secretariat is working with commercial banks on the continent to establish a Finance Fund Facility to help women participate more in the AfCFTA. He extended best wishes to all participants and wished them fruitful deliberations.

**Mr. Escipión J. Oliveira Gómez, Assistant Secretary-General Department of Structural Economic Transformation and Trade, Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States**

He began his remarks by expressing his excitement to be part of the summit and also seized the opportunity to congratulate all African women on the International Women's Day.

He shared a brief about the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States, as an international organization which evolved from the ACP group, founded in 1975. The organization has grown to include 79 members from Africa, from the Caribbean and the Pacific.

With the mission to promote the sustainable development of their members and the gradual integration into the world economy, with the ultimate objective of reducing and eventually eradicating poverty.

Youth, and women, he mentioned are at the center of all their action guided by the leadership of His Excellency Mr. George Roberto Pinto Chicot, who's our Secretary General is from Angola and a former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Angola who has a lot of experience in promoting regional integration.

He indicated that they mainly in promoting a joint OISE SEO framework for sustainable development, with many partners such as the African Union and African Chamber of Commerce on four pillars.

The first one that was mentioned today a lot was improving the business environment of their member countries through special facility called the ICR facility implemented by the German cooperation with the French and a Dutch cooperation. They seek to strengthen intermediary organizations by working with chambers of commerce and association of industries throughout Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific and have tried to promote the informal sector, by having specialized financial schemes to allow them to join the formal economy,

The OACP also works in promoting more formal investment lending and working with banks as the African Development Bank and with European development finance institutions have managed some of the facilities.

This strategy on many things is based on the need to share best practices and experiences, the need to ensure that our products actually get to the market, promoting youth and women

entrepreneurship and a more advanced and permanent public sector dialogue cooperation at all levels, national, regional.

He also indicated that quality is the cornerstone of competitiveness, and in that sense, the European Union and the OCPs have collaborated with African organizations for standardization in an initiative that sought to promote reform, improve the business climate, adoption and use of standards, facilitate market access, and increase the technical capacity of our own institutions from associations or producers themselves.

These actions do not only contribute to the enterprise competitiveness of our countries but also to social cohesion, economically, and also ensure that our consumers in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, have access to good quality goods and services. Therefore, it is important to invest in quality in order to be able to earn markets and protect our market.

He believed that it is time for a paradigm shift as we are live in unprecedented times we COVID-19 pandemic has shown us that no country, region, or continent alone can go by itself. There is the need to develop new policies to address these challenges to target the more vulnerable groups and take development outside of the capitalist arena, and working also with ethnic minority.

The OACP is working to foster social economic and cultural inclusion. Culture he believes is also a big business so they envision to promote a lot of investment in culture, not only as an intangible goods, but also it has tangible goods that can be sold and bought.

**Dr. Amany Asfour, *President, Africa Business Council***

She began her remarks by thanking previous speakers who congratulated women on the International Women's Day and expressed her gratitude to be part of the summit because the implementation of the AfCFTA is all the private sector which includes all the women on the ground, young intrapreneurs, small and medium enterprises, the large corporates, on how to do business in Africa, have preferential treatment with reference to our government procurement policies.

She indicated that the Africa Business Council is now inclusive of many sectors such as the regional economic communities, business councils, the Chambers of Commerce, the private sector federations, the union of industries, manufacturers associations.

It is crucial and important that the private sector players are coming together as one voice, as the decision of the African Union summit with reference to the implementation of the Africa continental free trade on the role of the private sector play in achieving the Africa we want, the prosperous the peaceful integrated Africa.

The key pillars are essential in achieving the goals of the AfCFTA and the Africa Agenda 2063. First, there is the need to work on the private sector and the people. We must build the capacity of our people and empower our private sector, including women and youth and small and medium enterprises, to be able to lead our enterprises, manage our resources, and add value to our products.

The second pillar is the policy. We need our Africa private sector of our African leaders and governments and heads of states to put concrete policies for empowering our African private



sector. At least 50% of all government procurements must go to Africa private sector. it is not accepted that till now, non-African companies come and take the tenders, of our government.

The third point is value-addition. There is the need to add value to the diamonds and the gold that we have in Africa. Africa has all the natural resources and so we need to build the capacity of our human resources to manage our natural resources for Africa. We have public private collaborate with our governments, to make our products meet the criteria of standard packaging, branding, designing,

It is important African private sector know about each other, to have a directory of all the latest alive products that we need to link with scientific research technology, academia, to manage our own resources and value our talent and add value to our products. It is time that we as African manage our own resources, and we have strong relation with all our peers from all over other regions on a win- win situation as Africa private sector and with all captains of industry.

It is very important that we have return in the indigenous capacity, strengthening industrialization, infrastructure, information communication technology investments in scientific research technology and innovation integration among ourselves, international market with value added products, increasing our intra Africa products.

It is crucial for African leaders to give to all of us as private sector within the continent to ensure that the cross-border women traders have her right to trade with African products, the young entrepreneur who starts her or his enterprise has access to incentive, and he has a chance for the public procurement to make sure that our large corporates are the ones who do the mega projects are the one who are making the infrastructure investment, we need the investment to give incentives to financial institutions to make sure that they empower our African private sector.

In conclusion, she expressed once again her excitement to part of summit to be part of the private sector voice and ensure that they collectively as private sector to achieve the Africa We Want. She ended by affirming that our founding fathers were struggling for political liberation, but now it is our role as private sector partnering with the government and academia to have our economic independence for the Africa we want.

### **Session 3 (Day 1)**

**Mr. Dev Chamroo, *Senior Consultant, CITC***

He began his remarks by wishing all women of the world a very happy Women's Day for their enormous contribution.

He indicated that there has been a lot of hype of the AfCFTA which has entered into force since of January 2021 after such a prolonged negotiation. Even though a lot of hope has been built in, there seem to a lot of groundwork that need to be done.

He mentioned that there are three dimensions in making regional policies. The first is the drafting of the agreement which he thinks the policymakers have done a good job. The second is the implementation of the agreement and this is where unfortunately we have a poor track record as a continent on regional integration movement referencing the challenges of SADC and COMESA's

inability to reach where they ought to be in terms of trade after decades. The third, he shared which is the most important of all is the level of impact and in this case, the level of impact of the AfCFTA on intra and inter African trade and investment, the boost in internal movement of goods and services and investment in capita and people.

The AfCFTA must position the African continent, the biggest continent in the world which can bring you China, India, America, Europe all into one as a geopolitical force of economic importance in the region going forward

He also mentioned the importance of knowledge and ownership of the agreement as crucial. It is important disseminate the provisions contained in the AfCFTA among all private sector player across the continent on how to make business happen using the AfCFTA platform to mobilize intra African investment and trade.

He indicated the AfCFTA contains the seed for Africa to emerge as an integrated continent. Presently our intra and inter African trade is less than 18% while 68% for the European Union, our intra investment is less than 10% which calls for a lot of action run along this path. Africa resilient continent and have our own challenges but this opportunity given to the private sector must be the beacon of hope,

He called for the active involvement of the private sector to be the engine not only on trade, but also policy advocacy. The AfCFTA is an important component first Look at the second component which is the ease of doing business.

Again, Africa does not lack opportunities. Africa does not lack return on investment. Africa does not lack the resources and it time to mobilize investment not from overseas but time to mobilize domestic investment, intra African investment and African diaspora. If we have consumed these three, then we can start looking for foreign direct investment. On regional value chain, he mentioned that COVID-19 has presented opportunities but has also created walls. The first reaction of all most African countries is to now buy local, produce local to be self-sustain themselves. This is not a bad idea but look at the economies of the 55 countries in Africa. Most of them are small countries. There are more than 17 of them, which are landlocked countries. There are some huge countries which are not optimizing regional value chain. Africa has all the resources in the world, with South Africa taking the lead in capital movement, Nigeria, and others, giving us the market access.

In conclusion, he stated that African policymakers have done the job and now is the time for administration which demands the support of the public sector, private institutions, women entrepreneurs, youth entrepreneur etc. Access to capital investment has always been an issue but he believes that African bank, African fund managers, African business owner do have capacity and potential to fuel to a large extent, our own requirements in terms of capital.

**Mr. Kiprono Kittony, *Vice-Chair, World Chambers Federation, ICC***

## **Major Highlights**

The start of trading, under the AFC FTA this year has opened a new historic chapter in Africa's growth story. If is well implemented, experts say this will boost intra African trade by between 15 to 25%, by the year 2040.

additional percentage points in our intra African trade statistic that puts us to well close to 50%, making us perhaps the second most vibrant trading group on earth after the EU, which is slightly over 70%, and the multiplier effect of this, will have on regional and national economies, as well as the people of the continent will be immense.

A World Bank report notes that implementing AfCFTA will lift 30 million Africans, out of extreme poverty and boost the incomes of nearly 68 million others who live on less than \$5.50, per day,

Although this presents a once in a generation opportunity to transform our continent, the path to full and successful implementation is not without challenges. Some of these challenges, stem from our own colonial heritage. Many countries in Africa, going out of colonialism 50 to 60 years ago almost 55 to 60 years after independence, We do not have a vessel, that plies from Lagos to Cape Town, Cape Town to Mombasa, Mombasa to Cairo, Cairo to Tunis. This is a major logistical challenge.

Other problems, however, are our own doing, for example, corruption, and weak institutions. Collectively, these challenges have contributed to a situation where Africa combined with just a mere 2% of global trade, and 4% of global investment.

Recognizing and confronting these challenges, holds the key to successfully implementing the AFC FTA and propelling Africa to its rightful place in global trade and investment.

He then commended the heads of state who to convened in Kigali sign the code, and all the follow up activities.

Africa's population is growing rapidly. It is quickly urbanizing, and by 2050, our population in Africa will exceed that of India and China combined, we are without doubt, the youngest continent in the world. And this favorable demographic profile presents countless opportunities in multiple sectors, including consumer goods, manufacturing, education, and health care, amongst others. Another opportunity lies in our rich natural resource endowments and our immense agricultural potential in the continent, we need to find innovative ways of ensuring natural resources, do not lead to more inequality, and, and division, but deliver inclusive economic growth.

We also need to put agriculture back to the center of economic policy, even while investing in infrastructure, and new technologies, Africa has 60% of the world's arable land, but the food import bill has ballooned at an alarming rate over the past decades. This creates an immense opportunity to turn around the narrative in agriculture and create jobs in rural communities. Likewise, we need to harness the goodwill of our diaspora communities, African labor powers, the global economy in many capitals of this world. This has over the years, emerged as one of the most important drivers of development on the continent and diaspora remittances to

Africa surpassed for the year, in 2013 to date, in terms of issues affecting the ease of doing business in Africa. The first that we must tackle is corruption, the big elephant in the room, many African

countries run calling in dealing with corruption perception management in the lead in the corruption perception indexes. We need to root out corruption, both the private and public sector. And this can only be done with strengthening institutions and making integrity the cornerstone in the way that we do business.

It is also important to investigate global value chains and attract multinational investment, but laws, such as the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and the UK Bribery Act, make it hard for many multinationals in these countries to do business in countries that are considered corrupt. There are similar laws. In many jurisdictions globally, underlining the need for Africa to decisively address the issue of corruption to attract more investments. The second issue we need to look at is strengthening relationships between public and private sector. The dynamic shift from one of distrust and suspicion to one of dialogue of and collaboration in countries like Kenya for example, has in the past seen state agencies resorting to hardline tactics in tax and regulatory disputes. These kinds of practices dumping investor sentiments and dialogue.

He further proposed that we must embrace dialogue, alternative dispute resolution and partnerships as a means of achieving success in the AfCFTA. Finally, we need to open up and be open to learning. And this means being open to accepting the failure of the past, and admitting that we have had failures in the past, should not make us bitter, but better. It is in this spirit that we as business leaders must utilize the opportunity presented by the forum to identify the issues that have held us back, and the rights and wrongs of doing business in Africa, taking responsibility is the first step of determining our own destiny.

**Ms. Caroline Gathii, *Organisation of Women in International Trade (OWIT) Nairobi & Africa***

**Ms. Caroline Gathii** from the organization of Women in International Trade based in Nairobi highlighted the challenges women face in doing trade in Africa.

So, oh it is an organization of women in international trade. We simply are a business membership organization for women in trade and the Organization was established in 1989, in the United States of America, and is a global association of businesswomen which operates in America, Europe, Asia and Africa. And there are currently about 36 chapters around the world.

In Africa, there are currently three chapters, we are already in Kenya, or in Nigeria, and oh it, Zimbabwe and have other African chapters such as the Kingdom of Eswatini, South Africa, Ghana, and Egypt joining before the end of this quarter and looks forward to more African countries joining by the end of the year

OWIT Africa is a coalition of African countries formed to give a voice and to be able to lobby for women in trade firms.

She presented on several challenges confronting women in trading. These challenges she mentioned are not peculiar to Kenya but issues women face.

She raised access to finance, little understanding of some trade finance tools used by financial institutions, letters of credit, and all the tools that are used in international trade. She indicated that

some of these tools are not presented in a very good format, and that is one of the biggest challenges,

Again, high collateral demands, pose a challenge to most women in business. In Africa, most women do not own anything. Everything is owned by the man and so when a woman is trading and wants to get financing from a financial institution and woman needs to go and look for something to trade in Kenya, we have several communities who gathered and ask themselves what, how are you going to deal with the issue of access to finance.

She indicated that her research has shown that women operate very small businesses, and financial institutions and the banks are not interested to finance such businesses as they are considered risky. They are considered to lack strategic direction, and they are considered not to have a strong management teams and hence the profile that banks have for lending credit analysis cannot then fit into small businesses which are managed by women, hence limiting women to trade properly.

She mentioned that Africa does more business with US and UK and not among ourselves. She raised the issues of trust as very important to doing business, issues of finding customers and surmounting and logistical challenges are very important. Importantly she mentioned that there must be a strategic effort to increase women participation in trade in Africa which is critical.

**Prof. Joshua Abor from** the University of Ghana Business School highlighted the benefits and overarching goal of the AfCTA and the need to remove all non-trade barriers within the sub region to able to harness the full benefit of Afcta. Implementation of the AfCta does not operate in vacuum. He highlighted on issues around Intellectual Property Right, among others.

### **Key Contributions from Participants**

1. The need to harmonize customs and tariffs across the continent.
2. The need to promote research and own our data as Africans.
3. Deal with the issues of corruptions.
4. The need to have efficient banking system across the continent.
5. Address the issue of information among the language divide of the continent.
6. Build a robust structure to create economic intelligence unit across the continent.
7. Private sector to invest in research and knowledge management: Collaborate with higher education for research.

## SUMMARY OF DAY 2 REPORT

### AFRICA PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT 2021

**THEME: RIGHTING THE WRONGS OF DOING BUSINESS IN AFRICA**  
**9<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2021**

#### **TOPIC: Investment Paradigm Shifts for Sustainable Transformation and Development**

This was full of star-studded presentations under the overall guidance of Dr. Sam Ndogo, a Leadership Consultant.

Participation rose to a peak of 268 persons in the course of the presentations. There were two moderators, **Eddie Oladipo Johnson**, Technical Advisor on Coalition for Dialogue on Africa (CoDA) and **Councillor Seward Cooper**, an international and corporate lawyer who also serves as a Legal Advisor to the President of Liberia, who facilitated two Sessions.

In between the two sessions was a short sessions clip to commemorate the International Women's Day which fell on 8<sup>th</sup> March and in which women from all part of the continent gave support to the AfCFTA. Intriguing to hear was an affirmation from one of the featured women who said that they are the fastest moving train and so call all on board to help Africa industrialize.

#### **Main Agenda**

**Mr. Kwasi Sam**, who rapporteured for Day one gave a brief overview of the proceedings of the day.

In the first Session, moderated by **Eddie Oladipo Johnson**, were 3 speakers from West Africa, EU's largest trading bloc in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The Opening Remarks by the 1<sup>st</sup> Speaker, **H.E. Mr. Mamadou Traore**, Commissioner of Industry and Private Sector Promotion at ECOWAS focused on what the West African subregion, which had grown on an average 3.1% until 2020, can do to better mobilise investment resources to place their economy on sustainable growth. This has been practicalised by the 15 ECOWAS countries in the signing of the AfCFTA and the ratification by 12 of them to promote regional integration.

He called for a regional infrastructure programme to integrate innovation for competitiveness, for financial market integration, for electricity, etc. as prerequisite to improve the ecosystem and foster macroeconomic stability for medium- and long-term investments in Africa.

He sees AfCFTA as sparking a new hope in a market of 1.2 billion people but its success will also depends on changing certain values such as investment promotion in West African region.

The next Remarks were from **Mr. Faman Toure** from Ivory Coast and President of the Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FEWACCI). He believed that the Summit will increase the appetite of Africa investors to invest in a win-win partnership because most Chambers of Commerce are seeking long term partnerships to ensure they attain sustainable economic growth and development. He called on Africans to negotiate a protocol to promote investments, in which the private sector plays a key role in as was done in west Africa when they drew and harmonised the Investment Promotion Code. He was grateful to the

ECOWAS Commission for their unwavering support to the FEWACCI, and further noted that FEWACCI is ready to share its experiences on investment with sister organisations in Africa.

**Mr. Francis Anatogu** the Secretary of the National Action Committee on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA-NG) in Nigeria stood in for the 3rd Speaker, the Hon. Minister of Industry, Trade and Investment of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Hon. Otunba Niyi Adebayo.

The Hon. Minister bemoaned two recent recessions that have recently hit the Nigerian economy, having been one of the fastest growing economies between 2010 and 2014. He noted that economies that are dependent to crude oil are impacted by crude oil prices, which also impacts on capital investments and ultimately on the private sector. These challenges underscore the need for structural transformation of Nigeria's pre-industrial economy into an industrially diversified one, hence the country's optimism in the signing of the AfCFTA in December 2020.

He reiterated Mr. Faman Toure's point that the AfCFTA needs to be driven by the private sector for which Governments need to reform in update policies in that regard. He echoed Nigeria's efforts in mobilising all sectors to support the AfCFTA

The **second Session** was a panel discussion moderated by **Councillor Seward Cooper**.

The five speakers on the panel, speaking in that order, were:

- ✓ **Treasure Maphanga** of the Kingdom of Eswatini, who is the Director of African Electronic Trade *Group* and former Director of Trade and Industry at the African Union
- ✓ **Hon. Dr. Kandeh Yumkella**, a Member of Parliament in Sierra Leone and former United Nations Under-Secretary-General
- ✓ **David Ofosu Dorte**, founder and senior partner of AB & David Africa, a pan-Africa business law firm and Director of the Board of the AfroChampions, which spearheads several pan-African private sector initiatives.
- ✓ **Mr. Frank Mugenyi**, founder and Board Chairman of Minerals Africa Development Institution (MADI) and Coordinator of African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Institutional Support Project of the African Union Commission
- ✓ **Papa Ekow Bartels**, Head of Trade, Industry and Investment at the Ghana High Commission in the United Kingdom.

The panellists discussed issues revolving around solutions to improve the existing paradigms and shifts that will bring anticipated results to AfCFTA. In tandem in responding to these were issues concerning Foreign Direct Investment and what potentials are there for FDI after AfCFTA; what Africa's investment strategy should look like; whether Africa should develop its own matrix; and strategies needed to ensure job creation and technology transfers.

**Treasure Maphanga** sees a lot of market opportunities under AfCFTA. She lamented, however, that with a growing youthful population, job creation has become "the elephant in the room

question” on the continent and a potential ticking timebomb. This is worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic which has already eroded some 20 million formal sector jobs. She further noted that the informal sector is actually the core job creator but statistics do not cover the huge economic activity in the informal sector.

Under AfCFTA she sees a lot of focus on investment and infrastructure but believe that the approach should look at how a business space for infrastructure can be created. The AeTrade Group also wants to see greater investment in health and education in which the private sector plays a catalytic role.

They also called for more engagement with the Diaspora to fully harness their impact in Africa; the resourcing of the ecosystem to support the growth and transformation of SMEs in Africa into larger companies; and capacity building of entrepreneurs as agents of change to make them more dynamic and competitive both within and outside the continent.

In talking about concrete examples, Ms. Maphanga cited a platform launched by the African Electronic Trade Group called Sokokuu (in Kiswahili this means a large market, or central market and also unity), a business model that promotes inclusiveness, especially for women and youth entrepreneurs. The platform is set to sponsor 150 youth starters to attend a fair in Rwanda later this year.

**Dr. Kande** focused on a paradigm shift for Sub-Saharan Africa (except South Africa) whose economy is stuck in a commodity-dependent growth cycle. Despite harbouring 6 out of 10 fastest growing economies in past decade, the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed that the growth had been based on commodity boom. In terms of value addition, SSA, with 2-3% contribution to global manufacturing value addition, lags behind the global average of 10%.

For her, Africa choice is to industrialise through the private sector, as already emphasised by previous speakers before her. She emphasised a shift from an ingrain mentality of poverty reduction to an African economy of competitiveness both within or outside Africa, and wealth creation. This is the Asians model worth emulating.

Beyond trading in higher value products, the Asians have also developed a vision 2050 strategic plan to transition them to green growth which is also worth adapting because Africa remains the only continent where energy poverty is so deep and will still be the only continent with an energy deficit in 2030. This cannot build and drive a digital economy which depends on electrons from energy.

Her proposition of the pillars that will drive energy transition in Africa are:

- The continent’s demography, whose management can become either a dividend or a calamity.
- Urbanisation in Africa, which has the highest rate globally, faster than the 2 decades of urbanisation in China, but unlike China whose urbanisation was driven by industrialisation, Africa’s are cities without jobs.
- The quadrupling of Africa’s economy which means that the current electricity supply should triple by 2063 to provide power for an additional 1 billion people by the next 30 years.
- The increasing demand for transport and Africa ability to leapfrog into e-mobility.



Finally, **Dr. Kandeh** advised that African countries or its industries need to specialise in areas of they have comparative advantage and not seek to produce every component of an entire product by themselves.

**Mr. David Ofori Dorte** suggested that African countries should focus on bringing the cost of borrowing and finance down to bring long term capital cost down. To him, it was better to focus on the AU's agenda to use domestic investment as a tool for driving foreign investment, instead of the overconcentration on FDIs. In that respect, a country's gross national product (GNP) would become the better instrument for measuring economic growth than GDP.

He lamented that some countries were still signing bilateral agreements with Britain despite the operationalisation of the AfCFTA on January 4, 2021. Echoing the calls of Treasure Maphanga and Dr. Kandeh, David added that the private sector in Africa should be conscientized to grow beyond SMEs and expand beyond their countries instead of leaving foreign multinational to do that. Again, just like Dr. Kandeh, he urged Africa to move from poverty mentality, as by comparison, the size of Africa's economy in terms of our purchase power is bigger than Russia.

Beyond the call for a paradigm shift of the private sector, David also called on the public sector to shift their paradigm from an overreliance on foreign donors to fund their infrastructural projects. He cited the West African Gas Pipeline from Nigeria to Ghana as an example to learn from on delivering infrastructural project.

He further noted that in 2020, the African Union adopted a matrix for Africa and this should be rolled out for the private sector to measure their projects under AfCFTA.

On mentality, he stated that many SMEs do not have the financial wherewithal and therefore have to first upgrade themselves before upscaling themselves. He further shot down the notion that Africa is overpopulated, comparing the population-land size ratio of Africa and China (Africa is three times bigger than China) and reiterated that we must focus on how to take advantage of the new market under AfCFTA and create demand in this new market. On good governance, he called for a paradigm shift for the private sector to work to build a collective GDP.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Speaker, **Mr. Frank Mugenyi**, questioned what the wrong are in doing business in Africa. He recounted the change on focus of the Bretton Woods institutions which the US currency was agreed upon as the global currency backed by gold to a policy by President Nixon of the US in 1971 which removed the backing of any asset (gold) on the dollar. This weakened the African economies.

He said Africa can shift the paradigm by unpacking the ACFTA and moving factor-driven economies have the resources but unskilled labour, low investment, etc. through efficiency-driven ones to innovation-driven economies. He also called for value addition of Africa's natural resources such as steel, iron ore, diamonds, oil and gas, etc. which are for development.

On growth, he also sees the absence of capital markets in Africa and advocated for stock markets to be built for entrepreneurs to source funding. On investment and sustainable development, he

called for a shift from FDI development for Africa to development in Africa by also looking inwardly at regional cross-border investments.

Finally, he called for an African currency backed by gold and was suggestive of using the ECO as a start.

The 5<sup>th</sup> Speaker **Papa Ekow Bartels** asked rhetorically whether we, as Africans, know ourselves as a people, and if we do, from whose perspective do we define ourselves as such? He regretted the lack of information sharing among ourselves and called for a trade integrity among Africans to facilitate legitimate business. To him, SMEs have the know-how but not the do-how to grow hence we need to look critically at the integration of business to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

In wrapping up the day's information-loaded discussions, **Councillor Cooper** thanked the panellists for stimulating presentations on the subject matter to produce results to improve the standard of living of people through the stimulation of the private sector. Gratitude was also extended to the interpreters, technical team, and all participants for staying active throughout the sessions.

## **SUMMARY OF DAY 3 REPORT**

### **AFRICA PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT 2021**

#### **THEME: RIGHTING THE WRONGS OF DOING BUSINESS IN AFRICA**

**10<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2021**

#### **TOPIC: Strategic Opportunities for Doing Business in Africa for Maximum Impact**

Meeting started at 2:15 with a powerful remark from the President of Botswana His Excellency Dr Mokgweetsi E.K Masisi. His main theme focused on finding the strategic opportunities for doing business in Africa for maximum impact. He emphasised on the effects of COVID-19 on trade and business and everything related to the private sector. The AFCFTA presents a golden opportunity to support the efforts to create the Africa we want and highlighted the importance of the AFCFTA in Africa's integration agenda because it covers about 1.2 billion people and 1.5 trillion dollars across the AU.

He indicated the private sector role in implementing the AFCFTA is crucial, but the private sector cannot be effective without the support of governments. He reiterated the need to trade among African countries and build strategic partnerships with other emerging economies. He also touched on the knowledge-based economies and strong emphasis on e commerce to benefit from the opportunities of the AFCFTA.

#### **Key points from his speech**

- Build capacities to produce tradable for diversification and sectors such as agriculture, agro processing, mining, manufacturing, ICT, among others.
- Implement policies and measures that will provide enabling environment for doing business such as access to finance for SME's, women, and youth, facilitating cross border trade, enhanced access to information technology for business and innovation.
- Urges the AU commission to adopt cluster-based approach which prioritise critical sectors with greater benefit and potential.
- Africa countries need to invest in the digital sector and address policy constraint to unleash the entrepreneurial spirit of the youth.

Ended with a sincere appreciation and gratitude to front line workers.

### **SESSION TWO**

Moderators: Dr Margaret King and Nadira Bayat

Topic: Policy enablers: finding the strategic opportunities for doing business in Africa for maximum impact.

#### **Mr Peter Vandell**

SADC business council is the regional apex body of business association of the 16 SADC member states. Their specific roles are policy advisory, business development services, business to business

activities and training and workshops. What the free trade are means to them are three key fundamental things and these are non-tariffs, trade facilitation and resolving trade barriers.

Taking advantage of the AFCFTA by working with national business associations, sectorial business associations to identify the challenges of trade within the SADC and how to resolve the issues.

**Key points from his presentation.**

- Need for permanent structure to resolve non-tariff barriers and trade facilitation issues.
- Cargo management to reduce cost, provide infrastructure improvement for exports of goods and incentivise transportation across corridors.
- Corporation between public and private sectors and trade facilitation, regional infrastructure, and regional value chain to successfully provide jobs and opportunities for the African people.

**Mr Kabine**

The AFCFTA is about regional integration for African producers to have access to large markets, encourage trade and investments, boost productivity and encourage diversifications. Botswana is serious about diversification because for years it heavily depended on their diamond resource for growth. He highlighted that Botswana being a small economy, it is important for citizens to understand what the AFCFTA is and how they can take advantage of it by doing business with other African countries. He emphasised this as a concern because intra Africa trade is low and a lot of barriers remain.

**Key points of what needs to be done.**

- Take a cognisant look at policies and various efforts to improve infrastructure.
- Collaboration between public and private sectors and private and private sectors
- Strong political commitments for integration to happen. Botswana has open arms to invite and accept investors into the country.

**SESSION 3**

**How to reduce the cost of doing business to support the free trade area.**

**Joseph Atta Mensah.**

There cannot be free trade if there are bottle necks in terms of logistics and transactional cost. Trade is a strategy to eradicate poverty.

**Strategies to improve or boost trade include:**

- Look at logistics as a whole or trade facilitation.
- Need to get the macro economics right by having better monetary policy, fiscal policy should be done right.
- Introduce a financial hub or centre in Africa to create indigenous African bank.

- Find a payment system for people in the informal sector largely women to trade without carrying huge sums of money that is a banking system that will support informal trade.
- Look at ways to modernise post office system and tap into CFTA and use existing logistics to support e-commerce where packages can go through the postal service for distribution.

### **Ms Florie Liser**

Africa is one of the fastest growing markets in the world and under AFCFTA the market will grow faster. But each Africa is unique but many of them are small and land locked therefore the opportunities to invest in Africa is not encouraging.

### **Key points from presentation**

- Companies in Africa and outside Africa have huge opportunities to tap into the free trade area.
- Africa contributes about 3% to global trade and it is because of been stuck at the lower end of the value chain. This can be changed if mechanisms are put in place to correct these challenges.
- Build infrastructure that is needed to be able to give opportunity in terms of trade in Africa or trade with global partners.

In 2020 however, one of the fastest growing economies was still in Africa despite the corona virus pandemic.

### **Key sectors of prioritisation for doing business in Africa through the CFTA / key challenges.**

#### **Dr Papa Kwesi Nduom.**

Africa cannot lead its growth and development in the hands of individual states or nations.

AFCFTA needs policy changes to be made at the continental levels to override certain national decisions and policies to get maximum impact.

The key sectors for prioritisation include:

- Food production, food processing and banking and finance.
- Critical sector is education but some people in Africa are still not educated.

### **Challenges**

- Business barrier between African countries
- Travel and transportation barriers
- Regulatory barriers that prevent people from moving their business from different countries.

### **Righting the wrongs of doing business in Africa**

## **Lars Benson**

- Righting the wrongs require that business government and civil society find a way of working together.
- CFTA must be domesticated in terms of local rules and regulations.
- Build mechanisms for dialogue and participation to include women, SME's, informal sectors to have a voice.
- Strengthen democratic values across Africa. Because business is about trust. There should be separation of powers and non-interference from governmental institutions.
- Create environment devoid of bribery and corruption.
- Build institutions that are based on policies and independent of the arms of government.

## **Economic empowerment opportunities through the AFCFTA in addressing peace and security.**

## **Dr Samuel G Toe**

- Regional integration would be a strategy for political and economic reasons.
- The AFCFTA would be the largest expansion of economic activities on the continent.
- The incorporation of many African businesses can engender peace and security across the continent.
- Guinea was able to avoid civil war because citizens have stake in businesses in the country. Business communities were able to reduce the wide spread of political unrest.
- The value in terms of peace and security is greater economic and entrepreneurial participation. Trade will help with issues of peace and security.
- There are certain conditionalities that can coerce state to surrender different component of their sovereignty and this can benefit countries or devise healthy relationships between the private sector to have some conditionalities in mainstreaming private sector operations.

## **SUMMARY OF DAY 4 REPORT**

### **AFRICA PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT 2021**

#### **THEME: RIGHTING THE WRONGS OF DOING BUSINESS IN AFRICA**

**11<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2021**

#### **TOPIC: Africa's Innovators: Frontiers for Business Diversification**

DAY 4 of the African Private Sector Summit 2021 under the subtheme “Africa's innovators: frontiers for business diversification” came with very insightful and thought-provoking presentations under the overall guidance of Dr. Sam Ndonga, a Leadership Consultant.

At its highest, participation stood at 181 persons midway into the session. Mr. Emmanuel K. Bensah Jr., Deputy Executive Director of AfCFTA Policy Network and an Ecowas and AU Policy Analyst was the moderator for the day.

#### **Main Agenda**

Three speakers started off the first day's proceedings in the first session.

Mr. Ahmed Tibaoui, General Manager and CEO of the World Trade Centre, Algeria, giving the Opening Remarks, commenced with a reminder that the objective of the Free Trade Agreement is to create a geographical area within which goods and services can circulate without restriction among member states. He said that the ratification of the agreement constitutes a strategic choice, requiring concerted efforts to move forward. However, the agreement in itself, he stressed, is not sufficient to develop the economy of the continent. Hence the need for each country to prepare the necessary local environment by reforming and developing their entrepreneurial ecosystem.

He suggested the need to develop infrastructure which will facilitate the free movement of goods and services, stressing also on giving education its pivotal place as a medium to instill in children an entrepreneurial mindset from the earliest years of education. He advocated putting in place conditions necessary to attract major global universities so as to enhance applied research while developing a strong private sector free of bureaucratic red tape.

He concluded with an emphasis on the reliance on new technology and the need for the creation of dynamic startups.

The second speaker Dr. Ekow Spio-Garbrah, the Chairman of the African Business Center for Development Education, began his presentation by stating the 2% global trade and 2% global financial flows Africa accounts for. He believed that a minuscule amount of points can be attributed to the continent as far as technology, innovation and products developed locally are concerned, linking these statistics to the flooding of African economies by foreign goods and services.

Drawing on some experiences as a former Minister for Trade and Industry in Ghana, he lamented a negligible amount of private and public sector funding towards driving a made in Ghana campaign. He also identified an education system which in the words of a former vice chancellor of one Ghanaian university, “is meant to train people on how things are made, but not how to make things.”

The various challenges he identified, led to his establishing the African Business Center for Developing Education (ABCDE), which speaks to the need to go back to the basics as a continent if Africa is truly going to compete in this globally challenging economy.

He concluded by acknowledging that there are other issues to do with quality control, access to markets, financing and capital, among others, which need to be discussed further.

The keynote address by Rwanda's Minister of Trade and Industry, Honorable Soraya Hakuziyaremye began with her stating that, this summit provides a good opportunity for an exchange on how governments can mainstream private sector in policy reforms for an enabling business environment across Africa.

She acknowledged the challenges of the COVID-19 global pandemic, and in the same breath it's imperatives which call for businesses to innovate and cultivate technical know-how, both during and beyond the pandemic.

She suggested that over and above policy reforms, innovation requires operational instruments to materialize results. Illustrating this point, she mentioned the move of the Rwandan government to focus on the creation of an innovation ecosystem. She talked about the promotion of intellectual rights for the development of services and the establishment of the 2 billion mixed-use Kigali Innovation City.

She suggested that, it is the duty of policy makers to ensure a level playing field and concluded by stressing the need for strong collaboration with all stakeholders, namely: public sector, academia, financial institutions, development partners, and most importantly, innovators themselves.

The second session was a panel discussion centered on Innovation for Diversification.

The 4 speakers on the panel, speaking in that order, were:

- Mr. Muluaem Syoum, Chairman, AeTrade Group
- Professor Nkem Khumbah, University of Michigan
- Ms. Beatrice Gakuba, Executive Director, AWAN-AFRIK
- Teike Barnard, Founder and CEO of Shift Impact Africa and the Shared Value Africa Initiative

Mr. Muluaem Syoum, said, Africans in the private sector need to think about a long-term investment approach, stressing the need to invest more in research and innovations.

The continent and its organizations need more than ever to do business by collaborating in all spheres since collaboration is the new competition.

He called for a change in the original rigid legal policy environment as we open up to embrace new business models.



Concluding with the fact that, the end game is to create millions of decent jobs which would make Africa the rich continent it deserves to be, the Africa we want.

Prof. Nkem Khumbah led his presentation by suggesting that those countries which have done well have done well because academia, industry and policymakers have worked together.

What has held the continent back in the past few decades, he said, is the fact that higher education systems have been heavily compromised in terms of funding and manpower. He went further to bemoan Africa's heavy investments in the humanities to the neglect of science and technology as one of the continent's problems. He urged the continent to pivot higher education systems towards scientific know-how.

He concluded by issuing a call to Africa to draw on its human capital in the diaspora, as other countries like China have done and rely less on foreigners.

Ms. Beatrice Gakuba, made the following points in support of the preceding panelists.

She highlighted the need for the education system to reengineer their thinking on curriculum to produce what the market needs. Moving on to say that, on the continent, women entrepreneurs can be found everywhere; mostly informal women. However, they lag behind in everything, especially financial literacy, but without empowering women, she said, the continent cannot move forward. She therefore emphasized the need to intentionally include women and the youth in this move to transform the continent otherwise it will not work.

She concluded with a strong line which was, “the Africa we want must overpower the Africa we do not want.”

Tiekie Barnard, Founder and CEO of Shift Impact Africa and the Shared Value Africa Initiative gave an insightful delivery with her points centered on the private sector and entrepreneurs.

She talked about the need to shift leadership mindsets to align profits with purpose, so as to reduce the inequalities on our continent. She also mentioned the information gap which exists on the continent, which provides a challenge to entrepreneurs adding that her organization with other partners have embarked on developing the AfCFTA information app for SMEs and MSMEs.

Madam Barnard stressed the need for more local funding in order to bring innovation to the African markets, encouraging an involvement of public authorities in the innovation process.

The final session on the theme: SMEs, Women and Youth at innovation frontiers, had 6 panelists speaking.

The panelists for the session, speaking in that order, were:

- Mr. Ian Sayers, Senior Advisor, Access to Finance for MSMEs, International Trade Center.
- Miss Opoku- Marboah, Vice President, Wealth Masters Group.
- Mr. Emmanuel Dei-Twum, CEO, Human Capital International.

- Mr. Mulualem Syoum, Chairman, AeTrade Group.
- Mr. Richard Ngatia, Chairman, Great Lakes Private Sector Summit Women and Youth Entrepreneurs.
- Mr. David Cordobes, Youth and Trade Program Manager, International Trade Centre.

Mr. Ian Sayers started with the challenges a young entrepreneur faces from the point of conceiving an idea to its realization. He mentioned the challenge of finances at the start, protection of intellectual property midway as the product is prepared for the market, and once the product gains ground on the market, the operational challenges that surface. He went on to look at the big challenges which he identified as: cross border sales, the issue of varied or different currencies, different monetary unions, currencies which are not easily convertible, as well as banks not having direct correspondence relations with each other.

All of the above he said lead to currency fluctuations, which can sink a new business and innovation.

The solutions he proposed which his group is also currently working on, include short term financing guarantees, a move to reduce the collateral requirement to a figure below 10% and a cut in cost on interest.

He also mentioned the ongoing development of information platforms, which will allow MSMEs to see, at no cost, all of the finance and business development advisory services available to them.

Speaking on behalf of Madame Gladys who could not join the session due to some connectivity challenges, Mr. Sayers mentioned her involvement in the African Women Entrepreneur program, which he said is designed to do a lot of the things he talked about earlier. He stressed that business support services like these programs, especially those to which women can turn for advice from other women, are essential to get things going, especially in the language and culture the people understand. Therefore, the more that can be done across Africa to build up these services and build up the outreach, the better.

He went on to call attention to the need to think about how to sustain the support services, which are essential for bringing on entrepreneurs and innovation.

Concluding, he put out a call to all, to support or encourage the support of the type of business development services that Gladys is leading so that they can expand their operations.

Miss Opoku-Marboah, Vice President, Wealth Masters Group, started her presentation by citing research conducted by Mark Payne which indicated that close to 90 to 95%, of innovations in Africa fail. She also cited research by the World Bank, which shows that the mortality rate of SMEs among African countries remains very high with five out of seven new businesses failing in the first year. What has been the problem? Why these fails?

Being innovative she says, is a lifeline to a deadline for the continents trading bloc. In other words, our survival and development as a continent depends on the way we implement new ideas, we create more effective processes, we improve our services, and we create dynamic products. And for her, SMEs, women and youth innovators are at the forefront of changing the way business is done in Africa.

She raised the following as the problems faced on the continent:

- Mindset change
- Financial constraints
- Knowledge gaps
- Risk aversion
- Depth of market information

She drew the attention of all to the following steps that can be taken to address the challenges:

- Enhance the rate of success of innovation
- Work on timelines of product release
- Pay attention to pricing mechanisms
- Ensure good quality and finishing of products
- Develop taste for local content
- Rely more on information technology
- Encourage creative and innovative ideas from the early stages of learning among others

Mr. Emmanuel Dei-Twum in his delivery attempted to respond to some key questions raised.

What national and continental institutions can be established to harness the innovative space and skills? One of the key things in his opinion, was the need to look at the policies which can promote and protect intellectual property rights of innovators. He said, if this does not happen, the things that would lead to innovation will not thrive in Africa.

Secondly, he spoke on innovation funding. He questioned how we can ensure that young people and students with ideas who want to go into innovation can be supported. He emphasized that, if funding is not made easily available, we will not get people to be as innovative as we want, hence the need to be intentional about innovation policies and programs.

He explored how academia and research institutions can support research and innovation under the AfCFTA. Making reference to Dr. Spio-Garbrah's delivery, he stressed the need to move away from the education of 'what to' and rather focus on 'how to.' He called for a need to examine the fundamental issues governing Africa's education systems. Teaching, he said, should be done in a way which connects learning to problem solving.

How can the culture of innovation be developed and promoted? He answered by stating the need to ensure that culturally, educationally and at the family level, an entrepreneurial spirit is cultivated in the youth, adding that, we need to be encouraged to generate and believe in our own ideas.

Finally, he stressed that, integrity is extremely important. There's also the need for personal leadership, which has the ability to get the youth to think long term and drive team building.

He concluded with a need for Africa to look at the fundamentals so as to address the practical concerns.

Mr. Muluaem Syoum joined the discussion, stressing the need for a change in mindset to be able to be competitive and to align with business plans. He mentioned that the Aetrade Group provides support to the youth in various ways citing the group's sponsoring of 150 youth to attend the Continental Intra-African Trade Fair in Rwanda later this year. He explained that, young women and men can compete to win a place to said Fair and that the information related to this is available on the website [www.aetradegroup.com/youth](http://www.aetradegroup.com/youth).

He mentioned digital and financial inclusion as part of the group's initiatives.

He concluded by listing other products and services that the Aetrade Group offers, which he said can be accessed on their website.

Mr. Richard Ngatia explained that, The Great Lakes Private Sector Forum represents, coordinates and supports the private sector in the Great Lakes region constituting 12 African States, with a view to maximize the potential of the private sector in driving economic development for the stability of the region.

For him, Africa's innovation scene is booming, driven largely by improved expertise, skills and advancements in technology. We continue to embrace innovation to create jobs, improve livelihoods, and find solutions to socio economic challenges.

Ecommerce has particularly gained prominence as the safer and convenient trade option during the covid 19 pandemic, and this he said, has been facilitated by the development of the digital FinTech sector in Africa, while ease of movement of goods and services, and cross border trade has been adversely affected

The Great Lakes region has immensely benefited from FinTech services, such as M-Pesa driven by Safaricom which contributes about 6% of Kenya's GDP, generating about 655 million US dollars in 2020.

He shared the fact that, according to the World Bank, seven out of every 10 jobs in a margin market are created by SMEs, making them key players in employment and enterprise development, thus forming a major source of employment and livelihood as well for millions of people. Therefore, innovation for him, comes in as a timely solution to enhance sustainability of SMEs during these unprecedented times of the pandemic, in order to ensure continued job creation and value addition to society.

This could be achieved by providing incentives for SMEs to invest in digital solutions to enable them fully participate in ecommerce under the AfCFTA through enabling access to digital infrastructure, lowering the tariffs on digital products and custom duties to lower the cost of doing business.

He stressed the need to:

- Capacity build and to educate MSMEs on financial literacy, bookkeeping and to prepare them for markets as well
- Make sure there is ready access to credit
- Equipped and capacitate SMEs to understand the digital environment of doing business
- Train SMEs on intellectual property rights
- Raise awareness on management of digital trading platforms, electronic contracts, consumer protection laws, taxation, cybersecurity and data protection
- Bridge the technology gap by giving women equal opportunities in science, technology, engineering and mathematics by encouraging girls to pursue these fields
- Equip women with the necessary digital skills required to adapt to the new normal of conducting business under the pandemic.

He concluded with an emphasis on the importance of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement in providing the perfect platform for African business to transform the continent through emerging opportunities in digital innovation.

Mr. David Cordobes expressed how amazing it is to see youth coming up in the agenda of many forums and getting invited in discussions related to the trade agreement. He pointed out a shift regarding the perception of youth with regards to the figures and the scary scenarios regarding youth in the future being unemployed. Youth are an opportunity; youth are the solution to many problems of competitiveness and so are MSMEs.

He acknowledged that policymakers did the job, they delivered on a trade agreement, and the AfCFTA is a major milestone for the African trade environment. Now, how do we make it happen? How do we trigger down this trade agreement? How do we make it palatable for the younger generation, and the younger innovators on the continent?

He cited an article he received regarding 4000 interviews that were conducted among young Africans in the past months between 18 to 24 years, about their wishes and aspiration for the future. Surprise, surprise, entrepreneurship innovation comes as number four of the most important element that they see in the future for Africa. And what is also very interesting is 76% of them want to start a business in the next five years. Meaning, entrepreneurship is on the radar and in their minds.

He pointed out that the youth are not only technology savvy, but also socially conscious. Social entrepreneurship is increasing around the world, so it is no longer only about being an entrepreneur to make money but being an entrepreneur to make good things.

How do we fuel and sustain the entrepreneurial and innovative spirit of the younger generation?

I heard about incubators, accelerators, tech hubs, chambers of commerce, these trade support institutions, those bodies that make the link between the policymakers and the young entrepreneurs. These institutions are crucial and are part of an ecosystem that needs to be strengthened. Not only by doing training on entrepreneurship, but also by connecting the dots

between the different actors that are active to support young entrepreneurs in their respective countries, and making them understand the opportunities of the AfCFTA.

Mr. Cordobes stressed the importance of connecting the dots between the educational system and the needs of the private sector to fuel it with the right skills. Meaning, the ecosystem around entrepreneurs is vital in order to facilitate exchange, he said.

His conclusion was a call to all to be the connectors striving and working to make the AfCFTA something very concrete in the future.

Mr. Emmanuel Bensah Jr. brought the interactions of the day to a close by thanking all speakers, panelists, participants and the entire team for staying through the three hours of stimulating discussions. He reminded all that on the final day, Friday, there would be a signing between the African Universities and the Pan African Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

## **SUMMARY OF DAY 5 REPORT**

### **AFRICA PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT 2021**

**THEME: RIGHTING THE WRONGS OF DOING BUSINESS IN AFRICA**

**12<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2021**

**Topic: Unifying The Continental Implementation Approaches And Strategies**

#### **Moderator: Dr. Sam Ndonga's Welcome Remarks**

Dr. Sam Ndonga welcomed participants to the final day of the summit seized the opportunity to recap the summit proceedings of the first 4 days. He remarked that the summit started without really the intentional planning on the International Women's Day, and it was such a pleasant surprise. The dialogues throughout the summit had focused on Africa's new landscape for doing business with ease, the paradigm shifts that are necessary to really take Africa to the next level of doing business where fears are being allayed and devise strategic opportunities for doing business as a continent for maximum impact, among others. He finally welcomed dignitaries who had joined for the session and hoped that participants would be inspired and walk away at the end of the summit with few takeaways. He also informed participants to look forward to future engagements and events since this summit was just the first event in the series.

#### **Moderator: Dr. Margaret King's Welcome Remarks:**

She welcomed all participants and expressed her sincerest appreciation for their participation. She urged participants to translate the outcomes of the dialogues into action toward Africa's sustainable development. She urged participants to see the summit as a planning session as business owner and look for strategic pathways of unifying the continental implementation approaches and strategies that have come out of the summit. She encouraged participants to use the AfCTA opportunities effectively for the benefit of all Africans and Africa will never be the same.

**Welcome Remarks by Dr. Arikana Chimhombori Quao, *Founder and CEO, African Diaspora Development Institute & Former African Union Ambassador to the United States***

#### **Major Highlights**

With the cost of loss in 1963, Africa lost its leaders in a compromised situation, which they named Organization of African Unity. Since then, for over 50 years, African leaders would meet twice a year and year in and year out, African leaders failed to reach a consensus until April of 2018 when our leaders finally met, and agreed on this decision, which is the African continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). She mentioned the AfCFTA is the turning point for the continent and for it to succeed, we must also understand some free basic challenges and roadblocks that we must deal with, as Africans. Key of such roadblocks is the issue of brain drain that plagues Africa. No amount of money put into healthcare, education, agriculture, will produce results because of lack of capacity of Africans. Africa does not have enough capacity, coupled with financial constraints, which is why contracts are going to China and other countries. She, however, cautioned that while we are celebrating the African continental free trade area, let us also understand that we cannot easily open Africa for those who can afford to come and pay for contracts.

She prompted summit participants to be clear about what AfCFTA is all about and that it is not about outsiders, foreigners coming to Africa to create jobs for us so Africans are reduced to being workers, or being reduced to feel happy that we can change flight from Cape Town to Cairo, that we fly in planes that we do not own around the continent, or buy products from factories that are not owned by Africans or live in houses that are not built by Africans but rather own the airlines we fly across the continent and own the airports. She shared that in doing so, we need to be strategic. We need to understand the challenge. Let us make no mistake about unity, unity not just within the continent, but unity of all black people around the world. But while we may not have all we need within Africa; we must reach out to our brothers and sisters in the diaspora since there is the readiness and enthusiasm of diasporas to join hands with the brothers and sisters on the continent in building the Africa that we want.

Again, there is the need for a renewed mind from colonization and brainwashing, decolonize our thinking. She charged the AAU to begin with the reversal of the miseducation, intentional misinformation, and propaganda of Africans. That, she said is where the healing of our people begins.

In conclusion, she said, if we are to succeed at the implementation of the AfCFTA, if we are to succeed at completing the unfinished business of an African, the onus is on us. Let us start having conversations with the image in the mirror. Let us occupy the sense that we have given up for far too long. The building of the upcoming one is our responsibility and no one else.

**Opening Remarks from Mr. Francois Kanimba, *Commissioner to the Common Market, ECCAS.***

### **Major Highlights**

He began his remarks by congratulating the different institutions that came with the idea of hosting the summit at this precise moment to talk about issues relating to errors and mistakes that were made in the past in terms of economic governance in Africa, to think about how we can rectify matters in the wake of the launch of the AfCFTA. He also communicated his surprise to have received the invitation only two days after the summit commencement and promised to investigate that.

He indicated the aim of the summit perhaps, is to look at our new approach to governance in Africa and the shared responsibilities of the public and private sector. It is essential that given the implementation of AfCFTA, we really do look at these issues. He mentioned the Free Trade Area is an opportunity to launch a new start for the economic development of Africa.

He also shared the challenges that may impede the implementation of the AfCFTA having listened to the previous speakers. However, he encouraged participants to seize these opportunities that comes with it. He cautioned that the current regulatory framework is probably not going to lead to a huge change, change compared to what was in place before. Roughly only 50% of trade is intra African has been said alluding to the fact that the African market is open to external competition within the context of globalization.



On the structure of the African economy, he outlined several challenges. There are a whole lot of issues and problems that must be addressed. Key of such challenges is economic competitiveness. Africa has a real problem when it comes to competitiveness in the face of globalization. Strengthening our competitiveness is he thinks is the biggest challenge that we need to face up to if we are going to achieve the goals set by our free trade area to increase our market share of global trade by starting at home.

He questioned how Africa can increase its own market share within the African market against this globalized backdrop where every African market is open to international competition. He however, proffered partnerships between public and private sector are going to be fundamental in solving this challenge. This, he mentioned should be flagged by all governments in Africa. There is the need for collective joint participation and work together to improve economic competitiveness in Africa.

He also suggested multi-dimensional strategy as another solution to trade challenges in Africa. There is the need to have an open dialogue between public and private sector. We need to establish real dialogue to work hand in hand that leads to reforms in economic governance. We need set up institutions that can help the private sector to develop and reform our regulatory framework so that we can simplify administrative procedures to bring down transaction costs, eradicate corruption, which is a real gangrene for our continent.

He also mentioned that Africa for some time now has been talking about having a more diversified economy across the continent as well as the need to develop our manufacturing sector. However, mention has not been made about how to develop coherent trade policies to promote a diversified economy, drawing on the natural resources that are abundant in Africa within the context of globalization where Africa is linked to the global economy through the various supply chains of globalization. There is also the need to make sure we have competitive labor forces.

Africa need to make significant public investments and continue to push forward development while choosing our priorities carefully. We need the infrastructure in all sectors in Africa and invest in infrastructure and reduce the logistics costs in Africa. Logistics in Africa, he mentioned, is a huge cost, and it weighs on the competitiveness of our economies. There is also the need to invest in technology and innovation to make Africa economies competitive in the face of competition from international competitors.

There is also the need to develop our local financial systems to facilitate access to finance for our small and medium enterprises. This has been discussed for decades and if we do not address these concerns, and the root causes of these concerns within the framework of an open dialogue between the various different stakeholders, private sector, civil society and government, it may as well take another decade before we find a common approach that will help us to bring about the start of change.

There is also the need to educate citizens to move towards change and be aware of what we produce in Africa. We need to change our mindset, love what we do, and know what we do. In doing so, we need an open, permanent look, involving governments, civil society, and private sector. This

is necessary if we must build the consensus in terms of the development strategy, that will bring about real structural change, so that the AFC FTA can meet its objectives.

In conclusion, he requested that these dialogues must be operational in most countries across the continent to help our member states reform their systems to facilitate private investment.

**Remarks by Mr. Felix Mouko, *Central Africa Employers Organization***

**Major Highlights**

He began his remarks by alluding to earlier speakers point of receiving the invitation about 24 hours ago. He also outlined the challenges and bottlenecks that ought to be dealt to ensure smooth implementation of the AfCFTA. The idea of harmonizing strategies and implementation at continental level, means that each country should have an approach, and a national strategy which has already been recommended by the African Union Commission. Each member state needs to know where they are and how they will implement the African continental free trade area within the deadlines or timelines to enable Africa to grow the best of its economies.

There is the need for harmonization at the Regional Economic Community (REC) level to ensure consistency in the implementation process to feed into a joint continental implementation strategy. For this process to happen, there is the to know where the private sector has its own issues for interventions. But in terms of implementation, the responsibility lies with member states, who have committed and signed up to the AFC FTA.

There is the need for member states to do their best in working together to have a common vision in dealing with corruption and have a continental observatory for business environments to resolve any issues that slow down economic activities, especially for the private sector.

The other issue that we are facing on the continent is the lack of reliable statistics when we need to carry out a research. There is always the challenge of obtaining reliable data. We must build a continent-wide mechanism that will be more efficient in terms of generating statistics which will demand the efforts of the private sector, the member states and governments.

He, however, cautioned the need to stop considering that the implementation of the AfCFTA as just an issue for the Ministry of Trade. There is the need to go wider stakeholder engagement that will lead to better ownership and prepare all the producers and all the companies.

Another key issue that is worth considering is free movement of persons and the need to also look at the issue of infrastructure such as energy, transport communication infrastructure that will also facilitate the proper implementation of the AfCFTA.

**Keynote Address by H. E Abdoulie Janneh, *Alternate Chair of the Board of Directors for the Coalition for Dialogue on Africa (CODA) & Former Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa.***

He began his remarks by declaring his unwavering commitment of Africa's Private Sector to the success of Africa's free trade, and indeed Africa's continued economic growth.

He congratulated the earlier speaker of the summit for highlighting the various reasons to support the successful and holistic implementation of the Africa continental Free Trade Agreement, one of which is the fact that although Africa is endowed with many commodities that are traded in the trade world market, the continent has benefited least from global trade, compared to its peers. He noted that the implementation of the AfCFTA is so critical for the success of Africa's development agenda including the AU Agenda 2063 and the overall sustainable economic development in Africa. However, considering the support that the AfCFTA has received, it is a great indication that it is one of the key programs closest to the heart of all and urged to play strategic role in its effective and timely implementation.

Speaking on behalf of a CODA and its board, which is chaired by former President Obasanjo, he indicated that they were highly engaged in seeking the success of this program in addition to the numerous other continental agenda. He mentioned they have and continue to work in their own way to drive Africa's development positively to affect the lives of all citizens by creating platforms for discussion and reflection towards Africa's growth.

He mentioned that CODA's work is driven by the idea that no one has a monopoly on ideas. Therefore, dialogues and debates between multiple stakeholders are crucial to the development, to the developing of actionable policies for the development of the continent and with this in mind they have collaborated with the African Union and many stakeholders in organizing policy dialogues on the continents.

Suffice to say that Africa, private sector with benefit as it is estimated intra African trade can increase by up to 52%. Now that trading has started. This is because of traveler's reductions alone. While it will more than double if nontrade barriers including oppressive custom procedures are addressed. With this, AfCFTA, having gone into effect at the start of this year, consideration for effective implementation as we move in this operational phase is crucial and critical despite being negotiated at the continental level like many of such agreement, much of his implementation and gains will be at the country and sub regional levels. Accordingly, the AfCFTA must be deciphered and contextualized to meet national experiences from the ground. Implementation on the ground is the key to delivering on the expectations and aspirations of the Africans. In certain instances, the agreement explicitly requires implementation to national arrangements, including national committees on trade facilitation and that is why the African Union and partner institutions have supporters several of the member state is already in taking deliberate action to ensure that AfCFTA works by creating the necessary environment. at the national level.

He also pointed out that tracking a national study is a necessary condition for the implementation process. But it must necessarily, effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms must be included as part of strategy. Many of these national strategies are currently existing trade policies and particularly the latter, as you know, has always been identified as a way of overcoming the limitations of the small, fragmented economies in Africa by creating a larger market that will enable the exploitation of economies of scale, create trade opportunities and attract investment. these larger markets power will further facilitate coordination and greater bargaining power in international economic negotiations. Indeed, the agreement is supposed to be a refined bridge between the various trade regimes of the RECs withing the economic commissions of the

continent. It builds upon the regional markets of the Recs and providing a ladder for growth of Africa's informal markets and SMEs. Furthermore, many of the initiatives undertaken by the REC such as simplify trade regimes, trade facilitation, customs cooperation, border regulation, infrastructural development and sectoral policy coordination complements the importance in the implementation of the AfCFTA.

Numerous factors are, however, highly relevant, and worth noting in this regard, and the overall advancement of the agenda. The most notable is the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic which stalled commerce and trade under the AfCFTA and has led to the review of national implementation strategies by AU member states. However, the pandemic has also clarified the potential role that the AfCFTA could play in generating recovery and broad-based growth towards enhancing Africa's economic resilience beyond potential positive effects brought by the pandemic such as improved regional and local manufacturing as well as increased trade. It has also delivered the opportunity to accelerate commerce and digital economy and 4<sup>th</sup> industrial revolution in Africa.

Another issue of note is infrastructure integration, the preparedness of countries in this regard despite their commitment. Boosting Intra Africa trade action plan emphasize that among other requirement the upgrade of trade related infrastructure and improving trade facilitation processes at the borders are essential. A recent study by the Afro champions initiative by Africans indicated that many committed Africans who are not necessarily the most prepared in terms of trade, infrastructure, address existing bottlenecks to inter Africa trade free movement of persons with the continent.

Another factor for consideration where there is a clear indication of enthusiasm for the success of the Free Trade Agreement, the issues of the existing visa regime and immigration protocols between countries is still a delicate matter. Many countries still maintain restrictions or cumbersome processes to obtain entry visas and resident permits.

### **Key Presentations by African Innovators**

#### **Mechi Amaah, *Black and Natural Cosmetics***

Mechi Amaah is the founder of Black and Natural Cosmetics which is a 100% Organic Hair product manufacturing startup based in Cameroon which started 2017, during a police car crisis where there were a lot of killings, kidnaps, internet lock downs, which made their business insecure. Together with her friend, they begun to read wide and carry out a lot of research on how to produce 100% natural hair products. However, their first sample of products had a terrible smell, the appearance was bad and had bad preservative which made it easier for molds to easily go into product. They decided to take a virtual learning course on profit on predict manufacturing lateral haircut so and by the end of 2018 they came up with their first sample of Organic Hair products which was impressive. They made significant progress and finally got their perfect texture, smell. the relative quality and the desired packaging. COVID-19 Pandemic made it difficult for them to keep up with manufacturing because they had to import a lot of ingredients, so they decided to grow most of their ingredients to continue production. They opened a beauty salon called hair clinic by black and natural cosmetics. With customer feedback, they have been able to sell up to 5000 products and reach out a population of 100,000 people since 2018 with customer satisfaction

feedback rate of 90%. They look forward to having their organic certification to enable them trade within the subregion and expand to other regions of Africa such as Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa etc. In the next five years, they intend to expand across the entire Africa, create more employment opportunities for youth, encourage the consumption of African products. She is currently an alumna of the Tony Elumelu Entrepreneurship Program for 2019 and the winner of the Year Communities Young Innovators Contest in 2020.

### **Precious Di Phiri, Awawo**

The most challenging factor of growth in Africa has been implementation. It starts from Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals, and eventually the two happen to be connected to investment and economic development. Growing up, the African narrative has always been poorly taught. She told her father she wanted to leave an African dream and be part of a much-needed change through industrial development and job creation. She thought it was easy, it's not from regulations to finance and the business environment, making it hard for innovative products to mass produce and compete on both local and international markets.

Awawo is an eco-friendly startup spearheading bamboo production and processing, supporting farmers and providing sustainable alternatives to plastic products, which heavily pollute the environment. Bamboo sector is a new industry in most African countries, yet it is a billion-dollar business worldwide. So African countries must move fast in helping businesses that are exploding and growing new industries with action and speed.

Moving forward, she wants to see Malawians being able to do business across the continent and implement policy reforms that can lead to diverse economic transformation goals of the AfCFTA, particularly targeting the young people of the continent. He looks forward to continuing providing innovative products that are protecting the protecting the environment, made from bamboo. Together, we are going to drive the AfCFTA agenda in the African economy into a force to reckon with.

### **Zombie, Jenga Jenga Makers**

Zombie is the founder of Jenga Jenga Makers limited, an alternative building product manufacturing company first product line are pavers, which are made from recycled plastics. Thus, making building products from plastic waste. Nairobi generates about 500 metric tons of plastic waste daily and at the same time, there is a demand of about 200,000 affordable housing units annually. This idea inspired them to come up with this innovation. So basically, they convert plastic waste into sand for production.

They recently won the European Champion Award, where they showcased their products to different stakeholders, and because of their desired goal towards promoting and achieving the SDG 9, 11 and 12. Their goal is to move on from there and diversify to make learning products like for constructing modern toilet facilities for schools. All projects undertaken by the team are purely from plastic waste with no cement. They look forward to discovering more innovations in the construction industry.

### **Remarks by Mr. Peter Kwasi Kodjie, Secretary General, All Africa Student Union**

He seized the opportunity to express his appreciation for the organizers of the summit for involving students and for that matter young people on the continent in this dialogue. Specifically, he thanked Association of African Universities for their continuous commitment to youth and children, development, and growth in Africa.

He pledged the commitment and willingness of the All-Africa Student Union as a strategic partner to the forward march of the implementation of the AfCFTA. He further urged that the AfCFTA must harness and utilize the entrepreneurial abilities and creativity of young people to boost the Africa single market. The All- African Students Union is the largest student movement in Africa, with over 71 members across the continent representing 10s and millions of students within Africa and in the diaspora. In recent times, AASU has played a catalytic role in advancing the African Union's initiatives such as the Agenda 2063, STISA, and CESA 16-25 all of which require grassroots mobilization sensitization, and everyone's involvement.

He congratulated the young innovators who shared their innovation and works and intimated that if anything at all, these young people have demonstrated that the future of this world is indeed, Africa.

He shared that with summit participants that throughout the pandemic, especially during the lock down, most of Africa's challenges were solved by young people doing innovations, volunteerism, and sacrifice and all key moments in history have one thing in common, the active role of young people and mostly student for that matter. He mentioned that the operationalization of the AfCFTA will not be different. It is the African moment young people have relished for very long and indeed, they intend to seize the opportunity productively. Of course, this will only happen on the back of several active decision makers and power actors. The AfCFTA must conclude the appropriate platform to engage across varied spaces to measure a continental community of young people living this with the aim to create a distinct class of young entrepreneurs across the broad range of professions in technological innovations, agribusiness social intrapreneurship, to drive Africa country.

He expressed his delight with the openness with which the AfCFTA is being personalized. The strong arm of the private sector has been encouraged to complement, government efforts, with, with a broader business community to drive trade. It is this interdependence that we will foster the economic growth we need as a continent, he added. He further proposed four concrete actions geared towards inclusion as we move to operationalize the AfCFTA.

He called on the governments, and the AfCFTA Secretariat to expedite the Phase 2 of the agreements which entails intellectual property rights, competition, and investment, which will encourage innovation and originality and services. The importance of Phase 2 is to encourage and trigger products and services that can make Africa, competitive, away from the traditional products we are known for. The intellectual components should spare young Africans to innovate to create valuable products and services that will enhance the single market,

Secondly, he encouraged the authorities in the various governments to include in your successive national development plans, special initiatives to guide young entrepreneurs to make the most out of the single market. Young people will need the financial technological and inclusive support to be able to take advantage of the moment.

Thirdly, he proposed that research fund is set out to encourage young Africans, especially at a postgraduate level, and even the undergraduate level to conduct thesis and dissertation on trade integration in Africa. This he said, will offer the continental free trade secretariat some constant supply of scholarly information to be used by policy makers to finetune the African Single Market, which is at its development stage.

Lastly, he proposed that issues of security and good government must also be brought to the fore. As we are all aware, as a continent, we lose much of our resources to corruption and so if we are going to make the African single market work, one of the key things that might have to come to tackle would be corruption. As a single market synchronization regime, the AfCFTA presents a powerful and innovative solution to integrate smaller economies, circulate skillsets, move capital and other factors of production across these into a large pool that can facilitate large scale production.

In conclusion, he indicated that young people have always been central to developments and efforts and if well harnessed, they will bring to bear the exuberance, their talent and creativity that will drive and spearhead the trade that we need, It is our hope that AFCTA will be built on the shoulders of young people .

**Dr. Amany Asfour, President, Africa Business Council**

### **Major Highlights**

She shared the role African Business Council can play its role to unify the strategies and the approaches of the Africa with participants.

She mentioned that there is no integrated Africa and a prosperous Africa, without empowering our African private sector, women, and youth. If we are really going to unify our continental implementation approach and strategies, we need to empower our African private sector towards the achievement of Africa 2063 Development Agenda, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). If we are talking about the 17 SDGs and our guiding vision for an integrated prosperous, peaceful, even its own citizens, a continent which is the richest continent yet its people are poorer around the world because we do not depend on scientific research and technology, we don't invest in our African brains, we don't industrialize our raw materials, we don't manufacture our drugs, we don't process, our food technology, then it is time to believe in our African capabilities and our scientific education.

She retorted that Africa does not promote technology for economic growth. African continent has more than 95% of its business landscape being micro, small, and medium enterprises. She raised significant questions of how we view real policy and enabling environment and address the challenges with the Africa- intra trade within the framework of the AfCFTA to take advantage of the huge market for 1.2 billion people.

She further raised pertinent issues such as product branding, value addition for raw material design, product development, packaging, how we address the pricing, market study for the pricing, marketing, and advertising, across Africa and the world. She continued to raise crucial indicators for promoting a conducive business environment in Africa such as having legal payment and posting systems, investment in our infrastructure including air, sea, and land, how to have a real infrastructure, technological infrastructure such as internet connectivity, proper information system, and trade agreements and policies. She further shared Business Council's vision of establishing a business observatory to have a directory for all the businesses in Africa including the Manufacturers Association, and other industries to facilitate intra Africa trade and limit importation from other continents. In doing so, we need to strengthen the capacity of what is present on our continent, and to have the real power to achieve and have the property rights, intellectual property rights, as private sector.

She added that the government, the civil society, the private sector in general across the continent must have a real strategy that unifies, creates awareness, raises capital, creates access to information, increases advocacy and lobbying, creates access to training and capacity building to facilitate trade and commerce.

African leaders must understand that the private sector players are the implementers of the AfCFTA and therefore, we need to consciously build the capacity of our human resources to be highly competitive. Young entrepreneurs on the continent have lots of ideas, and there is the need to have patency laws that would allow them to be the owners of their inventions. We must invest in science and technology, our African resources, including women and youth and ensure sustainable private sector engagement, empowerment, education, entrepreneurship, employment, and economic parities.

She urged all stakeholders to use the opportunity created by this Summit to unify ourselves, devise strategies and the will power to transform our economies. The real empowerment she prescribed centered on 3 pillars: the people, the policy, and approach. There is the need to invest in the private sector and the people of Africa, including women and youth, the need to promote our policies, one of the green points is about government procurement. At least, 70% of all government procurement must go to SMEs, African private sector.

In achieving the popularization and implementation of AfCFTA, she mentioned education, capacity building, mentorship, access to financial resources, knowledge and information, technical assistance and support, advocacy, the culture of our entrepreneurship, science and technology are the key drivers.

In conclusion, she indicated that the pillars of African enterprise development and economic transformation is all about indigenous capacity and human resources, good internal policies and reforms, increased productivity and upgrading value chain innovation, science, technology, information communication infrastructure and energy investment, access to credit, integration, and regional industrialization. Intensive international and regional market must be based on integrity, accountability, and intergenerational.



it is time for our economic empowerment for Africa, it is time for all of us to unite for the Africa we want the peaceful, integrated Africa, that will engage everybody. It is time for Africa, time to have our economic independence our founding fathers to have. They struggled for political independence, now it is time for our economic independence.

### **Mr. David Dorte, AfroChampions**

#### **Major Highlights**

There are five key things that must be recognized and dealt with as private sector going forward. The first is to recognize what we already have. The second is to have a strategy and deliver on that strategy and pending delivery on that strategy, we must deliver in a focus and a very united manner, constantly improving upon that which we already have. And finally, we must realize new opportunities that arise based on what we do.

He indicated that a population is 1.2 billion people make market vary depending on our mindset and Africa can never be referred to as a poor continent due to this huge market that ought to be tapped into. He highly recommended that as businesses owners, we constantly take advantage of our population and see that as a big market of 1.2 billion people. He referred to China's 1.4 billion people as a big market. He said if China's 1.4 billion people is a big market, then he does not see why Africa is 1.451 2 billion people, is not a big market. We must consciously refrain from giving our thoughts to the western world's ideology that our population is a problem but rather see it as an asset we have and an opportunity to grow.

Again, we must take advantage of what we have and how we can grow the opportunity that is presented to us. He mentioned China's growth and the growth of the countries like Singapore, Malaysia, etc. developed with a strategy and asked what then Africa's strategy will be if not the AfCFTA. The AfCFTA is a strategy document from every angle that you call strategy with all the opportunities we need to go forward. In moving forward, we must recognize that for once we have 55 countries who have ratified this strategy which is obviously more than what the European Union started with. When European Union started, it was just few countries before it grew in the 70s, so Africa has done much, much more now than the European Union before they became what it is now.

He therefore urged business owners across the continent to implement this strategy in a united manner even though difficult. He recounted that Africa is not a united continent as it may appear externally. We are disunited internally in each of the individual countries, more because of politics, tribe, religion, etc. He added that it is only through trade and business that we can achieve a united continent and therefore charged the millennials to be the catalyst to unite businesses across the continent to implement the AfCFTA. This is something we cannot leave to our politicians alone.

One of the objectives of the AfCFTA is for Africa to negotiate as a collective front, however, you will find that individual countries are already still negotiating individually with other countries, instead of doing it under an umbrella. He made a strong point the need to add value to what we already have as a continent. It is easy for us to refer to our natural resources and talk about gold

diamond oil and gas, but we need to add value to these natural resources to the point of view of beneficiation.

There is the need to focus on how to ensure that the large 90% 80% SMEs on the continent which form the bulk of our businesses are integrated into the value chain and add value to what we have built in the mountains feeding the people 1.2 billion people that need to be fed. That means adding value to food, and agriculture sector in the backward linkages to be able to deliver food to the people. Another example he assembled is clothing the people 1.2 million people who need to wear clothes. And if we, we focus on adding value to the fabric we have on the continent constantly, those are simple things we can do that integrate the SMEs into the value chain, and suddenly we increase the multinational that we need to grow the continent and be competitive globally. We should be looking at that and campaign as private sector, for people to add value in a quality manner, all around us in the simple things that we do every day. He urged business owners and all stakeholders in the value chain to exploit the opportunities, and at the same time, remove the weaknesses which will be clear as we go along. As we continue to chart the path, we will discover weaknesses along as we move along, and opportunities will emerge because we are united.

In conclusion, he urged participants and stakeholders to strongly refrain from the mindset of weaknesses which only gives room for r others to exploit and tell us we are poor and therefore we should stop assuming adding value to our raw materials and remain a raw material producer. If we continue to be immersed in this weakness and do not change our mindset, then we are never going to be able to let the AfCFTA give us the objective or attain the overarching goal of AfCFTA. The AfCFTA is a good strategy, and the rest behooves upon us and as a way forward, it is only the liberal strategy in a united manner, which depends on the public sector.

## APPENDIX 1: RESOURCE PERSONS

### AFRICAN PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT

MARCH 8-12, 2021



HE Mahamadou Issoufou  
President – Republic of Niger



HE Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe  
President – Republic of Botswana



HE Paul Kagame  
President of Rwanda



Prof Etienne Ehile  
Secretary General AAU



Youssouf Dawaleh  
President – PACCI



HE Georges Chicoti  
Secretary General - OACPS



HE Wemkele Mene  
CEO – AfCFTA Secretariat



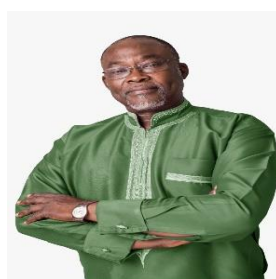
Dr Amany Asfour  
Chair – African Business Council



HE Dr Arikana Chihombori  
Pres. Afr. Diasp Devt Inst.



Escipion Gomez  
Asst Sec Gen – OACPS



Dr Ekwow Spio-Garbrah  
Fmr Min of Trade – Ghana



Abdoulie Janneh  
Exec Dir – Mo Ibrahim Fdn



Bunmi Makinwa  
CEO – AUNIQEI



Amb. Ebrahim Rasool  
Fmr South African Amb – USA



Toufiq Salim Turkey  
Chairman – EACCIA



Amb Liberat Mfumukeko  
Secretary General – EAC



Dev Chamroo  
CITC Mauritius



Nigel Chanakira  
CEO – SMIAFRICA



Kiprono Kittony  
Chairman – Nairobi Sec Exch



Caroline Gathii CPA  
CEO – First Idea Consult



Prince Adetokunbo Kayode  
President – NPSA/ VP-PACCI



Prof Joshua Abor  
Fmr Dean – Univ Ghana Bus Sch



HE Niyi Adebayo  
Min Indst, Trade & Invest Nigeria



Souad Aden-Osman  
Exec Dir – CODA



Hajiya Saratu Aliyu  
President – NACCIMA



Faman Toure  
President – FEWACCI



Mamadou Traore  
Commissioner – ECOWAS



Seward Cooper  
Judge – World Bank Adm Trib



Eng. Mansur Ahmed  
Executive Dir – Dangote Grp



Papa Know Bartels  
Hd Trade and Inv – Gh Comm UK



Dr Kandeh Yumkella  
Fmr UN Under-Sec-General



David Ofori Dorte  
Sr Partner – AB & David Africa



Frank Mugenyi  
Brd Chair – Min Afr Devt Inst (MADI)



Treasure Maphanga  
Exec Dir – AeTrade Group



Prof Margaret King  
CEO – Global Inst Plan & SD



Peter Varndell  
CEO NEPAD Bus. Fdn





Gobusamang D. Keebine  
President – Business Botswana



Dr Papa Kwesi Nduom  
Chair – Group Nduom



Dr Joseph Atta Mensah  
Policy Advisor – UNECA



Dr Samuel Toe  
Dir IBB Grad Sch – Univ of Liberia



Lars Benson  
Reg Dir – CIPE



Florizelle Liser  
CEO & 3<sup>rd</sup> President CCA



Nadira Bayat  
Trade Expert – ECA



Tumi Dhlamini  
Advisor – APRM



Manuel Moses  
CEO – ATI



Bailey Rowell  
Specialist – US Comm Serv



Joshua Oigara  
CEO – Kenya Comm Bank



William Fanjoy  
MD – US Dom. Comm Eng.



**Rashanda Johnson**  
Dir – US Intl Dev Fin. Corp



**Emmanuel Bensah Jr**  
Dep Exc Dir – Afric Pol. Net



**Jeff Koinange**  
Anchor – Kenya Citizen TV



**Ian Sayers**  
Sen Adv – Intl Trade Center



**Aissatou Diallo**  
Sr Portfolio Mgr – ITC



**David Cordobes**  
Hd Youth & Trade Prog – ITC



**Emmanuel Dei Tumi**  
Corporate Trainer



**Joyce Poku-Marboah**  
VP – Wealth Masters Grp



**Richard Ngatia**  
Chair – Grt Lakes Priv Sect Forum



**Beatrice Gakuba-Awan**  
Exec Dir – Afr Wom. Agri-bus Ntwk



**Muluaalem Syom**  
Chair – AeTrade Group



**Prof Nkem Amin Khumbah**  
Chair – African Futures Grp





Tiekie Barnard  
CEO – SHIFT IMPACT/SHARED VAL Ini.



Prof Sam Ndoga  
University of Pretoria



Dr Clement Amoako  
President Gh Chamb Comm

## YOUTH INNOVATORS



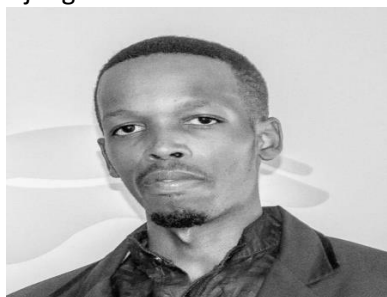
Diana Nzambi Matee  
Gjenge Makers



Adugna Haile  
Founder – Haile Wako Integ Farms



Bashiru Mansaray  
Founder iCANSL



Eric J. Ishimwe  
Founder - FOODLINE



Hassoumi Moustafa  
Founder – IMMOBILIARE SARL



Jariatou Jallow  
Fdr – Yonima Errands Run.



Mechi Amaah  
Fdr – Black and Natural Cosmetics



Precious Di Phiri  
Co-Founder – Awawo



Peter Kwasi Kodjie  
SG – All Africa Students Un.



## APPENDIX 2: SCHEDULE OF RESOURCE PERSONS

### AFRICA PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT MARCH 8-12, 2021

Day	Role	First Name	Last Name	Title	Company/ Institution	Position
1	Moderator	Ebrahim	Rasool	HE	South African Embassy accredited to the United States	Fmr Amabassador
1	Welcome Remark	Etienne	Ehile	Prof	Association of African Universities	Secretary General
1	Welcome Remark	Youssef	Dawaleh	Mr.	Pan African Chamber of Commerce and Industries	President
1	Keynote Address	Mahamadou	Issoufou	Dr.	Government of Niger	President
1	Moderator	Bunmi	Makinwa	Mr	AUNIQUEI	CEO
	Keynote Speaker	Stephen	Karingi	Dr.	Directorate of Regional Integration and Trade Division, UN Economic Commission for Africa	Director
1	Keynote Speaker	Wamkele	Mene	Mr.	AfCFTA	SG
1	Keynote Speaker	Amany	Asfour	Dr.	Africa Business Council	President
1	Keynote Speaker	Escipión Oliveira	Gómez	Mr	Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States	Assistant Secretary-General
1	Remarks	Liberat	Mfumukeko	Amb	EAC	Secretary General
1	Remarks	Toufiq	S. Turkey	Mr.	EACCIA	Chairman
1	Panelist	Nigel	Chanakira	Dr.	SMIAFRICA	CEO
1	Panelist	Ekwow	Spio-Garbrah	Dr.	Private Sector	Executive
1	Panelist	Dev	Chamroo	Mr.	Private Sector	Executive
1	Panelist	Kiprono	Kittony	Mr.	Nairobi Securities Exchange	Chairman
1	Panelist	Adetokunbo	Kayode	Prince	Pan African Chamber of Commerce and Industries/ NPSA	President
1	Panelist	Joshua	Abor	Prof	Academia	Former Dean UGBS
1	Panelist	Caroline	Gathii	Ms.	OWIT/ First Idea Consult	CEO
2	Moderator	Souad	Aden-Osman	Ms	Coalition for Dialogue on Africa (CoDA)	Executive Director
2	Opening Remark	Mamadou	Traore	Mr	ECOWAS	Commissioner
2	Remarks	Faman	Toure	Mr	Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce and Industries	President
2	Keynote Speech	Francis	Anatogu	Mr	Public Sector Matters and Secretary of Nigeria's National Action Committee on AfCFTA	Senior Special Assistant to the President on

2	Moderator	Seward	Cooper	Mr.	Private Sector	Executive
2	Panelist	Kandeh	Yumkella	Dr.	MP SL/Former UN Under SG	Member of Parliament
2	Panelist	Mansur	Ahmed	Mr	Dangote Group	Executive Director
2	Panelist	David	Ofosu-Dorte	Mr.	AfroChampions	Board of Director
2	Panelist	Frank	Mugyeni	Mr.	Minerals Africa Development Institution	Chairman
2	Panelist	Treasure	Maphanga	Ms	AeTrade Group	Director
2	Panelist	Papa	Ekow Bartels	Mr	Ghana High Commission-United Kingdom	Head
3	Moderator	Margaret	King	Prof.	Global Institute of Planning and Sustainable Development	President/CEO
3	Moderator	Nadira	Bayat	Ms.	UNECA	Gender and Trade Expert
3	Opening	Gobusamang	Keebine	Mr.	Presidency of Business Botswana & Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce & Industry (ASCCI)	President
3	Remarks	Peter	Varndell	Mr	NEPAD Business Foundation	CEO
3	Keynote Address	Mokgweetsi	E.K. Masisi	Dr.	Government of Botswana	President
3	Moderator	Margaret	King	Prof.	Global Institute of Planning and Sustainable Development	President/ CEO
3	Panelist	William	Fanjoy	Mr.	Prosper Africa	Managing Director, Domestic Commercial Engagement
3	Panelist	Bailey	Rowell	Mr.	U.S. Commercial Service	International Trade Specialist[
3	Panelist	Rashanda	Johnson	Ms.	US International Development Finance Corporation, DFC	Director of Client Development
3	Panelist	Manuel	Moses	Mr.	Africa Trade Insurance Agency	CEO
3	Panelist	Leticia	Browne	Ms.	Interligent Capital Group	Director
3	Panelist	Amine	Adoum		African Union Commission/ NEPAD	Director
3	Panelist	Yusuf	Daya	Dr.	Afreximbank	Chief Economist
3	Moderator	Nadira	Bayat	Ms.	UNECA	Gender and Trade Expert
3	Panelist	Florie	Liser	Mrs.	Corporate Council of Africa	Executice Director
3	Panelist	Samuel	Toe	Dr.	Dean, Babangida Graduate School UL	Dean
3	Panelist	Lars	Benson	Mr.	CIPE	Regional Director

3	Panelist	Joseph	Atta-Mensah	Dr.	UNECA	Policy Advisor
3	Panelist	Papa Kwesi	Nduom	Dr.	Group Nduom	Chairman
3	Panelist	Tumi	Dlamini		African Peer Review Mechanism	Advisor
4	Moderator	Emmanuel	Bensah		African Policy Network	Deputy Executive Director
4	Opening Remarks	Ahmed	Tibaoui		World Trade Center Algiers	CEO
4	Remarks	Ekwow	Spio-Garbrah	Dr	African Business Center for Developing Education	Chairman
4	Keynote Address	Soraya	Hakuziyaremye	Hon	Ministry of Trade and Industry, Rwanda	Minister
4	Panelist	Mulualem	Syoum	Mr.	AeTrade Group	Chairman
4	Panelist	Nkem	Khumbah	Prof	Africa Development Futures Group	Chairman
4	Panelist	Béatrice	Gakuba	Ms.	AWAN-AFRIKA	Executive Director
4	Panelist	Tiekie	Barnard	Mrs	Shared Value Initiative	CEO
4	Panelist	Ian	Sayers		International Trade Center	Senior Advisor
4	Panelist	Aissatou	Diallo		ITC	Senior Portfolio Manager
4	Panelist	Joyce	Opoku-Marboah	Mrs	Wealth Masters Group	Vice President
4	Panelist	Emmanuel	Dei-Tumi	Mr	Human Capital International	Chief Executive Officer
4	Panelist	Richard	Ngatia	Mr.	Great Lakes Region Private Sector Forum	Chairman
4	Panelist	Glwadys	Tawema	Ms.	Karetic Benin	CEO
4	Panelist	David	Cordobes	Mr.	International Trade Centre	Youth and Trade Programme Manager
5	Moderator	Sam	Ndoga	Dr.	University of Pretoria	Professor
5	Moderator	Margaret	King	Dr.	Global Institute of Planning and Sustainable Development	CEO
5	Welcome Remarks	Arikana	Chihombori-Quao	Dr.	African Diasporan Development Institute	CEO
5	Opening Remarks	Jacob	Kotcho	Mr.	ECCAS	Head of Trade, Customs and Industry
5	Remarks	Félix	Mouko	Mr.	Central Africa Employers Organization	President
5	Keynote Address	Abdoulie	Janneh	Mr.	Coalition for Dialogue on Africa (CoDA)	Alternate Chair of the Board
5	Key Conference Presentations	Clare	Akamanzi	Ms.	Rwanda Development Board	CEO

5	Key Conference Presentations				Pathfinders' example of African Industrialists	
5	Key Conference Presentations	Diana	Matee		Gjenge Makers	Founder
5	Key Conference Presentations	Hassoumi	Moustafa		IMMOBILIARE SARL	Founder
5	Key Conference Presentations	Mechi	Amaah		Black and Natural Cosmetics	Founder
5	Key Conference Presentations	Jariatou	Jallow		Yonima Errands Run	Founder
5	Key Conference Presentations	Bashiru	Mansaray		ICANSL	Founder
5	Key Conference Presentations	Precious	Di Phiri		AWAO	Co-Founder
5	Key Conference Presentations	Eric	Ishimwe		FOODLINE	Founder
5	Key Conference Presentations	Adugna	Haile		Haile Wako Integrated Farms	Founder
5	Key Conference Presentations	Peter	Kodjie		All Africa Students Union	Secretary General
5	Key Conference Presentations	David	Dorte		AB & David	Senior Partner
5	Key Conference Presentations	Amany	Asfour		Africa Business Council	Chairperson/ President
	Closing Remarks	Clement Osei	Amoako		Pan African Chamber of Commerce	Board Member

**AFRICAN PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT  
MARCH 8-12, 2021**

**PROGRAM OF DAILY ACTIVITIES**

**DAY 1: Monday, March 8 (14:00 GMT / 15:00 WAT / 16:00 CAT / 17:00 EAT)**

*International Women's Day*

**Topic: Africa's new Landscape for Doing Business with Ease - The African Continental Free Trade Area**

**Session One: 14:00 – 14:40 GMT**

**Keynote Address**

Moderator: H.E. Amb. Ebrahim Rasool of South Africa

Welcome Remarks: Prof Etienne Ehouan Ehile, Secretary General of the Association of African Universities (AAU)

Welcome Remarks: Mr. Youssouf Dawaleh, President of the Pan Africa Chamber of Commerce & Industry (PACCI)

Keynote Address: H.E. Mr. Mahamadou Issoufou, President of the Republic of Niger

**Session Two 14:40 – 15:30 GMT**

Moderator: Mr. Bunmi Makinwa, CEO, AUNIQUEI

**Keynote Speakers**

Dr. Stephen Karingi, Director, Regional Integration and Trade Division, UN Economic Commission for Africa (Policy)

H.E. Mr. Wamkele Mene, Secretary-General, AfCFTA Secretariat (Implementation)

Dr. Amany Asfour, President, Africa Business Council (Ease of Doing Business)

Mr. Escipi3n J. Oliveira G3mez, Assistant Secretary-General Department of Structural Economic Transformation and Trade, Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States

**Session Three 15:30 – 17:30 GMT**

**Panel Discussion**

Moderator: H.E. Amb. Ebrahim Rasool of South Africa & Mr. Bunmi Makinwa, CEO, AUNIQUEI

Remarks: H.E. Amb. Liberat Mfumuokeko, Secretary General of the East African Community Secretariat

Remarks: Mr. Toufiq S. Turkey, Chairman, East African Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture

Panelists:

- Dr. Nigel Chanakira, Founder, Kingdom Bank
- Dev Chamroo, Senior Consultant, CITC
- Mr. Kiprono Kittony, Vice-Chair, World Chambers Federation, ICC
- Prince Adetokunbo Kayode, Chairman, Nigeria Private Sector Alliance (NIPSA); Executive Vice President, PACCI
- Ms. Caroline Gathii, Organisation of Women in International Trade (OWIT) Nairobi & Africa
- Professor Joshua Abor, University of Ghana Business School

**DAY 2: Tuesday, March 9 (14:00 GMT / 15:00 WAT / 16:00 CAT / 17:00 EAT)**

## **Topic: Investment Paradigm Shifts for Sustainable Transformation and Development**

### Session One 14:00 – 14:40 GMT

#### Keynote Address

Moderator: Ms. Souad Aden-Osman, Executive Director, Coalition for Dialogue on Africa (CoDA)

Opening Remarks: Mr Mamadou Traore, Commissioner for Industry and Private Sector Promotion, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Remarks: Mr Faman Toure, President, Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FEWACCI)

Keynote Speech: H.E. Mr. Otunba Niyi Adebayo, Minister of Industry, Trade, and Investment

Federal Republic of Nigeria

### Session Two 14:40 – 16:40 GMT

#### Panel Discussion

Moderator: Counselor Seward Cooper

Panellists:

- Dr. Kandeh Yumkella, Former Director General, UNIDO
- Engr. Mr. Mansur Ahmed, Executive Director, Dangote Group; President, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria
- Mr. David Ofori Dorte, AfroChampions Initiative; Founder and Senior Partner, AB & David Africa
- Ms. Treasure Maphanga, Director, AeTrade Group
- Mr. Frank Mugenyi, Senior Industry Advisor in the Office of the Commissioner for Trade and Industry, African Union Commission (AUC)
- Mr. Papa Kow Bartels, Head of Trade and Industry and Investment, Ghana High Commission UK

## **DAY 3: Wednesday, Mar 10 (14:00 GMT / 15:00 WAT / 16:00 CAT / 17:00 EAT)**

### **Topic: Strategic Opportunities for Doing Business in Africa for Maximum Impact**

#### **Session One 14:00 – 14:40 GMT**

Keynote Address: H.E. Dr. Mokgweetsi E. K. Masisi, President of the Republic of Botswana

Moderators: Dr. Margaret King, Global Institute & Nadira Bayat, UN Economic Commission for Africa

Opening Remarks: Mr. Peter Varndell, CEO, SADC Business Council

Remarks: Mr. Gobusamang Keebine, President of Business Botswana & Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce & Industry (ASCCI)

### **Panels: Institutional Policy Enablers**

#### **Session Two (Banking, Finance, and Trade Development) 14:40 – 15:50 GMT**

##### **Panel Discussion**

Moderator: Dr Margaret King, President/CEO, Global Institute of Planning and Sustainable Development

Panelists:

- Mr. William Fanjoy, Managing Director for Domestic Commercial Engagement, Prosper Africa
- Mr. Bailey Rowell, International Trade Specialist, U.S. Commercial Service
- Ms. Rashanda Johnson, Director of Client Development, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation, DFC
- Mr. Manuel Moses, CEO, Africa Trade Insurance Agency
- Ms. Leticia Browne, Director, Intelligent Capital Group; Technical Advisor, Innovation & Private Sector Partnerships, SDG Advisory Unit, Office of The President, Ghana; Co-founder, FEM-START
- Mr. Amine Idriss Adoum, Director, Programmes Management and Delivery, NEPAD Agency
- Mr. Yusuf Daya, Senior Manager, Trade Policy and Market Access, Afreximbank

#### **Session Three (Policy Enablers) 15:50 – 17:00 GMT**

##### **Panel Discussion**

Moderator: Ms. Nadira Bayat, Gender and Trade Expert, African Trade Policy Centre, UN Economic Commission for Africa

Panelists:

- Ms. Florie Liser, President and CEO, Corporate Council of Africa
- Dr. Samuel G. Toe, Postgraduate Researcher, University of East Anglia and Former Assistant Foreign Minister, Republic of Liberia
- Lars Benson, Regional Director for Africa, Center for International Private Enterprise
- Dr. Joseph Atta-Mensah, Principal Policy Advisor, UN Economic Commission for Africa
- Dr Papa Kwesi Nduom, Chairperson, Group Nduom
- Tumi Dlamini, Advisor and Head of Global Partnerships, African Peer Review Mechanism

## **DAY 4: Thursday, March 11 (14:00 GMT / 15:00 WAT / 16:00 CAT / 17:00 EAT)**

### **Topic: Africa's Innovators: Frontiers for Business Diversification**

#### Session One 14:00 – 14:40 GMT

##### Keynote Address

Moderator: Mr. Emmanuel K. Bensah, AfCFTA Policy Network

Opening Remarks: Mr. Ahmed Tibaoui, General Manager and CEO of the World Trade Center, Algeria

Remarks: Dr. Ekwow Spio-Garbrah, Chairman, African Business Center for Developing Education

Keynote Address: Hon. Soraya M. Hakuziyaremye, Minister of Trade and Industry, Rwanda

#### Session Two (Innovation for Diversification) 14:40 – 15:50 GMT

##### Panel Discussion

Moderator: Mr. Emmanuel K. Bensah, AfCFTA Policy Network

Panellists:

- Mr. Mulualet Syoum, Chairman, AeTrade Group
- Professor Nkem Khumbah, University of Michigan
- Ms. Béatrice Gakuba, Executive Director, AWAN-AFRIKA
- Ms. Teikie Barnard, Founder & CEO of Shift Impact Africa and the Shared Value Africa Initiative
- Dr. Ekwow Spio-Garbrah, Chairman, African Business Center for Developing Education

#### Session Three (SMEs, Women, and Youth at innovation frontiers) 15:50 – 17:00 GMT

##### Panel Discussion

Moderator: Mr. Emmanuel K. Bensah, AfCFTA Policy Network

Panellists:

- Mr. Ian Sayers, Senior Adviser, Access to Finance for MSMEs, International Trade Centre
- Ms Joyce Opoku-Marboah, Vice President, Wealth Masters Group
- Mr. Emmanuel Dei-Tumi, CEO, Human Capital International
- Mr. Richard Ngatia, Chairman, Great Lakes Region Private Sector Forum
- Ms. Glwadys Tawema, CEO, Karetic Benin
- Mr. David Cordobes, Youth & Trade Programme Manager, International Trade Centre



**DAY 5: Friday, March 12 (14:00 GMT / 15:00 WAT / 16:00 CAT / 17:00 EAT)**

## **Topic: Unifying the Continental Implementation Approaches and Strategies**

### Session One 14:00 – 14:40 GMT

#### Closing Session

Moderator: Dr Sam Ndogo, College of Sustainable Transformation and Development & Dr. Margaret King, Global Institute

Welcome Remarks: H.E. Dr Arikana Chihombori-Quao, Founder and CEO, African Diasporan Development Institute, Former Ambassador of the African Union to the United States

Opening Remarks: Mr. Gilberto Da Piedade Verissimo, President, ECCAS Commission

Remarks: Mr. Félix Mouko, President, Central Africa Employers Organization

Keynote Address: H. E. Abdoulie Janneh, Alt. Chair of the Board of Directors for the Coalition for Dialogue on Africa (CoDA) & Former Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Africa

### Key Conference Presentations 14:40 – 16:30 GMT

1. Africa's young innovators
  - a. Gwladys Tawema, Karethic Benin
  - b. Diana Nzambi Matee, Gjenge Makers
  - c. Hassoumi Moustafa, IMMOBILIARE SARL
  - d. Mechi Amaah, Black and Natural Cosmetics
  - e. Jariatou Jallow, Yonima Errand Runners
  - f. Precious Di Phiri, Awawo
  - g. Eric Josue Ishimwe, FOODLINE
  - h. Adugna Haile Wako, Adugna Haile Business Consulting Firm & Haile Wako Integrated Farm
  - i. Bashiru Mansaray, Open Space
2. Mr. Peter Kodjie, Secretary General, All Africa Students Union
3. Mr. David Dorte, AfroChampions
4. Dr. Amany Asfour, President, Africa Business Council

### Closing Remarks : 16:30 – 17:00 GMT

## APPENDIX 3: DAILY PARTICIPANTS LIST

### AFRICAN PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT

MARCH 8-12, 2021

### PARTICIPANTS LIST – DAY 1

TOPIC: AFRICA'S NEW LANDSCAPE FOR DOING BUSINESS WITH EASE - THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA

1	Nodumo Dhlamini
2	Amha Yonathan
3	Mufutawu Ahmed Adefemi
4	Fredrick Oyegbemi
5	Rachid MENSAH (Marketsdafrik Marketsdafrik)
6	Princewill Okechukwu
7	Jennifer E. Adalety
8	King Carl Tornam Duho
9	Betelhem Eshete
10	Nana Essumamba Sam
11	Duncan Asamoah (Duncan Asamoah)
12	Ayodeji Fajemirokun
13	Valarie Waswa (Kenya)
14	Dr. Edward Baagyere
15	Interpreter Eng-Pt Helio Angelo (Interpreter Eng-Pt Helio Angelo)
16	Muema Wambua
17	Mami Serwaa
18	Dr. Adebayo Adedokun
19	Biretwa John Kevin
20	Helina Andoh
21	Wakgari Kebeta Djigsa
22	Joel Okwemba
23	ali traore
24	Daniel Shiferaw
25	Rejoice Akrashie
26	INT Hortense Mbea Eng->Fr (INTERP Hortense Mbea Eng->Fr)
27	Mujib Rahman
28	Benedict Attivor
29	Olusola Oyewole
30	Patrick DAKIA
31	Fonyee Nutsugah
32	Yakubu Ochefu
33	Nlaliban Wujangi

34	Daudi Pascal
35	Yvonne MOYU' TAGNE
36	Dr Iliya Bature (Grace Bature)
37	Kwesi Sam (AAU) (Sylvia smkandawire@aau.org)
38	Wincate Muthini
39	Youssouf Moussa DAWALEH (Sheraton Conference)
40	Hortense Mbea participant (Hortense Mbea participant)
41	Alaa (AR<>EN) (Alaa Riad)
42	Benjamin Acheampong Wealth Masters Group (Benjamin Acheampong)
43	Sylvia Amisi-Participant (Sylvia Amisi)
44	Interp_Sylvia Amisi-FR->EN (Sylvia Amisi)
45	Interpreter Eng-Pt António Chemane (António Chemane)
46	Alaaa' Relay Omran
47	Mona Mahaba AR<>FR (Mona Mahaba)
48	Amb. Liberat Mfumukeko Secretary General EAC (Dancan Oluoch)
49	Taka Chigodora (The Indanda Group (TIG))
50	Interpreter AR <> EN_Achraf El Bahi (Achraf El Bahi)
51	Jean Sigauke
52	Dr Amany Asfour
53	Charles KAHUTHU (ckahuthu@eastafricanchamber.org)
54	Interp_Nina_Okagbue-FR->EN (Nina Okagbue)
55	Office of the President NIGER (ibrahima guimba)
56	Azariah Quansah(Wealth Masters Group) (Azariah Quansah)
57	Interpreter Gilbert Manirakiza EN>FR (Gilbert)
58	Emmanuel K Bensah Jr
59	Maxwell
60	Ach Elb
61	Olubunmi Makinwa
62	Josh Yindenaba Abor
63	Helio Angelo 2nd Device (Helio Angelo Ngoenha)
64	Ebrahim Rasool (Rosieda Shabodien)
65	Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce and Industry
66	Michael Mokhoru
67	Joyce Poku
68	Mamadou Diarra
69	Sam Ndogo
70	Abisola Yusuf
71	RCCG Jerusalem Tabernacle of Nations
72	Suffyan Koroma
73	Escipion Oliveira (OACPS Secretariat - VC3)
74	Nadia H

75	Olubunmi Makinwa
76	Dev Chamroo
77	SG
78	Mona Mahaba
79	Michael Otoo
80	Franklin Ejiofor
81	Alexander Lawrence
82	AAU TV
83	Dr Milly Kwagala (KIZITO OIDU)
84	AAU TV (Eric Aboagye)
85	Hannah Okyere
86	Inonge Margaret Imasiku
87	Global Institute
88	karane nkoana
89	Axel M. Addy
90	Oscar Correia
91	SETH AMO - MANTE
92	L N
93	Liz Guantai - (Co-host) (Liz Guantai)
94	Rachel Ojo
95	Ian Dennis
96	Heba Fawzy Mohamed
97	Kaisa Judith Marijke de Bel
98	Emmanuel Ofosu
99	NGUNJIRI NDIRANGU
100	Gala Fary
101	Gerald FB Cooper
102	Anthony Brand
103	Winnie Gunn
104	Grace Joshua
105	Fatoumata Traore
106	Richard Adu-Gyamfi
107	Paul Okolo
108	Ransom Lekunze
109	yeo mens
110	Mike Sehzue (Michael Sehzue)
111	George Boateng
112	Gisele Masengo
113	Regina Appiah-Gyimah
114	Marcelin Dabo
115	Alex Sibanda

116	Hillary Akoto
117	Francis Addo-Fynn
118	Joyce Letswalo
119	Dr Maximin Emagna (Maximin Emagna)
120	Prof Jonathan Aremu
121	GlobalWomen Prayer IntercessionGroup NETWORK
122	Fahmiya Ismail
123	James Waithaka
124	Yvonne Chileshe OACPS Secretariat (OACPS Secretariat - VC4)
125	Gloria Appoh
126	Tsedie Mekonnen
127	Muunda Palale
128	Eric Musau
129	David Jah
130	Amany El-Sharif
131	Brian Mureverwi
132	John Kauya
133	
134	Valarie Ogutu
135	Father Africa
136	Oladeji OLAWALE
137	Andrew Ssemwanga
138	Adriaan Adams
139	Christal Spel
140	Xwena Group
141	Perpetual Nyawira
142	Nadira Bayat
143	HELENA KESSIE
144	Seward Cooper
145	Fatimah Adebawale
146	Michael Gathu
147	Simon Shomkegh
148	Toufiq Turkey
149	RegTheory Africa
150	T.T. Kenneth
151	Tshisi K
152	Hamdat Bello
153	Joe Tackie
154	ELLAH OMEZI
155	Martha Faride Hasbon Hernández
156	Wendy Ogutu

157	Calvin Phume
158	Abdul Mohammed
159	Nekesa Were
160	Ralph Bello-Fadile
161	Wunmi Akande
162	Dr. John Osoro
163	Claudia Widmaier
164	Emmanuella Aboa
165	Oladipo Johnson
166	NBA Ado-Ekiti Branch
167	Benedict Korwutor
168	Josh (Josh)
169	Lyne N.
170	Paul Mensah Agyei
171	Fredrick Sogbe
172	Makan SOUMARE
173	Anna Tetteh
174	
175	Dennis Kabia
176	13015296537
177	Adetokunbo Kayode
178	Mercy
179	C Mpala
180	Sastri Ramiah
181	Adetutu Oluwaseyi
182	Associação Marítima
183	Abayomi Daramola
184	Loe Harry
185	Abidemi Akindele
186	Houssine Soussi
187	Tinashe Kubwalo
188	Anthony Rodriguez
189	Cliff Shikuambi
190	1.23359E+12
191	James Fadokun
192	Zama MaCele kaNdlovu
193	Rachid Benjelloun
194	Wimowca Sylvia
195	Lloyd Mwashita
196	Joshua Davis
197	Winifred Abakah

198	Kagiso Matebesi
199	Isaac Agyei
200	KA Analytics
201	Kwame Asaase
202	mamudu.hamidu@kstu.edu.gh
203	Rosemary Okla
204	Ameir Mbonde
205	Hanna Tse
206	SINDISO ZHOU
207	Robert Okine
208	SILVIA NWAKAEGO ONYEKACHI
209	Kavin Surya (Technical Techie)
210	Jennifer E. Adaletey
211	Felix Brabi
212	Dr. Ricky Gallaway
213	Margareth Galho
214	Nissi Ekpott
215	Foster Osei
216	souadaden@gmail.com
217	Prof. Muhammadou M.O. Kah
218	J. Wendell Addy
219	Bakary Marong
220	Isabel Monteiro
221	Affi Ibanga
222	donettewynter@hotmail.com
223	Gloria Adu
224	Francis Kimeria
225	Caroline Gathii
226	gvouffo@dccfh.org
227	Papa Ndiaye
228	Nkem Khumbah
229	Audrey Biney
230	Tita Pale Ndognhem
231	Job Tiimob
232	Ipupa Kasheeta
233	Ini USA
234	SAVIOUR KOMLA SOBIA DEIKUMAH
235	ECOWAS Comission. Enobong UMOESSIEN (ECOWAS Comission. Enobong UMOESSIEN)
236	Erric Kiagama (ACOFDC Chamber)
237	Kamaldeep Sandhu
238	Eric Chinje

239	Powell Fombang
240	Nathaniel Amoah
241	Maviiri John
242	Robel Yeshitela
243	Pastor Toni Hlomador
244	Ana Maria Nhampule
245	Nicky Keefe
246	Allison Mlitwa
247	Beru Lilako
248	Adetokunbo Kayode
249	Maureen Odoi
250	Sindy Foster
251	Lars Benson
252	Amilcar Sabino
253	Tunde Akindele
254	Tabidemi Okorodudu
255	Geoffrey Eduful
256	Prof Sunday Ojo
257	Araba Amoasi
258	Angele MESSA
259	Yesuf Hagos
260	Jake
261	Elisabeth Gonçalves
262	Chinedu Stephen Emenike
263	Ghazy Assassa
264	George O D
265	Magdalene Botwe
266	Magdalene Botwe
267	Igg Barasa
268	sarah boateng
269	Lawrence - Kenya
270	Chris christopher.nshimbi@up.ac.za
271	Adetayo Olorunlana
272	Candide Leguede
273	Pegnani OUARMA
274	salami abdul
275	Danny Gray
276	Evans Chisenga
277	Prof. Bob Andoh (bandoh@awdconsult.com)
278	Catarina Milhazes (SPI) (SPI)
279	Oseke ifie-emi



280	Rohanna Peterson
281	Daniel Robson
282	Achieng' Mungai
283	Bekele Mahlet
284	Lafayette A. Barnes
285	John Ogidi
286	Henry Oti
287	John Aidoo
288	Abinaidah Chaseba
289	Jeannine Uwimana
290	Zoom user
291	Human Capital International
292	Solomon Keelson
293	Joseph Zotoo
294	Ntsomboh Ntsefong Godswill
295	Mark Turkson
296	Dr Amany Asfour
297	sadiq umar
298	Hortense ATTA DIALLO
299	Emile Niyonzima
300	Shaka Barak
301	Groom kifetew
302	Tigi Mersha
303	constance zhanje
304	Brian Asingia
305	Yayeri Nalumansi
306	Lekan Animashaun
307	Sylvia Owu
308	Sylvia Addu
309	Kiprono Kittony
310	Jasper Kwayu
311	Amel Bahri (Amel Moussa)
312	Fungai Mundoma
313	Zacarias Magibire
314	MNI Media
315	Tsietsi Mokhele
316	Theophilus Gyau
317	James Mureu
318	Joshua Davis
319	Moses Segbenya
320	Mojubaolu Okome

321	khady NDIAYE
322	Ronald Osumba (iGov Africa)
323	David Chanda
324	hjimoh@unilag.edu.ng
325	Busisa Moyo
326	Uchenna Ogwo
327	Gbenga Adewale
328	Chenai Manyowa
329	MABEL SUMBONG
330	Lesego Msiza
331	Baraka Frances
332	Carl Oshodi
333	Charles Omusana
334	Joshua Taiwo
335	F. Lee Simmons
336	Trevis Wamuthenya
337	Dr. Jones J Kalyongwe
338	jovin hurry
339	khalid hamza
340	Issimath LANIBA - ICHOLA
341	Samiha El-Sebaey
342	John Agyei
343	Able Mwambela
344	BASHIRU SALIFU
345	Bruno Mpako
346	Abena Bondah
347	Simona Montanari
348	Thobekile Mabhena
349	Janet Cobbinah
350	Nadia Bouajila
351	Olamipo Akinsulire
352	Ninette Danquah Ivo
353	Sipho Shongwes
354	Dayo Okusanya
355	John K. M. Kuwornu
356	Amal Radwan
357	Edwin Agbonyitor
358	Phyllis Van-Ess
359	Florie Liser
360	Neetish Hurry
361	Daniel Okunbor

362	John Asiedu
363	Sandy K.Mukoko
364	Deborah Kefale
365	Oluremi Oyinleye
366	nanam.apou @gmail. Com
367	Osei Boateng
368	NenpoSarah Gowon-Adelabu
369	bichagrace@yahoo.com
370	Nelly O
371	ENO EKONG
372	Jim Moore
373	Justice Kofi Armah
374	Isidro Manuel
375	Ayanna Weekes
376	Ashenafi Tesfaye
377	Motun Ade
378	amelia watindi
379	James FADOKUN
380	Clara Ahodetor
381	George Mahembe
382	Funmi Obileye
383	Iyke Acheampong Eben
384	Musah Ahmed
385	Jay Noir Space BH
386	David Olubukola Oyejide
387	Amina Adebawale
388	Yvonne MOYU TAGNE
389	Lanke Akintemi
390	Godwin-Godson Seli
391	Dayo D
392	Steve Manfouo
393	Eugenia Ameyaw
394	lucky Igbinedion
395	Funmi Folorunso
396	Safoura FADIGA
397	Sara Medina
398	Abdullahi Jafar
399	Nechi Ezeako
400	Meron A. Dagneu
401	Behram Baluch
402	Ridwan Yahuzah

403	Olajobi Makinwa
404	Ben Patchali
405	George Tackie
406	Kayode Adeniji
407	Selorm Agbenyeke
408	Mary Garbutt
409	Diana Onyejiaka
410	Elliott Washington
411	Hilaire Notewo

**AFRICAN PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT**  
**MARCH 8-12, 2021**  
**PARTICIPANTS LIST – DAY 2**

**TOPIC: INVESTMENT PARADIGM SHIFTS FOR SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

1	Diana Danso
2	Oladipo Johnson
3	John K. M. Kuwornu
4	King Carl Tornam Duho
5	Maysoon Qutp
6	Tiah Samata Eva
7	Emmanuella Aboa
8	Jennifer E. Adalety
9	Dr. Adebayo Adedokun
10	Joseph Zotoo
11	JAcheampong
12	Stella
13	Tidjani
14	John Ogidi
15	Treasure Maphanga
16	Joyce PM
17	INTERP Hortense Mbea Eng->Fr (INTERP Hortense Mbea Eng->Fr)
18	Justice Oppong-Tuah
19	Duncan Asamoah
20	Mercy Esi Harrison
21	Sandra Abongo
22	Michael
23	Prof Sunday Ojo
24	Kenneth

25	Dr. Edward Baagyere
26	Leticia Akyeampong (Michael Akyeampong)
27	Aboagye
28	Fatimah Adebawale
29	Hamdat Bello
30	Wisdom Ben Appoh
31	Owusu Dankwah Eric
32	<a href="https://zoom.us/j/97352862871?pwd=dnQ5Z201djBNdlJR">https://zoom.us/j/97352862871?pwd=dnQ5Z201djBNdlJR</a>
33	Yinka Adeyemi
34	Araba Amoasi
35	Selina Torrison Saaka
36	oscarcorreia
37	Joshua
38	Diana
39	Emmanuel Okwan
40	Safoura FADIGA
41	Dr LC Muchopa
42	Je veux participer au événement
43	Sidi Mohammed
44	Richlove Mba
45	Joseph A. Abandoh-Sam
46	Mufutawu Ahmed Adefemi
47	Frederick Ennin
48	Obeng Kenneth
49	Marcelin Dabo
50	Wisdom
51	Kwesi Sam (Sylvia smkandawire@aau.org)
52	Ernest Twum Barima
53	Alex Sibanda
54	Michael Otoo
55	user
56	Miraim Hary
57	Miles Aubrey Khensani Msimeki
58	Wincate Muthini
59	Maxwell
60	Kpani
61	CCI - Côte d'Ivoire
62	Pdt. FAMAN TOURE (Pdt. FAMA TOURE# CCI - Côte d'Ivoire)
63	Francis Anatogu Representing Hon Minister of Ind Trade & Inv (oforanatogu@gmail.com)
64	Hairphanie Yaa
65	Tilahun Temesgen

66	Dr. Deepika Kohli
67	J Wendell Addy
68	Business ACP
69	Cynthia
70	Emmanuel Kay Barasu
71	Agnes Adjo Mawuli Apedoe
72	dina abdelwahed
73	Nyadu Kwabena
74	Interpreter Mona Mahaba AR<>FR (Mona Mahaba)
75	Commonwealth
76	Denis Deschamps
77	Ibature
78	Sorviel Kyana - Network of Resources
79	Mona Mahaba
80	Simon Ngalomba
81	Sylvia Amisi
82	Mukumbi Kafuta
83	Papa Bartels -Speaker (Papa Bartels)
84	donettewynter@hotmail.com
85	Interp-Nina_Okagbue-FR->EN (Nina Okagbue)
86	Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce and Industry
87	Heather Nelson
88	Interp_Sylvia Amisi-FR->EN (Sylvia Amisi)
89	grace.oloo
90	SG
91	Alaaa' Relay Omran
92	Joyce
93	Sweet Genia (iPhone)
94	Andrew Ssemwanga
95	Interpreter Alaa (AR<>EN) (Alaa Riad)
96	António Chemane
97	Marla Gamze
98	Interpreter_AR<>EN_Achraf El Bahi (Achraf El Bahi)
99	Ayileoh Simon
100	Samuel Duah
101	Interpr Gilbert En>FR (Gilbert)
102	Rabbi
103	Ach Elb
104	Charles KAHUTHU (ckahuthu@eastafricanchamber.org)
105	len88b iPad iOS 11.3.1 JF88
106	António Chemane

107	Inonge Margaret Imasiku
108	Fatoumata Traore
109	Frank Mugenyi
110	Mamadou TRAORE
111	Kagiso Matebesi
112	HODANU
113	James Fadokun
114	AAU TV (Eric Aboagye)
115	Tsakane Mahlaule
116	BANKAZI Tony Nathael b84081160
117	Seward Cooper
118	DR ADEBOWALE AYOBADÉ
119	Heba Fawzy Mohamed
120	Sam Ndogo
121	Gilbert M. (The Newmark Group)
122	Amilcar Sabino (ISCED)
123	AAU TV
124	Ivy Irene
125	NIAFO Yaya
126	Tribhuwan Prasad
127	Ngozi Oyewole
128	VICENTE SOARES(Angola Chamber of Commerce and Indu (VICENTE SOARES(Angola Chamber of Commerce and Indu)
129	Hussain Yakubu
130	Emmanuel
131	RegTheory Africa
132	Olasumbo Adeleke (Gender Power)
133	Yvonne MOYU TAGNE
134	Diekolo/FEWACCI Secretariat (Diekolo/FEWACCI)
135	Bob Andoh
136	Hairphanie Yaa
137	Gobusamang Keebine
138	Margaret King
139	F. Lee Simmons
140	Bernard Owusu Boateng
141	Joyce Poku
142	Jennifer E. Adalety
143	Derick Allen
144	Prof. Emmanuel Aluyor (EUI)
145	Mulualem Syoum
146	Chukwuemeka Diji
147	John Agyei

148	Anthony Rodriguez
149	Okema
150	Emmanuel Agbonuglah
151	Enobong UMOESSIEN
152	Tomi Junias
153	Ramzy
154	Gloria Nathan
155	DORIS BENSON
156	Bishopone
157	Amal Radwan
158	ELLAH OMEZI
159	Abidemi Akindele
160	AB & David
161	Ziad Hamoui
162	Helio Angelo Eng-Pt Interpreter (Helio Angelo NGOENHA)
163	Patricia Tiagnere (First Lady)
164	NGUNJIRI NDIRANGU
165	Dabney Shall-Holma
166	Adams cosmos
167	Evans Chisenga
168	Ralph Frempong
169	Ngozi Osadebe
170	Alexander Lawrence
171	Richmond Bosompem
172	Jeremiah
173	Ralph Bello-Fadile
174	dunedt
175	Michael Budu
176	Fatimah Adebawale
177	Levina
178	Isabella Biney
179	Adetayo Olorunlana
180	Ransford Awusanya
181	Donudenu Abatso
182	Diana Sang (Digital Impact Alliance)
183	Meshack Yaidoo
184	Murijana Abubakari
185	Beatrice Materu
186	Azariah Quansah(Wealth Masters Group) (Azariah Quansah)
187	Mohammed Ibn Mukhtar
188	Akram Makhloof



189	simone
190	Winifred Abakah
191	Sulaiman Bah
192	Michael Essoun
193	Perpetual Nyawira
194	Brian Mureverwi
195	Kiprutto
196	Evans Adogli
197	Axel A
198	FEODE
199	Marian Miller
200	Biretwa John Kevin
201	Magdalene Botwe
202	Samuel Baafi
203	Bishop Raphael Asenso-Agyemang
204	Addisson
205	BAZIN
206	Justice
207	Ahmed Jamal
208	Joe O.A
209	HTU External Funds Office (EFO)
210	jacob chikomu
211	Florencia
212	Comfort Sarpong
213	David Mutura Chai Trading Co.Ltd
214	Lepino Ramogale
215	Enobong UMOESSIEN
216	iPad
217	Aboagye David
218	Mami Serwaa
219	Mushuma Mulenga (permsec)
220	Anna Tetteh
221	mike
222	AfCFTAconnect.com .
223	ZBTR RADIO
224	Asare Christford
225	DR BARIHAM IDDRISU
226	Nadia Bouajila
227	Mary O
228	Mariam Keita
229	itel A36

230	Fawaze Umar
231	Darlyn
232	Hortense ATTA DIALLO
233	Meron Dagneu
234	Tsedi
235	Kwame Agoe Mends
236	Jerry
237	Mehdi Mehamha
238	Gala Fary
239	Patrick DAKIA
240	Sylvia Owu - WIMOWCA
241	International Suite
242	Adeyinka Adeyemi
243	Uchenna Ogwo
244	Aisha
245	Senyo Agbleze
246	Denis Mbae
247	SINDISO ZHOU
248	Peter Addai
249	ALABA LAWSON
250	Emmalinda Korugari
251	Tinashe Kubwalo
252	Colleta Mudondo
253	Samuel Addy
254	Hannah Okyere
255	Yvonne MOYU' TAGNE
256	yeo mens
257	ambas
258	Enoch AGYEPONG
259	Phumaphi Mabuza
260	Jay Noir Space BH
261	KWAME GONZA
262	Ange Kouadio
263	Dina Thiam
264	Tabari
265	dianao.
266	Safiyah Oshiokamel
267	Solomon Keelson
268	WILLIAMS KWASI PEPRAH
269	Valarie Waswa (Kenya)
270	Emmanuel Tete Okoh

271	Pastor Toni Hlomador
272	Magdalene Botwe
273	Christian Opoku
274	Bruno Mpako
275	Isaac Akolwin
276	JUSTICE BAFFOUR A
277	James Mureu
278	Eugenia Ameyaw
279	Lutando Mvovo# Vodacom Group
280	Naazia Ibrahim
281	Leticia Akyeampong
282	henryoti
283	Iyke Acheampong Eben
284	George Murumba
285	Gisele Masengo
286	Silvia Onyekachi
287	TONYE
288	Dr. Angela Abasilim
289	Awuni Samuel
290	Stephen T. Marvie
291	Daniel Okunbor
292	KOUFERIDJI
293	Ini USA
294	Anthony Brand
295	Tunde Akindele
296	Sanoka LAMBONI
297	Ayodele Shittu
298	Galaxy A9 (2018)
299	Razak Mary
300	Nodumo Dhlamini
301	Pauline
302	janetb
303	Raymond Okwei
304	Benn Omollo (Akwe and Njoki)
305	Prof. Emmanuel Aluyor# Edo State University
306	Yayeri Nalumansi
307	Anthony Rodriguez
308	Winnie Gunn
309	Tsedeniya K
310	Anorah
311	Iphone Eric BAZIN

312	Christal Spel
313	Osei Boateng
314	Fredrick Sogbe
315	Francis Matsanga
316	OPPO A31
317	Safoura FADIGA
318	Florencia Nhamahango
319	Eric Musau
320	JAMES KODJIE --
321	F O
322	Titilayo Osuagwu
323	mamudu.hamidu@kstu.edu.gh
324	Chemwi Mutiwanyuka
325	Benjamin Acheampong WMG (Benjamin Acheampong)
326	Eric Kaigama (Eric Kaigama)
327	ENO EKONG
328	salami abdul
329	Honor Onyebuchukwu
330	Benjamin Samason
331	Maviiri John
332	Obed Gyamwodie
333	Ana Pena Segura European Union Delegation to the AU (Ana Pena Segura Business EU PM)
334	TOPE OLAIFA
335	Simon Ngalomba
336	Hannah Opoku Abrokwah
337	Ekaette
338	Danny Gray
339	Charles's iPhone
340	Paul Mensah Agyei
341	Isidro Manuel
342	Emmanuel K Bensah Jr
343	Ana Maria Nhampule
344	Rachel Ojo
345	KIKKI
346	Helio Angelo 2nd Device (Helio Angelo Interpreter)
347	Nadira Bayat
348	Muema Wambua
349	Lyndsay
350	Francis Kimeria
351	Mamadu
352	kofi fresh

353	Gerald FB Cooper
354	Human Capital International
355	Kofi Koto
356	Ghislaine Tessa Ketcha
357	lyndsay
358	Dr. Ricky Gallaway (Dr. Ricky Gallaway)
359	chris
360	Jean Sigauke
361	Ackorlie Prince Chrisland
362	Wincate Muthini - Pan African Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Wincate Muthini - PACCI)
363	Audrey Biney
364	Ps. Francis Akpa Weija West
365	Bi M
366	nanam.apou @gmail. Com
367	simon
368	Samiha El-Sebaey
369	Zama MaCele kaNdlovu
370	Adriaan Adams
371	KEKE
372	Mohammed Abdul Hamid
373	Nathaniel
374	Irene Kiwia
375	Essumie
376	Daniel Albathi Vangavanga
377	Afolabi Olusegun
378	gloria abosi
379	Lara Aromolaran - Crown Natures Nigeria
380	Musah Ahmed
381	Tessa Ketcha
382	Bakary Marong
383	Gloria Appoh
384	RCCG Jerusalem Tabernacle of Nations
385	Uchenna Iwuchukwu (FEWACCI INTERN)
386	John Kauya
387	Anthony Akpagana
388	bandoh@awdconsult.com
389	Kpabitey Ebenezer Kojo
390	sidi
391	Nadia H
392	Meron A. Dagnew
393	LPN

394	jollynamwezi
395	Michael Kimithi
396	Kandeh
397	Emmanuel Asante Mensah
398	Grace Hammond
399	Tausene Mune Tausene
400	Abayomi Daramola
401	sarah boateng
402	Chukwuemeka
403	Me
404	Benedict's iPhone
405	Joel Okwemba
406	JONAS COC MAMPONG
407	Don Williams
408	Liz Guantai (Co-host) (Liz Guantai)
409	Obaatanpa Naturals
410	Rukayalrusah
411	PUBLICITY SEC
412	ABI MAXWELL
413	Abosi Benjamin
414	Tk
415	Naazia
416	Brother Nat .
417	Aderonke Adenekan
418	Mufutawu Ahmed Adefemi
419	Saul Molobi's iPhone 8 Plus
420	Rachid Benjelloun
421	Sibongile Mazibuko
422	Amílcar Sabino
423	Fred Amankwah-Sarfo
424	Daniel Gyimah
425	Mervis P. Sakala CONGREGATION
426	Ikechukwu Obioma
427	Jovin Hurry / in Finland
428	Ntsomboh Ntsefong Godswill
429	Lyne N.
430	John Kauya
431	Matthew Akayeti Naamlebna
432	Ini USA
433	Tiruwork
434	James Waithaka

435	Eno Ekong
436	Florie Liser
437	KA Analytics
438	Kandeh Yumkella
439	Koffi
440	Saliu Mojeed Olanrewaju
441	Tsakane
442	Joshua Davis
443	Igg Barasa
444	hjimoh@unilag.edu.ng
445	PEACE
446	David DW
447	Mimy Bawa-Allah
448	Dr Uduak Luke
449	Bekele Mahlet
450	Sindy Foster
451	Grace Joshua
452	Kamoru Lasisi
453	Marilyne
454	PATRICK AGBODZA
455	IDDRISU BARIHAM
456	Chiza Chiumya
457	Ayobade Adebawale
458	Nelly O
459	Paul Okyere
460	Ana Pena Segura European Union Delegation to the AU
461	Penina
462	salami Abdul
463	Tony (Congo - Brazzaville)
464	Baffour Awuah
465	James
466	Joana Owusu -Appiah
467	Ananth Ram
468	Infinix Smart 4
469	Fredrick Oyegbemi
470	Tribhuvan Prasad (anmol)
471	Bunmi Odufala
472	Dr Maximin Emagna (Europe Belgium Diversity)
473	CHAMBARD
474	Issimath LANIBA - ICHOLA
475	Elliott Washington

476	Nkem Khumbah
477	Victoria Akai
478	Deng Daniel Ngor
479	Dabugat
480	Welisane Mokwe Nkeng
481	Zacarias Magibire
482	Lawrence Nyong
483	Hortense Mbea participant
484	Nelle
485	Martha Faride Hasbon Hernández
486	Obaatanpa Naturals
487	Commander Tsietsi Mokhele
488	Olasumbo Adeleke
489	Winifred Abakah
490	Ian Dennis
491	Asenso Paul
492	T.T. Kenneth
493	Oumou sall kebe
494	Mamadou Diarra
495	Taka Chigodora (The Indanda Group (TIG))
496	Obed VITANGI
497	Affi Ibanga
498	Iddrisu Bariham# PhD
499	MJ
500	Liz Guantai
501	Galaxy Note10
502	Chenai Manyowa
503	Felix Brabi
504	lungile.howe@gmail.com
505	OGbadamosi@cipe.org
506	Jasper Kwayu
507	Ms.Yasmeen Abdulazim
508	simona montanari
509	robert ng'ong'a
510	dune
511	Mark Turkson
512	Betelhem Eshete
513	JGT
514	Dr. M. Mpofu
515	Daniel Okunbor
516	Juliet Arthur Bonney



517	Hanna Tse
518	Jew Boney
519	Galaxy A10s
520	Nancy Awori
521	David O Oyejide
522	Janet Cobbinah
523	Diekolo/FEWACCI Secretariat

**AFRICAN PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT**  
**MARCH 8-12, 2021**  
**PARTICIPANTS LIST – DAY 3**

Topic: Strategic Opportunities for Doing Business in Africa for Maximum Impact – Economic Empowerment & Development

1	Rejoice
2	Jasper Kwayu
3	Juliet Arthur Bonney
4	Duncan Asamoah
5	Mohammed Amu Mariam
6	Zoom user
7	Louis Kwame Yeboah
8	Marian
9	Juliet Danso-Ankrah
10	Quame Kilos
11	Jennifer E. Adalety
12	Florencia Nhamahango
13	Ayodeji Fajemirokun
14	Alexander Lawrence
15	Jovita AWEBO
16	Rachel Ojo
17	Mamadou Dicko NDIAYE
18	Ayileoh Simon
19	Mami Serwaa
20	Severina
21	Brian Mureverwi
22	Jeannine Uwimana Nicol
23	Aminu Hassana
24	Abidemi Akindele
25	TECNO Camon CX

26	mamudu.hamidu@kstu.edu.gh
27	Isaac Akolwin
28	Wincate Muthini
29	Fred Amankwah-Sarfo
30	Inonge Margaret Imasiku
31	VICENTE SOARES (Angola Chamber of Commerce and In (Câmara de Comercio e Industria de Angola)
32	Emmanuel Kay Barasu
33	Ifreke King
34	Minna Liira
35	ENO EKONG
36	Kwame Agoe Mends
37	Fatoumata Traore
38	Oladeji OLAWALE
39	Ernest Twum Barima
40	Judith Kyeremaa
41	Audrey Itambe
42	Lara Aromolaran - Crown Natures Nigeria
43	Emmanuel Agbonuglah
44	Tiekie Barnard
45	Grace Joshua
46	John Agyei
47	DORIS BENSON
48	Evans Munkoh
49	Stella
50	FEODE
51	Perpetual Nyawira
52	Anthony Rodriguez
53	Ghazy Assassa
54	Oladipo Johnson
55	Bob Andoh
56	Sindy Foster
57	Asare Christford
58	Newmark Group
59	Seward Cooper
60	Adetayo Olorunlana
61	Tsedi
62	Bi M
63	Abubakari Abu-Hanifa
64	jacob chikomu
65	Biretwa John Kevin
66	Gilbert Asare-Addo

67	Emmanuel Asante Mensah
68	Deladem
69	Fredrick Mutua# ATI
70	Zoom user
71	Mona Mahaba
72	Paul Okolo
73	Ayuba Sharifa
74	Aderonke Adenekan
75	Pascal yeji maawonnu A
76	okaia
77	Amal Radwan
78	Clement
79	Abi maxwell (TECNO Pouvoir 3 Air)
80	rohanna
81	Nebiyu
82	jssac
83	Wincate Muthini
84	Ramzy
85	Perfect
86	Gilbert M. (The Newmark Group)
87	Helen Garpiya
88	nanam.apou @gmail. Com
89	Wincate Muthini - Pan African Chamber of Commerce and Industry
90	T.T. Kenneth
91	TAHIRU SAMADU
92	Adeyinka Adeyemi
93	Joel Okwemba
94	Kwabena mike's iphone
95	Joshua Davis
96	Fahmiya Ismail
97	Gerald FB Cooper
98	Lucy Machel-ATI
99	Kpabitey Ebenezer Kojo
100	APPIAH DANKWAH KOFI
101	Iddrisu Sadik Debabs
102	Dickson Xenyo
103	Amilcar Sabino (ISCED)
104	Thomas
105	DAUDA ABDUL FATAW
106	Clout IT Consult
107	Nkem Khumbah

108	Papa Ndiaye
109	Crois au Seigneur Jésus-Christ
110	DUFIE AAU (Sylvia smkandawire@aau.org)
111	Moses Koom-Dadzie Th.D.❖❖
112	Donudenu Abatso
113	Liz Guantai
114	Daniel Gyimah
115	Tinashe Kubwalo
116	John Ogidi
117	Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce and Industry
118	Nelly O
119	T.T. Kenneth
120	Darlyn
121	Ivy Irene
122	Bangs Shapha
123	Solomon Boye
124	Isidro Manuel
125	Tino
126	Patrick DAKIA
127	Alhassan Yamkana Memunatu
128	Karim Nafisa
129	Monica Adjoa Yaw
130	Obaatanpa Naturals
131	Edith Laari
132	Eric Musau
133	Richard Obese Akyea
134	Hillary Akoto
135	Gloria Adu
136	Iddrisu Bariham# PhD
137	Jean Sigauke
138	Issimath LANIBA - ICHOLA
139	Obeng Kenneth
140	Galaxy A6
141	Nadia Bouajila
142	Chiza Chiumya
143	Iyke Acheampong Eben
144	Lepino Ramogale
145	Barbara (Peter Cyril Mensah)
146	Nathaniel
147	Cynthia Nyame
148	Justice Oppong-Tuah



149	Alexandra Prempeh
150	Mantse
151	Aboagye David
152	AARON AWUNYO
153	Issahaku Abdul-Aziz
154	Clyde El-Amin
155	Mr Adinkra Samuel
156	Lucia O
157	itel A33
158	Joan Miano
159	Tunde Akindele
160	Hannah Okyere
161	Joyce PM
162	Duncan Asamoah
163	Tiah Samata Eva
164	ISAAC NEWTON
165	Amb. Zenene SINOMBE-BOTSWANA
166	Jennifer E. Adalety
167	Bruno Mpako
168	Pierre Philippe
169	Mufutawu Ahmed Adefemi
170	Richlove Mba
171	Esther Bellon
172	kwame owusu
173	Asenso Paul
174	Yvonne MOYU TAGNE
175	George Adomako
176	Ntsomboh Ntsefong Godswill
177	kamau mbote
178	AYO MURITALA
179	Abayomi Daramola
180	Gary Bledsoe
181	Emmanuel Okwan
182	frederick
183	Kpani
184	TECNO F1
185	golekanye setume
186	Interpreter Mona Mahaba AR<>FR (Mona Mahaba)
187	Andrew Okai
188	PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA-H.E (videoconferencing)
189	AAU TV

190	Interp-Nina_Okagbue_FR->EN (Nina Okagbue)
191	INTERP Hortense Mbea Eng->Fr (Hortense Mbea)
192	Interp_Sylvia Amisi-FR->EN
193	Cynthia Blandford
194	Sylvia Amisi
195	Dabney Shall-Holma
196	Technical SUPPORT-REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA
197	Helio Angelo Eng-Pt
198	AWEBO Womenpreneurs
199	Interpreter_Achraf El Bahi_AR<>EN (Achraf El Bahi)
200	Hortense Mbea participant (Hortense Mbea - Afropian)
201	Ach Elb
202	Yusuf Daya
203	Alaaa' Relay Omran
204	Interpreter_Helio Angelo Ngoenha
205	Zama MaCele kaNdlovu
206	Second device Interpreter António Chemane EN - PT (Interpreter António Chemane EN - PT)
207	Charles KAHUTHU (ckahuthu@eastafricanchamber.org)
208	Interpreter António Chemane En - Pt (António Chemane)
209	Interpreter (AR<>EN) Alaa Riad (Alaa Riad)
210	gkeebine
211	Margaret King
212	manuel.moses
213	H.E#Dr# M.E.K MASISI
214	Emmanuel K Bensah Jr
215	Rosevera
216	Irene Dufie Addai
217	Peter Varndell
218	Samuel Toe
219	Phazha Botswana
220	Bailey Rowell
221	Nadira Bayat
222	gloria abosi
223	Sylvia Amisi
224	Bernard Owusu Boateng
225	William Fanjoy
226	Taka Chigodora (The Indanda Group (TIG))
227	Amine Idriss Adoum
228	Benjamin Acheampong
229	Linda Sey
230	Stephanie Appiah

231	Hanin Abdulrazzaq
232	IYALODE ALABA LAWSON MFR (ALABA LAWSON)
233	Sam Ndogo
234	Wisdom Batse
235	Balkissou
236	grace.oloo
237	Interp_Gilbert Manirakiza EN>FR (Gilbert)
238	Diekolope/FEWACCI Secretariat
239	Hannah
240	Kagiso Matebesi
241	Kofi Koto
242	Kagiso Matebesi
243	AAU TV (Eric Aboagye)
244	Valerie Saaka
245	Hanin Abdulrazzaq
246	Ananth Ram (PVC (Ananth Ram)
247	Sylvia Owu
248	gloria abosi
249	Wisdom
250	TECNO SPARK 5 Pro
251	Evans Chisenga
252	Mahendra Babooa
253	Sylvia Owu - WIMOWCA
254	Amponsah Precious (Infinix SMART 5)
255	Sumaila Sulley
256	Igg Barasa
257	Nadia H
258	J Wendell Addy
259	Dr Maximin Emagna (Maximin Emagna)
260	Mamadu
261	Susan Baka
262	Dr Uduak Luke
263	Emmanuella Aboa
264	Lars Benson
265	Audrey Biney
266	iPhoneRashanda Johnson
267	sweetgenia (iPhone)
268	Shainul Bhanji
269	joseph zotoo
270	Winifred Abakah
271	Omotayo Siwoku-Awi

272	Karim Nafisa
273	Mandisa Booï
274	YAYA YEDAN
275	Asonganyi Boris Fuatow
276	Ifreke King
277	Tony (Congo - Brazzaville)
278	David Jah
279	Thelma Affotey
280	Florie Liser
281	Ralph Bello-Fadile
282	Anthonia's iPhone
283	Felicia Kuagbedzi
284	Danny Gray
285	Comfort Sarpong
286	Eric Kaigama
287	Baraka GNTZ-ZAO
288	NGUNJIRI NDIRANGU
289	dianao.
290	jollynamwezi
291	Sandra Abongo
292	dune
293	Mayowa Adeyemo
294	Wisdom Ben Appoh
295	Caroline Karanja
296	Diekolope
297	Agyapong Emmanuel
298	PUBLICITY SEC
299	2.33243E+11
300	Rose
301	Joan Miano - Property Management
302	Marla Gamze
303	Marcelin Dabo
304	Privat KOUAKOU
305	Leo Chatelain Gofake
306	Barbara
307	Dr. P. Kwesi Nduom
308	Moses Amegbe
309	Souad Aden Osman
310	12029298835
311	Nutifafa Asare
312	Anorah



313	Dr. Ricky Gallaway
314	Asamoah Hannah
315	Ini USA
316	ayanna weekes
317	Moses Koom-Dadzie (Kenosis Global Ministries   )
318	Foster larbi
319	Mohammed Alhaji Usman
320	Sidi Mohammed
321	sidi
322	Larry Adams Saliu
323	yeo mens
324	Fawaze Umar
325	Gisele Masengo
326	kofi fresh
327	Daniel Osei Ameyaw
328	Amponsah Precious
329	Hayu Kenneth
330	Yvonne MOYU' TAGNE
331	Jerry Koomson Jr (Jerry)
332	CHRISTIAN DIGUIMBAYE
333	Dayo D
334	Alain NWAHA
335	Kouame
336	JUSTICE BAFFOUR A
337	Kudirat Ande
338	Ms.Yasmeen Abdulazim
339	Rayman Y.
340	Okema
341	Awuni Samuel
342	Colleta Mudondo
343	Maruice Mangum
344	Derrick
345	Shannon Johnson
346	rodriguez
347	Hannington Mubaiwa
348	Derrick Dakora
349	Murijana Abubakari
350	Andrew Ssemwanga
351	Sanoka LAMBONI
352	Bismark Adu
353	Jude Koomson

354	Peter Addai
355	Hamidu Abdul-Hafiz
356	Muema Wambua
357	Phumaphi Mabuza
358	Tilahun Temesgen
359	Tigi Mersha
360	Dziedzom Atoklo
361	Ernest Twum Barima
362	Yinka Adeyemi
363	Lyne N.
364	IYALODE ALABA LAWSON MFR
365	Joseph Atta-Mensah
366	Henry Oti
367	Mervis P. Sakala CONGREGATION
368	Betelhem Eshete
369	KA Analytics
370	John Kauya
371	Kenosi Mojanaga (Mantje a Selek Pty Ltd)
372	Telesphore TONYE
373	OGbadamosi@cipe.org
374	Treasure Maphanga
375	Stephen T. Marvie
376	Carl Oshodi
377	lawrencia quarshie
378	Ayobade Adebawale
379	Mr Dadzie
380	Rodger Chali (ZBTR RADIO)
381	Zakaria Maltiti Abubakari
382	Alexander Nyame
383	Prof Sunday Ojo
384	Mohammed Jebrila
385	F. Lee Simmons
386	Ana Pena Segura European Union Delegation to the AU
387	Asamoah Hannah (Y80)
388	Galaxy Grand Prime+
389	Sabine Beret
390	Association of African Universities
391	Asenso Paul
392	Souad ADEN OSMAN
393	Akuele Yevona Adanlete Lawson
394	Randolph Norris Dolphn

395	Abi maxwell
396	Dr. Ekwow Spio-Gabrah
397	Michael Essoun
398	T Akintunde-Johnson
399	Safoura FADIGA
400	Gala Fary
401	Gloria Yamson
402	PEACE
403	Jaria Jallow
404	DR BARIHAM IDDRISU
405	Pastor Toni Hlomador
406	Lutando Mvovo# Vodacom Group
407	Akinpelu Oyekunle
408	Gyasi Michael
409	James N-Obimpeh
410	Nadia Hasham
411	Dr. Frazier
412	Moses Salifu
413	Ita (Kevin Ita)
414	Ngozi Oyewole
415	Safoura FADIGA
416	Mohamed
417	Abdul Mohammed
418	Colleta Mudondo
419	Timothy Avordeh
420	Audrey Biney

## **AFRICAN PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT**

**MARCH 8-12, 2021**

**PARTICIPANTS LIST – DAY 4**

**TOPIC: AFRICA’S INNOVATORS: FRONTIERS FOR BUSINESS DIVERSIFICATION**

1	Asonganyi Boris Fuatow
2	Emmanuel Kay Barasu
3	Clement Obeng-Asante
4	Zoom user

5	JoycePM – Speaker
6	Duncan Asamoah
7	DR BARIHAM IDDRISU
8	Jennifer E. Adalety
9	AWEBO Womenpreneurs
10	Awuni Samuel
11	Nana Kwame Akyirem Kusi
12	Y Mokhtar 2nd device
13	Kagiso Matebesi
14	Sulaiman Bah
15	Juliet Arthur Bonney
16	Rejoice
17	Ana Maria Nhampule
18	Sidi
19	Dr. Angela Abasilim
20	Jeannine Uwimana Nicol
21	Perpetual Nyawira
22	Marcelin Dabo
23	Foster Iarbi
24	Gisele Masengo
25	Juliet Danso-Ankrah
26	Lara Aromolaran - Crown Natures Nigeria
27	Betelhem Eshete
28	Winihin Jemide
29	Michael Poku-Marboah
30	Josanne
31	DUFIE AAU (Sylvia smkandawire@aau.org)
32	Cynthia Blandford
33	Kennedy Mumba
34	INTERP-Eloy_Molinero-EN=>FR (Eloy Molinero)
35	Kpani
36	Brenda Tibamwenda
37	Interpreter En-Ar Amal Radwan (Amal Radwan)
38	Amal Relay (Akram Makhloof)
39	Interpreter-Anna_Niang-EN>FR (Anna Niang)
40	Wincate Muthini - Pan African Chamber of Commerce and Industry
41	iPhone de ANNA
42	INTERP PT DEVICE 1 DUARTE
43	Interp-Clement_MWANGI-FR->EN (Clement MWANGI)
44	Clement MWANGI 2nd device (Clement MWANGI FR>EN)
45	Ayobade Adebawale

46	Interpreter -Daniel-EN-PT (Daniel Zandamela)
47	Nevine Youssef Interpreter AR/FR (Nevine Youssef Interpreter AR/FR)
48	INT_Youssef Mokhtar_EN_AR (Youssef Mokhtar INT_ENAR)
49	Nevine Youssef Participant
50	JoycePM - Speaker (JoycePM)
51	Esther
52	Interp-Nick_Crowther-Fr->En (nickcrowther)
53	Yvonne MOYU' TAGNE
54	Lara Duarte Device 2
55	ae.tibaoui
56	Yvonne MOYU TAGNE
57	Association of African Universities
58	Human Capital International
59	Emmanuel K Bensah Jr
60	Beatrice Gakuba
61	Tiekie Barnard
62	Dr. Ricky Gallaway
63	Nicholas_Crowther-Second-Device (Nicholas_Crowther-Second-Device)
64	J Wendell Addy
65	Yaw opoku's iPhone
66	AAU TV (Eric Aboagye)
67	Benjamin Acheampong (Benjamin Acheampong)
68	Sidi (Clout IT Consult)
69	NGUNJIRI NDIRANGU
70	Charles KAHUTHU (ckahuthu@eastafricanchamber.org)
71	RegTheory Africa
72	Daniel F. Zandamela
73	Daniel Kwarteng (angelina kwarteng)
74	Sam Ndogo
75	Spio-Garbrah
76	Dr. Ekwow Spio-Gabrah
77	Barbara De Angelis
78	Rina Ntagozera
79	Gilbert Asare-Addo
80	iPhone
81	Foster
82	Mahmoud Nedjai
83	Sandra Abongo
84	Nelly O
85	Inonge Margaret Imasiku
86	Williams Agyemang Gyasi

87	Ralph Bello-Fadile
88	Tiah Samata Eva
89	Adetayo Olorunlana
90	Andrew Ssemwanga
91	Stephanie Appiah
92	ENO EKONG
93	Valerie Saaka
94	Nkem Khumbah
95	Hamdat Bello
96	Hon. Soraya Hakuziyaremye
97	SUSAN OYIEKE
98	Fatimah Adebawale
99	Ayileoh Simon
100	Ananth Ram (PVC (Ananth Ram)
101	Patricia Tiagnere
102	Jennifer E. Adalety
103	Isaac Akolwin
104	Evans Chisenga
105	Ian SAYERS
106	Anthony Rodriguez
107	Blessing Etukidem
108	Wisdom Batse
109	Ignatius Barasa
110	Nadia H
111	Alhassan Yamkana Memunatu
112	Diekolohe/FEWACCI Secretariat
113	James Waithaka
114	Alexander Lawrence
115	PEACE
116	AAU TV
117	Rachel Ojo
118	Evans Adogli
119	Cliff Shikuambi
120	Bunmi Odufala
121	Wisdom Ben Appoh
122	Linda Sey
123	John Agyei
124	Mufutawu Ahmed Adefemi
125	Hardi Ziblim (Ziblim Hardi Joel)
126	Muema Wambua
127	Maviiri John

128	The AeTrade Group
129	Michael Otoo
130	Ivy Irene
131	Esther Bellon
132	Aisha
133	Faith
134	George Adomako
135	Kpabitey Ebenezer Kojo
136	Lepino Ramogale
137	Dr Maximin Emagna (Dr Maximin Emagna)
138	Hanin Abdulrazzaq
139	Nicolus Moholwa (Matome Mohowa)
140	evewandia@gmail.com
141	Mercy Esi Harrison
142	Joshua
143	Murijana Abubakari
144	JUSTICE BAFFOUR A
145	dianao.
146	mamudu.hamidu@kstu.edu.gh
147	Stephanie Appiah
148	Hannah Okyere
149	James Mureu
150	Agwanda Caroline Awuor Ke
151	Michael
152	Reine Larbi -Tieku's iPhone
153	ABI MAXWELL
154	Kelvin Asiedu
155	Dickson Xenyo
156	Bob Andoh
157	Michael Essoun
158	Catarina Milhazes
159	Audrey Biney
160	Simon
161	Clement
162	Ralph Bello-Fadile
163	Patrick DAKIA
164	Brian Mureverwi
165	Joshua Davis
166	IBRAHIM GUMAH REGIWAN
167	Stephane M
168	James Nyomakwa-Obimpeh

169	Jasper Kwayu
170	DORIS BENSON
171	kofi fresh
172	Ana Pena Segura European Union Delegation to the AU
173	Amanda Kabagambe
174	Eric Musau
175	Bruno Mpako
176	Grace Joshua
177	Danny Gray
178	Biretwa John Kevin
179	Emmanuel Ofosu
180	Liz Guantai
181	Mohammed Amu Mariam
182	ABOA BibiNi
183	Oladipo Johnson
184	Galaxy A6
185	jacob chikomu
186	Ayuba Sharifa
187	Phumaphi Mabuza
188	Safoura FADIGA
189	catherine nankabirwa
190	James Fadokun
191	Margaret King
192	Treasure Maphanga
193	Asenso Paul
194	Ramzy
195	John Kauya
196	Mami Serwaa
197	Miles Aubrey Khensani Msimeki
198	Dina Thiam
199	Taka Chigodora (The Indanda Group (TIG))
200	Audrey Itambe
201	Pastor
202	FEODE
203	OGbadamosi@cipe.org
204	Comfort Sarpong
205	Yinka Adeyemi
206	Rodger Chali (ZBTR RADIO)
207	MOTUNRAYO ADEBAYO
208	lawrencia Quarshie
209	David Jah



210	N Star Abuja
211	Isidro Manuel
212	Thelma Affotey
213	Pastor Toni Hlomador
214	Obed Gyamwodie
215	Hanin Abdulrazzaq
216	Yinka Agidee
217	ALABA LAWSON MFR
218	Pascal yeji maawonnu A
219	Nyadu Kwabena
220	Tunde Akindele
221	Ernest Twum Barima
222	Derrick Dakora
223	Mensah Benedicta
224	Abayomi Daramola
225	Valarie Waswa APSS LIVE TWEETING CREW (Vibrant Valarie)
226	George Obeng-Dompreh
227	John Ogidi
228	Baraka Frances
229	Cynthia
230	Obaatanpa Naturals
231	Nadia Bouajila
232	Eugenia Ameyaw
233	Asare Christford
234	Barbara
235	Mufutawu Ahmed Adefemi
236	Betelhem Eshete
237	Elijah Bampoe
238	AfCFTAconnect.com .
239	grace.oloo
240	Yinka Agidee
241	Lynda Neto-Umeano
242	James Mckeown
243	Abidemi Akindele
244	Richlove Mba
245	Gamuchirai Mutubuki
246	Tilahun Temesgen
247	Tidjani
248	Rose
249	Bernard Owusu Boateng
250	Jane

251	Salifu Mohammed
252	GlobalWomen Prayer IntercessionGroup NETWORK
253	Fatoumata Traore Mali Embassy Sec
254	Afolabi Olusegun
255	Azariah Quansah(Wealth Masters Group) (Azariah Quansah)
256	NANIKA
257	Nadia Hasham
258	Oheneba Poku-Marboah
259	Tshisi K
260	Donette Wynter (MP Donette Wynter)
261	Richard Ngatia
262	Sylvia Addu
263	Solomon Keelson
264	YAYA YEDAN
265	Rachid Benjelloun
266	Pmlilo
267	George Kludea
268	Ini USA
269	NK Obasi
270	Isaac Udotong
271	Ngozi Oyewole
272	Randolph Norris Dolphn
273	Grant Murrell
274	Behram Baluch
275	Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce and Industry
276	Abena Bae Sefa
277	Asamoah Hannah
278	Ohemaa P.M
279	Rose Dealmada
280	Christiana Okine
281	Fahmiya Ismail
282	Ernest Twum Barima
283	Barbara's iPhone
284	Iyke Acheampong Eben
285	Aboagye David
286	David Cordobes
287	Lutando John Mvovo
288	Lutando Mvovo
289	KA Analytics
290	F. Lee Simmons
291	Samuel Matonda CEO KNCCI

292	Edem Agbeke-Taylor
293	Raju Chandrasekar
294	Togbi Yaw Akoto
295	MMMG Coodinator Kanja
296	yeo mens
297	Dune
298	Caroline Karanja
299	Lars Benson
300	Marshall Anako
301	Stanley Sakala (Mervis P. Sakala CONGREGATION)
302	Omarsadik Mohamed Dahiye
303	Jacob Godana
304	Wonder
305	Sylvia Owu - WIMOWCA
306	Clyde El-Amin
307	Donette Wynter
308	Olubunmi Makinwa
309	Sylvanus mbogo abungu
310	Ruth Wadenya's iPhone
311	Benonia Aryee
312	Angela Ndambuki
313	Timothy Avordeh
314	Maximin Emagna
315	Phillip MUKAMURA
316	Naki
317	Galaxy J4
318	Gwladys TAWEMA
319	Kevin Ita
320	Biretwa John Kevin
321	ECA/CIU TB
322	Erica Zacharie
323	Ayanna Weekes
324	Infinix SMART 5
325	Jameela Greenidge-Ragbir
326	Sumaila Sulley
327	Clifford E.Danful
328	Selina Torrison Saaka

**AFRICAN PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT**  
**MARCH 8-12, 2021**  
**PARTICIPANTS LIST – DAY 5**

**TOPIC: UNIFYING THE CONTINENTAL IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES AND STRATEGIES**

1	Asare Christford
2	NINGAYO Donang
3	Vibrant Valarie
4	Rejoice
5	Joyce PM
6	Michael Poku-Marboah
7	Dr. 'Lanre Fatoki
8	Foster Iarbi
9	Duncan Asamoah
10	Diekolope/FEWACCI
11	Wincate Muthini - Pan African Chamber of Commerce and Industry
12	Juliet Arthur Bonney
13	Munacho Mutezo
14	Aminu Hassana
15	Felixmouko
16	External Funds Office EFO
17	SG
18	Kofi Fresh
19	John Agyei
20	uzoamaka
21	Liz Guantai (Co-host) (Liz Guantai)
22	Nelly O
23	Kofi Koto
24	Kagiso Matebesi
25	Joseph Zotoo
26	Paul Okolo
27	Kwesi Sam (Sylvia smkandawire@aau.org)
28	Danny Gray
29	Lepino Ramogale
30	Taka Chigodora (The Indanda Group (TIG))
31	Joshua Davis
32	Iea Elisabeth CROZONCAZIN SICKOUT
33	Tiah Samata Eva
34	Alexander Lawrence
35	Agnes Adjo Mawuli Apedoe
36	Ignatius Barasa

37	Amal Relay (Akram Makhloof)
38	Mamadu
39	Gala Fary
40	Ndirangu Ngunjiri
41	Gilbert Asare-Addo
42	David Jah
43	Marthe priso
44	Raju Chandrasekar
45	Precious John-Okwok
46	Emefa Bettina
47	Interpreter En-Ar Amal Radwan (Amal Radwan)
48	Elizabeth Ashun
49	Dickson Xenyo
50	Ningayo Donang
51	Sulaiman Bah
52	Aboagye David
53	Olubunmi Makinwa
54	Zoom user
55	Anna Tetteh
56	AWEBO Womenpreneurs
57	Thelma Appiah
58	Dr. Franck Elmer ESSONO EDOH
59	Biretwa John Kevin
60	NGUNJIRI NDIRANGU
61	Mikess
62	Mechi Amaah
63	Abel Ogunbiyi
64	Precious Di Phiri
65	Conatt Coalition
66	iPhone
67	Tosin Sodeinde
68	AWURAMA (PETER KWASI KODJIE)
69	Grace Joshua
70	Phiwe Mtwebana
71	Mohammed Ibn Mukhtar
72	Carl Oshodi
73	Interp PT/EN Device 1 DUARTE (INTERP PT DEVICE 1 DUARTE)
74	Privat KOUAKOU
75	George Adomako
76	Kpani
77	Safoura FADIGA

78	Emmanuel K Bensah Jr
79	RegTheory Africa
80	Wisdom
81	Valerie Saaka
82	Interpreter-Anna_Niang-EN>FR (Anna Niang)
83	Nkem Khumbah
84	Nadia Hasham
85	Jovana Savic
86	Magdalene Botwe
87	B.A.PETER PhD
88	Norma Lekhade
89	Dr Maximin Emagna (Maximin Emagna)
90	V. Morgan
91	Enas Ahmed
92	Richlove Mba
93	Susan Baka
94	Tsedi
95	Chenai Manyowa
96	lawrencia quarshie
97	Dr Norbert TCHOUAFFE
98	jacob chikomu
99	Mariam Gamal
100	Yayeri Nalumansi
101	George Amporfro (Bylon)
102	Dr Patrick DAKIA
103	Theophilus Gyau
104	Federation of West African Chambers of Commerce and Industry
105	Thomas
106	Adetayo Olorunlana
107	Linda Sey
108	Akuele Yevona Adanlete Lawson
109	Wisdom Ben Appoh
110	Joshua Akarakiri
111	Mami Serwaa
112	Puumaya Sandow (Puumaya)
113	AIMAN GHANIM
114	Victor Campbell
115	Dabney Shall-Holma
116	Bakary Marong
117	Ernest Twum Barima
118	Solomon Keelson

119	Charles Mbugua
120	Human Capital International
121	Elijah O
122	Miles Aubrey Khensani Msimeki
123	Gwladys TAWEMA
124	TOPE OLAIFA
125	Omowunmi Gbadamosi
126	Gbehgbah
127	CLEMENT OSEI-AMOAKO
128	APPIAH DANKWAH KOFI
129	Jacob Ansong
130	Mireille MOUÉLLÉ
131	KWAME GONZA
132	Irene Dufie Addai
133	Ralph Frempong
134	Evans Chisenga
135	ABOA BibiNi
136	Eric Josue Ishimwe
137	James Nyomakwa-Obimpeh
138	Dr Amany Asfour
139	JUSTICE BAFFOUR A
140	Lara Duarte Device 2
141	Galaxy Grand Prime+
142	Yvvyette Quashie
143	Divine
144	Ilea Elisabeth CROZONCAZIN SICKOUT
145	Abdul Mohammed
146	Nana Essumamba Sam
147	Olga Otieno
148	KA Analytics
149	Sharon
150	Joyland Akpene
151	Thelma Affotey
152	Nodumo Dhlamini
153	Heba Fawzy Mohamed
154	Tinashe Kubwalo
155	AAU TV (Eric Aboagye)
156	Galaxy A6
157	Ruth
158	Andrew Ssemwanga
159	Kevin Ita

160	Anarffi Kwame
161	Jacob Mibuika Duut
162	Isaac Adobaw (Isaac Adobaw)
163	Naazia Ibrahim
164	Addisson
165	Mohammed Alhaji Usman
166	Obaatanpa Naturals
167	DORIS BENSON
168	Emmanuel Kay Barasu
169	Alhassan Yamkana Memunatu
170	Bashiru Mansaray
171	Obed Gyamwodie
172	Jeannine Uwimana Nicol
173	Owusu Dankwah Eric
174	F. Lee Simmons
175	Mohamed Mukhtar
176	Ananth Ram
177	Nicholas_Crowther-Second-Device
178	Lynda Neto-Umeano
179	Yemisi Ajayi
180	ABI MAXWELL
181	Naomi Morris
182	Nicholina Annor-Adjei
183	Nevine Youssef Participant
184	Zanele Tsambo
185	Hannington Mubaiwa
186	Rita
187	Derrick Dakora
188	Gisele Masengo
189	Zingani Zulu
190	Rose Dealmada
191	Nzambi Matee (Gjenge Makers Ltd)
192	Azariah Quansah(Wealth Masters Group) (Azariah Quansah)
193	Ayileoh Simon
194	Ana
195	Michael Osho
196	Omotayo Ajayi
197	Caroline Karanja
198	Tigi's iPhone2404499775
199	Deng Daniel Ngor
200	Anthony Rodriguez



201	Omotayo Ajayi
202	Veronica Dzeagu
203	Sabine Beret
204	Sidi
205	Sylvia Addu
206	Ana Maria Nhampule
207	Yinka Adeyemi
208	Felix Aithnard
209	Naswa Lunani
210	Obaatanpa Naturals
211	Audrey Itambe
212	Oladipo Johnson
213	Ebou M Boye
214	Stanley Sakala (Stanley Sakala# Zambia)
215	Uzairu Sunusi
216	Sastri Ramiah
217	Jan
218	I I Kakulu
219	Barbara De Angelis
220	Aderonke Adenekan
221	Patrick DAKIA
222	David Chanda
223	Edith Laari
224	Murijana Abubakari
225	Joshua Davis
226	redwan abdu
227	Stephanie Appiah
228	ZBTR RADIO
229	Samiha El-Sebaey
230	Interpreter_Youssef Mokhtar_EN_AR (INT_Youssef Mokhtar_EN_AR)
231	Yvonne MOYU TAGNE
232	nanam.apou @gmail. Com
233	Pascal yeji maawonnu A
234	Miles Aubrey Khensani Msimeki
235	Ibukun Odegbaïke
236	Joyce
237	Mensah
238	Alfred Sooka
239	Nana Essuon
240	INTERP-Eloy_Molinero-ENG=>FR (Eloy Molinero)
241	Mawila Chipoya

242	Lara Aromolaran - Crown Natures Nigeria
243	Phelix Businge Mbabazi
244	NYCC
245	Y Mokhtar 2nd device
246	OLATOKUNBO ABIOLA OMIDIORA
247	George Obeng-Dompreh
248	James Fadokun
249	RCCG Jerusalem Tabernacle of Nations ( JTON )
250	Ps Abraham Zimpah
251	Nkem Khumbah
252	Henry Oti
253	Adetayo Olorunlana
254	Mercy Ekpo
255	Jean Sigauke
256	Felicia Hephzibah Beulah
257	Nevine Youssef Interpreter AR/FR (Nevine Youssef Interpreter AR/FR)
258	Eleonah Kapapa
259	N K
260	VICENTE SOARES
261	Ayuba Sharifa
262	fidelia
263	CHIKALIO SMARTH
264	Patricia Tiagnere
265	Gloria Appoh
266	James Waithaka
267	Association of African Universities
268	Precious Di Phiri
269	KA Analytics
270	Ehile Etienne
271	Grace
272	Sandra Abongo
273	Adjoa Prempeh
274	Terrence Were
275	Olumide Ashaju
276	E O
277	Blessingtone
278	Jariatou Jallow- Yonima Errands Runner (Jaria Jallow)
279	Interpreter-Daniel-EN-PT (Daniel Zandamela)
280	Interp-nick_crowther-Fr->En (nickcrowther)
281	Interpreter-Clement_Mwangi-FR->EN (Clement MWANGI)
282	Daniel-Interpreter

283	iPhone de ANNA
284	Ambrose Houphouet
285	Clement MWANGI 2nd device (Clement MWANGI FR>EN)
286	Bernice Mclean
287	Charles KAHUTHU (ckahuthu@eastafrianchamber.org)
288	iPhoneHelen Tabunor-Ogedegbe
289	AAU TV
290	Phillip MUKAMURA
291	Adel Rayan
292	Mekedes Mekuria
293	François KANIMBA
294	Michael Mokhorro
295	abdoulie janneh
296	Margaret King
297	grace.oloo
298	Sam Ndogo
299	Sumaila Sulley
300	Gueye Ousmane
301	Adugna Haile- Young Innovator (Mentor_Adugna Haile)
302	Behram Baluch
303	J Wendell Addy
304	Benjamin Acheampong (Benjamin Acheampong)
305	Kojo II Research Desk Consulting Ltd
306	Smart24 Television
307	T.T. Kenneth
308	Dr LC Muchopa
309	Isatou Gaye
310	Inonge Margaret Imasiku
311	Ghislaine PSIMHIS
312	Ralph Bello-Fadile
313	Jackie Hlongwane
314	Adugna Haile-Speaker (Adugna Haile)
315	Levina
316	Safoura FADIGA
317	Bob Andoh
318	Anthony Rodriguez
319	Emmanuel Kay Barasu
320	diekolope/FEWACCI (diekolope Ade-ojo)
321	Adams cosmos
322	Gabriel EKPO
323	Adugna Haile- Young Innovator

324	Togbi Yaw Akoto
325	iPad
326	Prof. Ben Q. Honyenuga
327	Adugna Haile (Adugna Haile - Speaker)
328	Amílcar Sabino
329	Nadia Bouajila
330	Rachel Ojo
331	BANKAZI Tony Nathael b84081160
332	YEMISI's iPhone
333	John Kauya
334	Eric Musau
335	Sylvia Owu
336	Isaac Akolwin
337	Brian Mureverwi
338	BE000429
339	Jennifer E. Adalety
340	Prof Sunday Ojo
341	NAA DENSUA ARYEETAY
342	ENO EKONG
343	C Mpala
344	Antai Moses
345	ADMIN
346	Ayobade Adebawale
347	Aisha
348	Perpetual Nyawira
349	1.23359E+12
350	Jama Hassan
351	Bruno Mpako
352	Clement Obeng-Asante
353	Fatoumata Traore Mali Embassy Sec
354	Asenso Paul
355	AfCFTAconnect.com .
356	Philip Mensah (PHILIP MENSAH)
357	Philippa
358	Patricia Tiagnere
359	Baraka Frances
360	Mufutawu Ahmed Adefemi
361	Gjenge Makers Ltd
362	Jasper Kwayu
363	Tabi Pauline Agbor
364	Emmanuel Antiri

365	Comfort Sarpong
366	Asamoah Hannah
367	Nzambi Matee
368	Ntsomboh Ntsefong Godswill
369	Olumide Ashaju (Olumide)
370	yeo mens
371	Dr Violet Makuku
372	Abayomi Daramola
373	Felix Appiah Nyarko
374	Jorge Correia Jose Mateus
375	Moses Amegbe
376	Tidjani
377	Diekolohe/FEWACCI (Diekolohe)
378	Kpabitey Ebenezer Kojo
379	mamudu.hamidu@kstu.edu.gh
380	Mrs. Tim
381	Cynthia
382	Patricia Kyomugisha
383	Tilahun Temesgen
384	Abidemi Akindele
385	Colleta Mudondo
386	Peter Mbogo
387	Sisoft Geral
388	Gerald FB Cooper
389	Dacosta Adu-Poku
390	Anne Mungai
391	Ana Pena Segura European Union Delegation to the AU
392	DR ADEBOWALE AYOBADÉ
393	Raymond Frempong
394	Molekof
395	Farayi Nenguke
396	Timothy Avordeh
397	Marla Gamze
398	Maureen Odoi (Maureen Odoi)
399	Manini Mtongana
400	Georges Mampouya
401	AB & David
402	Donette Wynter
403	Hannah Okyere

## APPENDIX 4: PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

## APPENDIX 5: SUMMIT FLYER



VIRTUAL



**AFRICA**  
PRIVATE SECTOR  
SUMMIT/2021

**Doing Business Under the AfCFTA**

**SERIES 001: Righting the Wrongs  
of Doing Business in Africa**

5 days | 5 sessions | 3hrs

Keynotes | Panels | Networking | Exhibition

1400HRS GMT | 1500HRS WAT | 1600HRS CAT | 1700HRS EAT

**MARCH 8 - 12**

ORGANIZED BY



**AGENDA**



**Day 1**

Africa's new Landscape for Doing Business with Ease - The African Continental Free Trade Area



**Day 2**

Investment Paradigm Shifts for Sustainable Transformation and Development



**Day 3**

Strategic Opportunities for Doing Business in Africa for Maximum Impact



**Day 4**

Africa's Innovators: frontiers for Business diversification



**Day 5**

Unifying the Continental Implementation Approaches and Strategies

*The notion **Africa Rising** will remain a misnomer unless conditions for doing business on the continent with ease are created, a paradigm shift is realized towards sustainable transformation and development, strategic projects with greater impact are prioritized as well as the harnessing of innovative space.*

**PARTNERS**



**REGISTRATION  
ON WEBSITE**

[www.africaprivatesectorsummit.org](http://www.africaprivatesectorsummit.org)



## APPENDIX 6: MEMBERS OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

### AFRICAN PRIVATE SECTOR SUMMIT

MARCH 8-12, 2021



Kebour Ghenna  
CEO – PACCI



Prof Etienne Ehile  
Secretary General – AAU



Wendell Addy  
FEWACCI/PACCI



Nadia Hasham  
UNECA



Maxwell Amo-Hoyte  
AAU



Wincate Muthini  
PACCI



Charles Kahuthu  
EACCI



Prof Margaret King  
GIPSD



Benjamin Acheampong  
Wealth Masters Group



Aminu Akadiri  
FEWACCI



Liz Guanthai  
GLPSF



Charles Ndogo  
University of Pretoria