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Africa Needs \$ 25 bn By '10

- Dr. Gondwe

Tourism - Nigeria: Beauty in Diversity

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**Dear Reader,**

Greetings. It is heartening to note that the Indian Government is intensifying its efforts to boost trade with Africa, looking at the continent as a vast market for the export of Indian goods and services. The recently announced Foreign Trade Policy for 2006-07 includes specific incentives to step up exports to Africa. The cover story of the current issue of Indo-African Business focuses on Africa's importance as an emerging market, with the highlights of the Foreign Trade Policy forming as a backdrop. Institutional financing has been a significant factor in expanding Indo-African trade. A striking example is the collaboration between the Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) and Africa's PTA Bank. Dr. Michael Gondwe, President of the PTA Bank, believes that India and Exim Bank have a major role to play in Africa's development. We carry a detailed interview of Dr. Gondwe, who estimates Africa's funding requirements in the next five years at \$25 billion. He is hopeful that 25 percent of the amount will come from India. Along with Dr. Gondwe's interview, we carry a brief profile of PTA Bank, which is committed to the cause of promoting private entrepreneurship in Africa. Among the different regions of the continent, West Africa's share in bilateral trade has been growing at a brisk pace. David Sinate analyzes the trend in bilateral trade with West Africa, which exceeded \$ 2 billion in 2004-05. He also writes about the significant role the Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) have been playing in fostering co-operation among different regions of the African continent. Exim Bank and its various Lines of Credit (LOCs) have been nurturing the growth of Indian goods and services exports to Africa. P R Dalal gives an analytical account of the LOCs, which add up to one billion dollars. Some of the African Nations have been attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in huge amounts and according to a study by Ernst & Young, South Africa has overtaken India in this respect. Economic progress has a direct bearing on real estate prices, especially commercial properties as the trend in South Africa indicates. Nigeria, the oil-rich African country, is planning to invest \$22 billion in upstream oil and gas projects. We carry a report. The 14th Summit of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) heads of state took place recently in Khartoum, where its CEO, Firmino Mucavele, presented a report. We carry the NEPAD developments in detail. The issue's tourism focus is on Nigeria, where the nature's beauty is in its diversity. Also included are the French versions of the important articles.

Wish you happy reading

Satya Swaroop

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Foreign Trade Policy Targets Higher Share in Global exports

India Redoubling Efforts to Boost Exports to Africa

By Dev Varam

Identifying Africa as the new focus market in view of its huge potential, India is intensifying its efforts to further boost exports to that vibrant continent. The Indian Government is planning to pump Rs 600 crore (\$133 million) to push up exports to Africa. The two crucial economic ministries - Commerce and Industry and Finance - had worked out the special package for Africa, which was announced on April 7, 2006 as part of India's Foreign Trade Policy for the financial year 2006-07 (April-March). Under the concessions made exports to Africa will get a special import entitlement of 2.5 percent. A similar benefit is also being extended to certain key products such as handlooms, processed food, handicrafts and stationery.

A new window would be opened for promoting exports to Africa. The notional revenue to be spent on these incentives has been worked out to be about Rs 600 crore.

The plan for greater trade with Africa falls with the larger plan of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to allow African countries greater access to the Indian market. Import duty preferences would be made available to African countries to boost trade with India. The focus

on emerging markets would be a big boost to those focusing on non-traditional markets. The strategy would help in reaping long-term benefits.

Additional incentives to exporters who focus on emerging markets like Africa, CIS nations and Latin America is aimed at broad-basing the country's export focus and ensure faster growth.

Services Sector

For the urban youth - skilled or semi-skilled - the government is targeting new employment opportunities in the services sector.

Service sector companies will be allowed to transfer accumulated import entitlement under the 'Served from India' scheme and rupee payments by foreign tourists will be taken into account for calculating foreign exchange earnings of hotels and tour operators.

Auto Components

To promote India as an auto component hub, the government will allow import of cars for R&D purposes without going through expensive homologation. This will enable import of new model cars for testing components. ■





Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports to Create Rural Jobs

Apart from the focus on emerging markets such as Africa, additional incentives will be available to export of fish, marine products, leather, leather products, processed food, handicrafts, handlooms, sports goods, fireworks and stationery.

The Exim Policy, announced by Commerce and Industry Minister Kamal Nath, laid emphasis on the exports of items such as handicrafts and handlooms in view of their potential to provide jobs in villages and rural areas.

How the common man must benefit from trade was the underlying theme of the Exim Policy with leather, fish, gems and jewellery, khadi items, fireworks and stationery chosen for special incentives.

The common thread linking these products is their employment-generation potential, with Kamal Nath emphasizing that two million new jobs will be created in 2006-07 through 20 percent growth in exports. The rural thrust is expected to cost Rs 2,500 crore in terms of revenue foregone.

With merchandise exports touching \$101 billion in 2005-06, the government is bullish on improving India's share in global exports to 1.5 percent. With trade in services estimated at around \$100 billion and merchandise import of \$140 billion, India's foreign trade is now around \$340 billion. The government wants to use this \$340-billion trade muscle to create more jobs.

A recent study has shown that exports supported nearly nine

million jobs in 2004-05. In addition, nearly seven million jobs were supported indirectly as exports during the year touched \$80 billion..

While the focus on handicrafts and handlooms is expected to boost rural jobs, the government is banking on services and gems & jewellery for the urban and semi-urban centres.

Exporters have also been promised exemption from service tax and fringe benefit tax. While the export-oriented unit (EOU) scheme has been made more flexible to benefit agri-export zones, the popular duty entitlement promotion scheme (DEPB) has been retained in its existing form.

The export promotion capital goods (EPCG) scheme has also been made more flexible with additional time for fulfilling export obligation. To reduce transaction costs, Kamal Nath has promised to shift all licensing work of the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to the online mode.

Exporters will be in a position to get their clearances through the electronic data interchange (EDI) system. The government has also promised interest payment on delayed refunds.

GM Crop Imports

The government would lay down clear guidelines on imports of genetically modified (GM) crop varieties, Kamal Nath said. ■

Easy imports of precious metals & stones to boost jewellery exports

India will make imports of precious metals and stones easier in order to promote gems and jewellery exports, Kamal Nath said, adding Mumbai has to match Dubai and Tel Aviv in gems and jewellery trade.

There are a number of unutilised gems and jewellery manufacturing units, which need to be revived, he said, Tax benefits would be extended only to inputs and not for finished jewellery products.

Persisting with its efforts to promote India as a gems and jewellery hub, the government has reduced the value-addition criteria for exporters from this sector to 4.0 percent

as compared to earlier level of 7.5 percent.

Import of used jewellery and scrap of precious metals has been allowed, and exporters can bring back export jewellery and ship their exports on consignment basis.

The idea behind these steps is to prevent India's gems & jewellery business from shifting to Dubai. Boosting the gems & jewellery sector would create more jobs in smaller centres like Surat. ■



India's booming exports will not just earn valuable foreign exchange, but could also generate more than 20 million jobs by 2009-10 across the country.

According to a study by Research & Information System for Developing Countries, released by Commerce Minister Kamal Nath, if India achieves \$150 billion exports target by 2009-10, total additional jobs created would be 13.6 million..

jobs in export-related sectors, the RIS study projected.

The total employment in export sectors by 2009-10 would jump to 29.5 million or 36.9 million depending upon whether exports touch 150 billion dollar or \$165 billion.

"It is only with a multi-pronged, multi-dimensional efforts that we can address the massive challenge of finding jobs for millions of our unemployed youth. Export-oriented production has a huge potential for generating

Exports boom to create 20 million jobs



Of this, 8.1.5 million jobs would be direct incremental employment, while 5.4.6 million jobs would be in indirect jobs created through backward linkages and in logistics.

However, if exports cross \$165 billion by 2009-10, 20.1 million incremental jobs could be created. This would include 12.4 million direct jobs and 8.63 million indirect

jobs," Kamal Nath, who released the report while announcing the Foreign Trade Policy said.

India's exports have already crossed 100 billion dollars in 2005-06 and the government has set a target of 120 billion dollars in 2006-07. With an annual growth rate of about 25 per cent, the country's exports may well cross this target. ■

Aviation fuel supplies to be treated as exports



With a view to making India an aviation refueling hub, Kamal Nath

announced that jet fuel supplies to long-distance flights of international carriers would be treated as exports, which would enable oil firms offer fuel at competitive rates.

Export status to aviation turbine fuel (ATF) supplied to international airlines would help oil firms claim duty drawback or rebate on duty chargeable on imported crude oil used in the manufacture of such fuel. This would essentially translate into lowering of fuel prices.

"In order to tap the business opportunity in supplies of stores (food, beverages and other supplies) and refueling of long distance flights, it has been decided to treat such

supplies on an equal footing with other exports, making them eligible for benefits under various export promotion schemes," the Minister said. .

This would enable India offer competitive fuel prices and attract mid-route stops of international flights, he said.

Currently, most airlines on this route replenish supplies or refuel at Thailand, Malaysia or Singapore. Since these supplies were not treated as exports in India and suppliers could not obtain the duty neutralization benefits available to other export products, the store supplies from India became largely uncompetitive.

Now such supplies are being brought on equal footing with other exports and supplies of stores on board of the foreign going vessel/aircraft shall be treated as exports for the purpose of availing benefits under various Export Promotion Schemes. ■



India moving towards FTA with ASEAN

Roadblocks in the way of ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement appear to have been removed following Prime Minister

Manmohan Singh's intervention on the crucial issue of sensitive farm products like pepper, rubber, palm oil, coffee and tea.

A meeting, convened for this purpose in New Delhi recently by Singh was attended by Kamal Nath and Agriculture Minister Sharad Pawar. Both the Ministries have been asked to hold consultations on Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) approach for these products in the FTA ahead of the Trade Negotiating Committee of ASEAN-India FTA meeting beginning April 24.

Commerce ministry has mooted TRQs under the FTA to the ASEAN member countries, which export these products in

the wake of Agriculture Ministry's strong objection to their inclusion in the trade liberalisation programme. TRQ is a specific quota offered to a country for exports at a fixed duty, which is lower than the importing country's normal duty.

As per agriculture ministry, these commodities form a part of its list of Special Products in the World Trade Organization and have sensitivities involved, so under any FTA it cannot agree to have zero tariff on them. In some of the commodities like pepper and palm oil, their rising imports from Sri Lanka under the Indo-Sri Lanka FTA has impacted this sector which mainly consists of small growers and manufacturers.

But if these products are not included in the FTA, then objective of such an agreement would be lost which worked on principle of all trade meaning at least 80 per cent of trade. ■



Quicker Customs Clearance Assured

Union finance minister P Chidambaram

expressed confidence that the process of customs clearance, often considered to be laboriously slow in India would improve and that clearances would be just a matter of hours, as is the case in many advanced nations.

Speaking at the inauguration of the World Customs Organization WCO's ICT conference in Bangalore recently, Chidambaram said that the Indian Customs department had, during the last 10 years, invested in an extensive automation programme that made it possible for trade to conduct a big part of its business with customs, either from their homes or offices.

"Customs is an essential instrument for the effective management of an economy. It has to ensure that international trade is not hampered by concerns of time or transaction costs and where customs can deliver services

with minimal adverse impact on trade activities," he said.

P Chidambaram also noted that India was one of the oldest members of the WCO and said that the country had provided inputs in areas like standardization and harmonization of data requirements, which in turn helped in the development of the WCO customs data model.

Azim Premji, Chairman of Wipro who was present at the inauguration recounting his company's experience with the Customs department, said that India's growth over the next few years would make the task of retaining and improving the levels of service imperative.

Later, at a media interaction, Chidambaram said that in many countries the contribution of customs to government revenues was not substantial.

In the Indian context it is pegged at about 20 percent, with peak customs duty having fallen from a high of 100 percent to the current level of 12.5 percent. ■



- Dr. Michael Gondwe

Africa needs \$25 bn investment, 25 pc can come from India

Dr. Michael Gondwe, President of PTA Bank, was in Mumbai in February to sign a Line of Credit with Export-Import Bank of India. The sixth LOC for \$5 million raises the total amount granted by Exim Bank to PTA Bank over the years to \$50 million. In an interview with Veerendra Bhargava, Dr. Gondwe talks about PTA Bank's efforts at funding various projects and its endeavour to promote the private sector. While the latest LOC for \$5 million has already been used up, Dr. Gondwe hints at coming back to Exim Bank for yet another LOC. Dr. Gondwe has estimated Africa's funding requirements for the five-year period up to 2010 at \$25 billion. He expects at least 25 percent of this amount to come from India. Excerpts.

Could you tell us about the latest Line of Credit?

This Line of Credit for \$5 million has already been taken up. The project is ready, the sponsor is ready and so are the supplier and the machinery. It has gone to our 45 million market. What does it mean? It means that we have to come back, to talk to our friend (Exim Bank) to give us another Line of Credit.

When is the next LOC going to be discussed?

It is in the process. We have a long line of projects in the

pipeline, which are looking towards procuring from India. Some of them involve manufacture of ethanol and other sugar-related products. Others are in the area of infrastructure. We are going to discuss these projects with Exim Bank. They are already financing a Railway Line in Angola. There is also a railway line project for a port in Zambia from the new area of copper mining. It can be constructed with the assistance of Exim Bank.

India is very competent in the construction of railway lines

... Yes, we have suggested this to the promoters of the

PTA Bank: Committed to African Development

The Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (PTA Bank), is more than a financial institution, having been involved in the social and economic development of its 16 member states.

PTA Bank is a Regional Development Bank, established on November 6, 1985, pursuant to the Treaty for the Common Market for Eastern and Southern African States (COMESA). PTA Bank's regional member countries are Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. China became the only non-regional member of PTA Bank. Seychelles became the second non-borrowing member in February 2005, after China. Besides these member countries, African Development Bank is also a member of PTA Bank. PTA Bank provides financial and technical assistance to promote economic and social development

in member countries.

PTA Bank's vision is to become a world-class financial institution with professional and capable employees delivering quality service to our clients and contributing to the economic growth and prosperity of the Eastern and Southern African region.

Its mission is to be at the forefront of providing development capital in the sub-region, through customer focused and innovative financing instruments backed by competitively priced funds, mobilized from international capital markets in order to maximize returns to our shareholders. The main objectives of the PTA Bank are:

- To provide financial and technical assistance to promote the social and economic development of Member States;
- Promote the development of trade among the Member



project. They have begun to identify their needs. We have told them that no one can beat India in the railway line construction, infrastructure and so on, In fact that is what I have indicated to Exim Bank. We are going to discuss it together. This is a new proposal that has reached us. Perhaps India might be asked to help in the Angola railway line project. If you look at that railway line, it used to come all the way from Zambia, taking the export route, straight to London. There is another project - the inland waterways project - In the landlocked country of Malawi. The authorities in Malawi are very keen on this project. We might want to see if Exim Bank can assist in financing this project so that it can be put in place. The vision of the PTA Bank is to help in the construction and development of the part of Africa where it operates, so that it becomes a reference point, where all the parameters are met and all the players, who would like to contribute to the

development, will come and see how best they can provide assistance and how best they can invest. You can see that we have already demonstrated to our friends by using \$45 million of Exim money, which has been properly invested in strong projects that are producing and helping with the employment and economic development. They have all been doing very well and some of them are the pride of Africa. You look at the sugar project in Zambia. It has got so famous. There is another project in Kenya.

You have 17 members. What is the total requirement of PTA to meet their diverse requirements? What is the larger picture for the period till 2010?

The larger picture is very encouraging. So encouraging that sometimes we feel overwhelmed. The resources that are required are immense. Because this is the part of the world that is looking for a lot of resources to develop itself but is lagging behind. Indeed, Africa is grateful that it has friends like India, like Exim Bank. Some the projects, which require a lot of financing, are infrastructure projects. Such as the railways, the road network, or the airports. Angola alone wants to put up 16 airports. So in terms of actual requirement, let us say, in the next four five years, up to 2010, we are looking for not less than 25 billion dollars. That is why when we look at our requirements we are overwhelmed.

How much of this \$25 billion do you expect to raise from India?

We expect at least 25 percent of the \$25 billion required to

States conducted in accordance to the provisions of the Treaty by financing, where appropriate, activities related to such trade;

- Further the aims of the COMESA by financing, where possible, projects designed to make the economies of the Member States increasingly complementary to each other;
- Supplement local and international financial institutions in the financing of national as well as regional projects; and
- Act as a catalyst in attracting investment in the region through various modes of financing such as co-financing, joint ventures, direct lending etc.

Project Finance

The objectives of the PTA Bank are the provision of finance and technical assistance in favour of projects with a view to promoting intra - and extra - PTA trade and the mobilisation of financial and technical resources from the donor community in support of specific projects and programmes in Member States. In order to attain these goals, the PTA Bank provides Project Finance Facilities.

Exim Bank & PTA Bank: Partners in African Progress

Export Import Bank of India has a strong affinity with PTA Bank. Exim Bank has so far extended six Lines of Credit to PTA Bank, aggregating \$50 million. Exim Bank is well aware that the member countries of the PTA Bank region are important trading partners for India in the African region, accounting for around 37 percent of India's total exports to Africa during 2004-05, and 11 percent of total imports from Africa. Under the LOCs signed, exports of items like sugar plant, cement plant, sanitary machinery, tissue paper plant, medical equipment and pharmaceutical products, were catalyzed. Under the latest LOC of \$ 5 million, importers based in PTA Bank's member countries will make advance payment of 10 percent of contract value and credit will be provided by Exim Bank for 90 percent of contract value to PTA Bank. Exim Bank will reimburse Indian exporters on shipment of goods. Credit period will be up to five years.

come from India. So, there we are. What is our niche? It is the Indian example of medium scale projects that are in the range of \$5 to \$10 million. For us that is our niche. And then there are the bigger ones. These are the ones that we can only syndicate. Get ourselves involved individually and ask friends like Exim Bank to join us. Because these syndications will need more than one financial institution to be able to put them in place. So our role is to help promote entrepreneurship in the private sector, from actual project formulation to implementation. Some of them are startups, some rehabilitation and expansion. This is where, we think, we should concentrate. At the same time, as a bank not to lose sight of big infrastructure projects like the one I have mentioned about Malawi - the inland waterway or the railway line for Zambia. And there are various others, involving NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development). And we keep on drumming to ensure that

policy makers aware that 'you don't have to have a road only financed by the government to run.' It can also be run by the private sector. A good example in Africa is a road put up between Johannesburg and Maputo. It is private sector-run. Through the collection of toll, it is able to maintain itself and be able to pay back the investors who financed it. The role we are trying play is that of a catalyst to investment. We are also reminding our principals and governments of the fact that the private sector is the engine of development and growth.



Next India-Africa Partnership Conclave in Kenya or Zambia?

The Export-Import Bank of India is looking at the prospects of organizing the next India-Africa Partnership Conclave in Africa, either in Kenya or in Zambia, the details of which are still being worked out, according to PTA Bank President, Dr. Michael Gondwe. "The captains of Indian industry and commerce can see for themselves what they can do. We would like to invite investors from India. Africa is crying for Investors. Some of the best investors would be investors from India, Dr. Gondwe said. He said Chinese were coming to Africa but India could do better, adding that India and Exim Bank would be able to play a very major role in Africa.

Healthcare is another area in which India could help Africa in a big way.

Certainly. One of projects is the financing of a company in Uganda, which is procuring pharmaceutical products from India. We have realized after attending all the conclaves that India is a giant in pharmaceuticals production. Not only that, India can manufacture products at prices that Africa can afford. In fact, one of the projects in the pipeline is a pharmaceutical project for which the promoter is going to procure from India. And this is what might be financed by the next Line of Credit, which we are going to put together with our friend Exim Bank. The need for resources is actually overwhelming and we are playing our role. As you have rightly pointed out that in the healthcare sector, it is important that we do our best and also governments should seek

India is at the centre of NEPAD projects. India is one of those countries as you saw at the last Africa conclave held in New Delhi. Some of them are huge infrastructural projects. We would like to see they are implemented. All of them are beyond our capacity. But we can still play our part in terms of mobilizing resources through syndications. We also want to bring about a change in the mentality so that some of these projects can be run by the private sector, so

the assistance of the private sector. In that regard, we have already got one project in Uganda, which is approved. Another is in Kenya, a huge modern hospital, financed by some of our friends.

On the prospects of steel and cement industries..

Steel and cement industries are the backbones of the economy. In fact, we are looking at a steel project, together with the African Development bank. In cement, we have financed two projects with the help of Exim Bank Again these are the areas in which India can play a major role. Indian investors can come and set up industries. We have the raw materials for steel and they can exploit them. Infrastructure requires so much construction and so much steel. Africa would be using steel from its own soil and then some of it could also be exported.



that the governments are relieved of the burden of looking after these infrastructure projects. Again we are making our

'04-05 exports up 23.5 pc at \$ 1.4 billion

India's trade with W. Africa exceeds \$2 billion

By David Sinate



The West Africa region can be divided into two distinct groups: the CFA zone comprising eight countries - Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo - and the non-CFA zone, consisting of Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea, the Gambia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

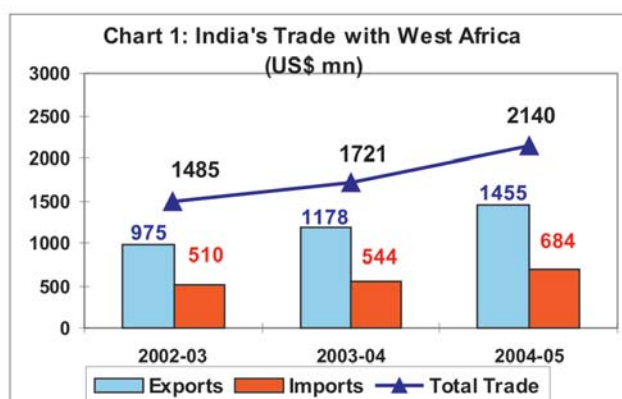
Trade Relations with India

The countries in the West African region are important trading partners for India. During the period 2002-03 to 2004-05, India's total trade (exports plus imports) with the region has risen from US\$ 1.5 billion to US\$ 2.1 billion, underlined by the rise in both exports to and imports from the region. During the year 2004-05, the region accounted for 27 percent of India's total exports to, and 18.2 percent of India's total imports from the African continent India's exports to the West African countries have increased from US\$ 975 million in 2002-03 to US\$ 1455 million 2004-05, while India's imports from the region have also gone up from US\$ 510 million to US\$ 684 million during the period (Table 1 & Chart 1). During the year 2004-05, India's exports to the region registered a robust rise of 23.5 percent, while India's imports from the region exhibited a higher rise of 25.7 percent.

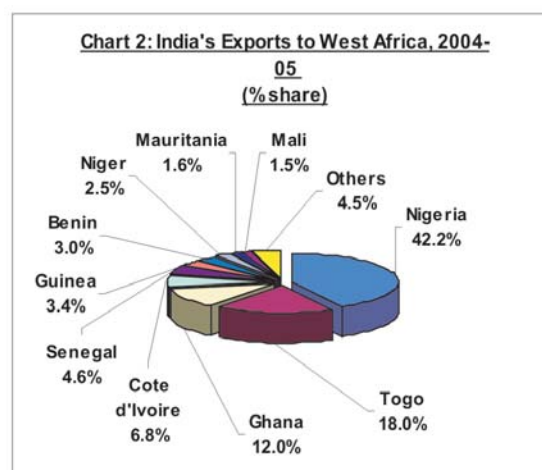
Table 1: India's Trade with West Africa (US\$ mn)

Table 1: India's Trade with West Africa (US\$ mn)			
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Exports	975	1178	1455
Imports	510	544	684
Total Trade	1485	1721	2140
Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry			
Note: Import data do not include oil imports			

Nigeria is the leading market for India's exports to the region, accounting for 42.2 percent of India's total exports



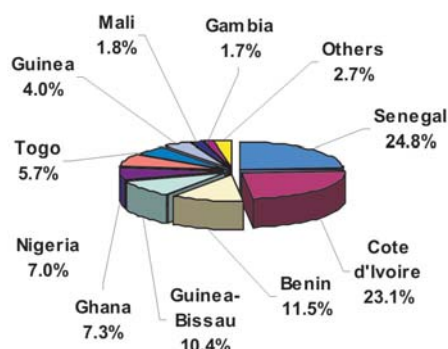
to the region in 2004-05, followed by followed by Togo, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal (Chart 2). As regards imports, Senegal is the leading supplier, with a share of 25 percent of India's total imports from the region during 2004-05, followed by Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Guinea-Bissau and Ghana (Chart 3).



Drugs and pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, non-basmati rice, manufactures of metals, primary & semi-finished iron and steel, cotton yarn and

fabrics, readymade cotton garments, manmade yarn and fabrics, machinery and instruments, transport equipment, jute manufactures, paper/wood products and rubber manufactured products are some of India's important exports to the West African region. Nigeria, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea are amongst the top ten destinations for India's global exports of non-basmati rice exports, while Nigeria, Ghana and Guinea are important markets for drugs & pharmaceuticals. Further, cotton yarn and fabrics are mainly exported into Niger, Togo, Benin, Mauritania,

Chart 3: India's Exports to West Africa, 2004-05 (%share)



Nigeria and Ghana.

In the case of imports, raw cotton, metaliferous ores and metal scrap, cashew nuts, wood & wood products, organic and inorganic chemicals, and printed books & newspapers are India's major imports from the region. Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Benin and Ghana are major suppliers of cashew nuts to India, while Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali are major sources of India's imports

of raw cotton.

Author is Deputy General Manager, Export-Import Bank of India

\$304m In AfDB grant for Ugandan water projects



THE African Development Bank (AfDB) has given Uganda a \$304m (about sh547b) soft loan to boost the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment.

ADB officials, Tom Roberts and Mecuria Assefaw, announced recently the grant of loan at a two-day review of the water and sanitation sector held in the state capital Kampala.

Presenting a paper titled, 'AfDB's Rural Water Supply

Sanitation Initiative', Robert and Assefaw said 30 percent of the loan would be released upfront. They said Uganda was among 33 African countries that would benefit from a \$14.2b AfDB grant between 2006 and 2015.

The other countries include Zambia, Mauritania, Angola, Cameroon, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, DR Congo, Niger and Morocco. The AfDB officials said the money would cater for the provision of water to communities.

They said other areas to consider include sensitization, awareness campaigns, organization training and capacity building in water supply and sanitation. The money will also build capacity in several ministries to enable them set up policies, mentor districts and

set up monitoring and auditing standards.

Launching the grant, water ministry Permanent Secretary Eng. Bezalel Kabanda, said the initiative was good news for Uganda.

"This initiative is addressing critical areas of the country's needs," he said, adding that the fund would enable the country to meet her 77 percent water coverage target by 2015. Water minister Kahinda Otafiire said the challenges facing the water sector were complex

LOCs to Africa cross \$1 billion Exim Bank's Life Line for Exports

By P.R. Dalal, General Manager, Export-Import Bank of India



Line of Credit (LOC) is one of the financing mechanisms through which Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) extends finance to support export of goods and services from India under deferred payment terms. Exim Bank extends Lines of Credit (LOCs) to overseas financial institutions, regional development banks, sovereign governments and other entities. The Indian exporters can obtain payment for eligible value from Exim Bank, without recourse to them, against negotiation of shipping documents.

Exim Bank has recently extended the following LOCs to enhance bilateral trade relations with the African region:

- LOC of US\$ 5 million to Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (PTA Bank);
- LOC of US\$ 27 million to the Government of Senegal; and
- LOC of US\$ 17 million to the Government of Niger.

The LOC to PTA Bank is the sixth of its kind extended by Exim Bank to PTA Bank. The member countries of the PTA Bank region are important trading partners for India in the African region, accounting for around 37 percent of India's total exports to Africa during 2004-05, and 11 percent of total imports from Africa. Under the earlier LOCs aggregating US\$ 45 million, exports of items like sugar plant, cement plant, sanitary machinery, tissue paper plant, medical equipment and pharmaceutical products, were catalyzed. Under the LOC, importers based in PTA Bank's member countries will make advance payment of 10 percent of contract value and credit will be provided by Exim Bank for 90 percent of contract value to PTA Bank. Exim Bank will reimburse Indian exporters on shipment of goods. The credit period will be up to five years. PTA Bank is a Regional Development Bank, established on November 6, 1985, pursuant to the Treaty for the Common Market for Eastern and Southern African States (COMESA). PTA Bank's regional member countries are Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. China became the only non-regional member of PTA Bank. Seychelles became the

second non-borrowing member in February 2005, after China. Besides these member countries, African Development Bank is also a member of PTA Bank. PTA Bank provides financial and technical assistance to promote economic and social development in member countries. The LOC of US\$ 27 million to the Government of Senegal has been extended under the Team-9 initiative, while the LOC of US\$ 17 million to the Government of Niger has been extended under NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) initiative, at the behest of the Government of India. The LOC to Senegal is earmarked for export of equipment for irrigation projects in Senegal, while the LOC to Niger is meant for financing export of transport equipment, motor pumps, etc. to Niger. Team-9 envisages a special cooperation model between India and eight countries of West Africa, viz. Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Mali and Senegal. Under the Team-9 initiative, GOI provides LOCs through Exim Bank to the member countries to finance setting up of various projects by Indian companies in those countries. As part of this initiative, Exim Bank has extended the above-mentioned LOC to the Government of Senegal. The second LOC to Niger is covered under the NEPAD initiative. Under both the LOCs, Exim Bank will reimburse 100 percent of contract value to the Indian exporters, upfront upon the shipment of goods. Both Senegal and Niger are French-speaking countries located in West Africa. Senegal exports fish and fish products, phosphates, phosphoric acid and fertilizers, groundnuts and products. India's exports to Senegal comprise non-basmati rice, transport equipment, cotton yarn fabrics, iron and steel, pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals and manufactures of metals.

Niger's major export item is uranium. Gold exports, which began in 2005, are expected to boost the country's export earnings. India's exports to Niger comprise cotton yarn fabrics, drugs, pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals and non-electrical machinery. The above LOCs are expected to boost India's exports and create awareness about India's capability and technology in agriculture, industry and transport sectors. Exim Bank has in place a number of Lines

of Credit for promoting India's exports to countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, East Europe and Russia. Exim Bank's LOCs afford a risk-free, non-recourse export financing option to Indian exporters. In the African region, Exim Bank currently has 31 operative LOCs amounting to US\$ 1051 mn, including those extended with the support of Government of India. The operative LOCs, as on March 20, 2006, extended to the African region include:

- Three LOCs (US\$ 10 million, US\$ 10 million & US\$ 5 million) Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (PTA Bank) (covering 16 countries in the eastern and southern African region),
- US\$ 10 million to Central Bank of Djibouti,
- Three LOCs (US\$ 15 million, US\$ 27 million & US\$ 60 million) to the Government of Ghana,
- US\$ 10 million to West African Development Bank (BOAD) covering eight countries in the West African Region,
- US\$ 10 million to the Government of Zambia,
- Three LOCs (US\$ 50 million, US\$ 41.90 million & US\$

27million) to the Government of Sudan,

- Two LOCs (US\$ 5 million and US\$ 40 million) to the Government of Angola,
- US\$ 20million to the Government of Mozambique,
- US\$ 5 million to the Government of Lesotho,
- Three LOCs (US\$ 15 million, US\$ 17.87 million & US\$ 27 million) to the Government of Senegal.
- US\$ 10 million to the Government of Mauritius,
- US\$ 10 million to BMCE Bank, Morocco,
- US\$ 26.8 million to the government of Côte d'Ivoire,
- US\$ 27 million to the Government of Mali,
- US\$ 33.5 million the Government of Congo,
- US\$ 50 million to the Government of Chad,
- US\$ 15 million to the Government of Equatorial Guinea,
- US\$ 27.7 million to the Government of Senegal and Mali (combined),
- US\$ 30.97 million to the Government of Burkina Faso,
- US\$ 6.7 million to the Government of Gambia,
- US\$ 5 million to the East African Development Bank, Uganda,
- US\$ 17 million to the Government of Niger. ■



Ethiopian launches flights to Libreville

Facing strong demand for its services in the Gabon, Ethiopian Airlines launched direct services to its capital, Libreville, from March 28, 2006. Ethiopian, currently serves Libreville three times a week, on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays with same day return flights. Subsequently Ethiopian's Addis Ababa-Libreville service will be enhanced by an additional Wednesday operations from June 3, 2006.

The flight to Libreville is intended to meet the demands for Ethiopian services from

businessmen, traders, visitors, tourists and pilgrims to and from Gabon. The service provides direct link to Addis Ababa and Douala, and convenient connections to the rest of Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and vice-versa. Ethiopian flights to Libreville bring Gabon closer to the world and further catalyze and boost economic, social and religious relationships

Flights to Dakar resumed Ethiopian Airlines also resumed direct services to Dakar, Senegal, from March 26, 2006. Currently Ethiopian is serving Dakar four times a week via Lome and Abidjan, with next day return flights. From June 2006, Ethiopian plans to serve Dakar daily with the additional flights via Ndjamena and Bamako.

Ethiopian Airlines flight ET907 will fly direct every Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays departing at 09:50 from Addis Ababa to arrive at Dakar Leopold Sedar Senghor International Airport at 18:05. ET906 will return the next day at 07:00 to arrive at Addis Ababa Bole International Airport at 20:45 next evening for convenient connections to other Ethiopian destinations. All timings are local. ■

Boosting Regional Trade & Investment in Africa

RTAs Foster the Right Spirit of Co-operation

By David Sinate

Africa is home to some 30 regional trade arrangements (RTAs) or trade blocs, many of which are part of deeper regional integration schemes. While some RTAs have been revived, there has been a renewed push in recent years to broaden and deepen preferential trade arrangements in Africa. In addition, African countries are preparing to negotiate free trade arrangements (FTAs) with the European Union (EU) under the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). The RTAs in Africa have largely been motivated by the desire to promote growth through regional cooperation, and can be viewed as particularly beneficial to Africa's landlocked countries.

These trading arrangements are envisaged to foster trade and investment relations amongst member countries by removal tariffs and other impediments to intra-regional trade flows. In some cases, the arrangement also aims at fostering common economic and monetary union amongst member states, as also a common currency.

Some of the RTAs in Africa are:

- **Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa - CEMAC** (Cameron, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome & Principe)
- **Common Market for Eastern and Western Africa - COMESA** (Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Congo DR, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe);
- **Cross Border Initiative - CBI** (Burundi, Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe);
- **East African Community -EAC** (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda);
- **Economic Community of Central African States - ECCAS** (Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Congo DR, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, and Sao Tome & Principe);
- **Economic Community of West African**

States - ECOWAS (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo);

• **Indian Ocean Commission - IOC** (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, and Seychelles);

• **Southern African Development Community - SADC** (Angola, Botswana, Congo DR, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe);

• **Central African Customs and Economic Union - UDEAC** (Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon);

• **West African Economic and Monetary Union UEMOA** - (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo).

Trends in intra-bloc exports (and percentage share of intra-bloc exports in total bloc exports are presented) are presented in the following tables. The success of these arrangements in fostering intra-regional trade has been diverse, with COMESA, CBI, EAC, ECOWAS, SADC and UEMOA MOA being the more successful ones. ■

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
CEMAC	75	139	120	102	120	123	159
COMESA	646	1,026	1,471	1,695	1,684	1,913	2,638
CBI	447	613	1,002	1,059	843	1,008	1,443
EAC	211	230	530	485	453	479	573
ECCAS	89	163	163	196	217	194	235
ECOWAS	692	1,557	1,936	2,835	2,371	3,229	3,073
IOC	39	73	127	107	136	107	179
SADC	617	1,630	3,373	4,453	3,933	4,027	5,159
UDEAC	75	139	120	101	119	120	157
UEMOA	460	621	560	741	775	857	1,043

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
CEMAC	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
COMESA	6.4	7.1	8.2	6.3	7.1	6.7	8.0
CBI	8.8	10.3	11.9	10.5	8.8	10.0	12.4
EAC	10.2	13.7	17.4	16.1	13.8	13.4	14.1
ECCAS	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
ECOWAS	10.1	7.9	9.0	7.9	8.5	10.9	8.4
IOC	3.9	4.1	6.0	4.4	5.7	4.4	6.1
SADC	2.0	4.8	8.7	12.0	9.7	8.8	9.4
UDEAC	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
UEMOA	9.6	13.0	10.3	13.1	12.7	12.2	13.0

Source: World Development Indicators 2005, World Bank



A Please-All Budget

In a please-all Budget for the financial year 2006-07 (April-March) presented on February 28, Finance Minister

P. Chidambaram, laid stress on agriculture and poverty alleviation, while maintaining a status quo on the existing structure of personal and corporate income tax.



Painting a bright picture of the Indian economy in his third consecutive annual Budget, Chidambaram said the economic growth in 2005-06 ending March 31 was likely to be 8.0 percent and the government was determined to step it up to 10 per cent in the next few years.

"The assault on poverty and unemployment continues. I believe that growth is the best antidote to poverty," he said

The Budget proposed an increase in agricultural credit. It is to be raised to Rs 175,000 crore in 2006-07 from Rs 141,500 crore in the current year, covering 50 lakh more farmers. A separate window for tenant farmers is to be set up to ensure them a loan share.

Chidambaram did not propose any changes in the rates of personal or corporate income tax, which pleased the salaried classes as well as businessmen. So, the reaction was one of appreciation. "It's 'good budget'" was the first reaction to the Budget..

Responding to the demand for tax exemption on fixed deposits of certain tenure, the finance minister proposed to include investments in fixed deposits in scheduled banks for a term of not less than five years in Section 80C of the Income Tax Act.

More services in Tax net

The Budget brought more and more services under the tax net. One of the services is ATM. The new services to be covered also include maintenance and management, registrars, share transfer between agents and bankers. The other services to be brought within the service tax net include sale of space or time for advertisements other than in the print media, sponsorship of events by companies other than sports events, international air travel excluding economy class passengers, container services on rail excluding the railway freight charges, business support services, auctioneering, recovery agents, ship management services, travel on cruise ships and public relations management services. In 2005-06, the services sector is estimated to contribute

54 per cent of GDP. Naturally, it should also contribute significantly to the exchequer, Chidambaram said.

Excise cut on small cars

Small cars have suddenly become a little cheaper. The Budget has proposed a cut in excise on small cars. Consequently, Maruti M800 and Alto, Hyundai Santro, and Tata Indica will cost a lot less from March 1, 2006. Indian car market leader Maruti Udyog announced a price cut ranging between Rs 13,000-22,000 across five models, including M800 and Alto.

"Maruti prices will reduce from tomorrow,"



company Managing Director Jagdish Khattar said, immediately after the budget announcement. That duty had been reduced by 8.0 percent to 16 per cent. The price cut on the popular M800 will be around Rs 13,000, hatchback Alto by Rs 15,000, and on WagonR between Rs 15,000 and Rs 22,000,

"We will incur a loss of Rs 30-40 crore because of this though it would be good in the long term," Khattar said. The other two models where prices will be cut are the Zen and Omni van. Minutes after the announcement on the excise duty cut, Hyundai announced a Rs 23,000 cut in prices of its flagship Santro car. "The Santro will cost Rs 23,000 less from tomorrow," Hyundai India President B V R Subbu said.

Welcoming the finance minister's announcement, he said it would give a fillip to the small car segment. "We hope that it leads to a significant growth in demand for small cars," he said.

Tata Motors on Tuesday said it will be reducing the prices of some of its cars, including the hatchback 'Indica,' following the reduction of excise duty on small cars. "We will be reducing the price, though exact details are being worked out," Tata Motors vice president (passenger car business unit) Rajiv Dube said. The duty cut will be applicable to 1500 cc diesel cars and 1200 cc for petrol cars.

Duty cut on life-saving drugs

Certain life-saving drugs, kits and equipment will now be cheaper with the reduction in customs duty on them. The drugs on which customs duty has been



reduced to five percent include 10 anti-AIDS and 14 anti-cancer drugs.

Duty has been reduced on life-saving drugs, kits and equipment from 15 percent to five percent. These drugs will also be exempt from excise duty and countervailing duty.

Defence spending raised

The budget increased the allocation for defence from Rs 83,000 crore to Rs.89,000 crore in 2006-07..

This will include Rs 37,458 crore for capital expenditure. The higher allocation has been made keeping in view the enhanced expenditure on modernization of the defence forces.

"The government has fulfilled the long-standing need of retired armed forces personnel below officer rank for better pension benefits," the Finance Minister said.

No negatives

Captains of Indian industry and investment bankers lauded the Finance Minister for measures to bring in fiscal discipline and cut deficit. But they had a mixed view on the new tax proposals burdening the capital market.

"The industry will be happy as there are no major negatives. It has cut down customs duty and has covered lot of industries as well," CII chief mentor Tarun Das said immediately after presentation of the Budget.

J M Morgan Stanley Chairman Nimesh Kampani termed the budget as a good development on the fiscal side. "I think the minister has done a great job in fiscal deficit, which will be 3.8 per cent of GDP in 2006-07," he said.

Kotak Mahindra Bank Vice Chairman Uday Kotak also welcomed the budget saying it was a positive budget at a micro level and was good for long-term investors.

However, Ruchir Sharma of Morgan Stanley said it was an 'innocuous budget' and there were no policy initiatives to take the market to higher levels. "The market hoped much more than reforms... even the Prime Minister had talked about out of the box thinking," he regretted.

The highlights of the tax proposals:

- No changes in the rates of personal income tax, which will remain as they are currently.
- No change in corporate income tax rate.
- No new taxes on income.

- One by six scheme for filing of income tax returns has been abolished.

- Services tax net to be increased which include ATM operations, maintenance and management, share transfers, registration, international air travel excluding economy class, sponsorship other sports events, auctioneers, ship management and travel on cruise.

- 25 per cent across the board increase in securities transaction tax.

Cooperative lending banks and rural development banks to be exempted from taxes under Section 80(B).

Fixed deposits in scheduled commercial banks with at least five year maturity will get tax exemption for savings under section 80C of Income Tax Act.

- The Rs 10,000 exemption limit for investment in pension funds under Section 80CCC has been removed but these



investments would be brought under Sec.80C subject to a ceiling of Rs 1 lakh.

- Donations to only religious institutions will be exempted from tax.
- Minimum alternative tax on corporates increased from 7.5 per cent to 10 per cent.
- More transactions to come under PAN.
- Constituency allowances of MLAs to be treated as
- constituency allowances of MPs for income tax purposes.
- Banking cash transaction tax introduced last year will
- continue. In one bank branch in Chandni Chowk, laundering to the tune of Rs 1,500 crore was detected.
- Fringe Benefit Tax modified. Threshold limits raised, but FBT will remain as it is justified for ensuring horizontal equity.
- Minimum alternative tax on corporates increased from 7.5 per cent to 10 per cent



SA overtakes India in FDI: Ernst & Young

This also ensured SA edged past India for the first time when it came to foreign direct investment last year. While SA still lags China and Brazil by far in foreign direct investment, last year's steep rise due to Barclay's and Vodafone's investments shows SA is now able to compete with such emerging market investment darlings as India.

Dave Thayser, Ernst & Young associate director, said last year "was the first time SA even appeared on the (foreign direct investment) map, because previously we were always at the tail end of the curve".

Although SA has always attracted many foreigners to invest in the JSE through volatile "portfolio investments" it has had more difficulty in luring long-term foreign direct investors, such as Barclays.

The value of mergers and acquisitions in South Africa soared 63 percent in 2005, helping the country eclipse India for the first time in terms of foreign direct investment, according to Ernst & Young.

This shows local companies are now on the radar when it comes to foreign takeovers. Ernst & Young suggested a number of other foreign firms might bid for South African companies, possibly banks or mining companies.

Mergers and acquisitions climbed to R269bn in 2005, powered by Old Mutual's R38bn takeover of Skandia, Barclays' R30bn purchase of Absa and Vodafone's R21bn acquisition of Venfin shares. Within that, empowerment deals reached their highest ever level of R56bn. But crucially, R57bn of the total amount was "inward investment" -- equal to the foreign investment of the previous five years combined.

The Ernst & Young survey suggests historically low levels of fixed foreign investment could be in for a sustained increase.

"The two major inward investment deals (Vodafone and Barclays) potentially represent the beginning of a new era of investment that should send strong signals of confidence to other potential investors," it said.

However, Thayser said it was not likely that there would be a repeat of last year's deals where two large multinationals bought into SA on a massive scale.

But he said that given the environment for acquisitions had never been better "this cannot be entirely ruled out".

The Ernst & Young survey is one of two major gauges of mergers and acquisition in SA, alongside that of Dealmakers. Using different criteria, Dealmakers put the total value of deals last year at R351bn. ■

Poverty Eradication in Nigeria: Micro-credit Scheme Launched

The National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), Oceanic Bank Plc and Nigeria's Kogi state Government have launched a tripartite strategic alliance under the Multi-partner Micro finance Scheme (MPMS) to provide micro-credit to the poor in Kogi State with a view to achieving sustainable poverty alleviation. Under the arrangement between the partners, NAPEP provided N20 million which was matched by N500 million from the state government to be administered by Oceanic Bank plc, which also added the same amount to boost the amount available for disbursement.

Addressing a large group of partners, including some community banks, self-help organizations, Christian and Muslim clerics, cooperative societies of farmers and artisans in Lokoja, the Kogi State capital recently, the National Coordinator of NAPEP, Magnus Kpakol, said that his organization evolved the matching fund policy with a view to mobilizing more funds for the fight against poverty in the country, than the federal government could ever offer.

He said "We do not have an infinite amount of resources from which to draw for you and all the other poor people in this country that we want to help. "You have therefore come out with a programme through which other stakeholders can join hands with the federal government to fight poverty in our land".

He expressed satisfaction at the prompt response of the Governor of Kogi State, Alhaji Ibrahim Idris who released the states matching funds immediately he was briefed and asked other governors in the country to emulate the good gesture by releasing their own counterpart funds and by so doing grow the pool of funds available to fight poverty across the country.

Idris said, "Kogi is the first state in the North Central to partner with NAPEP Multi-partner Microfinance Scheme which was launched, last year. As soon as we sent information to the governor, he responded quickly. "Through this method, it is clear that with N2 billion NAPEP fund from the federal government we will be able to



mobilize as much as N10 billion, through the intervention of intermediaries.

"We want transparency and discipline in the management of the funds and that is why we have decided that the all money realised from this endeavour will be channelled through Oceanic Bank which will also add its matching fund to increase the amount".

"One way you can show that you are partnering with me is to support the governor to use the resource at your disposal in a sustainable manner. Unless you make good use of the credit being provided you, you cannot pull yourself from poverty but now that resources are in your hands, take full advantage of the opportunity.

"The people must help pull themselves out of poverty. This kind of spirit must be allowed to prevail in the lives of our people. NAPEP is out to pull the poor out of poverty and to protect the vulnerable", he said.

He urged the leadership of churches and mosques, as well as, NGOs, Cooperative societies that benefited from the scheme to ensure that each member re-paid the credit facilities to enable others receive needed assistant that would expand the states productive base.

Kpakol urged the governor to maintain his integrated approach to poverty eradication which he described as the most effective method towards eradication of poverty, worldwide, and urged him to ensure adequate monitoring with a view to having the loans beneficiaries re-pay and thereby creating a pool from which more people could benefit.

Also speaking, the Secretary of Programme (SOP) Alhaji Abdul Ganiyu Obatoyinbo assured that adequate framework had been put in place to guarantee that the loans given out were paid back, adding that the involvement of Oceanic bank was to give teeth to the arrangement to guarantee re-payment. According to him, the Micro-finance Institutions (MFIs), cooperative societies and faith-based organisations know their members well and that it would be expected that only people of high integrity would participate in the current scheme. ■



Nigeria to invest \$22 bn in upstream oil & gas projects

Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) Group Managing Director Engr. Funsho Kupolokun has said the nation will invest \$22 billion for the development of the upstream sector of the oil industry by the turn of the decade.

Also, henceforth, all expenditures for joint venture oil operations submitted by multinational oil companies operating in the country would be subjected to due process before approval.

Kupolokun told an oil and gas conference participants in Abuja recently that "although this level of funding poses a major challenge, significant progress had been made in tackling it through innovative alternative funding schemes".

According to him, the country has recorded increasing successes in securing favourable interest rates and less onerous demands by banks. The nation would add over 500,000 barrels per day of crude from a variety of development projects, he said.

"The Bonga field is currently producing about 200,000 barrels per day, Erha is expected to be producing 210,000 barrels per day during this quarter and other smaller fields are to add about 150,000 barrels per day before the end of the year," Kupolokun said.

He said substantial progress had been made in the oil sector in the past few years through crude oil capacity additions, natural gas utilization, ethanol initiative, industry enabling initiatives and NNPC transformation.

For instance, Kupolokun said that in the natural gas sector, gas flares had reduced significantly to about 40 percent as at the end of 2005. He expressed optimism that domestic utilization and export of gas would put an end to gas flares by 2008 in line with government's directive.

According to Kupolokun, gas demand growth is expected to reach 15 billion cubic feet per day, up from current 1.5 billion cubic feet per day. A "Gas Master Plan" had been put in place in order to facilitate the attainment of the expected gas demand growth in the country adding that "the aim is to grow the economy with natural gas," he said.

Kupolokun said already the nation had several gas projects on ground and plans had reached advanced

stage to supply gas to Equatorial Guinea by the end of 2009. NNPC would continue to manage government's interest in the oil and gas sector effectively and efficiently for the common good.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, has said all expenditures for joint venture oil operations submitted by multinational oil companies would be subjected to due process before approval.

The oil majors namely Shell, Mobil, Chevron, Elf and Agip, prepare on yearly basis expenditures for joint venture projects in line with agreed work programmes

In an address sent to the Nigerian Oil and Gas Conference, Okonjo-Iweala said the decision to ensure that oil expenditures also pass through the due process is in furtherance of the transparency policy of the present administration.

"Government and industry spending in the industry must come under more vigorous due diligence. The purpose is not to bring another layer of bureaucracy to the industry, but to find a workable model that will improve transparency without delaying the number of programmes," Okonjo-Iweala said in the presentation made on her behalf by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Babajoy O. Ogunkuwa.

"My own understanding is that the industry already follows most of the requirement needed for this process application. It should therefore not be too much of extra work, but for the benefit of improved transparency and public confidence to bridge the credibility gap with the public," said the minister.

She said value for money audit contracts introduced in other sectors saved for the government over \$3 billion from inflated cost of contracts in the last three years

The joint oil venture partners account for more than 90 percent of Nigeria's oil output of about



2.5 million barrels per day (bpd). The oil firms have often complained about poor counterpart funding from the Nigerian government to cover its average 57 percent share in the ventures.

Okonjo-Iweala said while oil exploration is shifting towards deepwater region guided by production sharing agreements, joint venture operations still contribute the bulk of Nigeria's oil and gas production.

"Government has set a target of boosting reserves from the present level of 33 billion barrels to 40 billion barrels by 2010 as well as increasing production capacity to 4.5 million b/d. In pursuing this objective, government is conscious of financial implications as well as the fact that there are other demands on unlimited fiscal resources," she said.

The government, she added, made available \$4.23

billion cash call in 2005 and 2006, an increase of 32 percent over allocation of \$3.2 billion in 2004.

The Government has, however, come under financial constraints, with increasing demand from other non-oil sectors, making it unable to meet funding level requested by it oil partners.

"It is, therefore, important that we approach the question of future investment in the industry in as prudent manner as possible," said the minister.

The minister said that the present administration was committed to supporting economic growth in the country and working towards other growth development as articulated in the NEEDS programme. "We are confident that increased investment in the oil and non-oil sector can assist in realizing our development growth." ■

A key investment conference for Africa's housing sub-sector is to take place in Cape Town, South Africa, from May 2 to 4, 2006.

Known as Housing Africa, the meeting is part of an initiative by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) an agency of the United States government to promote private sector participation in creating middle to upper market homes.

ownership possible. In this case, as all funding is channelled via private American companies. US business people will be in attendance to hear of the available opportunities, as will US government officials.

Conference speakers will include Donald Kaberuka, president of the African Development Bank Group. The agenda will focus on among other issues, land development, mortgage financing, capital markets and



Housing Africa: Investment Meet in Cape Town in May '06

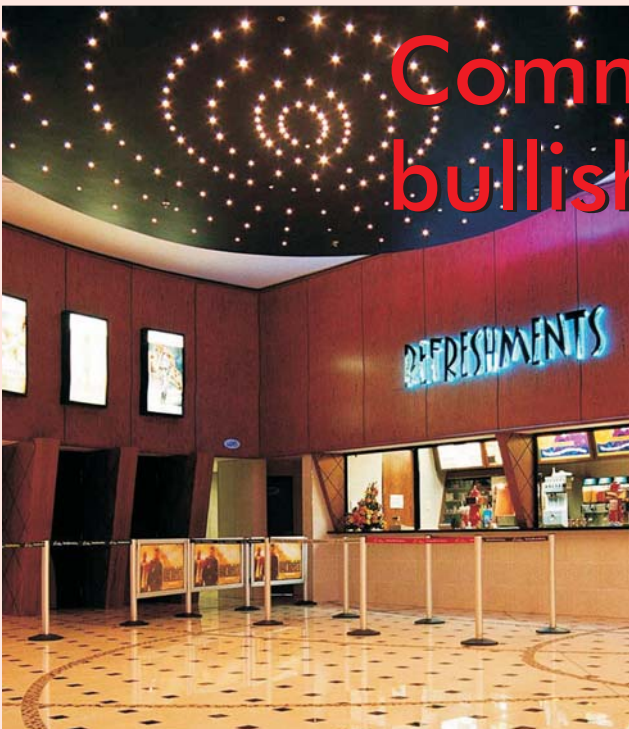
OPIC helps finance US businesses with an eye to investing overseas, and has in its 30 years in Kenya supported Sh1.7 billion (\$24 million) in investments.

Lawrence Spinelli, the organization's director of public affairs, was in Nairobi recently to promote the conference among private corporations, and to meet with officials from the Ministry of Housing to discuss progress on a memorandum of understanding signed in 2003.

According to Spinelli, critical to the success of the conference is the participation of the private sector, legal experts, senior government officials from around Africa, and private equity fund managers who make private home

private equity and current housing initiatives. "What you need to encourage more investment is a success story," Spinelli said, in reference to OPIC's current housing project in Kenya, Joppa Villas, financed to the tune of Sh504 million (\$7.1 million). A 400-unit project in Mlolongo, in Nairobi's periphery, Joppa Villas, has taken well over two years to materialize, despite the fact that down-payments had been made by interested individuals.

Explaining the delay, Tobias Otieno, a commercial specialist at the US Embassy, identified land acquisition as the key culprit. "Prices kept changing and the deal could not be consummated as soon as possible," he said. ■



Commercial property bullish in S. Africa

The prospects for South African commercial property investors over the next two years seem positive, with steady confidence levels from major players in this asset class.

According to the latest commercial property confidence index released by online business property portal eProp, market confidence in "business property" is stronger than ever, suggesting that the property cycle is in an upward phase.

In an eProp survey where more than 40 property players with assets in the region of R50bn were questioned, the index was at an "extremely positive" level 75, with 50 being neutral. The index is out of 100.

"The index is strongly positive and it has been positive since the beginning of last year," an eProp official said. The index, which was started in February last year, is also at the

same level as the prior six months.

Confidence in industrial property was the highest, with a net balance of 53 percent of respondents positive about the sector, based on the assessment of 10 criteria. Among the criteria were the number of leases the property players expected to sign, the expected net operating income from properties and expected vacancy levels.

Retail (property) has picked up since August last year. It's standing at a level of 46 percent of respondents (being positive about retail property) as opposed to 39 percent six months ago. It's possibly a reassessment of retail and there has been a slightly more positive outlook for retail whereas previously there may have been an expectation of a downward trend. By the same token confidence in offices is also quite high at 49 percent, but this is down from the 58 percent of six months ago.

Catalyst Fund Managers say the expectation of distribution growth is still driving performance in the listed commercial property sector. In February, about 50 percent of the sector declared results and the weighted average distribution growth was 8,9 percent.

"Based on the strong and improving property fundamentals, the listed property sector should deliver a 9.0 percent distribution growth over next two years," says Catalyst.

The group says that, provided there are no external shocks which could cause an interest rate hike, the outlook for commercial property in general is still favourable over the next two years. ■

Kenyan incentives to fund managers

The Kenyan Government plans to offer fund management companies more incentives to introduce new products.

Assistant Minister for Finance Peter Kenneth has said recently that the Government is particularly keen on the introduction of unitized property funds.

A unitized fund fluctuates directly with the value of the securities held in the fund. Account balances of investors in this fund immediately reflect the gains and losses of the securities held in the fund.

Kenneth was speaking during the official opening of the British American Asset Managers (BAAM) Financial Planning Centre in the state Capital of Nairobi. .

"My ministry will continue to work closely with fund managers such as British American Asset Managers (BAAM) in ensuring that standards in the market are high and that appropriate incentives are provided to ensure that innovative investment products such as unitized property funds can be established in this market," said Kenneth.

BAAM general manager, Dominic Kiarie said the company now manages funds in excess of Sh600 million and serves 600 retail and institutional clients.

"Fund managers perform a critical role by providing investment products and services which empower investors



Cameroon: Investors assess rubber & oil palm sectors

Potential investors have recently met in Yaounde in Cameroon to study possibilities of buying the rubber and oil palm sectors in that country. The privatisation process of the Cameroon Development Corporation (CDC) entered an important stage with the potential investors meeting in Yaounde to size up the investment opportunities in the rubber and oil palm sectors. The meeting has been organised in response to government's second call for tender for the rubber and oil palm sectors following the failure of the first tender, which included the banana sector.

The Minister of the Economy and Finance, Polycarpe Abah Abah, who presided at the ceremony yesterday explained that the banana sector could not be included in the process this time because of the contract signed between government and the Delmonte company. In this light, the sector will rather receive a special treatment in the years ahead. The Yaounde confab is, in effect, a forum for dialogue among potential buyers of rubber and oil palm plantations. Investors are expected to examine the strategy proposed by government to that effect, notably, privatisation in sections. This proposal has so far raised eyebrows from some investors who prefer that the process be segmented into plantation blocks. According to Minister Abah Abah, this could still be a possibility, but everything would depend on the market trend.

The rubber plantation proposed for privatisation covers an area of 20,300 hectares. It has six factories and extension

possibilities of about 10,400 hectares. The oil palm plantation on its part covers 15,300 hectares. It has two oil mills and extension possibilities of about 6,700 hectares. Mr Abah Abah was quite clear about owners of plantation land. "In conformity with government's strategy on the privatisation of agro-industries, the land that has so far been conceded to the CDC by the State will not be sold out but will be given on lease", he said. Among the countries that have so far expressed the desire to buy the plantations are: France, Britain and Holland.

Minister Abah Abah assured Cameroonians that national investors who express the desire would be given pride of place. In the meantime, participants at the Yaounde conference will air their observations, suggestions and proposals after examining government's strategy. The recommendations that will come out of the meeting will help government to finalize its strategy. The exercise, he said, will certainly increase the chances of the success of the call for tender which will be launched in the second semester of 2006.

Created in 1947, the Cameroon Development Corporation whose headquarters is situated in Limbe, is one of the oldest and most important agro-industrial complex in Cameroon. With a share capital of CFA 15.6 Billion, the CDC employs 11,500 workers, second only to the State. The CDC produces about 22,000 tonnes of natural rubber, 20,000 tonnes of palm oil, 113,000 tons of bananas for a turnover of CFA 40 Billion. ■

to meet and exceed their financial and investment objectives," said Kiarie.

He said BAAM had penetrated the market well with its five unit trust funds - money market, income, balanced, equity and management retirement funds - by meeting the needs of a broad array of investors.

He added that investment products perform a key role in the economy by aggregating savings from investors and redirecting them into productive use such as investment in capital and equity market.

BAAM has invested in a state-of-the-art information technology platform, Advent Office, which has enhanced the quality of its fund management and administration transactions.

Kiarie said the firm would soon launch new products and services in the Kenyan market including property funds, customized capital guaranteed investment products, portfolio management services and offshore investment products.

Kiarie said the low risk exposure, diversified investment options and tax efficiency of money market instruments make the products more competitive against time deposits, which are less secure and attract withholding tax.

The Financial Planning Centre has been designed to provide a spacious, conducive and professional environment for BAAM's financial planning managers ■

IBTC Chartered Bank Plc (IBTC) has executed a 2nd Credit Line Agreement with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) thereby further strengthening the existing mutually beneficial relationship. IFC is the World Bank Group's private sector arm. The recent signing of a US\$ 30 million medium-term facility increased the total facility granted by IFC to IBTC to an amount of US\$ 50 million via medium-term Credit Lines and a US\$ 10 million in the form of a Trade Finance Facility.

These credit lines facilitate IBTC's continuous support for its client's foreign currency needs, and enable the bank provide innovative solutions to cater to the short, medium and long term financing needs of their clients. The increase in the existing facility also shows the confidence, which the World Bank affiliate has in the management of IBTC after its December 2005 merger. As at 31 March 2006, IBTC had shareholders' funds in the region of N35 billion, an asset base that was in excess of N120 billion and a network of 60 branches spread over the six geopolitical zones of the country. IBTC is now a

IFC hikes Nigerian bank credit to \$60 million



universal bank, which provides corporate & investment banking, asset management, private banking and comprehensive retail banking services.

The mission of the IFC is to promote sustainable private sector investment in transition economies, helping to reduce poverty and improve people's lives. IFC finances private sector investments in the emerging markets, mobilizes capital in the international financial markets, helps clients improve social and environmental sustainability, and provides technical assistance and advice to governments and businesses.

The partnership between IFC and private sector institutions ensures that adequate financial support is received by serious tax paying organisations willing to comply with international best practices. Other medium-term facilities enjoyed by IBTC include: a credit line obtained from the German Investment and Development Company (DEG) and a credit line obtained from the European Investment Bank (EIB).

Mittal Steel emerges as strong partner in ECOWAS



With the signing of an MOU for development of an integrated mining project in Senegal, a mineral development agreement in Liberia and also oil interests in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Mittal Steel, the world's largest steel company is developing a strong presence within ECOWAS countries and is poised to becoming a major player in the economic development and integration of the sub-region.

Of particular note is the Senegalese project. The railway infrastructure when completed and operational will not only ship iron ore from the company's Faleme deposit but will reduce expenditure required to connect landlocked Mali to a new seaport that will be constructed by the company. Mali has in recent years been cut off from the seaport in the Ivory Coast due to the civil unrest there.

A company spokesman indicated that Mittal was awarded the rights to this project by the Senegalese government as it was the only company capable of prosecuting an integrated project, which included mines, rail and port without resort to time delaying bankable feasibility studies.

Transparency International Releases Report \$140 billion stolen from Africa held abroad

A huge sum of \$140 billion stolen from Africa is being held abroad in cash, stocks, bonds, real estates and other assets, according to Transparency International (TI), a global anti-corruption watchdog.

"African countries are experiencing difficulties in their endeavour to trace, seize, recover and repatriate assets and money embezzled and transferred abroad by their nationals and collaborators," a TI report released recently in Nairobi said.

TI officials from seven countries, who met at the Kenyan capital, made a joint declaration blaming G8 countries for ignoring global conventions against cross-boarder corruption. "The world's richest governments are frustrating the recovery of money stolen from Africa," they declared.

Ahmed Abdalla of the Kenyan TI chapter said that \$20 billion was stolen from Kenya alone over the past decade. Other chapters of the anti-corruption watchdog represented were, Ghana, Niger, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Uganda and Senegal.

"It is dishonest that individuals and corporations who are nationals of the G8 are enjoying (protection) despite their corrupt practices in Africa," the TI officials said, adding, "and their governments are hiding behind banking laws to delay repatriation of stolen funds to Africa."

International conventions

Reading the declaration, Reuben Lifuka of Zambia said Western governments were preventing repatriation of the stolen African funds, despite being signatories to international conventions like the UN Convention against corruption.

The new report, called the Nairobi Declaration on International Obligations on the Recovery and Repatriation of Africa's Stolen Wealth says: "It is not only illegal, but also blatantly immoral that so much wealth stolen from Africa is allowed to circulate freely in the economies of some of the world's wealthiest nations."

It goes on: "The international community should ensure ratification, domestication and implementation of the provisions of the UN convention." The declaration calls on all countries to tighten banking laws to ensure that illegally acquired money is not accepted by banks.

"Money illicitly appropriated from African treasuries should not be granted safe havens in banks," said Lifuka. "Presently banks fail to release information on how much money is held in specific accounts and from where," he added.

Lifuka noted that corruption was a primary hindrance to development and equally blamed African governments for not doing enough to fight it. ■

Unemployed youth benefit in Ethiopia

Unemployed youth and low-income women in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples State have received over 15 million birr loan to engage in micro and small-scale business enterprises, Ethiopia's State Micro and Small-scale Business Enterprises Section said.

Some 8,600 youth and women received the loan in a bid to curb the problem of unemployment in the State, Coordination, Section Training and Consultancy Services Department Head Haile Tadesse said in Aiwassa

He said the youth and women received the revolving loan after the provision of plots, vocational training, equipment, and consultancy services over the last six months. Especially, he said, the youth engaged in construction, brick production, woodwork, and metalwork have registered encouraging results following the provision of the loan.

Some 45 million birr revolving loan has been provided to people engaged in petty trades during the last two years, he added. ■

NEPAD: Evolution of an Efficient Growth Engine Turning African Dream Into Reality

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a vision and strategic framework for the economic renewal of the continent. Based in Johannesburg, NEPAD is designed to address the current challenges facing the African continent.



Firmino G. Mucavele, CEO of the NEPAD Secretariat, lauded the efforts of the heads of state in for laying a solid foundation for the successful implementation of NEPAD programmes in the last four years, which had created a conducive environment for sustained development.

"Your continued efforts in peace building and conflict resolution have contributed to create the necessary conditions for Africa's development. We have witnessed the successful resolution of conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, ongoing efforts in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and successful elections in Tanzania, Liberia and Burundi," Mucavele said.

Speaking at the 14th Summit of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) held in Khartoum on January 22, 2006, Mucavele said: "In programme implementation, progress

has been made in moving NEPAD from a concept, to policy development and initial implementation of NEPAD programmes is witnessed in many countries."

Reviewing the progress of the NEPAD programmes during the nine-month period April-December, 2005, he said the NEPAD experience had stressed and highlighted the need to enhance institutional capacity for effective and efficient programme conceptualization, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

It also helped to integrate NEPAD priorities into national development plans; to reinforce partnerships within Africa and with Africa's development partners and to harness and generate domestic financial and human resources for development, Mucavele added.

Following are the developments that Mucavele reported at the Summit:



**120
infrastructure
projects
to be put
on fast
track**

In July 2005, the NEPAD Secretariat obtained a grant from the Africa Capacity Building Foundation, whose purpose is to strengthen the institutional capacity of the NEPAD Secretariat, as well as that of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to enable them to implement NEPAD. The budget for the capacity building of RECs has been fully allocated to the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). This decision has been based on the fact that ECCAS is one of the least empowered RECs to implement NEPAD programs and projects.

The seed funds will be used to develop the necessary systems and procedures to enhance the implementation of NEPAD, as well as to recruit a NEPAD focal point, which will assist the ECCAS to create awareness of NEPAD among ECCAS member states and to mobilise additional resources for the recruitment of sectoral experts. This support to ECCAS is complimentary to the support extended to all RECs for the recruitment of Natural Resources Coordinators, which has been concluded with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The African Development Bank (AfDB) as the lead institution in the implementation of NEPAD infrastructure projects has reconfirmed its commitment to increasing resources for the acceleration of implementation of infrastructure projects. The President of the AfDB has committed himself to working more closely with the African Union (AU) Commission, NEPAD Secretariat, individual countries, Regional Economic Communities, and African Ministers of Finance, to ensure that the implementation of the 120 infrastructure projects/programmes approved by the HSGIC are fast-tracked.

India's \$200 million Credit for African Transport



Within the period 2002-2005, the AfDB has financed sixteen projects, in the STAP amounting to US\$ 629.1 million and mobilized about US\$ 1.6 billion through co-financing of these projects with other development partners. An additional 13 other projects/studies for an estimated total cost of US\$ 522.7 million are in the 2006 Lending Programme Through NEPAD engagement, Japan-JICA, is funding 38 projects in infrastructure, covering water, transport, energy & ICT.

India's US\$200 million credit line, secured through the NEPAD process, is being accessed by African countries. A credit line of US\$18 million has been extended to the Government of Senegal for the purchase of 350 TATA buses. Similarly a credit line of US\$40 million has been extended to the Government of Angola for rehabilitation of the Moçamedes Railway. Negotiations are at an advanced stage for extending a US\$27.70 million line of credit to the Governments of Mali and Senegal for the acquisition of railway coaches and locomotives from India. ■

Action Plan To Ensure Clean Environment



Development of NEPAD Sub-regional Environment Action Plan (SREAPs) Implementation of the GEF Medium Size Project (MSP) on Capacity-Building Programme for the Development of Sub-

regional Environmental Action Plans of NEPAD is progressing well. The capacity building MSP is composed of three main elements: the development of five Sub-regional Environmental Action Plans (SREAPs); a stock taking exercise, gap analysis and finalization of bankable projects; and a Technical Support Unit. Consultative meetings, which included representatives from RECs, national Ministries of Environment, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) as well as development partners working in the region, to review each of draft NEPAD SREAPs were undertaken in Central Africa (Libreville), Eastern Africa (Djibouti), North Africa (Algiers), Southern Africa (Gaborone) and West Africa (Abuja). The revised

draft SREAPs will be presented for adoption by the respective Ministers of Environment of the subregions. The project manager of this capacity building MSP has since been seconded to the NEPAD Secretariat by UNEP/GEF, as the new NEPAD Environment Advisor.

Africa Stockpiles Programme: The Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) aims to clear accumulated obsolete pesticide stocks and associated contaminated materials from Africa and put in place measures to prevent their recurrence. Through its multitude of partners that are supporting this programme, the project has now been officially approved by the World Bank, who has signed a collaborative agreement with the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), including the NEPAD Sub-regional Environment Action Plans (SREAPs) are being developed for Central Africa, Eastern Africa; North Africa; Southern Africa and West Africa setting up of an ASP Project Coordination Unit (CPU) at the NEPAD Secretariat. The CPU is due to be established in early 2006. National project offices are currently being set up in Tunisia, Ethiopia and South Africa. ■

Towards Gender Equality

The NEPAD Secretariat and the Gender Directorate of the African Union Commission worked on a common approach to gender mainstreaming and enhancing the capacity of RECS to engender their policies, programmes and actions. A 60-member Gender Task Force is at the disposal of RECS, NEPAD Secretariat, the AU and its organs including the Pan African Parliament (PAP) to provide sector specific gender expertise required at institutional and programmatic levels. The Gender Task Force will assist with monitoring the implementation of the African Union Heads of States Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality. Similarly, a mechanism has been developed for mobilizing Civil

Society Organisations (CSOs) to participate in the implementation of NEPAD. ■

e-Schools Initiative in 4 countries

The NEPAD e-Schools initiative has been launched and Demo have been officially launched in the following countries: Uganda, Ghana, Lesotho and Kenya. Of the four country launches to date, two are girls' schools and two are mixed schools. An evaluation programme to assess the educational value of the initiative is now underway.

Member governments of the following countries have signed the NEPAD e-Schools Demo MoU, which sets out the rights and obligations of the parties involved in implementing the Demo in their countries: Ghana, Senegal, Uganda, Lesotho, Kenya, Rwanda and South Africa. ■



Plan to End Hunger Gets Global Support

Africa is still food insecure in contrast with good agro-ecological zones which can produce enough food for Africa and the rest of the world. Efforts are being made by African countries to increase food production and productivity. However, in the past two years there is an increase in the number of persons "hungry from 176 million to 210 million due to population increasing more than the rate of increase in food production and availability.

The World Bank/GEF have allocated a grant for investment in sustainable land management over the next four years to African countries. The sum of US\$ 700,000 grant has already been approved to allow the NEPAD Secretariat and FAO to work with African countries and identify the activities in the 4-year program.

The United States is currently realigning its Initiative to End Hunger in Africa to support the CAADP agenda. The projected funding under the initiative is \$200 million per annum for a period of five years. The activities to be supported include enhancing agribusiness activities and market development.

In collaboration with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) NEPAD is currently supporting national food fortification initiatives in eight countries. It is expected that at least 30 countries will receive GAIN fortification grants by 2015.

Commonly consumed staples and condiments will be fortified with essential vitamins and minerals to improve nutrition security. GAIN has already made available the sum of \$1.8 million to Ghana over three years to implement the national fortification of wheat flour and oil. GAIN has also made available to Zambia \$2 million for fortification maize meal. Botswana is forming a

National Fortification Alliance and drafting a proposal for a small grant from GAIN.

Nigeria launched the school feeding programme in Nasarawa State in October 2005, targeting 30 million school children. A maize/soya based fortified beverage - containing over 15 micronutrients is provided to the pupils. Cassava based formulations have been tested to replace the maize.

The World Bank has launched the preparatory programme for the Multi-Country Agricultural Productivity Program (MAPP) in three RECs, i.e., SADC, ECOWAS and ECCAS. In October 2005 SADC signed an agreement of \$1 million to begin a process of project preparation. In addition the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) has agreed to finance one position at SADC Secretariat to facilitate the implementation of MAPP.

The AfDB has approved the NERICA development project in seven West African countries for a total amount of \$33.5 million. Consultations between NEPAD, WARDA, and JICA are in progress to expand NERICA

production in Central, East and Southern Africa.

The World Bank has established a fisheries seed fund (\$60 million) for sustainable management of large marine ecosystems in selected countries in West, Southern, and East Africa within the CAADP framework. FAO Fisheries Unit has been contracted to prepare the project. NEPAD is exploring ways of initiating a similar programme for inland fisheries. The NEPAD Secretariat has received seed funding from the World Bank in the amount of US\$ 348 000 to develop a tracking system that will monitor the commitment share of agriculture in the national budgets to 10 percent within a period of five years. ■



Getting ready for Challenging Public Sector Reforms



Launch of the African Management Development Institutes Network (AMDIN): The African Management Development Institute Network was launched in August 2005. Through the leadership of institutions such as the Development Policy Management Forum (DPMF) and the South African Management Development Institute (SAMDII), this network has been under development for two years. The establishment of AMDIN, its Constitution and Executive Council serve as critical steps in re-positioning African Management Development Institutes (MDIs) to collectively respond to the challenges of public sector reform and state capability development. Also, AMDIN will enable MDIs to strengthen their capacities to effectively engage with and respond to development partners active in public sector and governance reforms.

Resource Mobilisation and Strengthening Partnerships: A Financing Agreement for €4 million has been secured from the European Commission (EC) for an initial three-year implementation period. Work-plans are being finalized for final submission to the EC.

Resources have been secured from German Technical Co-operation to support the implementation of the workshop focused on state capacity development within Post Conflict Reconstruction countries. This workshop is one of four, taking place within the context of the 5th Pan African Conference. Through GTZ, Ministers from post conflict countries will attend and participate in an exchange workshop focused on their experiences in state rebuilding within a post conflict and/or complex emergency context. GTZ is supporting also institutional

capacity of the Governance and Public Administration programme.

In July 2005 the NORDIC development partners agreed to support the activities of the Governance and Public Administration programme. Specifically, and through NEPAD Secretariat, resources were availed for the AMDIN Launch and the Preparatory Meeting of the Ministers of Public Service for the 5th Pan African Conference.

The NEPAD Secretariat has facilitated the funding of capacity Building for SADC Developmental Finance Institutions for the next five years. The Programme includes two post conflict countries, Rwanda and Burundi.

Planning & Budgeting: A programme run by InWent on Planning, Budgeting and Public Finance Management was initiated in September 2004 with InWent. Material was developed and the first pilot course was run in Ghana from 15 - 19 August 2005. The programme is part of an InWent program of "Reforming Public Financial Management in support of NEPAD". The pilot five countries participating in the Programme are South Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Egypt. ■

The convergence of various international initiatives and events giving particular focus to Africa issues generated significant hope and optimism for addressing Africa's development challenges. One of these major international events was the 5-year review of the implementation of the 2000 United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September 2005. The review was preceded by the release of the UN Millennium Project report in January 2005, which alerted the international community to Africa's projected inability to meet the MDGs by 2015, unless increased resources were allocated to the implementation of the continent's development priorities. Unfortunately, the review failed to meet Africa's expectations with respect to increased resources to Africa for poverty eradication. The failure by the international community to address Africa's resource requirements points to the need for Africa to look more critically into strategies for domestic resource mobilization to address its own problems. ■

Meeting MDGs with own funds

Preparing for Science & Technology Strategies

Design of science, technology and innovation indicators: The NEPAD Secretariat has, with the support of experts, prepared a comprehensive body of science, technology and innovation indicators that are now being considered to guide countries in the preparation of national science and technology strategies and plans.

The African Biosciences Initiative: Regional networks have been established in all the regions of the continent. Biosciences network for Southern Africa has been established with the regional hub hosted by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in the Republic of South Africa. The activities of the network will involve research and development in human health, animal health/production, industrial and mining bio-processing, environmental remediation and plant/crop biotech.

The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in Nairobi, is hosting biosciences hub for the Biosciences East and Central Africa (BECA) and major progress has been made in improving infrastructure at the hub. Nodes to the hub that are being considered are Makerere University in Uganda and the Kigali Institute of Science and Technology in Rwanda.

The Senegalese agricultural research institute (ISRA) of Senegal is hosting the regional hub for the West Africa Biosciences Network. The network will concentrate on research and development in agriculture based on priority areas identified by the region.

The National Research Centre (NRC) of Egypt is hosting the North Africa Biosciences Network with the Technopark of Borji Cedria of Tunisia, Biotechnology Research Centre of Libya, Mentouri University of Algeria and University of N'Djamena of Chad serving as nodes.

The African Water Sciences and Technology Network: An amount of Euro 150,000 has been mobilized for the design of a programme on research and technology for a network of centres of excellence in water science and



technology. The network is scheduled to be launched this year.

African High-Level Panel on Modern Biotechnology: A Panel of 14 eminent African scientists and policy analysts was established by the Secretariat of NEPAD and the African Union Commission to prepare a comprehensive common African policy position on the development and use of genetically modified crops and other products of modern biotechnology. The Panel held its first meeting in early August 2005. It has identified specific issues that require a common African approach, particularly those pertaining to trans-boundary movement of genetically modified products and their impacts on African economies.

Science and Technology Consolidated Action Plan: The second ministerial conference on science and technology was held in Dakar, Senegal 27-30 September 2005. The conference brought together 27 ministers and more than 50 senior officials. It adopted Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action and agreed to create an African Science and Innovation Facility as the financial mechanism for the implementation of the Plan of Action. An indicative budget of US\$ 160 million was also adopted with aim to grow the facility to US\$ 15 billion. ■

Training Professionals to Sell African Tourism

The current Chairman of the Ministerial Steering Committee on Tourism, the Minister of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Nigeria, held the

inaugural meeting on the margins of the 2nd Commonwealth African Tourism Ministers' Meeting in Abuja, Nigeria, in April 2005. Among other recommendations, the meeting called for harmonization of the Action Plan with that of the WTO CAF; and the need to develop criteria for the selection of priority projects to support the implementation of the AU/NEPAD Tourism Action Plan as well as a Communication Strategy.

SADC Tourism Investment Promotion Initiative: Through funding from the DBSA and the NEPAD Secretariat UNDP TSF Fund, and with the support of RETOSA, draft guidelines on Tourism

Investment Promotion in SADC have been developed.

Human Resources Development in Public Sector Tourism: The NEPAD Secretariat, the South African Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) and the Spanish Government have been working together to strengthening institutional capacity and reinforcing human resources and quality assurance in tourism. A tourism and development seminar, held in May/June 2005 in Johannesburg, South Africa, with the aim to fostering awareness of tourism as a development tool for

Africa, within the context of NEPAD. The seminar attracted senior government officials from Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania and Uganda. ■



Integrating NEPAD Priorities into National Development Plans

National workshops were held in Lusaka, Zambia, and Luanda, Angola in September 2005, with the aim of facilitating the integration of NEPAD priorities, targets and values into national development plans. Project specific implementation processes have been established and are being followed up by the NEPAD Secretariat.

According to the Maputo Declaration, integration of NEPAD includes review of the contents of NEPAD programmes and the portfolio of the African Union as well as integration of the processes and structures. The NEPAD Secretariat has been harmonizing and synchronizing the programs and projects with those developed by the African Union. Joint meetings were held in all areas of NEPAD and the processes are being discussed between the NEPAD Secretariat and the African Union Commission for the provision of legal status and international engagement. ■





How to raise \$1 billion for infrastructure

on the African continent.

Under the leadership of South Africa and Nigeria a Steering Committee supported by a secretariat has been established to lead the establishment of the Fund. South Africa and Nigeria

Progress on setting up Pan-African Infrastructure Development Fund: Initial work has been undertaken towards the operationalisation of the Pan- African Infrastructure Development Fund, which is aimed at creating a platform for basic infrastructure for accelerating growth for sustainable development in Africa". The fund will initially focus on infrastructure sectors: Transportation (Roads, Rail, Ports, and Airports), Telecom, Water and Energy (Gas and Electricity). Target size of the fund will be an initial US\$ 1 billion with final fund size to be in the region of US\$ 3 billion, and the initial targeted investors are public sector pension funds

are each to secure commitments of \$250 million from their pension funds to enable an initial commitment of \$500 million. Efforts are underway to attract other African countries for them to contribute to the first closing of the Fund which by 30th of June 2006.

Reinforcement of Partnerships

As part of enhancing partnerships for the speedy implementation of NEPAD, a number of MoUs have been entered into with key institutions. In 2006 the NEPAD Secretariat will focus on actualising these partnerships for programme implementation. ■



EASSy makes ICT Connectivity Very Easy in Eastern Africa

Eastern Africa Submarine Cable System (EASSy): The cable system

connects Mtunzini in South Africa to Port Sudan in Sudan, a distance of about 9,900Km.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed for collaborating in the planning and implementation of backhaul links. These links connect land-locked countries to the submarine cable. The e-Africa Commission has participated in the development of the project for the past two years, and chairs the Backhaul Workgroup.

The EASSy MOU Signatories are as follows: Botswana Telecom Corporation, Dalkom Co. Ltd (Somalia), Djibouti Telecom, Ethiopia Telecom Corporation, Malawi Telecom Ltd, MTN Uganda, Rwanda Telecom, Sentech

(South Africa), Sudan Telecom Ltd, TDM Mozambique, Telkom Kenya, Telecom Malagasy, Telkom South Africa, Uganda Telecom, Zanzibar Telecom, Kenya Data Network (Kenya), SatCom Networks Africa (Tanzania), Zambia Telecom, Onatel (Burundi), TTCL (Tanzania), Tel one (Zimbabwe), TeleCel (Burundi).

At an international Data Gathering Meeting (DGM) held in Cape Town in June 2005, the EASSy parties and a handful of overseas telecom operators pledged US\$205 million towards the development of the project. A contract for laying the EASSy cable is to be issued in early 2006. In the meantime, a Construction and Maintenance Agreement (C&MA) has been drafted and is expected to be concluded and signed in the first quarter of 2006. The C&MA is a shareholder's agreement defining the rights and obligations of each investor. Cable construction is to start 1st quarter of 2006 and take between 18-20 months. The cable would be ready for commercial service in the second half of 2007. ■

Opportunities Galore for Investors

Nigeria is Nature's Beauty in Diversity

Nigeria is a geographical combination of clean and unspoiled river and ocean beaches ideal for swimming and other water sports, unique wildlife, vast tracts of nature ranging from tropical forests to magnificent waterfalls and climatic conditions conducive to holidaying. Add to these, other attractions such as rich and varied handicrafts and other colourful products depicting or illustrative of native arts and lifestyle. All these make Nigeria the Ultimate Tourism Destination in Africa. However, many of these attractions are still largely untapped and investors, both foreign and local are therefore called upon to come and invest in the abundant tourism potentials in the country. The richness and diversity of Nigeria's tourism resources coupled with economic liberalization policies have provided investment opportunities in various areas such as heritage/cultural tourism, establishment of museums and preservation of monuments, wildlife tourism, development of hiking trails and jeep tracks and picnic and camping sites at strategic locations in the national parks and building of tourist lodges. The government's policies provide for a cable bus system to take tourists through the very rugged but scenic terrain of the mountains and construction of lodge cabins for expedition tourist and rangers. Beach Tourism facilities include establishment of boating and sport fishing facilities besides water skiing and swimming and building holiday resorts along the coasts.

Business Opportunities

Transportation: Nigeria has attained a high level of good transportation system especially airline and road transportation, investment opportunities are still needed in water transportation and rail services.

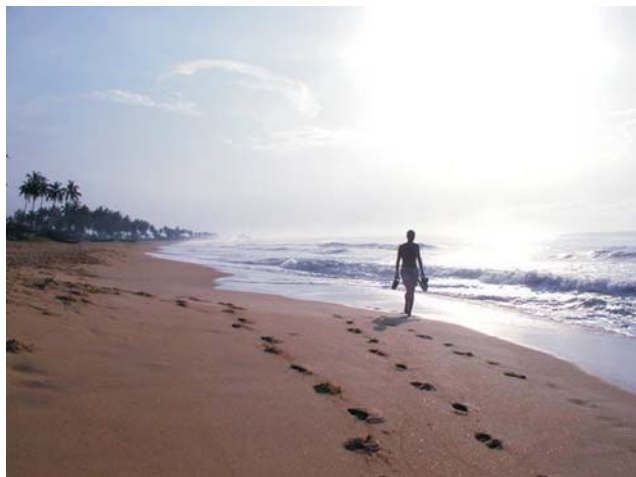
Hospitality: The hospitality sector of the tourism industry seems to be the most competitive



area with the presence of Starwood Hotel Groups, owners of Sheratons, Hilton, Le Meridien, Shangra Lai the Asian Hotel giant in restaurants and many

River Banks and Ocean Beaches

Meanwhile, most of Nigeria's beautiful beaches locations



are still largely without accommodation facilities, which are targets for investors in most tourism destinations across the globe. Any company willing to market Nigerian tourist destinations will be highly welcome. Local hotel and restaurant groups are battling for a better share of the market.

Investment Climate

Apart from the enormous potential and investment opportunities in the Nigerian tourism sector, the country's investment climate at present is one of the most favourable in Africa for a number of reasons, among which is political stability. Tourism investment atmosphere in Nigeria is now conducive given the abundant resources available, large market and a package of incentives. The government expects foreign investors to take advantage of the untapped Nigerian tourism potential and reap rich returns.

Yankari Game Reserve

The Yankari National Park is the premier game reserve in Nigeria. Yankari Park and Wikki Warm Springs are located



around the Gagi River, about a 90 minute drive by road, southeast of Bauchi Town. The beauty and size of the Yankari Game Reserve make it the most popular reserve in Nigeria. Japanese, Western Europeans, Americans and Southeast Asian tourists visit this park in large numbers. The reserve covers 2,058 sq. km. of savanna woodland and is well-stocked with elephants, baboons, waterbucks, bushbucks, oribi, crocodile, hippopotamus, roan antelope, buffalo and various types of monkeys. Lions are occasionally spotted as well, despite their natural camouflage. The best time to visit is between November and May, when tourists are likely to see more game since the dense vegetation has dried out and the animals gather near the rivers.

The Wikki Warm Springs is one of the best features of the game reserve. Flood-lit at night, it is wonderful after a hot day's game-viewing to relax in the warm water. The spring gushes out from under a cliff, where the water is at least 6 ft. deep, with a bathing area that extends for 600 sq ft. to an open area. The park is inhabited by a variety of birds, including the huge saddlebill stork, golliath heron, bateleur eagle, vultures, kingfishers, bee-eaters and many others. It is excellent for serious bird-watchers.

Mambilla Plateau

The Mambilla Plateau, in the southeast corner of Taraba State, shares a border with Cameroon. A high grassland plateau averaging about 1800 meters, it is scenic and



cool. The Park provides an attractive setting, with cattle ranches, tea plantations and rolling, grassy hills. It is home to some rare species of birds and animals.

Gashaka-Gumti National Park

This is a vast land of spectacular wilderness (6,000 sq. km) in the southeast corner of Taraba State, adjoining the Mambilla Plateau. Mostly mountainous, from 457 to 2407 meters, it contains Nigeria's highest mountain, Chapal

Waddi (2409 m). It is the most ecologically diverse conservation area in the country and contains swaths of guinea savanna, gallery forest, moist forest, mountain forest and grassland. Many rivers flow through the park, including the Taraba, a major tributary of the River Benue. A wide variety of animal life can be found, including buffalo, roan antelope, chimpanzee, colobus monkey, hippopotamus, hyena, giant forest hog, lion and leopard. The park is a birdwatcher's paradise with a wide variety of species, and there is excellent fishing in the River Kam. The reserve headquarters is in the Forest Rest Houses at Serti, on the main road between Bali and Mambilla Plateau.

Cross River National Park

The Cross River National Park was created from two existing forest reserves of Bashi-Okwango and Oban Forest Reserve. It is famous for its unique rain forest vegetation, which, according to conservation experts, is one of the richest in Africa. This park contains the last remaining rain forest in Nigeria, which is being preserved with the help of the Nigerian Conservation Foundation. It has a herd of forest elephants, the white-faced monkey

(indigenous to Nigeria only), buffalo, leopards and lowland gorillas, besides over a thousand other animal species. The park has a tropical climate characterized by a rainy season between April and October and a dry season between November and April. The moist green vegetation cover makes the forest an excellent place to see birds and butterflies.

The Kainji National Park

This Park, in Kwara State, was established in 1979 and incorporates the Borgu Game Reserve and Zugurma Game Reserve to the southeast in Niger State. The Bourgu sector of the park alone covers an area of about 3,929 sq. km. of savanna woodland, and Zugurma cover an area of about 1,370 sq. km. The Kainji National Park also contains the Kainji Dam, an artificial lake which covers the town of Old Bussa. Here Mungo Park, the explorer, was said to have come to grief in 1805. Now the lake hides the scene of the accident. The lake is 136 km long and tours of the dam are available on request from the Nigeria Electric Power Authority. Boat trips on the lake can be arranged by the Borgu Game Reserve office at Wawa. To reduce the



The Crucible of African Art & Culture

Nigeria has distinguished itself over the centuries in the field of arts because of the great diversity of the country's culture. Nigerian versatility in art is so vast that all African nations view Nigeria as the principal trustee of the most durable African arts. It is not precisely known when the first works of Nigerian art reached the outside world, but in 1897, following a British expedition over 2,000 Benin bronzes and ivories were shipped to England and later dispersed across Europe and America.

The oldest sculptures found in Nigeria were from the Southern Zaria and Benue areas of central Nigeria. They consist of terracotta figures and figurines made by a people who achieved a high degree of cultural sophistication. These sculptures, together with other cultural elements, have been named the Nok Culture, dated between 500 B.C. and 200 A.D. Evidence shows the Nok people had knowledge of iron smelting and adorned themselves with tin and stone beads, earrings, nose rings and bracelets. The next known phase of Nigerian cultural evolution was Igbo Ukwu bronze casting. Found in the small village of Igbo-Ukwu, near Awka, the casts date from the



expense, it is better for several visitors to share the cost. Fishing is allowed on the lake.

Bar Beach

Bar Beach, also known as Victoria Beach, is the most popular beach among the Nigerians. The main beach on Victoria Island is located along Ahmadu Bello Way opposite the Federal Guest House. It is usually crowded with Nigerians on public holidays.

Tarkwa Bay

Tarkwa Bay is a sheltered beach along the Lagos harbor. It is accessible by a 'trazan' boat from Maroko or 'fiki' boat from under Falu Bridge on Victoria Island. This beach provides a pleasant outing with safe swimming conditions, even for small children. Tourists may obtain deck chairs and an awning on the beach, for relaxed, casual comfort. Local vendors sell delicious pineapples, coconuts and variety of other delightful treats.

Calabar Beach

This superb beach, at the mouth of the new Calabar River, is about two miles long and 500 feet wide, uninhabited save for a solitary fisherman's hut. The beach is virtually isolated and lends visitors the luxury of privacy in a beautiful setting off the beaten path. Since the beach is flanked by a swamp and can only be reached by boat or canoe, getting there is half the fun and enhances one's fascination with this enchanted locale.

Opened in 1989, Eleko is the newest of Lagos' Beaches, down the Lekki Peninsula about 30 miles from Lagos. There are no traders and no distractions on Eleko Beach, just peace and tranquillity, ideal for those seeking privacy.

The Obudu Ranch

The Obudu Ranch is a popular holiday destination for adventurous tourists wishing to explore the remote corners of Nigeria. Situated in the northeast corner of Cross River State, only 45 miles from the Cameroon border, a tourist can enjoy the countryside of both Nigeria and Cameroon at the same time. The Obudu Plateau is spread over an area of 40 sq. miles. It is 5,200 feet above sea level. The



9th Century A.D. They first came to light in 1938 and consist of staff heads, crowns, breastplates, pendants, ornaments, anklets, wristlets and chains. About the same time the Igbo-Ukwu people were casting bronze, the ancient Ife people were also producing works in bronze, copper, and terracotta. In the first quarter of this Century, Ife works caused a great stir among world art critics and historians who were unaccustomed to such naturalism in African art. The best-known Nigerian artworks are the Benin Antiquities. Legend recounts how the Benin people learned the art of bronze casting from Ile-Ife around 1400 A.D. Oba Ogunta, the sixth King of Benin, is credited with having encouraged this art in Benin.

Nigeria's cultural heritage is woven from threads of history and diversity, legend and conquest. Tourists visiting the country will gain insights to a glorious past as well as a promising future, set amid the natural beauty of

this diverse country. From rain forests in the south, broad savanna woodlands in the center to a semi-desert region in the north, Nigeria offers a remarkable range of physical beauty in her land and hospitality of her people, ready to be enjoyed by the tourist fortunate enough to choose this land of ancient empires as their travel destination.

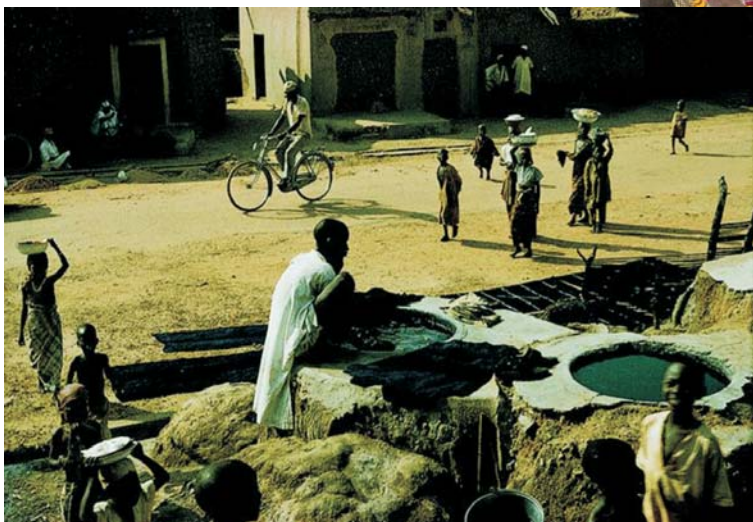
Nigeria is a vast country with a population of about 120 million people covering about 923,768 sq.km of landmass, located wholly within the tropics. The country aptly described as the 'Giant of Africa' is richly endowed with ecological and cultural resources, which are of universal recognition. The richness and diversity of the Nigerian culture is a manifestation of the socio-cultural differences of the over 250 ethnic groups that inhabit the land for ages.



The water of Osun is said to have the power of making barren women fertile. Her most important sanctuaries are in Oshogbo, which is contracted from 'Oso Igbo', or spirit of the forest, centered around a palace shrine where the chief priest performs rites and rituals.

Kano Dye Pits

The Kano indigo-vegetable dye pits are one of the most fascinating aspects of this old city. Various designs are folded into the material before dyeing, and the fabric is often beaten to achieve the shiny, iridescent appearance. The techniques employed to obtain this look are unmatched around the world. And although the methods



climate is cool and pleasant. The landscape is spectacular, with rolling grasslands, deep-wooded valleys and waterfalls. The sights are spectacular on the drive east, through rolling mountains and the dense forest with trees so high their branches form a canopy, shading out the sun entirely. This phenomenon has led to the area being called "Nigeria's Amazon," and is not to be missed.

Argungu Fishing Festival

This colorful annual festival takes place in Arugungu, a riverside town in Kebbi State, about 64 miles from Sokoto. The leading tourist attraction in the area, the festival originated in 1934, when the late Sultan Dan Mu'azu made an historic visit. In tribute, a grand fishing festival was organized. Since then, it's become a celebrated yearly event held between Feb. and March. During the festival, hundreds of local men and boys enter the water, armed with large fishnet scoops.

Osun Festival

Osun was one of the wives of Sango, the god of Thunder and former king of Oyo. She is widely worshipped in Yorubaland, particularly in the countryside through which the river Osun flows.



they use are ancient, these lush works of art on fabric always remain extremely popular and continue to be in great demand.

Leather Work

Nigeria is a veritable treasure trove of beautiful handmade crafts. Drawing from ancient traditions, Nigerian artisans create marvelous wood carvings, metal castings, exotic jewelry, traditional clothing, intricately decorated calabashes and finely-crafted leatherwork. Visitors are amazed at the quality and value of these unique creations, each made with a perfectionist's skill and attention to detail. ■



- Dr. Michael Gondwe

L'Afrique a besoin de \$25 milliards d'investissement, 25 pc peut venir de l'Inde

Dr. Michael Gondwe, le Président de la banque PTA, était à Mumbai en février pour signer une Ligne de crédit avec la Banque Indienne de l'Exportation et l'Importation. Le sixième LOC de \$5 millions ajoute au montant total accordé par la Banque Exim à la banque PTA au cours des années à \$50 millions. Dans un entretien avec Veerendra Bhargava, Dr. Gondwe parle des efforts de la banque PTA à placer de divers projets et son effort de favoriser le secteur privé. Tandis que le dernier LOC de \$5 millions a déjà été épuisé, Dr. Gondwe pense à revenir à la banque Exim pour encore d'autres LOC. Dr. Gondwe estime les conditions du placement de l'Afrique pour la période de cinq ans jusqu'à 2010 à \$25 milliards. Il s'attend à ce qu'au moins 25 pour cent de cette somme viennent de l'Inde. Extraits.

Pouvez-vous nous parler de la dernière Ligne de Crédit?

Cette Ligne de crédit pour \$5 millions a été déjà prise. Le projet est prêt, le commanditaire est prêt et ainsi sont les fournisseurs et les machines. Il est accordé à nos 45 millions de marché. Que signifie-t-il? Il signifie que nous devons revenir, pour parler à notre ami (la banque Exim) pour nous donner une autre ligne de crédit.

Quand espérez-vous discuter sur un autre LOC?

Il est dans le processus. Nous avons une longue ligne de projets qui espèrent obtenir de l'aide indien. Certains d'entre eux impliquent la fabrication d'éthanol et d'autres produits liés au sucre, d'autres sont dans le secteur de l'infrastructure. Nous allons discuter ces projets avec la banque Exim. Ils financent déjà une ligne ferroviaire en Angola. Il y a également un projet de ligne ferroviaire pour un port en Zambie du nouveau secteur de l'exploitation de cuivre. Il peut être construit avec l'aide de la banque Exim.

Pensez-vous que l'Inde soit très compétente dans la construction des lignes ferroviaires

...Oui, nous avons suggéré ceci aux instigateurs du projet. Ils ont commencé à identifier leurs besoins. Nous leur avons dit que personne ne peut battre l'Inde dans la construction de ligne ferroviaire, l'infrastructure et ainsi de suite. En fait c'est-ce que j'ai indiqué à la banque Exim. Nous allons la discuter ensemble. C'est une nouvelle proposition qui nous est parvenue. Il est possible qu'on demande l'aide de l'Inde pour le projet de ligne ferroviaire à Angola. Si vous regardez cette ligne ferroviaire, elle vient de Zambie, en prenant la route de l'exportation, pour aller vers Londres. Il y a un autre projet le projet de voies navigables - dans le pays sans littoral du Malawi. Les autorités du Malawi sont très intéressées par ce projet. Nous pourrions voir si la banque Exim peut aider à financer

ce projet de sorte qu'elle puisse être mis en place. La vision de la banque PTA est d'aider dans la construction et le développement de la région de l'Afrique où elle fonctionne, de sorte que elle devienne un point de référence, où tous les paramètres sont rencontrés et tous les participants, qui voudraient contribuer au développement, viennent voir comment ils peuvent fournir l'aide et investir d'une façon avancée. Vous pouvez voir que nous avons déjà démontré à nos amis en investissant \$45 millions d'argent venant d'Exim, investi correctement dans les projets qui produisent et qui aident à l'emploi et le développement économique. Ils fonctionnent tous très bien et certains d'entre elles sont la fierté de l'Afrique. Vous regardez le projet de sucre en Zambie. Elle est si célèbre. Il y a un autre projet au Kenya.

Vous avez 17 membres. Quel est le besoin total de PTA pour atteindre l'attente et les conditions diverses? Quelle est l'image générale pour la période jusqu'à 2010?

L'image générale est très encourageante. Aussi encourageant que parfois nous nous sentons accablés. Les ressources qui sont exigées sont immenses. Puisque c'est une partie du monde qui recherche beaucoup de ressources pour se développer mais se trouve derrière. En effet, l'Afrique est reconnaissante qu'elle ait des amis comme l'Inde, comme la banque Exim. Certains projets, qui exigent beaucoup de financement, sont des projets d'infrastructure. Comme les chemins de fer, la route, ou les aéroports. Seul l'Angola veut construire 16 aéroports. Ainsi en termes de condition réelle, disons, dans les quatre ou cinq années à venir, jusqu'à 2010, nous recherchons pas moins de 25 milliards de dollars. C'est pourquoi quand nous regardons nos conditions nous sommes accablés.

De ce \$25 milliards, combine espérez-vous avoir de l'Inde?

Nous attendons au moins 25 pour cent des \$25 milliards

de venir de l'Inde. Ainsi, nous en sommes là. Quelle est notre place? C'est l'exemple indien des projets de budget moyen qui sont dans la gamme de \$5 à \$10 millions. Ceci est notre place. Et puis il y a le plus grand. Ce sont ceux qui nous pouvons simplement syndiquer. Impliquons-nous individuellement et demandons aux amis comme la banque Exim de nous joindre, puisque ces syndications auront besoin de plus d'une institution financière pour pouvoir les mettre en place. Ainsi notre rôle est d'aider à favoriser l'esprit d'entreprise dans le secteur privé, de la formulation réelle de projet à l'exécution. Certains d'entre eux sont des démarrages, une certaine de réadaptation et d'une expansion. Nous pensons que ceci devrait être un point de concentration. En même temps, comme banque il ne faut pas perdre les grandes infrastructures projetées comme celle que j'ai mentionnée au sujet du Malawi - la voie navigable ou la ligne ferroviaire pour la Zambie. Et il y a beaucoup d'autres, en association avec le NEPAD (Nouvelle Association pour le Développement de l'Afrique). Et nous continuons le tambourinage pour s'assurer que l'Inde est au centre des projets de NEPAD. L'Inde est un de pays comme vous avez vu au conclave de l'Afrique qui a lieu à New Delhi. Certains d'entre eux sont des projets d'infrastructure énormes. Nous voudrions voir qu'ils sont mis en application. Tous les projets sont au delà de notre capacité. Mais nous pouvons encore jouer notre rôle en termes de ressources de mobilisation par des syndications. Nous voulons également provoquer un changement de la mentalité de sorte que certains de ces projets puissent être menés par le secteur privé, de sorte que les gouvernements soient libérés de l'obligation de s'occuper de ces projets d'infrastructure. Encore nous mettons au courant nos décisionnaires que « il n'est pas nécessaire de faire financer une route seulement par le gouvernement pour la rendre fonctionnelle. » Il peut également être contrôlé par le secteur privé. Un bon exemple en Afrique est une route mise en service entre le Johannesburg et le Maputo. Il est contrôlé par le secteur privé. Par la collection du péage, il peut se maintenir et se trouve en mesure de rendre de l'argent des investisseurs qui l'ont financé. Notre rôle est celui d'un catalyseur à

l'investissement. Nous rappelons également nos directeurs et gouvernements le fait que le secteur privé est le moteur du développement et de la croissance.

La santé peut être un autre domaine dans lequel l'Inde pourrait apporter son aide d'une façon considérable au pays de l'Afrique

Certainement. Un de projets est le financement d'une compagnie en Ouganda, qui obtient les produits pharmaceutiques de l'Inde. Nous nous sommes rendu compte, après tous les conclaves ; que l'Inde est un géant dans la production de pharmaceutiques. En plus, l'Inde peut fabriquer les produits au prix qui rentre dans le budget de l'Afrique. En fait, un des projets, en discussion, est un projet pharmaceutique pour lequel l'instigateur va prendre les produits de l'Inde. Et c'est ce qui pourrait être financé par la prochaine ligne de crédit, que nous allons mettre ensemble avec notre ami la banque Exim. Le besoin de ressources est énorme et nous jouons notre rôle. Car vous avez correctement précisé que dans le secteur de santé, il est important que nous fassions plus d'effort et que les gouvernements cherchent également de l'aide du secteur privé. À cet égard, nous avons déjà un projet en Ouganda, qui est approuvé. Un autre est au Kenya, un hôpital moderne énorme, financé par certains de nos amis.

Sur les perspectives de l'industries de l'acier et de ciment.

Les industries de l'acier et le ciment sont les parties importantes de l'économie. En fait, nous regardons un projet d'acier, avec la banque de Développement Africaine. Dans le ciment, nous avons financé deux projets avec l'aide de la banque Exim. Ce sont encore les secteurs dans lesquels l'Inde peut jouer un rôle important. Les investisseurs indiens peuvent venir installer des industries. Nous avons les matières premières pour l'acier et ils peuvent les exploiter. L'infrastructure exige beaucoup de construction et autant d'acier. L'Afrique utilise l'acier de son propre sol et une partie d'elle pourrait également être exportée. ■

La Banque Exim & la Banque PTA: Partenaire dans le progrès Africain

La banque Indienne de l'importation et l'exportation a une affinité forte avec la banque PTA. La banque Exim a jusqu'à aujourd'hui accordé six lignes de crédit à la banque PTA, agrégeant \$50 millions. La banque Exim se rend bien compte que les pays membres de la région de banque PTA sont les partenaires commerciaux importants pour l'Inde dans la région africaine, comptant environ 37 pour cent des exportations totales de l'Inde vers l'Afrique pendant 2004-05, et 11 pour cent d'importations total africain. Sous les LOCs a signé, des exportations des articles comme la sucrerie, usine de ciment, machines

sanitaires, usine de papier de soie de soie, équipement médical et des produits pharmaceutiques, ont été catalysés. Sous le dernier LOC de \$ 5 millions, importateurs basés dans les pays membres de la banque PTA effectueront le paiement anticipé de 10 pour cent de valeur de contrat et le crédit sera fourni par Banque Exim pour 90 pour cent de valeur de contrat à la banque PTA. La banque Exim remboursera les exportateurs indiens sur l'expédition des marchandises. La période de crédit sera de cinq ans.

'04-05 l'exportation augmente de 23.5 pc à \$ 1,4 milliards

Le commerce indien avec l'Afrique de l'Ouest augmente de \$2 milliards



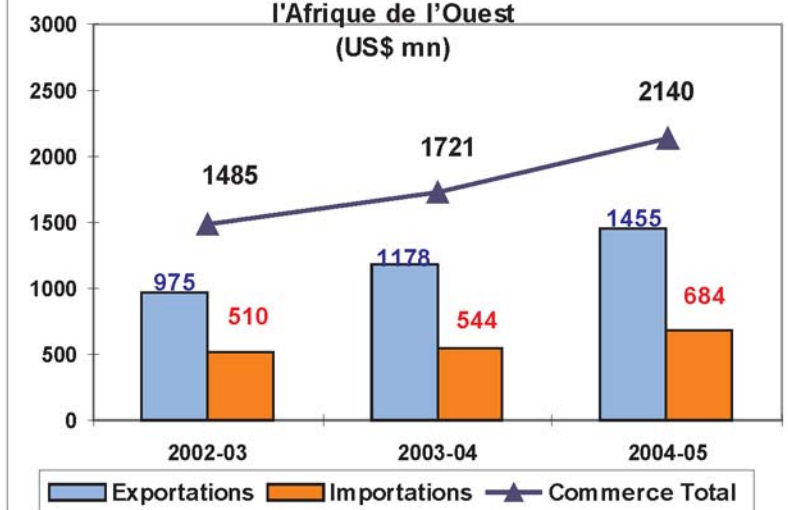
Par David Sinate, Dy General Manager, La Banque Indienne de l'importation et l'exportation

La région de l'Afrique de l'Ouest peut être divisée en deux groupes distincts: la zone de CFA comportant huit pays le Bénin, le Burkina Faso, le Côte d'Ivoire, le Guinée-Bissau, le Mali, le Niger, le Sénégal et le Togo - et la zone de non-CFA composant de la Cape Verde, le Ghana, la Guinée, la Gambie, la Mauritanie, le Nigeria, le Libéria et la Sierra Leone.

Les relations commerciales avec l'Inde

Les pays de la région de l'Afrique de l'Ouest sont les partenaires commerciaux importants pour l'Inde. Pendant la période 2002-03 à 2004-05, le commerce total de l'Inde (les exportations et les importations) avec la région a augmenté de US\$ 1,5 milliards à US\$ 2,1 milliards, marqué par l'élévation des exportations et des importations de la région. Pendant l'année 2004-05, la région a compté pour 27 pour cent des exportations totales de l'Inde à l'Afrique, et 18,2 pour cent des

Diagramme 1: Le commerce de l'Inde avec l'Afrique de l'Ouest (US\$ mn)



importations totales de l'Inde depuis le continent Africain.

L'exportation de l'Inde vers les pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest a augmenté de US\$ 975 millions en 2002-03 à US\$ 1455 millions en 2004-05, alors que les importations de l'Inde depuis la région ont également augmentées de US\$ 510

millions à US\$ 684 millions pendant la période (Tableau 1 et Diagramme 1). Pendant l'année 2004-05, les exportations de l'Inde vers la région ont enregistré une élévation robuste de 23,5 pour cent, alors que les

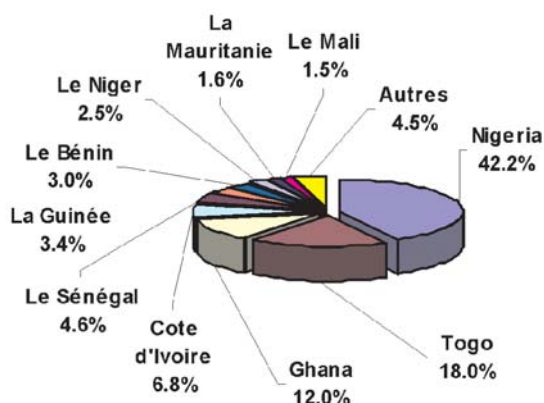
Tableau 1: Le commerce de l'Inde avec l'Afrique de l'Ouest (US\$ mn)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Exportations	975	1178	1455
Importations	510	544	684
Le Commerce Total	1485	1721	2140

Source: Le Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie

Note: Les données de l'importation ne comprennent pas l'importation de l'huile

Diagramme 2: Le commerce de l'Inde avec l'Afrique de l'Ouest, 2004-05 (% part)



importations de l'Inde depuis la région ont montré une élévation plus élevée de 25,7 pour cent.

Le Nigeria est le marché principal de la région pour les exportations de l'Inde, qui compte 42,2 pour cent des exportations totales de l'Inde vers la région en 2004-05, suivi du Togo, du Ghana, du Côte d'Ivoire et du Sénégal (Diagramme 2). En ce qui concerne les importations, le Sénégal est le principal fournisseur, avec une part de 25 pour cent des importations totales à l'Inde depuis la région pendant 2004-05, suivi du Côte d'Ivoire, du Bénin, de la Guinée-Bissau et du Ghana (diagramme 3).

Quelques exportations importantes de l'Inde à l'Afrique de

l'Ouest incluent les drogues et les pharmaceutiques, les produits pétroliers, le riz non Basmati, les métaux primaire et demi complet en fer et en acier, le fil de coton et les tissus, les vêtements de coton et des prêt à porter, le fil et les tissus synthétiques, les machines et les instruments, l'équipement de transport, le fabrique en jute, les produits en papier/bois et les produits en caoutchouc. Le Niger, le Sénégal, le Côte d'Ivoire et la Guinée sont parmi les dix destinations principales pour les exportations globales de l'Inde des exportations du riz non Basmati, alors que le Nigeria, le Ghana et la Guinée sont les marchés importants pour des drogues et des pharmaceutiques. De plus, le fil de coton et les tissus sont principalement exportés au Niger, au Togo, au Bénin, à la Mauritanie, au

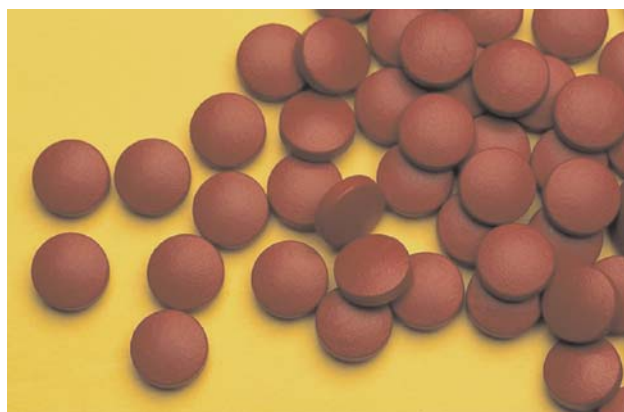
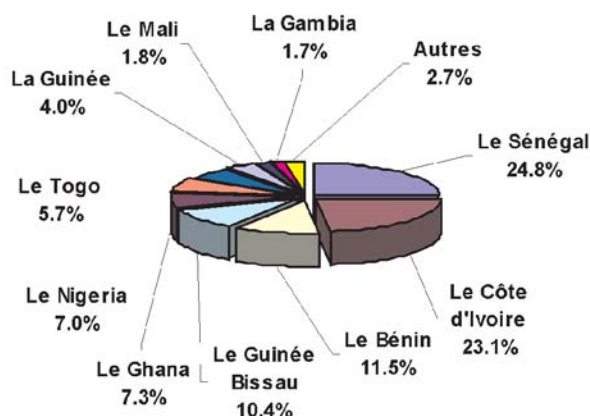


Diagramme 3: Le commerce de l'Inde avec l'Afrique de l'Ouest, 2004-05 (% part)



Nigeria et au Ghana.

Dans le cas des importations, le coton cru, les minerais et le métal, les noix de cajou, le bois et les produits en bois, les produits chimiques organiques et inorganiques, et les livres et les journaux imprimés sont les importations principales de l'Inde depuis la région. Le Côte d'Ivoire, la Guinée-Bissau, le Bénin et le Ghana sont les fournisseurs principaux de noix de cajou à l'Inde, alors que le Bénin, le Burkina Faso, le Côte d'Ivoire et le Mali sont des sources principales des importations de l'Inde du coton cru. ■

Les LOCs à l'Afrique dépassent \$1 milliard

La Banque Exim, la Ligne de Vie pour les Exportateurs



Par P.R. Dalal, Président Directeur Générale, La Banque Indienne de l'exportation et l'importation

La ligne de crédit (LOC) est un des mécanismes de financement par lequel la Banque Indienne de l'exportation et l'importation (la banque Exim) accorde les finances pour soutenir l'exportation des marchandises et des services indiens en vertu des conditions de paiement différé. La banque Exim accorde des lignes de crédit (LOCs) aux institutions financières d'outre-mer, aux banques de développement régionales, aux gouvernements souverains et à d'autres entités. Les exportateurs indiens peuvent obtenir le paiement pour la valeur éligible de la banque Exim, sans recours à eux, contre la négociation des documents d'expédition.

La banque Exim a récemment accordé les LOCs suivants pour augmenter des relations commerciales bilatérales avec la région africaine:

- LOC de US\$ 5 millions à la Banque de Développement et du Commerce de l'Afrique de l'Est et du Sud (PTA Bank);
- LOC de US\$ 27 millions au Gouvernement de Sénégal; et
- LOC de US\$ 17 millions au Gouvernement de Niger.

Le LOC à la banque PTA est le sixième de sa sorte accordée par la Banque Exim à la banque PTA. Les pays membres de la région de banque de PTA sont les partenaires commerciaux importants pour l'Inde dans la région africaine, comptant pour environ 37 pour cent des exportations totales de l'Inde vers l'Afrique pendant 2004-05, et 11 pour cent d'importations total de l'Afrique. Sous les LOCs précédents agrégeant US\$ 45 millions, l'exportation des articles comme l'usine de sucre, l'usine de ciment, les machines sanitaires, l'usine de papier toilette, l'équipement médical et les produits pharmaceutiques, ont été catalysés. Sous le LOC, les importateurs basés dans les pays membres de la banque PTA effectueront le paiement anticipé de 10 pour cent de valeur de contrat et le crédit sera fourni par la Banque Exim pour 90 pour cent de valeur

de contrat à la banque PTA. La banque Exim remboursera les exportateurs indiens sur l'expédition des marchandises. La période de crédit sera de cinq ans.

La banque PTA est une banque de développement régionale, établie en novembre 6, 1985, conformément au Traité pour le marché commun pour les Etats africains de l'Est et l'Ouest (COMESA). Les pays membres régionaux de la banque PTA sont le Burundi, les Comores, le Djibouti, l'Egypte, l'Erythrée, l'Ethiopie, le Kenya, le Malawi, les îles Maurice, le Rwanda, la Somalie, le Soudan, la Tanzanie, l'Ouganda, la Zambie et le Zimbabwe. La Chine est le seul membre non régional de la banque PTA. Les Seychelles ont devenu le deuxième membre non empruntant en février 2005, après la Chine. En plus de ces pays membres, la banque de développement africaine est également un membre de la banque PTA. La banque PTA fournit l'assistance technique financière et de favoriser le développement économique et social dans les pays membres.

Le LOC de US\$ 27 millions au gouvernement du Sénégal a été accordé sous l'initiative Team-9, alors que le LOC de US\$ 17 millions au gouvernement du Niger a été accordé sous l'initiative de NEPAD (nouvelle association pour le développement de l'Afrique), au behest du gouvernement de l'Inde. Le LOC au Sénégal est affecté à l'exportation de l'équipement pour les projets de l'irrigation au Sénégal, alors que le LOC vers le Niger est signifié pour le financement de l'exportation des équipements de transport, le moteur pompe, etc. au Niger.

Le Team-9 envisage un modèle spécial de coopération entre l'Inde et huit pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, à savoir le Burkina Faso, le Tchad, le Côte d'Ivoire, la Guinée équatoriale, le Ghana, la Guinée Bissau, le Mali et le Sénégal. Sous l'initiative Team-9, le GOI fournit les LOCs à l'aide de la banque Exim aux pays membres afin de

financer l'établissement de divers projets par des compagnies indiennes dans ces pays. En tant qu'élément de cette initiative, la banque Exim a prolongé le LOC mentionné ci-dessus au gouvernement du Sénégal.

Le deuxième LOC vers le Niger est couvert sous l'initiative de NEPAD. Sous les deux LOCs, la banque Exim remboursera 100 pour cent de valeur de contrat aux exportateurs indiens, immédiatement sur l'expédition des marchandises.

Le Sénégal et le Niger sont les pays où la langue française est parlée, situés dans l'Afrique occidentale. Le Sénégal exporte les poissons et les produits de pêches, des phosphates, de l'acide et des engrais phosphoriques, des arachides et des produits. Les exportations de l'Inde vers le Sénégal comportent le riz non-Basmati, l'équipement de transport, les tissus de fil de coton, le fer et l'acier, les pharmaceutiques, les produits chimiques fins et les fabriquent des métaux.

L'article principal de l'exportation du Niger est en uranium. On s'attend à ce que les exportations d'or, qui ont commencé en 2005 augmentent les recettes d'exportation du pays. Les exportations de l'Inde vers le Niger comportent des tissus de fil de coton, des drogues, des pharmaceutiques, des produits chimiques fins et des machines non électriques. On s'attend à ce que les LOCs ci-dessus amplifient les exportations de l'Inde et créent la prise de conscience au sujet des possibilités de l'Inde dans des secteurs de la technologie en l'agriculture, l'industrie et le transport.

La banque Exim a en place un certain nombre de lignes de crédit pour favoriser les exportations de l'Inde aux pays en Afrique, en Asie, en Amérique latine, en Europe et en Russie. Les LOCs de la banque Exim offrent une option risque libre et non-recourse de financement d'exportation aux exportateurs indiens.

Dans la région africaine, la banque Exim a actuellement 31 LOCs opératifs s'élever au US\$ 1051 millions, y compris ceux prolongés avec l'appui du gouvernement de l'Inde. Les LOCs opératifs, le mars 20, 2006, prolongé à la région africaine incluent:

- Trois LOC (US\$ 10 million, US\$ 10 million & US\$ 5 million) Banque de développement et de commerce dans l'Afrique de l'Est et l'Ouest (la banque PTA) (parcourant 16 pays dans la région de l'Afrique de l'Est et

l'Oest)

- US\$ 10 million à la banque centrale de Djibouti
- Trois LOCs (US\$ 15 millions, US\$ 27 millions et US\$ 60 millions) au gouvernement du Ghana
- US\$ 10 millions à la banque de Développement africaine de l'ouest (BOAD) couvrant huit pays dans la région africaine occidentale
- US\$ 10 millions au gouvernement de la Zambie
- Trois LOCs (US\$ 50 millions, US\$ 41,90 millions et US\$ 27million) au gouvernement du Soudan
- Deux LOCs (US\$ 5 millions et US\$ 40 millions) au gouvernement de l'Angola
- US\$ 20 million au gouvernement de la Mozambique
- US\$ 5 millions au gouvernement du Lesotho
- Trois LOCs (US\$ 15 millions, US\$ 17,87 millions et US\$ 27 millions) au gouvernement du Sénégal.
- US\$ 10 millions au gouvernement des îles Maurice
- US\$ 10 millions à la banque de BMCE, Maroc
- US\$ 26,8 millions au gouvernement du Côte d'Ivoire
- US\$ 27 millions au gouvernement du Mali
- US\$ 33,5 millions le gouvernement du Congo
- US\$ 50 millions au gouvernement du Tchad
- US\$ 15 millions au gouvernement de la Guinée équatoriale
- US\$ 27,7 millions au gouvernement du Sénégal et du Mali (combinés)
- US\$ 30,97 millions au gouvernement de Burkina Faso
- US\$ 6,7 millions au gouvernement de la Gambie
- US\$ 5 millions à la banque de développement africaine de l'est, Ouganda
- US\$ 17 millions au gouvernement du Niger. ■

Exim Bank's seminars on AfDB-funded projects in Delhi & Pune (Apr 17 & 20)

Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) is organizing a seminar on business opportunities in various projects funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in New Delhi on April 17 and in Pune on April 20, 2006.

The AfDB-funded projects offer attractive business opportunities to suppliers, contractors, and consultants. Exim Bank has an active programme to promote effective participation by Indian companies in such opportunities by providing a range of information, advisory and support services.

At both New Delhi and Pune, AfDB officials will have one-to-one follow-up meetings with participants on the next day of the seminar to address their firm-level queries. .

Les RTA Encouragent l'Esprit Correcte de la Coopération

Par David Sinate

L'Afrique est la maison d'environ 30 accords commerciaux régionaux (RTA) ou des blocs commerciaux, dont beaucoup font partie des accords régionaux d'intégration plus profonds. Tandis qu'un certain nombre de RTA ont été rétablis, il y a eu une nouvelle vague ces dernières années pour élargir et approfondir des accords commerciaux préférentiels en Afrique. En outre, les pays africains se préparent pour négocier des accords de libre échange (FTA) avec l'union européenne (EU) aux termes des Accords Economiques d'Association (EPA). Les RTA en Afrique ont été en grande partie motivés par le désir de favoriser la croissance par la coopération régionale, et peuvent être particulièrement d'intérêt aux pays de l'Afrique sans littoral¹.

Ces accords marchands sont envisagés pour stimuler des relations du commerce et de l'investissement parmi les pays membres à l'aide d'une suppression des tarifs et d'autres empêchements pour la promotion du commerce intra régionale. Dans certains cas, l'accord vise également à stimuler l'union commune économique et monétaire parmi les Etats membres, comme l'introduction d'une devise commune.

Quelques RTA en Afrique sont les suivants:

- La Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa) CEMAC (Cameroun, la République de l'Afrique Centrale, le Chad, la République de Congo, la Guinée Equatoriale, le Gabon, et le Sao Tomé & Principe
- Marché Commun pour l'Afrique de l'Est et de l'Ouest (Common Market for Eastern and Western Africa) COMESA (L'Angola, le Burundi, les Comores, le Congo DR, le Djibouti, l'Egypte, l'Erythrée, l'Ethiopie, le Kenya, la Libye, le Madagascar, le Malawi, les îles Maurice, le Rwanda, les Seychelles, le Soudan, le Swaziland, l'Ouganda, la Zambie et le Zimbabwe);
- L'Initiative Transfrontalière (Cross

Border Initiative) CBI (Le Burundi, les Comores, le Kenya, le Madagascar, le Malawi, les îles Maurice, la Namibie, le Rwanda, les Seychelles, le Swaziland, la Tanzanie, l'Ouganda, la Zambie et le Zimbabwe);

- La Communauté de l'Afrique de l'Est (East African Community) EAC (le Kenya, la Tanzanie et l'Ouganda);

- La Communauté économique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (Economic Community of Central African States) - ECCAS (L'Angola, le Burundi, le Cameroun, la République de l'Afrique Centrale, le Congo DR, la République de Congo, la Guinée Equatoriale, le Gabon, le Rwanda, et le Sao Tomé et Principe);

- La Communauté économique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (Economic Community of West African States) ECOWAS (le Bénin, le Burkina Faso, la Cape Verde, le Côte d'Ivoire, le Gambie, le Ghana, le Guinée, le Guinée-Bissau, le Libéria, le Mali, le Niger, le Nigeria, le Sénégal, le Sierra Leone, et le Togo);

- La Commission de l'Océan Indien (Indian Ocean Commission) IOC (le Comores, le Madagascar, l'île Maurice, la Réunion, et les Seychelles);

La Communauté de Développement de l'Afrique du Sud (Southern African Development Community) SADC (L'Angola, le Botswana, le Congo DR, le Lesotho, le Malawi, l'île Maurice, le Mozambique, le Namibie, les Seychelles, l'Afrique du

Sud, le Swaziland, la Tanzanie, le Zambie, et le Zimbabwe);

- L'Union de l'Afrique Centrale de l'Economie et de la Douane (Central African Customs and Economic Union) UDEAC (le Cameroun, la République de l'Afrique Centrale, le Tchad, la République de Congo, la Guinée Equatoriale, et le Gabon);

- L'Union économique et monétaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (West African Economic and Monetary Union) UEMOA (le Bénin, le Burkina Faso, le Côte d'Ivoire du Bénin, la Guinée-Bissau, le Mali, le Niger, le Sénégal, et le Togo). Les tendances des exportations intra bloc (et la part en pourcentage des exportations d'intra bloc dans les exportations totales de bloc sont présentés) sont présentées dans les tables suivantes. Le succès de ces accords pour la promotion du commerce intra régional a été divers, avec COMESA, CBI, EAC, ECOWAS, SADC et UEMOA MOA étant les plus réussis.

¹ « Les Accords commerciaux régionaux en Afrique: La performance dans le passé et l'avenir » (Regional Trade Arrangements in Africa: Past Performance and the Way Forward), IMF Working Paper, 2005

Table 1: L'Exportation Intra Bloc en Afri que		des RTA sélectifs					(US\$ mn)
1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	
CE MAC	75	139	120	102	120	123	159
COMESA	646	1,026	1,471	1,695	1,684	1,913	2,638
CBI	447	613	1,002	1,059	843	1,008	1,443
EAC	211	230	530	485	453	479	573
ECCAS	89	163	163	196	217	194	235
ECOWAS	692	1,557	1,936	2,835	2,371	3,229	3,073
IOC	39	73	127	107	136	107	179
SADC	617	1,630	3,373	4,453	3,933	4,027	5,159
UDEAC	75	139	120	101	119	120	157
UEMOA	460	621	560	741	775	857	1,043

Table 2: L'Exportation Intra Bloc comme Pourcentage des Exportations Totales des Bloc s (en %)							
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
CEMAC	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
COMESA	6.4	7.1	8.2	6.3	7.1	6.7	8.0
CBI	8.8	10.3	11.9	10.5	8.8	10.0	12.4
EAC	10.2	13.7	17.4	16.1	13.8	13.4	14.1
ECCAS	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
ECOWAS	10.1	7.9	9.0	7.9	8.5	10.9	8.4
IOC	3.9	4.1	6.0	4.4	5.7	4.4	6.1
SADC	2.0	4.8	8.7	12.0	9.7	8.8	9.4
UDEAC	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
UEMOA	9.6	13.0	10.3	13.1	12.7	12.2	13.0

Source: World Development Indicators 2005, World Bank