



ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE METHODOLOGY WORKSHOP

Convened by TrustAfrica and the Institute for Global Dialogue

Burgers' Park Hotel: Pretoria, South Africa
March 29–30, 2010

A Proceedings Report

INTRODUCTION

On March 29–30, 2010, TrustAfrica in collaboration with the Institute for Global Dialogue convened a methodology workshop to discuss project proposals from a select group of institutions on the theme of economic governance in Africa. Participants were drawn from the 13 organizations that had been shortlisted by TrustAfrica to receive grants in the fiscal year ending March 2010. These organizations work on different aspects of economic governance, ranging from women's economic empowerment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), economic justice, resource mobilization, climate change, natural resource management, trade, industrial development strategies, information and communication technologies (ICTs), debt, economic literacy, aid, tax justice, domestic resource mobilization, tax systems, extractive industries, trade policy, Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), and budget monitoring. The meeting provided a platform for reviewing the state of economic governance in Africa generally, as well as an opportunity to peer review the project proposals presented. The main objectives of the methodology workshop were to:

1. Highlight and discuss the major economic governance issues that are now confronting Africa and/or likely to dominate the continent's landscape in coming years;
2. Enhance understanding on methods and practical interventions that could be developed to respond to the challenges of economic governance in Africa, particularly in the post-economic crisis environment; and
3. Enhance networking among the organizations, and develop linkages connecting their work and projects in this area.

Economic governance is assuming greater significance in African public policy discourse, not only because of the challenges the continent faces in recovering from the global financial crisis, but also due to the nature of past investments in governance. These investments have tended to treat political governance as an independent field of public policy, leading to relative neglect of economic governance issues as potential catalysts for progressive change in public policy outcomes. However, a variety of African institutions have identified the gaps in analytical and research work in this area, and the need to think creatively and innovatively about the ways in which the continent could deal with deep-seated macroeconomic and structural deficiencies that challenge the development agenda. These deficiencies adversely affect development by perpetuating economic problems of endemic debt, narrow productive capacities, weak intra-regional trade, excessive aid dependence, unemployment and poverty. It is therefore necessary to look at ways to improve governance through a variety of means, including: fighting corruption and economic mismanagement; improving accountability; enhancing the legitimacy of public institutions; improving domestic resource mobilization in order to reduce external dependencies; rebuilding the credibility of public sector systems; and consolidating the links between governments and taxpaying citizens. Furthermore, there is a need to think about how commitments already made in the AU Constitutive Act, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the constitutions of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other international declarations could be sufficiently translated to impact development at the operational and grassroots levels. The methodology workshop thus not only underlined the critical importance of understanding the linkages between economic governance and political questions of good governance, but also underscored the essential role of African institutions in policy development.

This report provides a summary of proceeding from the methodology workshop, highlighting key debates and deliberations, as well as issues to be considered on improving governance and development outcomes in African countries. The report consists of three major sections, structured as follows:

- SECTION 1 provides an overview of the major economic governance issues confronting Africa.
- SECTION 2 briefly discusses the proposals presented, highlighting the main issues, approaches, operational risks, operational capacities, projected activities and outcomes. The proposals presented fell within the following themes:
 - i) Development and economic governance;
 - ii) Alternative sources of funding;
 - iii) Ecological debt and climate change; and
 - iv) Civic participation in economic governance
- SECTION 3 presents the participants' collective recommendations and vision for the way forward.

SECTION 1: OVERVIEW OF THE CHALLENGES OF ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA

Discourses on economic governance have traditionally been dominated by institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which have prescribed various theoretical 'orthodoxies' and economic development models for African countries. However, the implementation of these economic policies has failed to produce inclusive, distributive and sustainable development in Africa. In this context, it is proposed that any useful analysis of economic governance should involve the identification of structural deficiencies and issues pertaining to development, such as: (i) the role of the state in development (domestic resource mobilization, regulation of financial inflows and outflows, distribution and redistribution, energy, infrastructure, ICTs, agrarian reform, small and medium enterprise (SME) development); (ii) regional integration (free-trade areas, common trade positions, the role of regional financial institutions); and (iii) global economic governance, including the role of international financial institutions. It is also noteworthy that African economies have remained dual enclave economies due to a number of factors, including the structural deficiencies in the framework of African economies, the failure by African states to articulate an alternative development model that puts transformation and equality at the center as well as the existence of political and democratic deficits and the absence of strong democratic institutions. Therefore, a conceptual framework for analyzing economic governance in Africa should focus on: (i) the core problem as per popular perception; (ii) the root causes of the problem determined through empirical research; and (iii) grassroots constituencies and concerns.

In the context of African countries, the analysis should look at:

- **Regulatory frameworks (laws) and the ability of the state to intervene** to cushion domestic markets and publics against exogenous market and related shocks;
- **Export-dependent growth and commodity-dependant economies**, which have traditionally lacked diversification and beneficiation, and have been adversely affected by the global economic crisis;
- **Domestic resource mobilization** as a strategy to wean Africa from its dependency on external financing for development and the related impact of domestic resources on enhancing governance and representation.
- **The 'missing middle': the informal sector and SMEs**, which have been affected by dwindling micro-credit support;
- **Remittances by Africans in the Diaspora**, which have acted as social safety nets for many rural, urban unemployed and informal sectors and have shrunk according to the IMF/World Bank projections by close to 15% over the last five months;
- **National debt stocks and the lack of debt-sustainability frameworks**, particularly as debts are likely to rise as a result of new borrowings to support social and economic adjustments necessitated by the credit crunch and banking crisis. Existing regulatory frameworks do not address the causes of debt, financial crises and emerging currency crises. The situation is likely to further deteriorate as a result of:
 - i) **Net transfers from Africa** to the developed world through debt service, capital flight, lower export prices, remittances of profits and royalties on foreign direct

investment (FDI) and unequal terms of trade. These are likely to increase disproportionately over the next 18 months; and

- ii) **Short-term trade credits** granted by foreign exporters, which will most likely be turned into official debt through African countries' credit guarantees designed to facilitate northern exports.
- **Increased African migration for economic reasons** and economic exploitation of Africans, including the possible doubling of the so-called brain drain;
- **Raising unemployment and the casualization of labor**, exacerbated by financial distress, inflation and high cost of living, will result in the reduction of net distributable income available at the household.

This has major implications on, among others:

- a.) **FDI into Africa and market regulation:** Increased concessionary FDI and lower royalties/taxes as a result of depressed prices will lead to corporations investing 'cheaply' in poorly regulated African markets for higher returns. This will precipitate the collapse of indigenous companies (SMEs);
- b.) **The service sector**, which is likely to experience negative growth. Sectors likely to be most affected are tourism and handicrafts.

There is a need therefore to consider how development can be achieved in a way that:

- Allows resources to be used to meet basic human needs while preserving the environment;
- Can address the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs;
- Allows the achievement of human development, which goes beyond economic growth. This is pertinent since human development shares a common vision with human rights and should be about building human capacities to be able to participate in economic life.

Therefore the key things to note are that:

- Sustainable development has three constituent parts: environmental, economic and socio-political sustainability.
- Economic governance is both a process and an outcome and therefore has socio-cultural, political and economic dimensions that are both internal and external to Africa;
- Economic governance is not an ideologically neutral term; it connotes a particular worldview about development and economics; and
- Regional integration and global governance are as important as local participation.

Moreover, challenges of economic governance that are cross-cutting between economic governance policies (important and relevant to African countries) are centered on the agrarian and national questions. In terms of the agrarian question, there is a need to look at agrarian 'transitions' in Africa: land-use patterns and distorted growth; and land reform experiences

from African states. Both analyses should address issues of land distribution, unequal land rights, discriminatory tenure systems, land market concentration, the role of gender in land inequality, and tenure insecurity. The national questions speak to the following issues:

- a) Development policy typologies and subsequent outcomes: distributive policies (promote activities — grants); redistributive policies (aim to modify the ways in which resources have been allocated); regulatory policies (organize the ways in which public activities takes place); and constituent policies (determine the nature and powers of public officials at various levels);
- b) Fiscal space as well as fiscal policy and its short-, medium- and long-term functions;
- c) Taxation: tax incentives and FDI; tax and official development assistance (ODA); tax and national development strategy; tax and the national regulatory frameworks and capacities; tax and financial flows, indigenization and industrialization, and progressive taxation mechanisms.
- d) Domestic resource mobilization and addressing the enclave nature of African economies. Here, analyses should consider the following factors: ODA, tax systems' administration and capacity, trade-related factors, reforms in economic policies and issues of African capital flight and regulation; and
- e) Local governance and service delivery.

It was agreed that economic governance in Africa must address five major factors, namely:

- The role of the state in development (embracing the nature of the state, its capacities/capabilities, as well as its vertical and horizontal relationships);
- The strengthening of civil society and the unleashing and actualizing of its democratic potentials;
- The nature, role and regulation of the market forces for development purposes;
- The nature, purpose and process of economic policy development; and
- The regional/global economic and political structures, processes and context of economic development.

SECTION 2: PROPOSALS AND ISSUES RAISED

Theme I: Development and Economic Governance

1. FEMNET (Kenya)

FEMNET's proposal focused on the promotion of African women's economic empowerment by advocating for gender-responsive trade arrangements between the European Union and Africa. This idea was premised on the observation that attaining sustainable development requires gender equality and a central role for women, a group that remains marginalized in their participation and influence in economic and trade spheres. The project will focus on six countries where FEMNET has conducted initial research, followed by training to mainstream

gender “in macroeconomic frameworks and national budgets in the context of new aid modalities.” The six countries are: Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Mali, Egypt, and Rwanda. Proposed activities include: organizing a regional strategy meeting to prepare for the research on the impact of the Africa–European Union Strategic Partnership and Action Plan (2008–2010) on African women’s economic rights and empowerment; conducting an assessment on the impact of the Africa–EU Partnership strategy and trade arrangements on women’s economic rights and empowerment; lobbying and advocacy activities to press for the review of national trade policies, laws and regulations in order to secure women’s economic rights; and the use of media tools to raise awareness of the project.

- **Issues raised**

- How does the proposal aim to go beyond lobbying, and to develop ways in which it could be effectively involved in policy formulation?
- Beyond policy influence, what are the likely practical outcomes of the project proposal in the short to medium terms?
- How does the project envisage matching knowledge and research to the implementation of corrective actions/measures in the countries where the project will be active?

2. WOMEN FOR CHANGE (Zambia)

Women for Change aims to raise awareness of economic justice issues in Zambian communities by coordinating various consultations that will feed into a draft charter for a campaign titled ‘The Zambia We Want.’ The charter will call on the Zambian government to develop investment policies that are more inclusive. It will also underscore the observation that although communities possess valuable resources such as land, rivers, wildlife, minerals, forests and human capital, they remain poor and underdeveloped. The vision is for local resources to be managed in ways that promote economic justice. Thus, the charter will focus on mutual accountability by leaders and citizens in a way that enables communities to benefit from Zambia’s resources. It will be a tool for engaging with government, political parties and several other institutions on how to address the challenges facing Zambia and its citizens, particularly those in rural and poor communities. The project intends to raise awareness and participation of citizens in the following issues: economic justice, economic literacy and environmental management. Proposed activities included: public discussions with multi-stakeholder participation in all nine of Zambia’s provinces; translation of the charter into main local languages; development and distribution of campaign materials around the provinces; and the utilization of media to raise the profile of economic governance issues generally, and the work of the organization in this area. Women for Change noted that it was likely to face some resistance from investors and government in the implementation of its proposed activities. However, it resolved to pursue the campaign in spite of the obvious political and legal sensitivities.

- **Issues raised**

- More clarity is needed on methodologies relating to the development of the charter;
- It was not sufficiently clear who will be managing the project, since the organization’s membership was not represented at the workshop;

- How will the new NGO law in Zambia impact the project?
- How will the organization deal with potential tension with government in the implementation of its activities?

3. THIRD WORLD NETWORK–AFRICA (Ghana)

Third World Network–Africa proposed three economic governance projects focused respectively on international trade and investment, mining and development, and gender and regional economic integration. Each of these projects seeks to improve the participation of marginalized social groups in economic governance and promoting economic equity. The overall objective is to improve the contribution of civil society organizations (CSOs) to the processes of policy making and the substance of policy at the pan-African level. Proposed activities include: coordinating CSOs’ participation in key inter-governmental EPA meetings, including ECOWAS and Africa’s Ministers of Trade; strengthening information sharing and networking among members of the Africa Trade Network; organizing a pan-African capacity building and strategy meeting of CSOs on the AU–ECA mining policies reform process; facilitating the engagement of CSO activists in continental mining policy reform processes at the October 2010 AU Ministerial Conference for policy dialogue; hosting a conference on gender and regional economic integration; and developing a research and advocacy agenda for gender and regional economic integration.

- **Issues Raised**

- The proposal must factor in political, regulatory and other elements that may have an impact on the implementation of the project;
- What level of interaction would there be between project implementers, policy makers and policy institutions?
- Suggestions were made on possibly producing a publication on mining and governance issues, including a handbook on mining legislation and one that documents ‘good’ practices.

Theme II: Alternative Sources of Financing

1. TAX JUSTICE NETWORK–AFRICA (Kenya)

The project to be implemented by Tax Justice Network–Africa aims to contribute to poverty eradication and sustainable development by focusing on ways to make national and international tax systems more conducive to development. The network proposes to forge strategies for dealing with issues of tax avoidance and tax evasion by multinationals and wealthy individuals; raise awareness and improve the capacity of civil society in Africa on tax matters; and facilitate engagement with policy makers on national and international tax systems. The project proposes to build the capacity of civil society to advocate for tax systems that support development. It will target four dimensions of capacity building: raising awareness about how national and international tax systems work and how they can be changed to promote sustainable development; enhancing the capacity of civil society to understand the issues and enabling CSOs to engage in national and international discussions on taxation with

policy makers and other relevant actors; establishing partnerships and creating networks between civil societies in Africa in order to share information, coordinate activities and build consensus on aligning tax systems with development agendas; and facilitating engagement of civil societies in Africa with policy makers, multinational corporations, multilateral organizations and other relevant actors by creating opportunities for policy dialogue. The main activities include: raising awareness through regional, sub-regional and country conferences, seminars and workshops focusing on tax justice; building capacity through training workshops and a mentoring and fellowship program to enable CSOs to engage on tax policies; conducting research and disseminating publications; and engaging with policy makers.

- **Issues Raised**

- The project needs to add greater value, given the plethora of research on tax justice issues;
- Should tax issues be located within the broader debate on domestic resource mobilization, or does it minimize the significance of tax analysis and linkages to development?
- What tools would be used to engage with policy actors, since the implementation of tax reform lies in the government domain?

2. ZIMBABWE COALITION ON DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT (ZIMCODD, Zimbabwe)

ZIMCODD has carried out extensive research analysis and activities on economic governance issues in Zimbabwe, with a core focus on debt matters. The proposed project focuses on assessing the socio-economic impact of debt on Zimbabwe and developing solutions leading to better debt management. Despite the ratification of the Global Political Agreement signed in September 2008, many challenges remain in improving the country's economic situation. Furthermore, the internal mechanisms in Zimbabwe have not allowed transparency, accountability and inclusiveness on debt issues and their impact. Therefore an urgent solution to the country's current external debts is central to the ongoing political transition. According to ZIMCODD, efforts to stabilize and strengthen the nation's economy cannot ignore the issue of debt and its adverse impact on socio-economic development.

ZIMCODD proposes work on developing mechanisms toward a debt management strategy that is grounded in the principles of social and economic justice. The objective is to facilitate research, lobbying and advocacy to raise the level of economic literacy on issues of debt, trade and sustainable development; formulate credible and sustainable economic and social policy alternatives; develop a national coalition and facilitate the building of a vibrant movement for social and economic justice; develop partnerships with Zimbabweans in the Diaspora to support the project through networking, skills development, research and advocacy; build ZIMCODD's internal capacity to spearhead a citizens' debt audit as part of efforts to lobby government to undertake an Official Debt Audit; and build the coalition's capacity to collaborate with specific government departments and carry out research on debt and the economy in transition. Proposed activities include: a strategic planning meeting on citizens' debt audits; training courses on debt management (MEFMI Audit of Public Debt courses, Public Debt Reports and Statistics courses, and DMFAS 6.0 training); citizens' debt audit research, participation at the

Jubilee South Assembly and the Eighth International Debt Management Conference, and sector meetings on debt management with diverse civic and government groups.

- **Issues Raised**

- Clarity is needed on whether there is a debt sustainability framework in Zimbabwe and how the project proposes to engage with policy makers;
- Project needs to identify the strategic and practical ‘hooks’ of engaging with the process of addressing debt sustainability;
- Targeted groups and beneficiaries of the project need to be emphasized;
- Questions were raised on the feasibility of the citizen’s debt audit approach;
- Project could benefit from assessing how other countries have embarked on developing effective debt sustainability frameworks; and
- Need to develop risk analyses of this project and its feasibility given Zimbabwe’s challenging political context.

Theme III: Ecological Debt and Climate Change

1. ECONOMIC JUSTICE NETWORK (EJN, South Africa)

The Economic Justice Network seeks to build a strong campaign and profile on extractive industries, ecological debt and climate-change advocacy in Africa. Climate change may be one of the most obvious examples of ecological debt. There is no doubt that rich industrialized nations contribute with the largest share of greenhouse gases (GHG), yet the developing world see most of the dramatic consequences of the global warming, storms, floods and drought. The network’s proposal centers on mobilizing communities—including churches, which can broaden its reach and impact—to participate more effectively in ensuring better mining rights, equitably shared benefits, and good management of resources at both the community and national levels. EJN’s proposal therefore addresses the following aspects of economic governance and economic justice: ecological debt; extractive industries and climate change; South Africa’s role in Africa within the context of emerging negotiations on trade and climate change; and the outcomes and outputs on aid effectiveness. The main objectives of the proposal are to raise awareness of the links between ecological debt, extractive industries, and climate change; enhance policy analysis of the political economy of resource control, including tax and royalty structures; and mobilize civil society to hold governments and donors to account for the management of development assistance. Proposed activities include: mobilizing the participation of communities and CSO in demanding greater economic justice in resource and mineral-extraction processes; developing campaigns to influence Southern African leaders to adopt a moral position in their (inter)national policies, which also should consider the needs of marginalized communities; convening post-Copenhagen meetings with the National Councils of Churches, mainly those in Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe; producing research publications on climate change and extractive industries in Southern Africa; attending meetings with the Departments of Environment in Southern Africa; attending Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance meetings; and convening a regional workshop of small-scale farmers on agriculture and climate change.

- **Issues Raised**

- Questions were raised on whether it was possible to quantify ecological debt, how to identify who owes this debt and how the project proposes that this debt is re-paid; and
- The proposal needs to identify ways to move beyond the politically motivated position of ecological debt and find practical ways of addressing the matter, e.g. by looking at the 'causality' issue.

2. INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL DIALOGUE (IGD, South Africa)

IGD proposed a project that focuses on the challenges of implementing adaptation strategies in Southern Africa. The institute has identified barriers to adaptation as an area where research is sorely needed, particularly around questions of financing, technology and capacity building for adaptation. According to IGD, this type of analysis is crucial for developing countries as they strive to negotiate a climate-change agreement. The proposed project aims to provide valuable insights for policymakers and practitioners, as well as support on-the-ground efforts to establish efficient and effective means to implement adaptation policies and practices. The research on barriers in the effective implementation of adaptation policies and practices will be explored in the following fields: political (good governance); economic (capacity building and trade barriers); technology transfer; access to finance, and social/cultural barriers that hinder the implementation of adaptation technology. The IGD aims to contribute to informed African voices in policy negotiation, particularly as the world prepares for a follow-up summit on climate change in Mexico in December 2010. Proposed activities include: a focus-group meeting of experts; research and a regional conference designed to stimulate discussion and engagement with policy decision-makers, who will be able to indicate their own particular areas of concern; and the publication of policy briefs on climate-change adaptation, which will be produced and published periodically, as well as a book on climate change issues, to be made available to government, business, civil society, and research organizations. Regional intergovernmental organizations and SADC will also be targeted in order to share project findings and policy briefs.

- **Issues Raised**

- Questions were raised about the rationale of focusing solely on adaptation strategies, and not undertaking an analysis of adaptation and mitigation strategies;
- What would be IGD's direct involvement in policy processes, conferences pertaining to the implementation of climate change policies, as well as its proximity to policy actors?
- The proposal requires strengthening with regard to establishing linkages with broader questions of climate change, including issues relating to ecological debt, extractive industries and climate change.

Theme IV: Civic Participation in Economic Governance

1. INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE (IDEG, Ghana)

IDEG proposes to strengthen CSO participation to ensure better development outcomes at the local level in Ghana, particularly through its Governance Issues Forums (GIF) program. Its

rationale for supporting local communities lies in the observed shortcomings of development in local and rural communities, which IGED attributes to the failure of an effective decentralization process in the country. The institute noted that the local administrative units established by government to address local development have largely been confined to implementing development programs and policies set by the central government, rather than participating in the planning, prioritization and allocation of public resources for local development. Focusing on empowering local communities in the development process, IGED proposes to: deepen democratic governance through civic participation; improve public service delivery through rights-based demands and mutual accountability; accelerate poverty reduction and social development through collective action; improve the enabling environment for civic participation through collective advocacy and policy dialogue with local government authorities; and foster strong partnerships for achieving positive development results through purposeful collaboration between civil society actors and local government officials. Proposed activities include implementation of the GIF Integrated Action program (outreach, information dissemination, development of toolkits and training manuals); sensitization and mobilization of civil society actors, including NGOs and community-based organizations, to participate in the GIF and the activities of GIFNet; dissemination of information and public awareness raising about GIF activities in the districts, and participation in activities aimed at effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the performance and impacts of the GIFs in the districts.

- **Issues Raised**

- It would be useful for the project to propose a toolkit of local development policy and priorities to be used in other countries.

2. EL TALLER (Tunisia)

EL Taller proposed a project that aims to bridge the digital and poverty divide by developing the capacities of youth to use information and communication technologies (ICTs) in ways that contribute to their economic development. The aim is also to strengthen civil society's tools for monitoring economic reforms, democracy, and human rights through the application of ICTs. The project recognizes that information technology and its applications are a precondition for accelerated poverty reduction, meaningful employment, active citizenship, and improved service provision by civil society. Further, the project notes that ICTs matter, especially for developing countries, where poverty is aggravated by the increasing resource gap. This project is to be implemented through El Taller's Waha Center, an integrated, non formal educational program that enhances the visibility of NGOs and encourages networking and sharing of opportunities and resources for sustainable development. The project is anticipated to strengthen communities and increase participation in their economic, social and associative lives; improve efficiency among CSOs; expand spaces for civic participation; and accelerate development. The indicators used to measure project outcomes will include: reduced vulnerability of youth through improved access to employment in the public, private and CSO sectors; increased use of open-source technologies in small- and medium-scale enterprises and civil society; improved quality of service delivery to communities, whether by businesses or civil society; and increased dialogue and collaboration between civil society and advocacy groups.

- **Issues Raised**

- The proposal was deficient in making linkages of its project activities to the needs of local communities;
- The linkages between the proposed activities and addressing issues of economic governance needs to be improved; and
- How the project will measure the impact of its activities and achieve sustainability needs to be strengthened.
- There is a need for grassroots mobilization, as well as constant engagement with the state, such that the state is pressured into becoming more responsible accountable and developmental.

SECTION 3: RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

Participants resolved that:

- There is a need to crystallize the concept of economic governance in Africa as well as to develop a better understanding of the contexts of its practical implementation. The mandate here is to develop a holistic process of evolving a strategy towards an economic governance toolkit or analytical framework;
- There is an imperative to develop a common pool of human, intellectual and knowledge resources in this subject matter, in order to garner better policy understanding and analyses, and enhance knowledge production; and
- Because of the diverse mandate of the institutions represented at the workshop, participants noted that real opportunities exist with regard to utilizing existing networks within the represented institutions in their diverse work on economic governance issues.

WAY FORWARD

- Develop common/shared perspectives on economic governance through further engagement by:
 - Developing a meeting proceedings' report that highlights key issues emanating from the discussions. This would be circulated for further input. The report would also serve as a basis for discussion about the process of developing a common concept document on analyzing economic governance issues;
 - Developing a concept document that serves as a basis for debate and discussion on multiple issues pertaining to economic governance in Africa;
 - The proposed structures and mediums through which the interaction will be channeled include:
 - i) establishment of an electronic web portal and the identification of an institution to host and coordinate it;

- ii) physical interaction during the process of developing the conceptual document;
- iii) identification of a convener/coordinator for the electronic platform and also a coordinating institution for face-to-face aspects of the process.

Furthermore, TrustAfrica indicated its predisposition to support the development of a complementary process, whereby diverse stakeholders would be convened to discuss and debate issues related to economic governance in African countries. This could take the form of a conference, for example, where participants would be able to share ideas and knowledge on best practices and experience, and lessons learned on economic governance.

Annexes

Annex 1: Participants list

Percy Makombe	Economic Justice Network
Philip Thigo	El Taller
Norah Matovu Winyi	FEMNET
Priscilla Wamucii	Human Science Research Council
Francis Ikome	Institute for Global Dialogue
Cynthia Sinclair-Maluleke	Institute for Global Dialogue
Penelope Masenamela	Institute for Global Dialogue
Dimpho Motsamai	Institute for Global Dialogue
Siphamandla Zondi	Institute for Global Dialogue
Emmanuel Akwetey	Institute for Democratic Governance
Romanus Alangeh Che	PROPAC
Alvin Mosioma	Tax Justice Network–Africa
Yao Graham	Third World Network–Africa
Harris Ayuk-Takor	TrustAfrica (Senegal)
Bhekinkosi Moyo	TrustAfrica (South Africa)
Tendai Murisa	TrustAfrica (South Africa)
Chibamba Kanyama Favour	Women for Change
Dakarayi Matanga	Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt and Development
Brian Kagoro	Consultant

Annex 2: Program



Programme

ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA

WORKSHOP

Organised by

TrustAfrica and the Institute for Global Dialogue

Burgers Park Hotel, Pretoria/Tshwane

29 - 30 March 2010

Day One: 29 March 2010

08h45 - 09h30 Arrival and Registration

09h30 - 09h45 Welcome and Introduction

- **Bhekinkosi Moyo**, Director of Programmes,
TrustAfrica
- **Siphamandla Zondi**, Executive Director,
Institute for Global Dialogue

Session I: Overview of the Challenges of Economic Governance in Africa

Chair: Francis Ikome (IGD)

09h45 - 10h05 Speaker: **Brian Kagoro**,

10h05 - 10h35 Discussant: **Yao Graham**

10h35 - 11h10 Interactive Discussion

11h10 - 11h30 Coffee/Tea Break

Session II: Development and Economic Governance

Chair: Siphamandla Zondi

11h30 - 11h50 FEMNET (Kenya)

11h50 - 12h10 Women for Change (Zambia)

12h10 - 12h30 Third World Network (Accra, Ghana)

12h30 - 13h00 Interactive Discussion

13h00 - 14h00 Lunch

Session III: Alternative Sources of Financing

Chair: Amani Asfour (Egyptian Business Women)

14h00 - 14h20 Egyptian Business Women

14h20 - 14h40 Tax Justice Network Africa (Kenya)

14h40 - 15h00 Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt and Development (Zimbabwe)

15h00 - 16h00 Interactive Discussion

Day Two: 30 March 2010

09h30 - 09h45 Welcome and summary of proceedings from Day One

- **Dimpho Motsamai**, Rapporteur (IGD)

Session IV: Ecological Debt and Climate Change

Chair: **Bhekinkosi Moyo**

09h45 - 10h05 Economic Justice Network

10h05 - 10h25 Institute for Global Dialogue, Midrand South Africa

10h25 - 11h25 Interactive discussion

11h25 - 11h45 Coffee/Tea Break

Session V: Civic Participation in Economic Governance

Chair: **Harris Ayuk (TrustAfrica)**

11h45 - 12h05 Institute for democratic governance, (Accra, Ghana)

12h05 - 12h25 El Taller (Tunis, Tunisia).

12h25 - 13h25 Interactive Discussion

13h25 - 14h30 Lunch

Session VI: Way forward and individual consultation with TrustAfrica

Chair: **Bhekinkosi Moyo**

14h30 - 15h10 Charting the way forward

15h10 - 16h10 Individual organisation's consultation with TrustAfrica

16h10 - 16h30 Concluding Remarks and vote of thanks

- **Bhekinkosi Moyo**, TrustAfrica
- **Siphamandla Zondi**, IGD