

State of Play

Sustainable Business for Africa (SB4A)

François Kacenelenbogen

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About the TPSD Facility

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The SB4A State of Play is based on a survey that was sent to all 49 EU Delegations in Africa in March 2019 by DEVCO C4. All EUDs have submitted their answers. The survey was divided in three parts: Public-Private Dialogue (PPD); Capacity Building Needs Assessment; and Technical Assistance Needs Assessment.

Public-Private Dialogue is widespread in Africa since 38 countries out of 49 have an established PPD. However, these seem to suffer low effectiveness (3,9/10) for improving the investment climate drivers. Typically, the countries where there is no PPD established, or PPD have the lowest effectiveness scores, are fragile states.

Regarding the perception of representation and involvement of different stakeholders in PPD, all private sector actors are not equally participating in PPDs, which are dominated by large companies and the financial sector, and efforts should be done to better involve less represented categories such as micro and informal enterprises. These players tend to be underrepresented in PPD, even in countries where a PPD structure is established and functioning.

The participation of European private sector in PPDs in countries having an EU Chamber of Commerce is higher than in countries where there is no EU Chamber of Commerce, which demonstrates that the existence of an EU Chamber of Commerce increases the participation of EU businesses in the PPD.

EU Member States private sector organizations are established in 29 countries and EU Chambers of Commerce in 19 countries. Countries where there exist neither an EU Chamber of Commerce, nor a MS private sector organization are typically marked by a small market size.

Regarding representation of public sector and inclusiveness in PPDs, governments tend to dominate the participation to public-private consultation mechanisms, and there is a risk that they capture them. On the contrary, women and youth are underrepresented in PPDs, which stresses the need to further mainstream these stakeholders.

The SB4A survey has allowed to form three groups of countries based on the perceived quality of PPD:

PPD quality	Countries
No PPD established	Eritrea, Djibouti, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Angola, Cabo Verde, DRC, Namibia, South Sudan
Quality below average[1]	Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leone, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Gambia, Gabon, Sudan, Burundi, Guinea Bissau, Ethiopia, Central African Republic, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Somalia, Benin, Eswatini, Botswana, Tunisia, Malawi, Zambia
Quality above average	South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Niger, Lesotho, Madagascar, Rwanda, Egypt, Kenya, Morocco, Zimbabwe, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Mozambique, Mauritius

It is important to mention that major differences exist between countries in the same group, for instance between Mauritius (where PPD effectiveness is evaluated at 10/10) and Niger (where PPD

[1] Quality of PPD is based on 1) perceived eeffectiveness of PPD in terms of improving the business environment/investment climate, and 2) weighted with overall inclusivity score (+1 for countries with an overall inclusivity score above average; -1 for countries with an overall inclusivity below average)

effectiveness is evaluated at 4/10). In addition, this categorization depends on EUDs' appreciation, which means their is a large space for subjectivity[2].

Generally, the SB4A State of Play report shows a positive trend towards SB4A uptake by EU Delegations, and 31 EUD are already facilitating the PPD in their respective country. The PPD part of the survey further reveals that 82% of EU Delegations have regular/bilateral contacts with the local and/or EU private sector. Many of them have already made mappings of the private/EU/financial sectors or intend to do so in order to have a better grasp of how these ecosystems are composed and work.

Nonetheless, the SB4A strategy has been adopted quite recently, and this uptake needs to be encouraged and actively supported. As the report underlines, many disparities exist throughout Africa in terms of PPD effectiveness, inclusivity, and some EUDs have not started yet to facilitate public-private dialogue mechanisms.

The capacity building needs assessment highlights that EUDs mostly need capacity building on structured dialogue with private sector. This is followed by access to finance and financial inclusion, and Business environment reforms to support for MSME. The survey stressed a great appetite from EUDs' staff to strengthen their skills to better support investment climate improvement.

The TA needs assessment allowed to identify the 3 top priorities for EUDs: firstly, identifying and preparing bankable projects to benefit from guarantee or blending programmes, secondly identifying existing or needed effective financial instruments for specific economic segments, and thirdly receiving support on how to establish / strengthen a structured dialogue with the private sector.

Finally, the TA needs assessment proves that the European Investment Plan is now well anchored in the EUDs' agendas and serves as intervention logic**.** Indeed, the EIP's focus on attracting private investors, and the existence of new EFSD guarantee schemes under Pillar 1 seem to be well integrated in EUDs' work. They engage more and more with the private sector to improve the investment climate through structured dialogue platforms and outreach activities, which is in line with the SB4A platform's objectives.

2 INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Business for Africa (SB4A) Platform: Policy Background

Before presenting the methodology adopted for this state of play, it is worth reiterating the policy background and the aims of the Sustainable Business for Africa (SB4A) platform.

[2] For the next exercises, SB4A State of Plays will be based on more participatory processes and more objective indicators

In 2014, the EC communication 'A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries' stated that the '*EC will look for new ways of harnessing the potential of the private sector as a financing partner, implementing agent, advisor or intermediary to achieve more effective and efficient delivery of EU support, not only in the field of local private sector development, but also in other areas of EU development cooperation such as sustainable energy, sustainable agriculture and agribusiness, digital and physical infrastructure, and the green and social sectors*[3]*'.* This communication thus recognizes the private sector as a privileged partner to create jobs, contribute to poverty alleviation, support innovation and technology transfer, and bring financial resources in partner countries.

Furthermore, the EC Communication foresees that EU Delegations will play an active role in enabling inclusive public-private policy dialogue by supporting *the functioning of existing or new dialogue mechanisms such as national employment, labour or export councils, and by targeting capacity building to private sector representatives, including chambers of commerce, social partners, and organisations representing micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, female entrepreneurs, and firms and workers in the informal sector, to improve their contribution to such dialogue mechanisms*[4].

In 2017, the European Union adopted the European Investment Plan (EIP) to remove constraints to private investment in partner country markets and to support priority reforms. The EIP provides for a comprehensive and integrated approach, linking investment mobilization (pillar 1) with technical assistance (pillar 2) and investment climate (pillar 3) [5]. Three key building blocks compose Pilar 3 and are closely interlinked: 1) investment climate analysis, enhancing market intelligence with evidence-based data and country analysis, and identifying investment opportunities in key sectors and value chains – Jobs and Growth Compacts; 2) engaging in structured public-private dialogue, with private sector engagement and structured dialogue for perspective on investment climate and business constraints – SB4A; and 3) interventions to support priority reforms, capacity building of public and private sector, value addition and entrepreneurship, to address investors' perceived risks[6].

The Sustainable Business for Africa (SB4A) Platform corresponds to the second building block of Pilar 3 aiming at engaging in public-private dialogue. The overarching objective of SB4A is to catalyse more private investment in partner countries to create more decent jobs, sustainable growth, and poverty reduction, with a focus on women and youth. SB4A's general objective is therefore aligned with the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, and the new European Consensus on Development. Its specific objective is to facilitate structured dialogue with the private sector in the framework of the EIP, to identify key constraints to private investment and prioritise the investment climate reform agenda.

[3] EC, A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries, May 2014, p3

[4] EC, A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries, May 2014, p14

[5] https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/eu-external-investment-plan-factsheet_en

[6] EC, Handbook on improving the Investment Climate through EU action, Implementation of Pillar 3 in the integrated approach of the External Investment Plan, p7

SB4A provides EU Delegations and the European Commission with a reference framework, guidelines and technical assistance support, for the establishment or reinforcement of a structured dialogue with the local and European private sector –as well as with other relevant stakeholders at country level- in African partner countries, to identify the constraints weighing on the development of the private sector and investments, and to seek to improve the investment climate. Investment climate improvements should be observed with a long-term view and eventual contribution to decent jobs creation, and sustainable and inclusive growth. As a consequence, SB4A is an important lever for the implementation of the EIP and constitutes the cornerstone of its third pillar (improvement of the investment climate).

An improved public-private dialogue is as also a key element of the recent Africa-Europe Alliance Communication[7].

In the context of the SB4A Platform, EU Delegations have a central role to play, and will use structured dialogue with the private sector and other stakeholders to support consultation and investment climate improvement in the sectors that have been identified in the Jobs and Growth Compacts as engines for inclusive growth and employment creation. In this process, close cooperation with on the one hand EU Member States (through joint programming and joint implementation), and on the other hand International Financial Institutions (IFIs) is crucial, for instance to identify and propose bankable and sustainable investments and propose them under the windows of the EFSD Guarantee[8].

To facilitate structured dialogue, and improve the capacity of stakeholders, EU Delegations can mobilise technical assistance resources in support of investment climate reforms through national and regional indicative programmes. Furthermore, financial institutions and the private sector can also benefit from technical assistance resources through blended finance operations and guarantee instruments of EIP Pilar 1. Finally, the EIP approach stresses the importance of linking Pilar 1 and 3 and using policy dialogue with national and regional authorities, national and international investors, as well as EU Member States and local private sector to identify, design and jointly implement blending projects.

SB4A State of Play: Rationale and Methodology

In the context of the implementation of the EIP, an in-depth knowledge of the current state of play was sought to better understand, at a country level, what are the structured dialogue mechanisms in place, their efficiency and inclusivity, and the involvement of each EU Delegation to support public-private dialogue. The specific objectives of the SB4A State of Play are to: 1) map out the structured dialogue initiatives in Africa, 2) understand how the EU Delegations support them and 3) assess what knowledge and technical assistance the EU Delegations need the most to further facilitate public-private dialogue.

The SB4A State of Play is based on a survey that was sent by email to all 49 EU Delegations in Africa on the 4th of March 2019 (deadline for submission was the 19th of March) by DEVCO C4. As of May 31st, 2019, all EUDs had submitted their answers and all 49 surveys had been collected. This report therefore gives the full view.

[7] European Commission, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council, Communication on a new Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs: Taking our partnership for investment and jobs to the next level, September 2018, p8

[8] EU Delegations, by doing so, play a role of 'broker', implementation agent, and watchdog', see Handbook on improving the Investment Climate through EU action

The survey was divided in three parts:

- Public-Private Dialogue (PPD): this part consisted in a series of closed questions (yes/no, evaluation between 0 and 10) and open questions related to Public-Private Dialogue, the participation / representation of stakeholders, and the involvement of EU Delegations (EUD) in the PPD
- Capacity Building Needs Assessment: this part concerned the additional knowledge each EUD would need to improve investment climate in their respective country (from 0=not relevant to 5=priority)
- Technical Assistance Needs Assessment: this part investigated the technical support each EUD would need to improve SB4A implementation

EU Delegations in Africa have different needs depending on the sophistication of the PPD in the country and the local role of the EU. In addition to understanding the state of progress in SB4A, assessing the level of uptake of this strategy will help DEVCO to better tailor the support needed by the EU Delegations.

This *SB4A State of Play* report is divided in 5 parts:

1- Public-Private Dialogue
2- Capacity Building Needs Assessment
3- Technical Assistance Needs Assessment
4- SB4A Country Profiles
5- Next steps and conclusion

The list of questions used in the survey are included in Annex 1.

In order to double check the SB4A country profiles, we have asked relevant managers in Devco headquarters (including responsible geos) and EU Delegations to validate the information in this report. We will continue updating it based on future feedbacks.

3 PUBLIC-PRIVATE DIALOGUE

Findings

Out of this analysis, we understand that **Public-Private Dialogue is widespread in Africa**. Indeed, 38 countries out of 49 (equivalent to 77% of surveyed countries) have an established PPD. However, this dialogue is generally perceived as having a **low effectiveness** (3,9/10) for improving the investment climate drivers.

Typically, the countries where there is no PPD established, or where PPD has the **lowest effectiveness scores, are fragile states**. All these countries (Angola, Cabo Verde, Eritrea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, DRC, South Sudan and Djibouti - PPD does not exist / Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leone – PPD is not functioning at all) are in the last 4 categories of fragile states[9] (from high warning to very high alert), except Ghana and Namibia.

Generally, the PPD part of the survey shows a **positive trend towards SB4A uptake by EU Delegations**: **82% of them have regular multi- or bilateral contacts with the local and/or EU private sector and 31**

[9] Fund for Peace, Fragile States Index 2019

are already involved in facilitating PPD. Many of them have already made mappings of the private/EU/financial sectors or intend to do so in order to have a better grasp of how these ecosystems are composed and work.

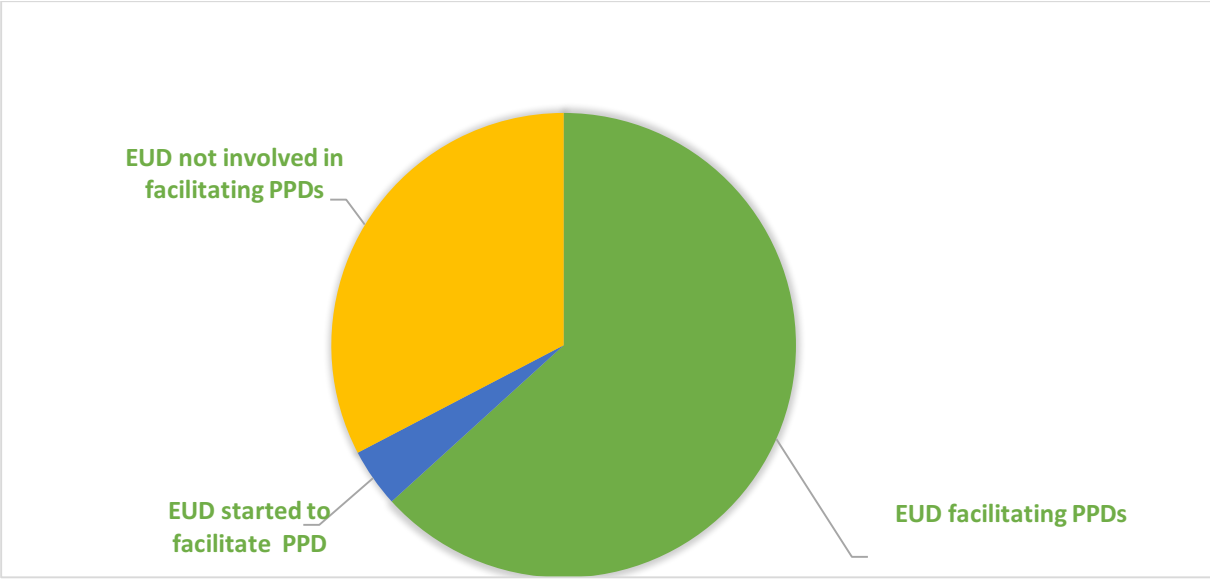


Figure 1 EUD involvement in PPD

Regarding the perception of representation and involvement of different stakeholders in PPD, **all private sector actors are not equally participating in PPDs, which are dominated by large companies and the financial sector**, and efforts should be done to better involve less represented categories such as micro and informal enterprises. These players tend to be underrepresented in PPD, even in countries where a PPD structure is established and functioning.

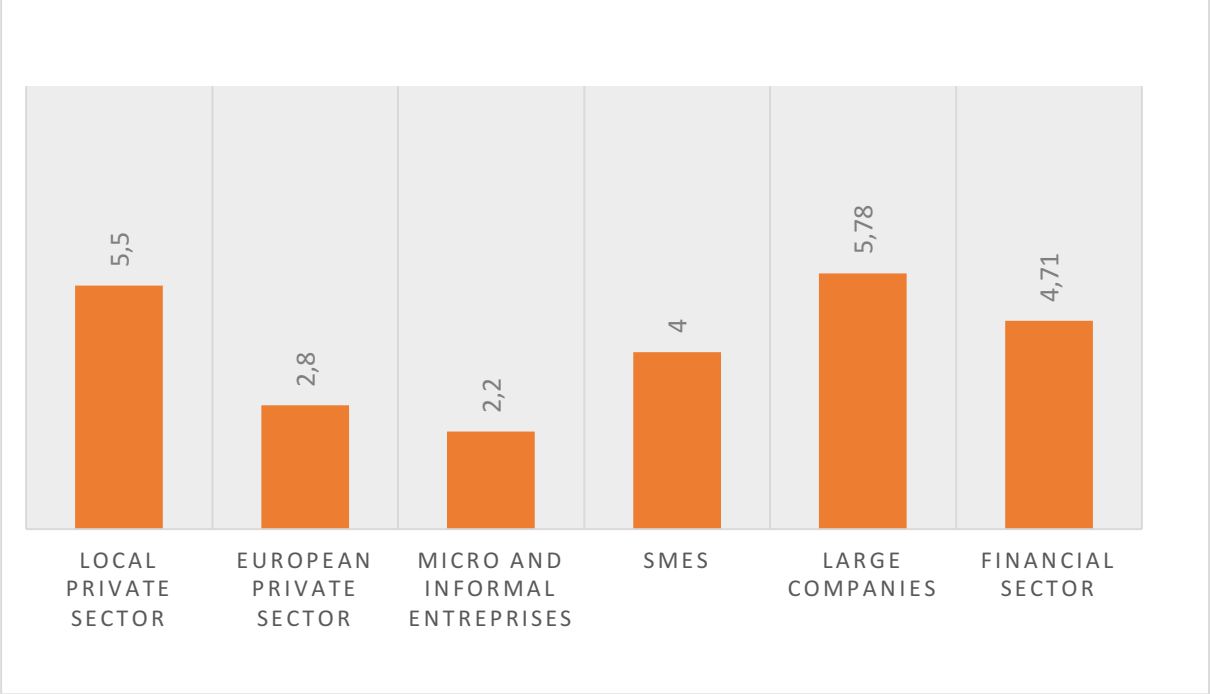


Figure 2 Private Sector representation in PPD

The average participation of the European private sector in PPDs in countries with an EU Chamber of Commerce is 3,45 against 1,5 in countries where there is no EU Chamber of Commerce. This shows a

correlation between the existence of an EU Chamber of Commerce and the participation of EU businesses in the PPD.

The European private sector is thus more engaged where there are EU Chambers of Commerce and/or a Member State private sector organisation, and **19 Delegations out of 49 report a presence of an EU Chamber of Commerce[10]. 29 Delegations out of 49 report a presence of a MS private sector organisation**. Countries where there exist neither an EU Chamber of Commerce, nor a MS private sector organisation are typically marked by a small market size.

Regarding representation of public sector and inclusiveness in PPDs, **governments tend to dominate the participation in public-private consultation mechanisms**, and there is a risk that they capture them. On the contrary, **women and youth are underrepresented in PPDs**, which stresses the need to further mainstream these stakeholders.

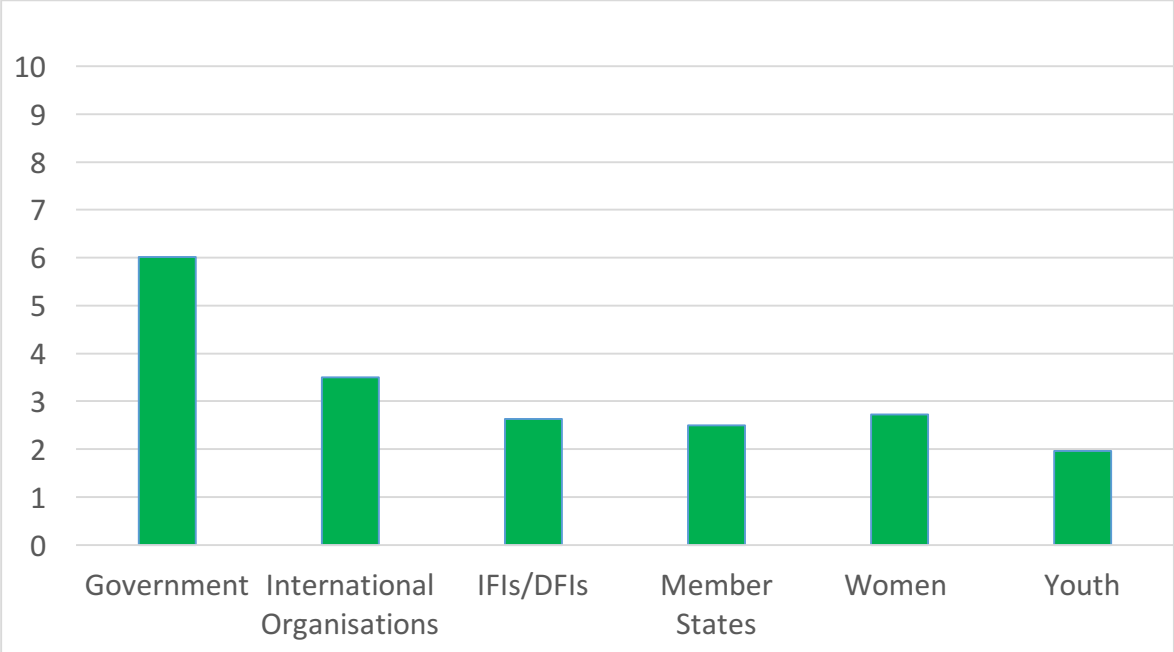


Figure 3 Public Sector weight and Inclusiveness in existing PPD

The detailed findings of part 1 (PPD) are presented in annex 2.

4 CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In this section, we analyse the specific findings from the 2 questions related to the needs expressed by EUDs to acquire additional knowledge to improve the investment climate in their respective countries. These two questions were divided in two: 1) knowledge related to Investment Climate drivers (including Business environment, Political stability, Macroeconomic stability, Governance and rule of law, Human development, Innovation and their components); and 2) other matters (such as Structured dialogue with private sector, Women and youth entrepreneurship, Business Incubation, etc.). The needs were evaluated from 0=not relevant to 5=priority.

[10] EU Chambers of Commerce (or equivalent: EU Business Groups, EU Business Associations, Eurochams, etc.) exist in the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Zambia. In addition, an EU Chamber of Commerce had just been established in Togo when finalizing this report.

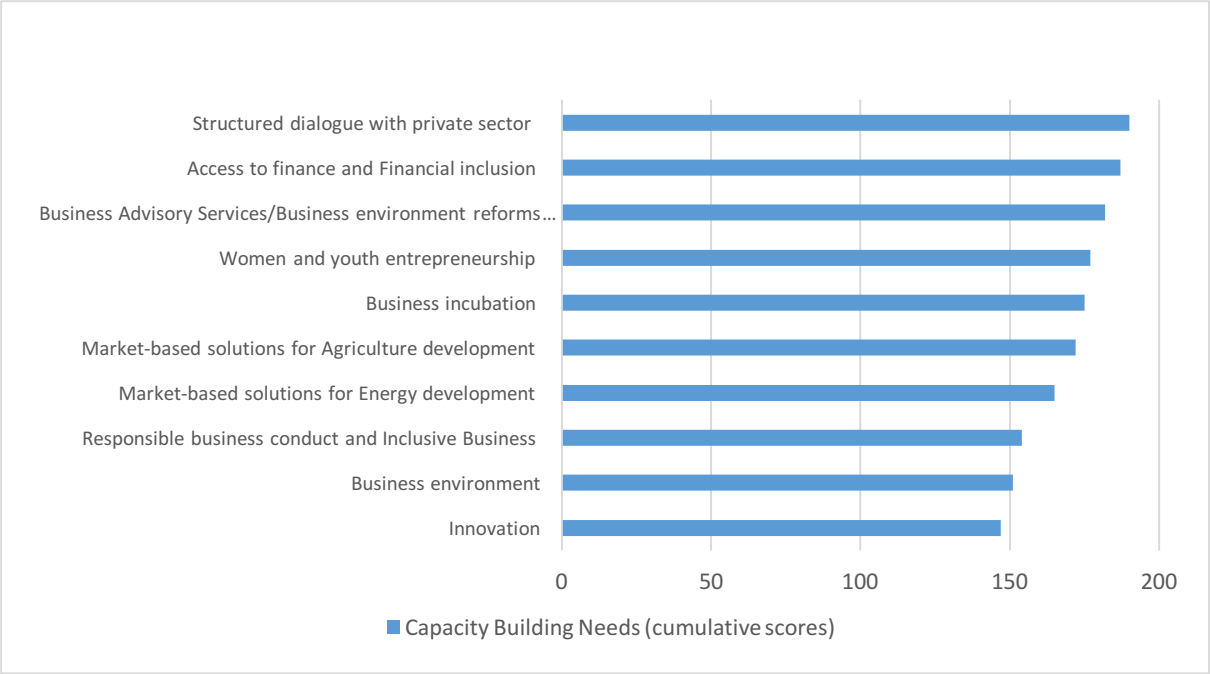


Figure 4 Capacity Building Needs - top 10 priorities for EUDs

Findings

What comes out of the needs assessment is **that structured dialogue with private sector is on average considered as the top priority for EU Delegations in terms of capacity building needs**, followed by access to finance and financial inclusion (2nd priority), and Business environment reforms to support MSME (3rd priority). At the bottom of EUDs' capacity building needs priorities we find political stability, macroeconomic stability, market-based solutions for health development, governance and rule of law, and human development.

Among the investment climate drivers, business environment is the component for which EUDs tend to put priority for capacity building (as opposed to the other investment climate drivers: political stability, macroeconomic stability, governance and rule of law, human development and innovation). More generally, the capacity building needs assessment demonstrates a **great appetite from EUDs' staff to strengthen their skills to improve investment climate**[11].

If we have a closer look at the business environment components, we see below that EUDs are quite keen to build their capacities on investment policy, business tax policies and administration and business simplification. These are the 3 priorities for capacity building expressed by EUDs to improve the Business Environment.

[11] To address those needs, an action plan will be proposed by the TPSD Facility in order to fine-tune the future capacity building interventions according to the priorities expressed, and on the basis of each country context

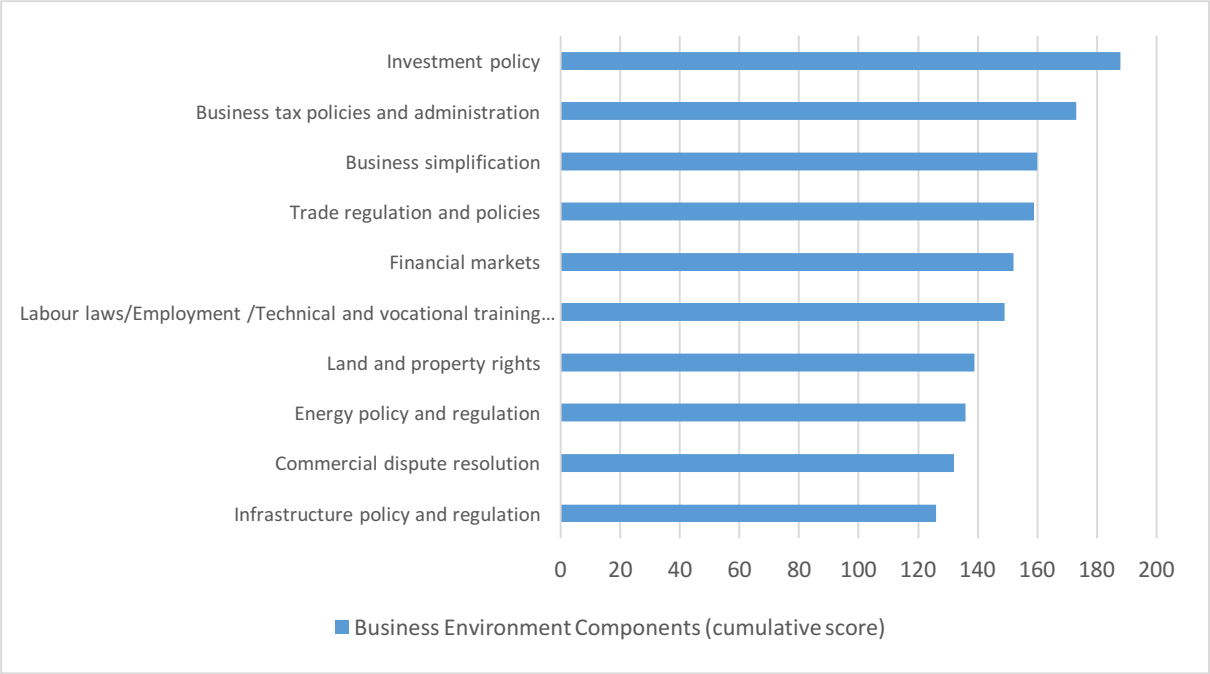


Figure 5 Capacity building needs for improved Business Environement

5 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In this section, we analyse the EUDs' answers on their needs for technical assistance to improve SB4A implementation. A series of 23 technical assistance options were proposed to EUDs, and their needs were evaluated from 0=not relevant to 5=priority.

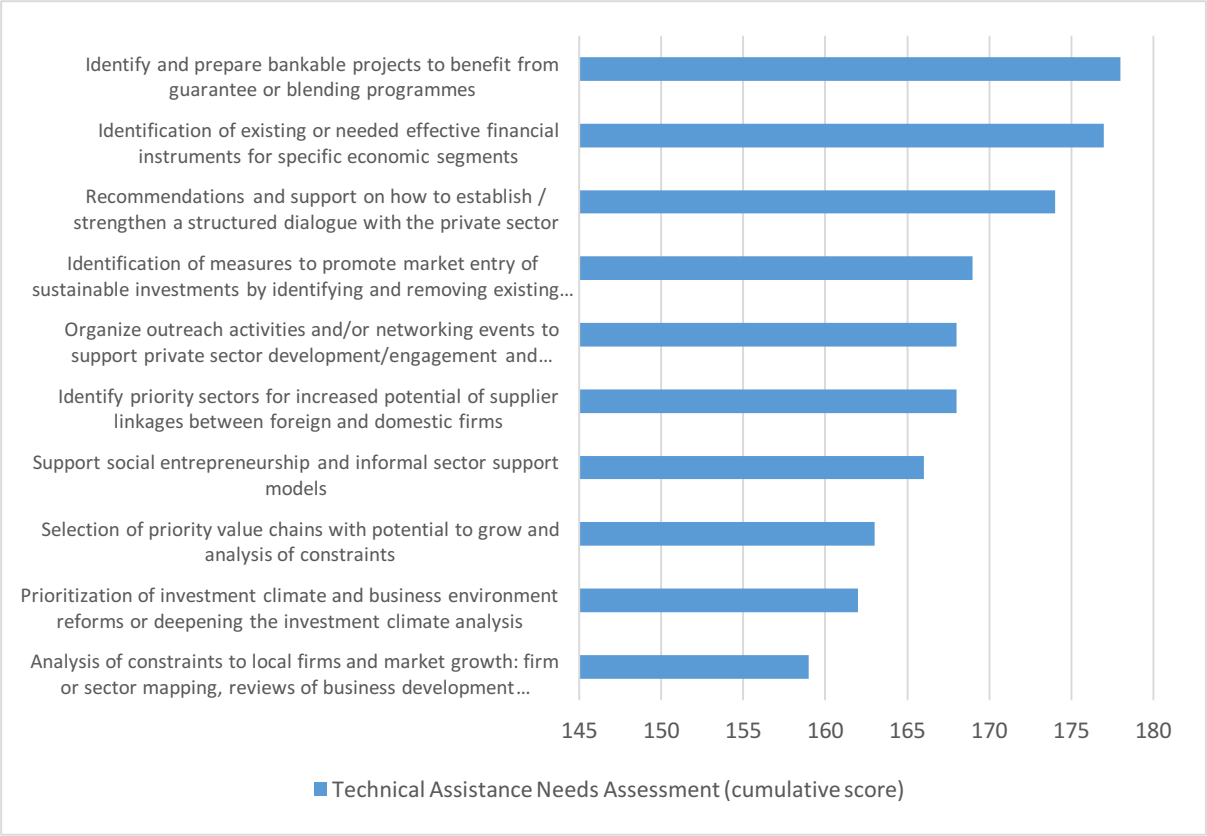


Figure 6 Technical Assistance Needs - top 10 EUD priorities

Findings

The technical assistance needs assessment shows that in the top 3 priorities for EUD we find: **identify and prepare bankable projects to benefit from guarantee or blending programmes** (1st priority), **identification of existing or needed effective financial instruments for specific economic segments** (2nd priority), and **recommendations and support on how to establish / strengthen a structured dialogue with the private sector** (3rd priority).

At the bottom of priorities expressed by EUDs for technical assistance needs, we find: carrying out of targeted demand-supply analysis to identify quality infrastructure needs and opportunities in key value chains; analyses of the effect of existing subsidies on the level playing field for business; prioritization of sectors and sub-sectors for FDI.

More broadly, this needs assessment translates the fact that the European Investment Plan is now well anchored in the EUDs' agendas and serves as intervention logic. Indeed, the EIP's focus on attracting private investors, and the existence of new EFSD guarantee schemes under Pilar 1 to enable these investments are well reflected in this needs assessment. Furthermore, the EUDs have integrated well the necessity to further engage with the private sector to improve the investment climate, and express their needs to benefit from technical assistance to establish or strengthen structured dialogue platforms on the one hand, and organize outreach activities with the local private sector on the other hand, which is in line with the SB4A platform's objectives.

6 SB4A COUNTRY PROFILES

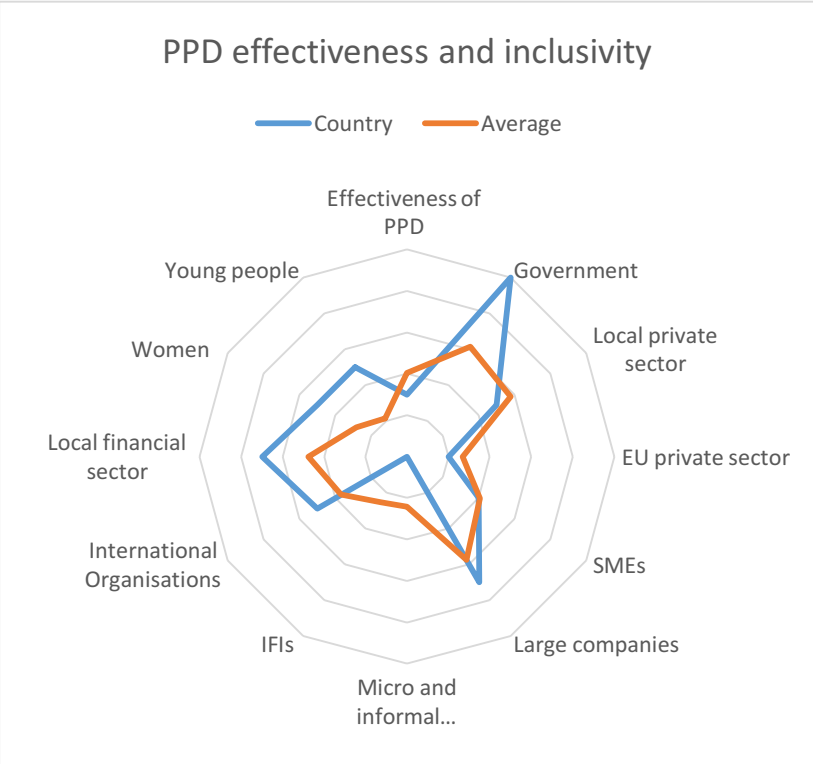
In this section, we present the outcomes of the SB4A survey in a qualitative way, and each of the one-pager country profiles provides information on the established structured dialogue (if any), as well as on the role of the EUD.

On the upper left corner of each profile, a radar chart allows us to visualize the type of PPD established, according to 11 factors: effectiveness of the PPD; involvement/participation of the government; of the local private sector; of the EU private sector; of micro and informal enterprises; of SMEs; of large companies; of International Financial Institutions; of International Organisations; of women; and of young people.

On the bottom left corner, a series of key elements are presented in a table: 1) facilitation of PPD; 2) organisation of outreach activities; 3) production of mappings of EU/local/financial sectors; and 4) presence of an EU Chamber of Commerce.

A SWOT analysis, on the right side of each SB4A country profile, summarizes the strengths, weaknesses (linked to internal factors) and opportunities and threats (emerging from external factors) of each PPD mechanism.

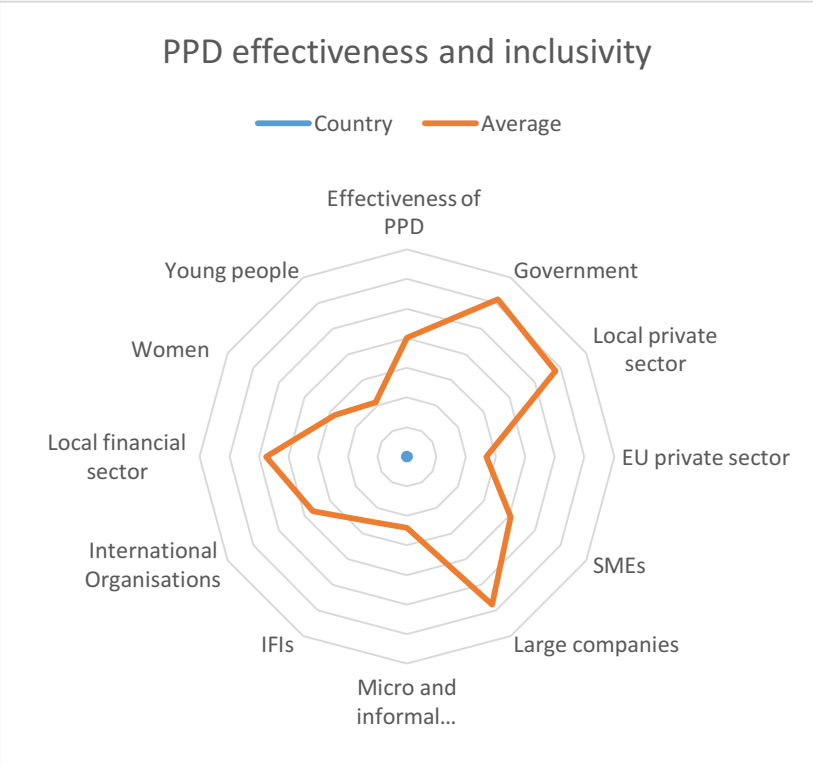
SB4A Country profile – Algeria



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
There exists a PPD mechanism in Algeria: The National Consultation Council for SME development (CNC) created by the SME Law of 2017. The CNC represents several business organisations in various economic sectors. The Government of Algeria is full involved in the PPD.	PPD is not really effective: very little progress is observed in the improvement of the business and investment climate
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD does engage with the local private sector: Regular dialogue is conducted upon the request of the economic actors and in the framework of the formulation and implementation of EU Private Sector support programmes. Some efforts are deployed by the EUD to improve PPD: Many programs include a specific support to the public-private dialogue in the specific support sector. In addition, the EUD provides funding to the organization of roundtable events by a think tank (CARE) to raise awareness of public and private actors on major economic issues.	PPD is poorly inclusive: Only well structured, sizable businesses are represented. Large companies dominate the PPD (as well as Government). Micro and/or informal Enterprises are totally excluded from the PPD.

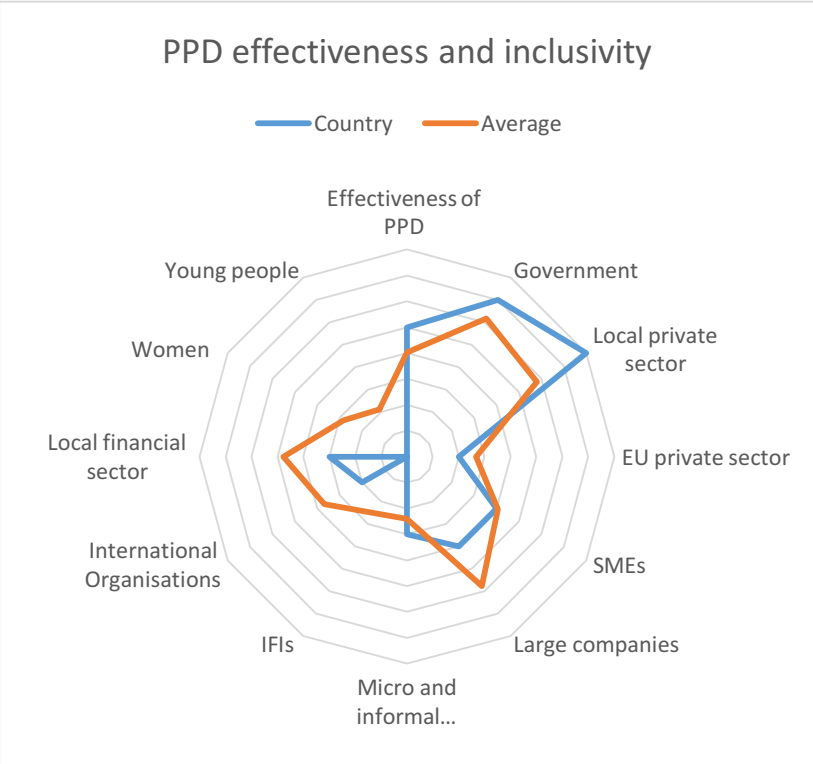
SB4A Country profile – Angola



Other main features	
PPD established	No
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Local private sector is systematically contacted by the EUD during identification/formulation of new proposals and also for ad-hoc events/meetings. Private Sector Representatives Organizations have been intensively contacted during the identification /formulation process of the new EU-funded intervention to support the private sector in Angola (Action Document under elaboration). European private sector normally requests meetings with the EUD during their missions to the country and also on an ad-hoc basis. Local commercial banks have been also contacted during the identification /formulation process of the private sector development project. In this process equity funds presented in the country (public and private) were consulted as well as IFIs (ICF, AFD, AfDB, IEB, etc.). With these IFIs the EUD organize regular meetings and exchanges and dialogue is strong.	**PPD is not established.** According to the recent "Mapping study of Civil Society and Private Sector Representatives Organizations in Angola", by IBF International Consulting, main characteristics of private sector organizations are related to the low level of development of the private sector in Angola. All these organizations need to strengthen their structure, capacity and organizational models in order to be able to duly play their role, namely, service provider to their members, trade-unions activities and/or political dialogue with public institutions.
Opportunities	**Threats**
New EU Private Sector Development in Angola (PSD) project (some of them with support from HQ) and some are already part of the PSD project (Action Document under preparation).	**Not relevant**

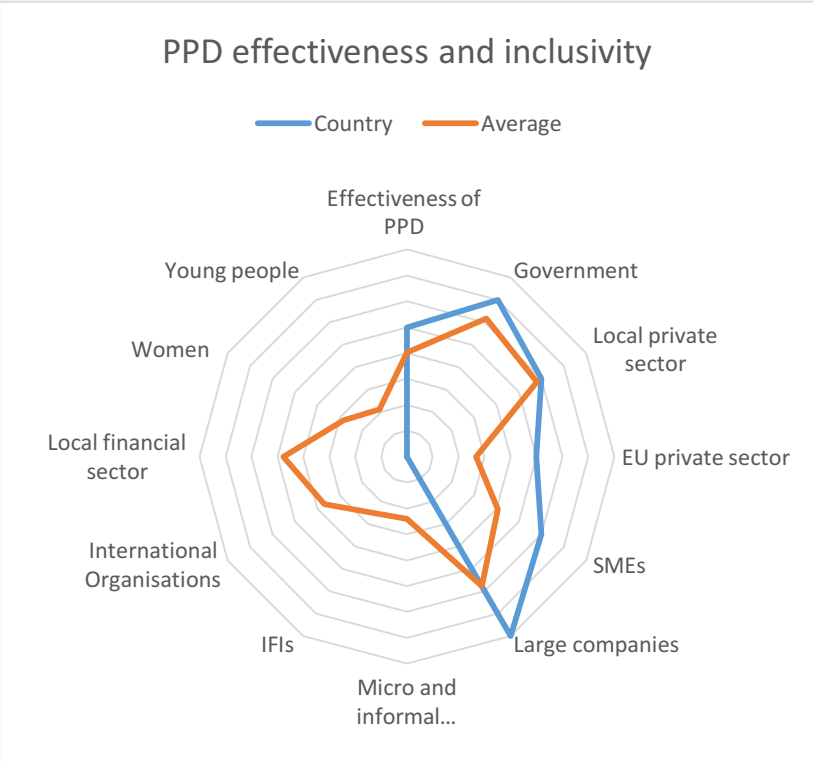
SB4A Country profile – Benin



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
There exists a PPD mechanism in Benin: Government has set up by decree in October 2018 Technical Working Groups (8) aligned to the Doing Business of the Work Bank. Groups are chaired by government whilst they include private sector representatives. In the field energy there are annual sectoral reviews in which both private sector and government are actively engaged. The subsector of renewable energy is meeting on a quarterly basis. The EUD initiated economic diplomacy (EED) with European and Beninese economic operators to facilitate a structured and regular public/private dialogue between the various stakeholders. The objective is to have a regulatory framework more conducive to private investment (domestic and external).	Besides that, dialogue is fragmented and rather ad hoc. Each stakeholder (employers, trade unions, professional organizations, bankers) organizes separate lobbying demarches to push their respective agendas forward. Structured private–private dialogue is also rare.
Opportunities	**Threats**
On the positive side, it seems that government has taken seriously that setting up a private-public dialogue is an opportunity rather than a threat. The effectiveness of coordination in the energy sector is medium to positive. The EUD has regular meetings with both local and European private sector. Meetings with local private sector include private sector organizations (Employers, Chamber of Commerce, ASNIB, CONEB, inter-professions on the agro-industry sector) as well as economic operators (individual companies). Meetings with EU private sector are done through EUROCHAM or with big companies such as maritime operators. The EUD has started in 2019 a dialogue with local commercial banks in order to discuss possibilities to work on the EIP.	PPD is poorly inclusive: Women and young people do not participate to PPD. Financial sector, as well as large companies are not participating to PPD.

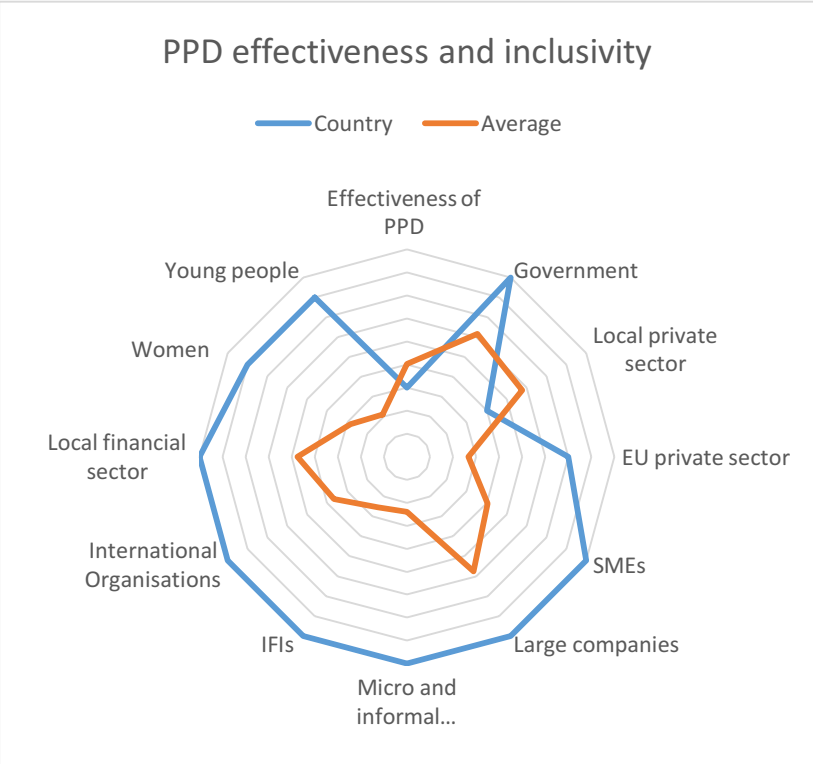
SB4A Country profile – Botswana



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
There exists a PPD mechanism in Botswana: The main Public-Private dialogue platforms are the High-Level Consultative Council (HLCC) chaired by the President, the BB national business conference (NBC) and the national Doing Business Committee (NDBC) under the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry. The HLCC meets normally twice a year while the latter has been recently revived and had two meetings in 2019. The NBC is organized every two years. The HLCC also have sectoral meetings for each ministry chaired by the minister twice a year, usually prior to the HLCC meetings.	EU private sector is not structured under a Chamber of Commerce organization. There is only one MS organization, the France-Botswana Business Club (FBBC) which is rather small. Main private sector organizations are Business Botswana (BB), Botswana Exporters and Manufacturers Association (BEMA), Botswana national Beef producers Union (BNBPU), Women in Business Association (WBA), Hospitality and Tourism Association of Botswana (HATAB). It is believed that all EU companies are members of Business Botswana, however the FBBC does not participate in the HLCC and individual companies also do not participate, only in the NBC. EU businesses do not participate directly to the PPD.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EU Delegation has organized on the past several events to disseminate information about the EIP, notably a side event for the private sector in the frame of the Policy Coherence for development Forum in Gaborone and a presentation of the EIP to financial institutions.	PPD is poorly inclusive: PPD seems to be dominated by large companies, the government and local private sector. Women, Micro and/or informal Enterprises, local financial sector, IFIs, OIs are not sufficiently involved or excluded from the PPD.

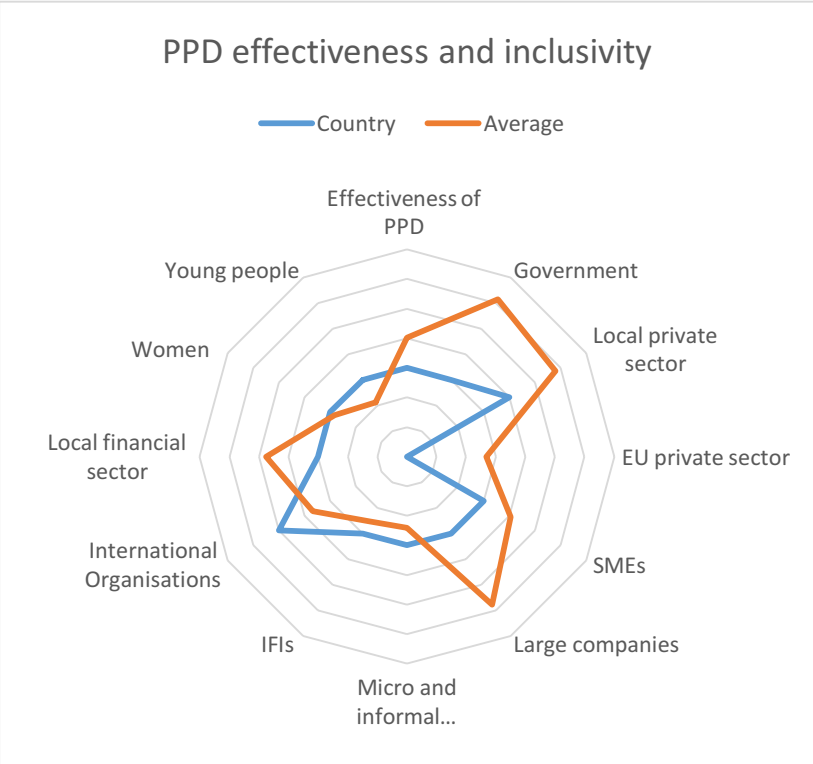
SB4A Country profile – Burkina Faso



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	No

Strenghts	Weaknesses
There exists a PPD mechanism in Burkina Faso: CODESP, which is held each year under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Technical and Financial Partners may attend the work as observers. An interministerial committee in charge of improving the performance of Burkina Faso in the DB ranking. As part of the dialogue on its National Policy for Social Economic Development, the Government has created two Sectoral Dialogue Frameworks that bring together the public-private-civil society-development partners: CSD Trade and market services and CSD industrial and artisanal transformation. The private sector also participates in PNDES reviews and in the evaluation of public policies. **PPD seems to be very inclusive, with interestingly high involvement of Women and Young people.**	PPD is inclusive but poorly effective: very little progress is observed in the improvement of the business and investment climate. This situation could lead private sector stakeholders to lose interest in PPD and progressively divert from it.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD encouraged the creation of the European Chamber of Commerce (EUROCHAM-BF-). The EUD participates in the annual meeting Government / Private Sector. The EUD chairs the Technical and Financial Partners Sectorial Dialogue Framework on "Trade and Services". The EUD participates in the facilitation of the Sectorial Dialogue Framework "Industrial and Artisanal Transformation". EUD maintains constant contact with EUROCHAM-BF member companies. MS companies that do not have diplomatic representation in Burkina Faso also contact the EUD for practical information on trade issues or national regulations in force. The EUD organises outreach events to engage with the private sector (i. e. with EUROCHAM). An official public presentation event of EUROCHAM co-organised with the EUD took place in May 2019 with the participation of European companies present in Burkina Faso, public authorities and MS. The EUD is also considering the possible organisation of a Burkina Faso Business Forum in 2020	The recent deterioration of the security situation may be an obstacle in attracting new EU companies and investment to the country.

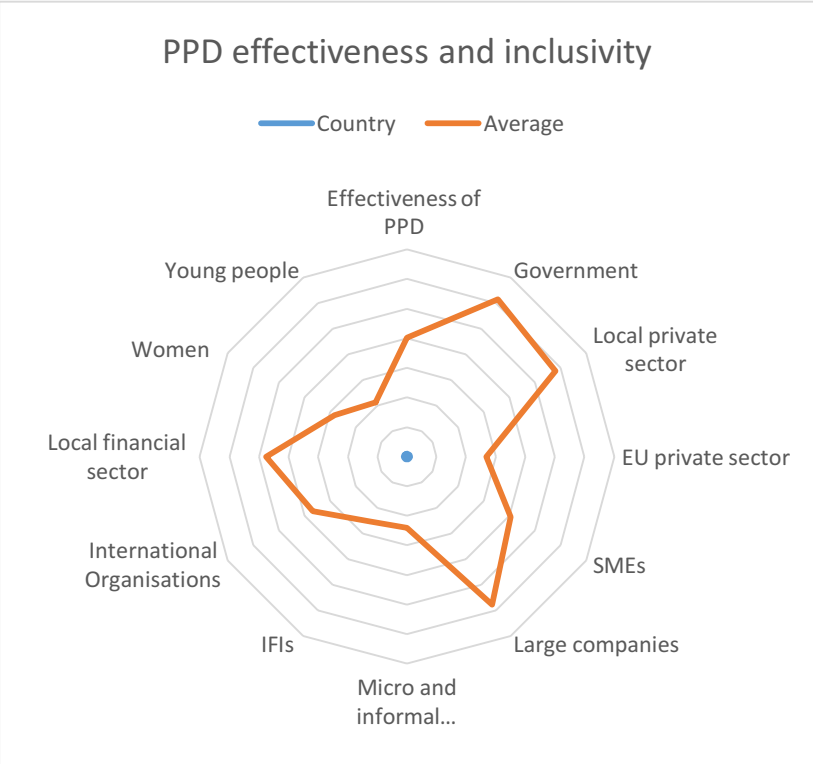
SB4A Country profile – Burundi



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
According to government sources, private sector organizations are generally consulted on trade and investment policy formulation, implementation and follow-up. In 2008, under the responsibility of the second Vice-President, Burundi introduced a Consultative Framework for Dialogue between the Public and Private Sector, a discussion forum among domestic economic operators to present the difficulties with which they are faced and find solutions through public action. In November 2010, a Permanent Secretariat for the Consultative Framework for Dialogue was set up to manage the exchanges between the two partners and promote the public-private partnership (PPP).	PPD is not really effective nor inclusive: In practice, the business environment is exacerbated by the limited dialogue between the public and private sectors. The limited consultation and partnership result in poorly informed public-Sector decision making, with a consequent failure to foresee the impact of decisions on the private sector. A general lack of mutual accountability between the public and private sectors result in very weak policy implementation. In addition, many of the private and public institutions, including the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, the National Bureau of Standards, the BRB, the Chamber of Commerce and the Association of Accountants lack the required capacities to provide policy leadership and create an enabling environment for businesses to grow and be competitive domestically, regionally, and internationally.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Trade Mark East Africa focuses, among other things, on supporting the Burundi Chamber of Commerce (CFCIB) as a representative of the private sector in public private dialogue structures as the Chamber does not have the means and the capacity of its ambitions; contribution payments being often neglected. In 2018, the EU Delegation organized two business lunches with Burundian private sector and is currently finalizing a support project to the Chamber of Commerce which foresees to intensify the working relations between the EU and private sector in Burundi.	Political crisis in Burundi since 2015. The main donors (the European Union, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and the United States) terminated part of their direct support following the suspension in January 2016 by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of its assistance under the Extended Credit Facility.

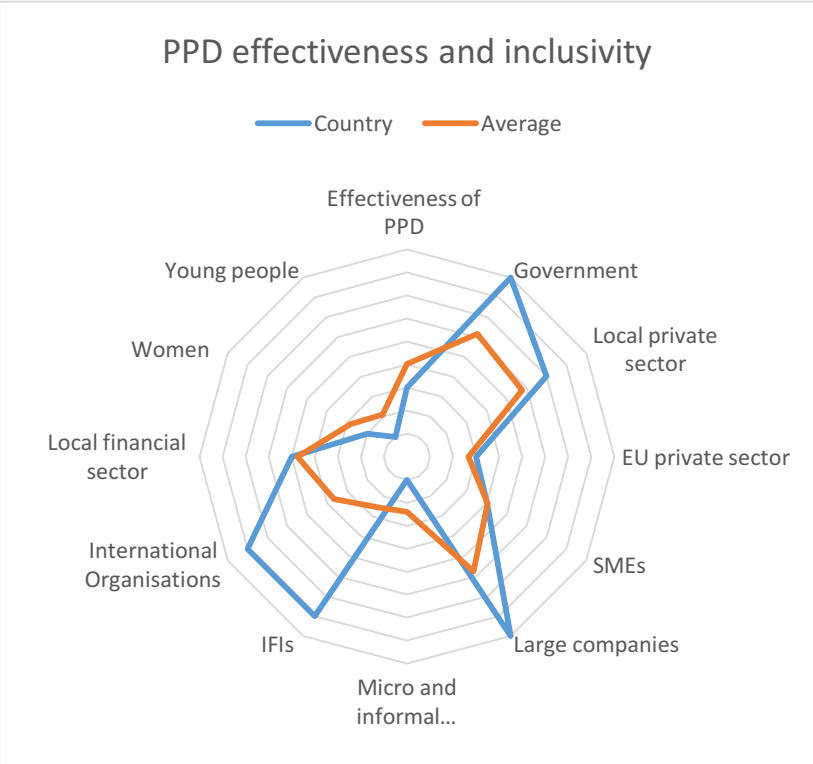
SB4A Country profile – Cabo Verde



Strenghts	Weaknesses
Due to the small scale of the economy, business operators /sectoral entities have regular direct exchanges with administration and politicians.	There is no PPD established in Cabo Verde: Beyond general announcements and political statements there is no institutional platform or formal follow up process in place.
Opportunities	**Threats**
EUD has regular contacts with the 2 regional Chambers of Commerce (Barlavento and Sotavento), the Chamber of Tourism and the *Associação Empresarial Europeia em Cabo Verde* AEECV. In the context of External Investment Plan – information sharing event at EU DEL. Participation of Chamber of Commerce of Barlavento to DG TAXUD training Engage on and with private sector stakeholders during bi-annual Budget support Group reviews whenever included in agenda of the specific review. Invitation of private sector representatives during key events.	Not relevant.

Other main features	
PPD established	No
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

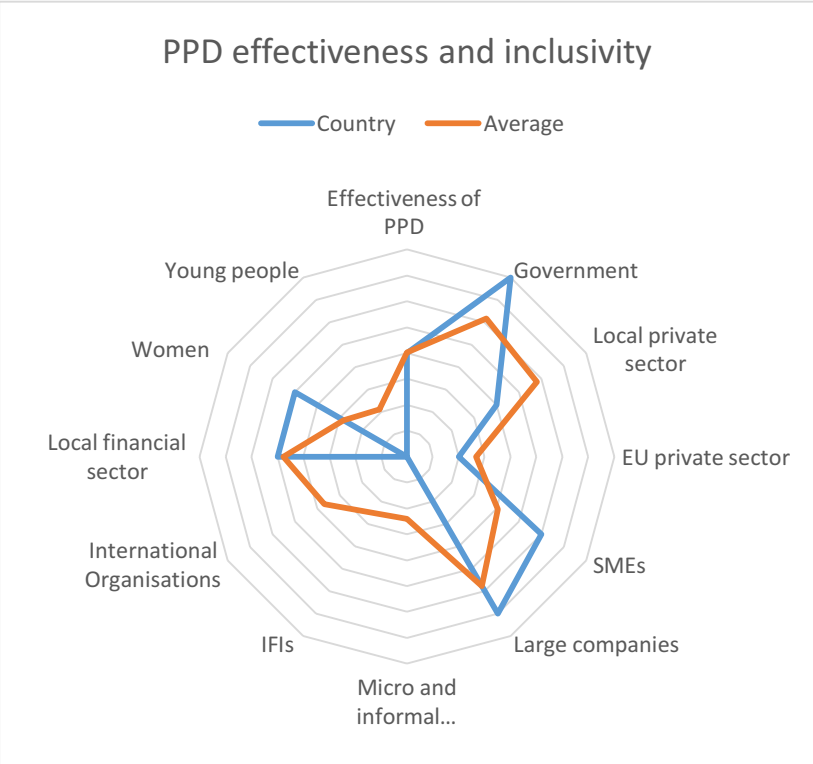
SB4A Country profile – Cameroon



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
The Cameroon Business Forum meets once a year at very high level (Prime minister, ministers and presidents of business organizations. It is still a very formal event, not ideal for discussing technical reforms. There are meetings roughly every 4 months on secretary general level to follow-up on recommendations however with a mixed record. The CBF is being reorganized following the stepping down of the IFC as main donor/and supporter of the current set-up.	PPD is not really effective: little progress is observed in the improvement of the business and investment climate
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EU DACC programme plans to support the new set up on different levels: helping business to formulate their priorities, support the dialogue between the public and the private sector and follow up on reform proposals; EUD is involved in the organization of the CBF as chef de file for development partners. Until 2018 IFC was in the lead and the EUD in the second partner, since the IFC took a less active role since 2019 the EU became the main partner but IFC, WB and BAD likely to continue with an active role. Although for now we still have a very limited space to propose improvement. EUD will support the private sector to prepare "white book" on needed reforms per sector through our new programme DACC (Dispositif d'appui à la Compétitivité du Cameroun). EUD engages frequently with the private sector: Working lunch at ambassador/CEO level; "Business hours" afterwork meeting in partnership with a business organization (SME); Regular EPA outreach events, in collaboration with local and EU BSOs; Regular EU Trade Helpdesk trainings; EU Pavilion / organization of conferences and workshops at PROMOTE intl fair.	PPD is poorly inclusive: Only well structured, sizable businesses are represented. Large companies dominate the PPD (as well as Government). PPD seems to rely on the international organizations' support, which impacts negatively its sustainability and ownership. Women and Young people, as well as Micro and/or informal Enterprises are mostly excluded from the PPD.

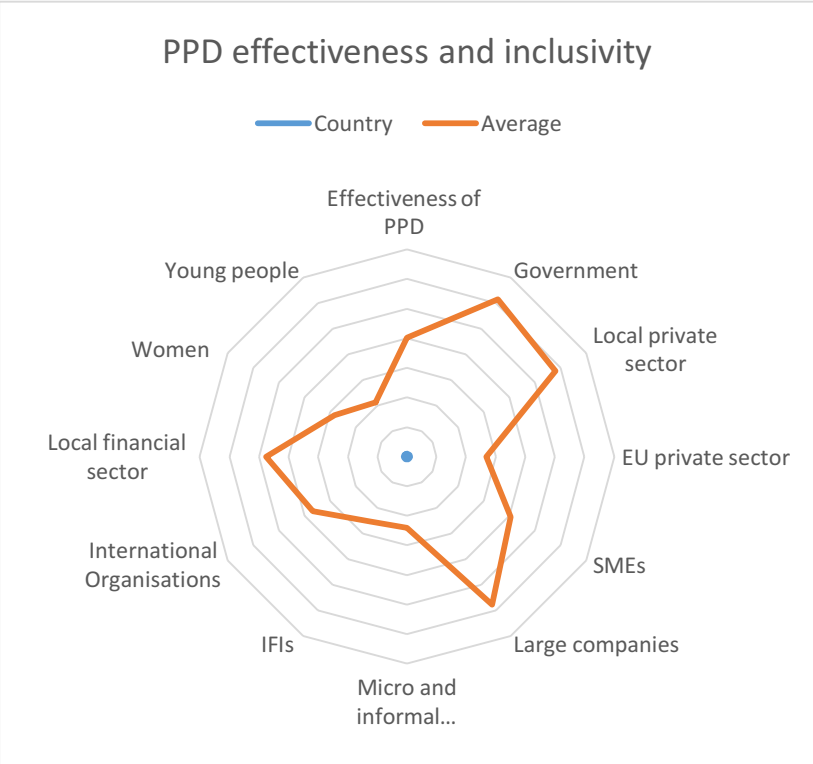
SB4A Country profile – Central African Republic



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
There exists a PPD mechanism in CAR: The 'Cadre Mixte de Concertation pour l'Amélioration des Affaires' (CMCAA) was in 2015, to become the platform for dialogue and consultation with the private sector. It is part of the Prime Minister's Office. Its mission is to ease the coordination and dialogue between the State and all the components of the private sector, in order to ensure their contribution to the formulation of economic policies.	Like most institutions in CAR, the CMCAA operates under challenging constraints and with limited resources. PPD is not really effective: very little progress is observed in the improvement of the business and investment climate
Opportunities	**Threats**
In light of the elaboration of the Jobs & Growth Compact and the Delegation's strategy to support the local business environment and investment climate, the team has been engaging in regular dialogue with the above-mentioned stakeholders. Several meetings and ground missions have been performed over the last months to map the sector and identify potentially relevant entry points for the External Investment Plan. Under the patronage of the Ministry of Economy, Plan and Cooperation, the Delegation has been organizing and advising a technical working group gathering representatives from the Presidency, Ministries of Economy, Commerce, and Agriculture, Chamber of Commerce, CMCAA and private sector to strengthen the coordination and strategize on business environment and investment climate.	PPD is poorly inclusive: large companies as well as the government dominate the PPD. Micro and/or informal Enterprises as well as young people are totally excluded from the PPD. IFIs and international organizations do not participate in the PPD. EU businesses do not participate a lot to PPD.

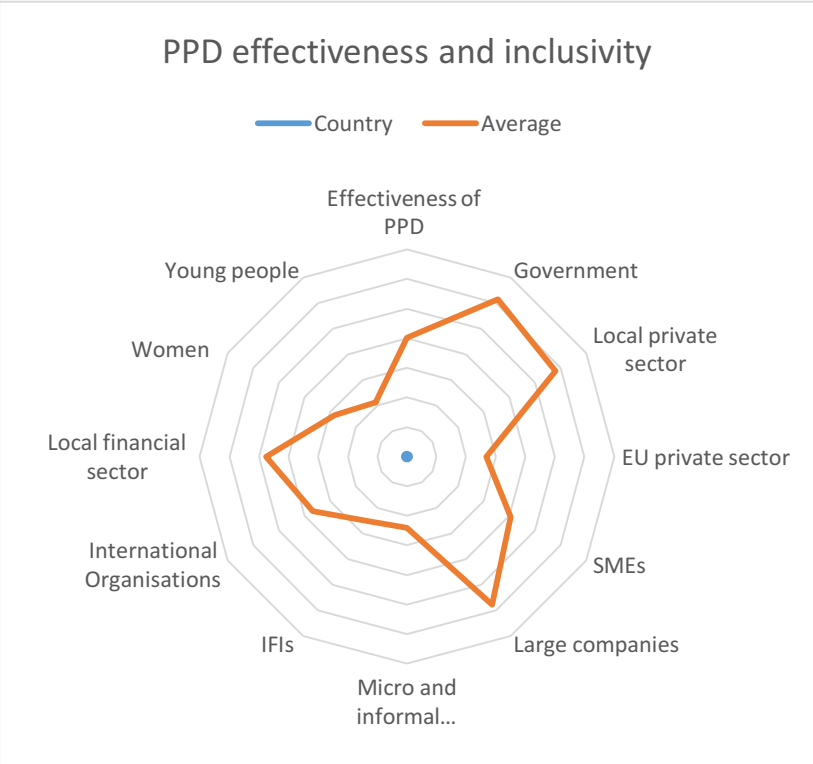
SB4A Country profile – Chad



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	No

Strenghts	Weaknesses
A dialogue mechanism was established by the President of the Republic in 2008, the State Private Sector Dialogue Forum (FODEP). The latter was intended to serve as a platform for consultation between the private and public sectors, to facilitate dialogue on aspects related to the economic and social policy of the government, particularly with regard to measures affecting the private sector and to allow the private sector to participate and contribute to the formulation of economic policies.	In Chad, the PPD is not effective, efficient nor inclusive at all. After a few minor completions (for example, the organization of a private sector consultation workshop in 2007 for the formulation of reforms), FODEP stopped due to problems linked the election of Executive Bureau of CCIAMA. As a result of this mismanagement, IFC suspended funding, and FODEP's work was unable to continue. EUD is only starting now to engage with the private sector.
Opportunities	**Threats**
CCIAMA (main PSO) proposed at the end of 2018 the establishment of a Presidential Council that would include representatives of the Government and representatives of private business leaders. It would meet regularly to implement the reforms proposed by CCIAMA. A business climate observatory should also be set up, as an independent and neutral body, set up to observe the on-the-ground monitoring of the effectiveness of the actions, to carry out investigations, to make surveys, to receive complaints about abuse of businesses and users, help to solve problems, if possible, and report to the Presidential Council. EUD could 1) support the business climate observatory with a TA, 2) support CCIAMA restructuration and decentralization	CCIAMA is a public institution and does not represent well women and young people nor micro businesses. This PPD is marked by institutional capture from public sector and lacks inclusivity.

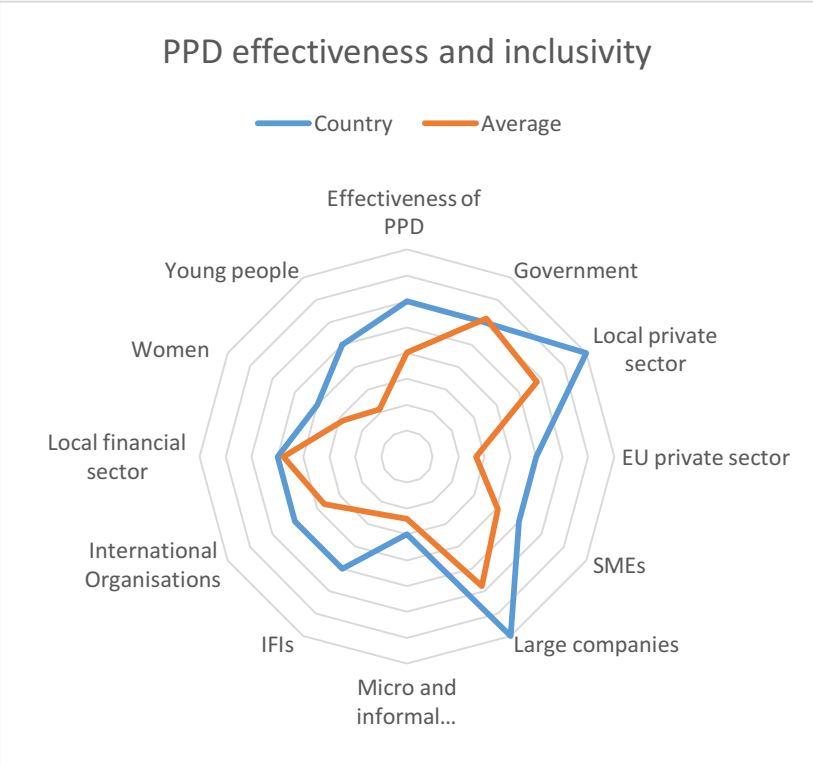
SB4A Country profile – Congo Brazzaville



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	No

Strenghts	Weaknesses
There exists a PPD mechanism in Congo.	PPD is not effective at all: A formal platform for Public-Private Dialogue was created however is not operational due to a lack of political will. In the past the EU has supported the creation of a formal platform for Public-Private dialogue. While the platform exists on paper, it is non-operational due to a lack of political will.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD does engage with the local private sector: Strong relations with the Chamber of Commerce of Pointe Noire which represents more than 3000 companies (Multi-national, international, national and local) and regular contact with UNICONGO which represents more than 300 companies (including the majority of European companies). An IMF programme could start this year after 2 years negotiation. The reforms agreed by the national authorities could help improve the business climate. Good knowledge of the programme and agreed reforms could prove useful for businesses to put additional pressure on government to act.	Not relevant

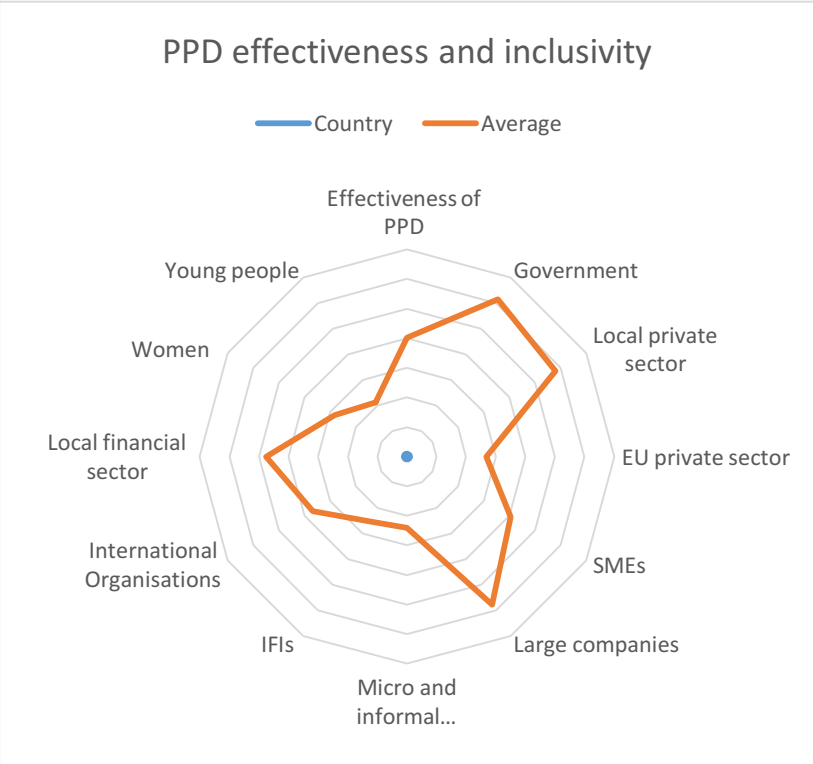
SB4A Country profile – Côte d'Ivoire



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
The European Chamber of Commerce (Eurocham) has been supported by the EU Delegation since its creation in 2009. It has fully acquired its place in the economic landscape and is recognized as a key interlocutor, especially by the Government. Eurocham now comprises 180 member companies, 11 nationalities represented, a balance between large companies and SMEs, with active members in all sectors of the economy. A dialogue between the EU and the European private sector is in place to address issues related to the EPA and followed by cocoa, tuna and banana. Also, in the framework of the implementation and follow-up of the EPA, 6 technical groups are being put in place, to structure a PPD. The dialogue between the Ivorian government and the private sector is structured and dynamic. First of all, there is a National Committee for State-Private Sector Consultation, chaired by the Prime Minister and particularly active in the framework of the Government's Multi-Year Planning but also during the National Public / Private Day. Sectorial consultation frameworks also exist, particularly in the agribusiness sectors, but also on issues such as transport, trade and vocational training.	The EUD is not involved yet in the PPD, but as part of the PACIR 2 program, EUD is exploring a possible collaboration between Eurocham in consortium with one or more Ivorian business federations (CEGECI, UGECI) to contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development. This program could accompany the EU External Investment Plan by strengthening the EU - Private Sector - Government dialogue and supporting entrepreneurs and companies investing in Côte d'Ivoire in the preparation of projects to improve their access to financing, notably through EIP guarantees..The activities of this project are scheduled to start on May 2019.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Three Member States have a national chamber of commerce, France, Belgium and Great Britain. A dialogue has already been initiated with the Delegation but could be strengthened. Germany recently announced the creation of the German Chamber of Commerce in Côte d'Ivoire.	Even though this PPD seems quite inclusive, women, as well as micro and informal enterprises are not well represented in the PPD.

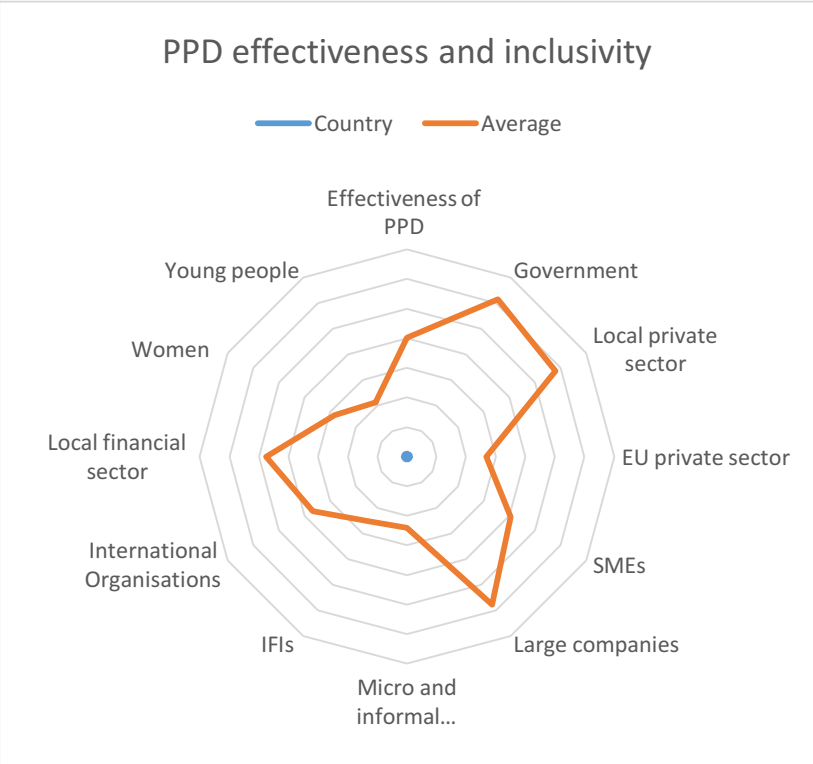
SB4A Country profile – Djibouti



Other main features	
PPD established	No
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	No

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Not relevant.	There is no PPD established in Djibouti. Very often, there is not a real separation between the private sector and the public administration: for example, presidency is an important private economic actor; another example: the minister of finance is the brother of the president of the chamber of commerce, and both are part of a major family of entrepreneurs.
Opportunities	**Threats**
As the EUD has already regular/bilateral contacts with the local private sector (regular meetings with the Chamber de Commerce de Djibouti and EU private companies through projects), and since there exists an EU Chamber of Commerce in Djibouti, the EUD could structure a dialogue and liaise with the Government to initiate a PPD.	Not relevant

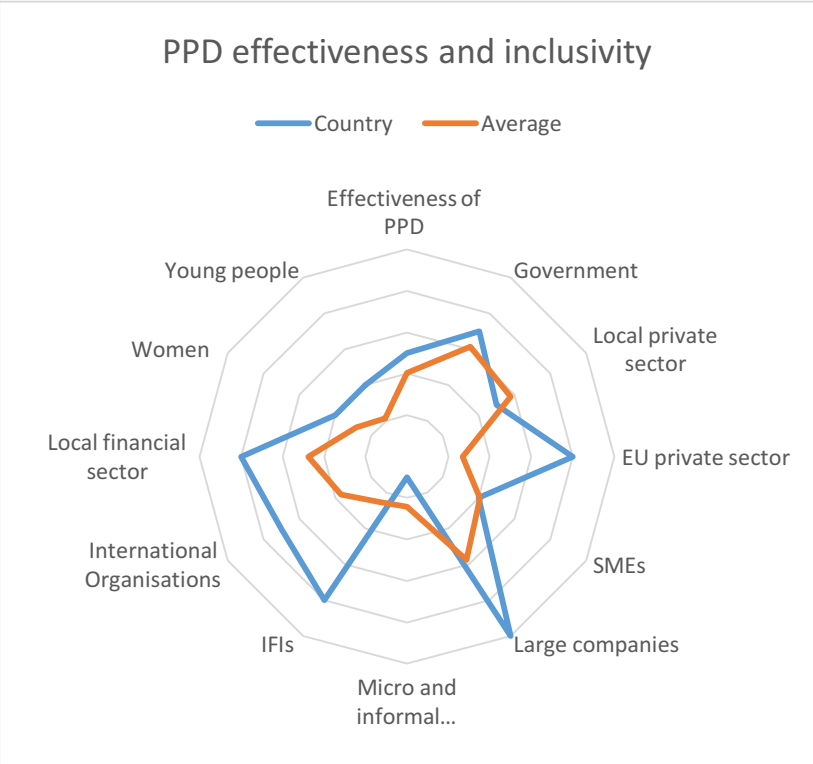
SB4A Country profile – Democratic Republic of Congo



Other main features	
PPD established	No
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Not relevant	PPD is not established
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD does engage with the local private sector: Le Cercle Économique européen", which is an organization composed of European companies representatives operating in DRC has regular meetings at the EUD. The EUD is invited to these meetings. This is a good opportunity to interact and discuss issues the business operators are facing in a challenging business climate.	Not relevant

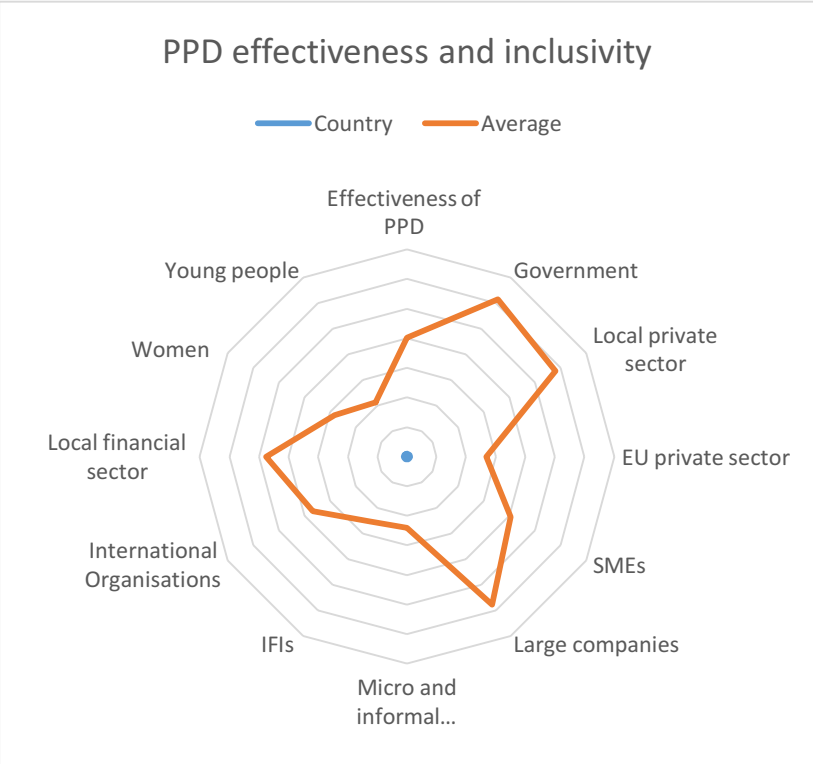
SB4A Country profile – Egypt



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes (ad-hoc)
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	No

Strenghts	Weaknesses
The EUD consults the EU private sector via the MS Embassies. It engages in dialogue with the Egyptian government, mostly to remove trade and investment barriers and, to improve the business environment and investment climate. The EUD also uses their development programs mainly in the MSME sector, to enhance PPD through CfPs targeted at both public and private stakeholders and regular Donor Partner Groups (DPG) on SME matters.	**PPD platforms in Egypt are ad-hoc** (not formally established): PPD channels are mainly through business associations, like sectorial federations and chambers, including bi-country business chambers. **The scope of PPD (sectoral versus transversal constraints addressed), and its impact on investment climate improvement (effectiveness), is thus limited.** Institutional fragmentation and lack of coordination between the authorities is another weakness.
Opportunities	**Threats**
There is an upcoming Partnership Instrument project of 400,000 EUR to support market access and prepare for the deepening of EU-Egypt trade and investment relations. This project will i.a. help the EUD to engage in discussions with the GoE on the improvement of the investment climate. It also foresees the preparation, in collaboration with the EU private sector, of an EU business position paper on investment challenges in the country that shall serve as a basis of future discussions with the GoE. In addition to that, several development initiatives in the MSME sectors are supporting PPD mainly through Call for Proposal (CfP) mechanisms. This is the case of the IEGP program, including a lot to support the strengthening of PPD and dialogue mechanisms on MSME related topics (budget 750.000 EUR) and the EU facility program including a lot to support non-governmental stakeholders in developing their analytical capacity on business environment issues, so that they can better engage PPD on these matters (budget 800.000 EUR). One example is the MiSMESIS project which is supporting the dialogue with MSMEDA and other stakeholders engaged with SMEs. The establishment of MSMEDA is expected to lead to increased PPD at least on SMEs. The Compact with Africa (CwA) initiative fully endorsed by the GoE is another tool for the Egyptian authorities to develop and maintain relationships with the private sector.	PPD is not fully inclusive: Micro and/or informal Enterprises are totally excluded from the PPD and women and youth do not participate much.

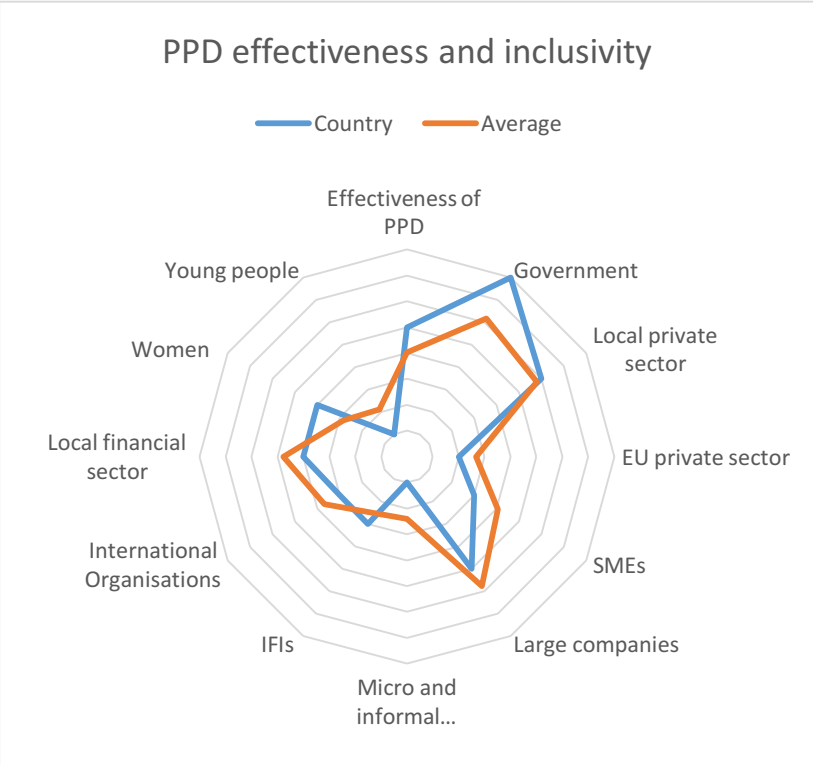
SB4A Country profile – Eritrea



Other main features	
PPD established	No
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	No

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Not relevant	There is no PPD in Eritrea. There exists a national Chamber of Commerce but it is not very active. There are no other existing networks for the private sector
Opportunities	**Threats**
Some efforts are deployed by the EUD to engage the private sector: The EU normally participates in events eventually organized by EU MSs or by Embassies of other Countries present in Asmara. Whenever possible and under the appropriated conditions, the EU organizes meetings with private sector representatives, mainly from European Companies.	So far the Government has not encouraged the EUD to regularly contact the local private sector, while the EU can meet and discuss with European Companies (or contractors) operating in the Country.

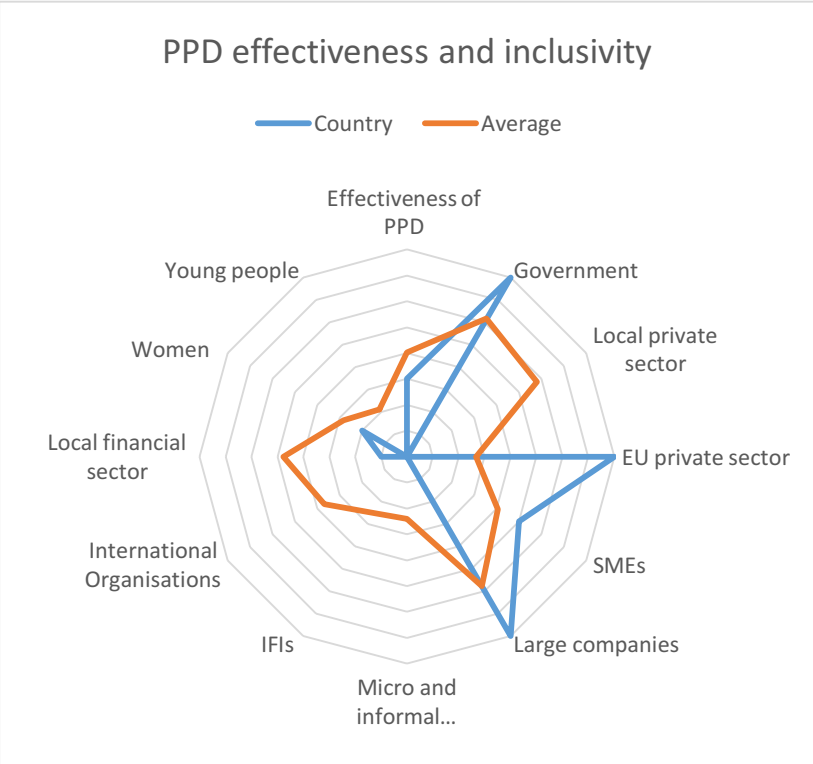
SB4A Country profile – Eswatini



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes (ad-hoc)
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
The Ministry for Commerce Industry and Trade has gathered in 2017 and 2018 - on the request and with the support of the EU - the working group for the SADC-EU EPA implementation, with public and private sector stakeholders. The Ministry for Agriculture has gathered early 2019 – on the request and with the support of the EU – an Agriculture steering committee involving Business Eswatini and representative of the farmers' trade unions. The Ministry for Labour is in charge of the dialogue but this platform does not have regular meetings.	There is no structured PPD platform in Eswatini but the Private Sector has access to discuss with Government on emerging policy issue as the new Government in office since end 2018 has made business development a key pillar of its economic turn-around strategy. Nonetheless, it is mostly Business Eswatini organization which is making use of this opportunity to dialogue with the Government. **The scope of PPD (sectoral versus transversal constraints addressed), and its impact on investment climate improvement (effectiveness), is thus limited.**
Opportunities	**Threats**
Ministers are receptive on issues being raised, with several Ministers entering in office end 2018 coming directly from the private sector or with a very strong business background (Prime Minister, Minister for Finance, Minister for Commerce and Minister for Agriculture). Business Eswatini has recently engaged the Government on urgent policy matters and there has been a Government response: it has amended the Competition Act and is reviewing the mandate of the Competition Commission Agency, it has signed an MoU with the South African Government to implement a 24 hour operation of border posts and it is setting up a Revenue Appeal Tribunal Bill as per the request of the Private sector. Other issues of importance for the business investment climate are yet to be raised / acted upon (e.g. absence of commercial courts, access to land and credit, etc.). **EUD organizes public-private seminar to engage private sector on the main constraints and improve investment climate.**	PPD is not fully inclusive: Micro and/or informal Enterprises and young people do not participate much. There is participation as European businesses are members of the Business Eswatini a private sector representation organization. However, participation is limited and European businesses are few in Eswatini. Also those few are mostly joint ventures.

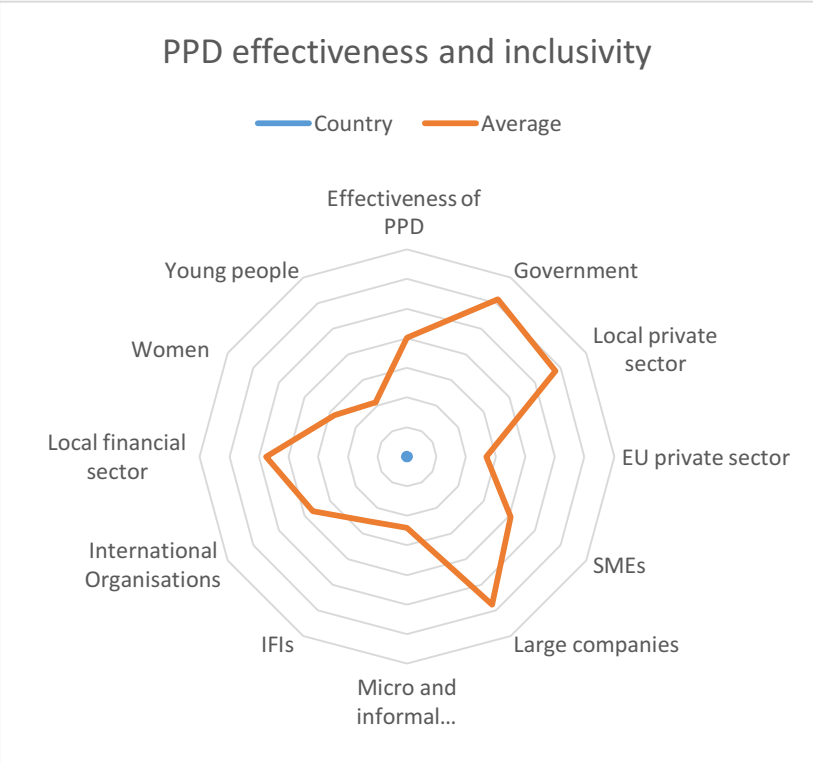
SB4A Country profile – Ethiopia



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
EPPCF was launched by ECCSA with financial support from IFC to undertake periodic Public-Private Dialogues (PPDs). For this end, EPPCF was formed as a separate secretariat under ECCSA. The initiative was rated as successful as it introduced a new culture of dialogue between the government and the private sector, entirely non-existing and unheard of in the country till then.	The PPDs have generally failed to result in effective/substantial policy changes (except nominal amendments). The regime, with its strict adherence to a leftwing ideology of "Revolutionary Democracy", was adamant to incorporate feedback from these PPDs and reflect them in policies conducive to the private sector. The PPDs were rather perceived as 'rubber stamps' for the government's top-down style of imposing policy changes, which as a result eroded the trust and engagement of the private sector along the continuing series of PPDs.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The last dialogue was held in 2015/6.ECCSA desires to reinitiate the PPDs to seize the current opportunity by the new reformist administration that came to power a year ago. The Private Sector Development (PSD) Hub under ECCSA, supported by the Swedish Embassy, has plans in this area.	Not relevant – dormant PPD. The PPD established in Ethiopia seems to be dormant, and not inclusive: EU private sector, Government and large companies participate, while local private sector, women, youth and micro and informal enterprises are not involved.

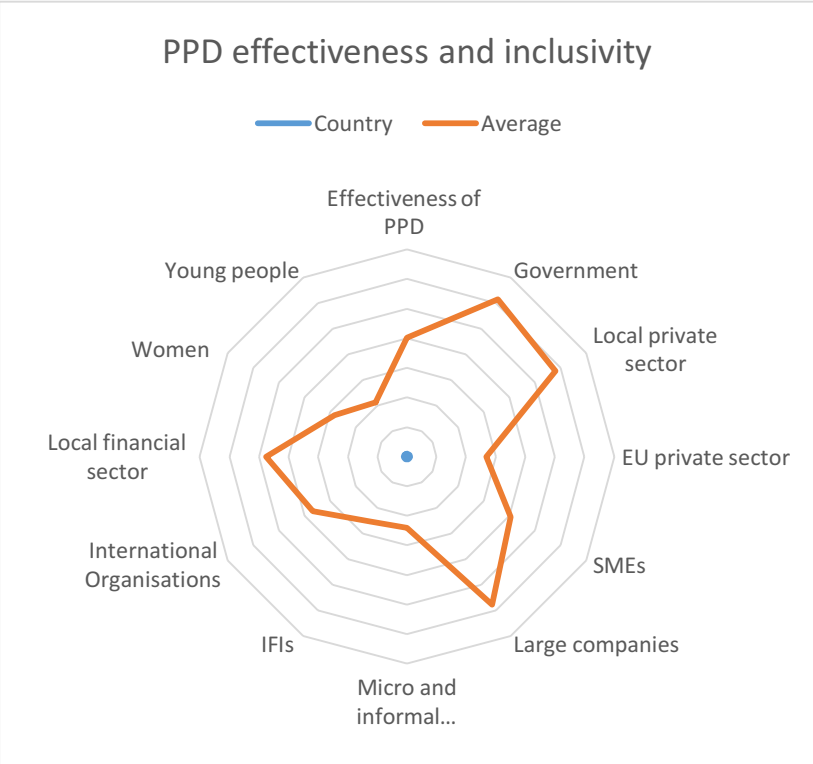
SB4A Country profile – Gabon



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	No

Strenghts	Weaknesses
A PPD was established by decree in February 2014, the High Council for Investments (HCI) has for main missions to: To decide on the orientations related to the implementation of the investment policy; Monitor the execution of the national investment promotion strategy; propose necessary adaptations to changes in investment; Generate consistent incentives for investment; Ensure that the Government executes its guidelines. The HCI is organized into specialized working groups that come together to come up with a clear roadmap for Government reforms.	No information received
Opportunities	**Threats**
For the moment the Delegation does not possess an active role in a public-private dialogue in Gabon but is considering having participation on it in the near future.	No information received

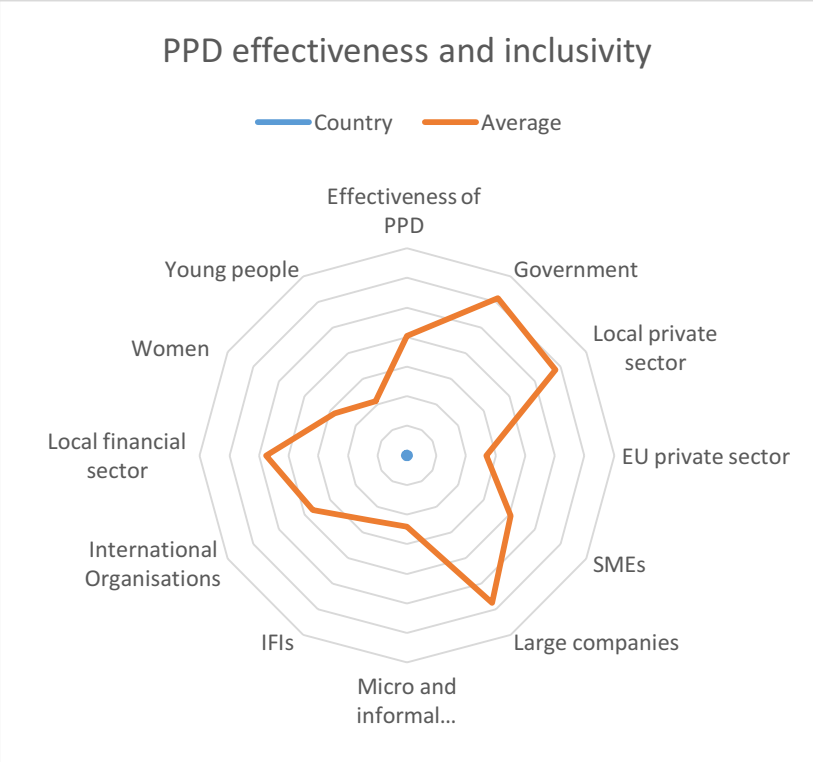
SB4A Country profile – Gambia



Other main features	
PPD established	No
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Not relevant	There exists no established PPD mechanism in Gambia. Gambia Business Competitiveness Forum exists but at this stage, not much information was received.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD actively participates in the coordination and policy dialogue mechanism on business environment and statistical reform. Improving the business climate for private sector development remains indeed critical. The Barrow government has already clearly indicated the will to quickly improve the investment climate in the country. There is also an important need to enhance coverage of high frequency activity indicators, and address inconsistencies between national accounts, fiscal, monetary, and balance of payments data. The EUD also engages with the private sector: and participates to various events such as those presenting the 2019 Economic outlook, Labor Force survey but also to different business development or entrepreneurial initiatives, etc. Events are organized by banks, entrepreneurs, chambers of commerce, Ministries. The EUD usually participates at those events in order to keep abreast of the Gambian business environment developments.	Not relevant

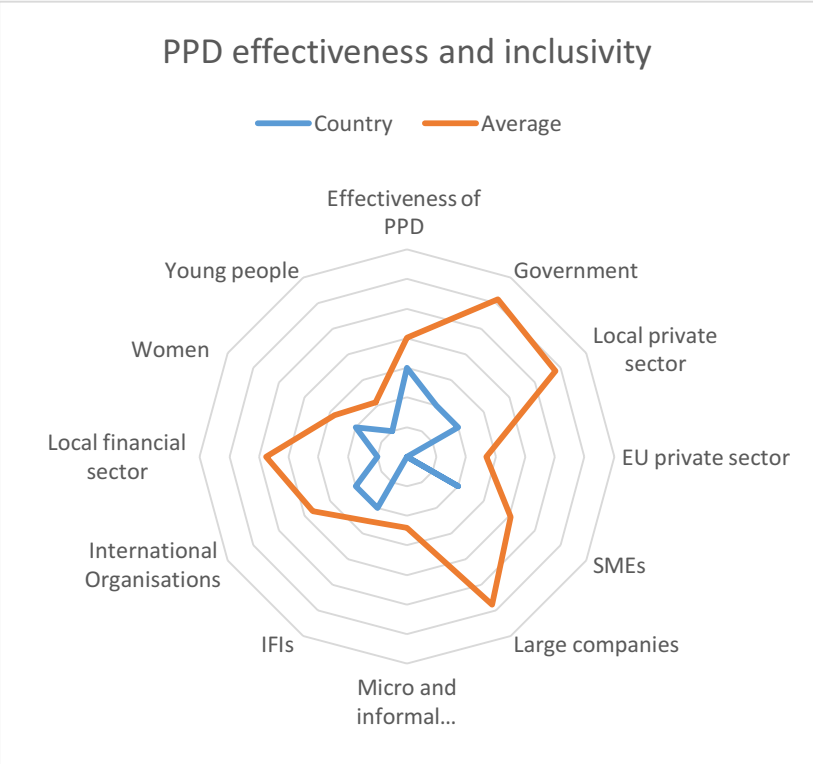
SB4A Country profile – Ghana



Other main features	
PPD established	No
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Not relevant	There exists no established PPD mechanism in Ghana.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD does engage with the local private sector: The contacts with the relevant stakeholders from the private sector are taking place through various initiatives such as EBO and EU events for the private sector; the EU MS Chambers of Commerce; the Private Sector Working Group; bilateral contacts with Ghana's private sector federations and European private sector representatives; contacts through our cooperation projects for PSD.	Not relevant

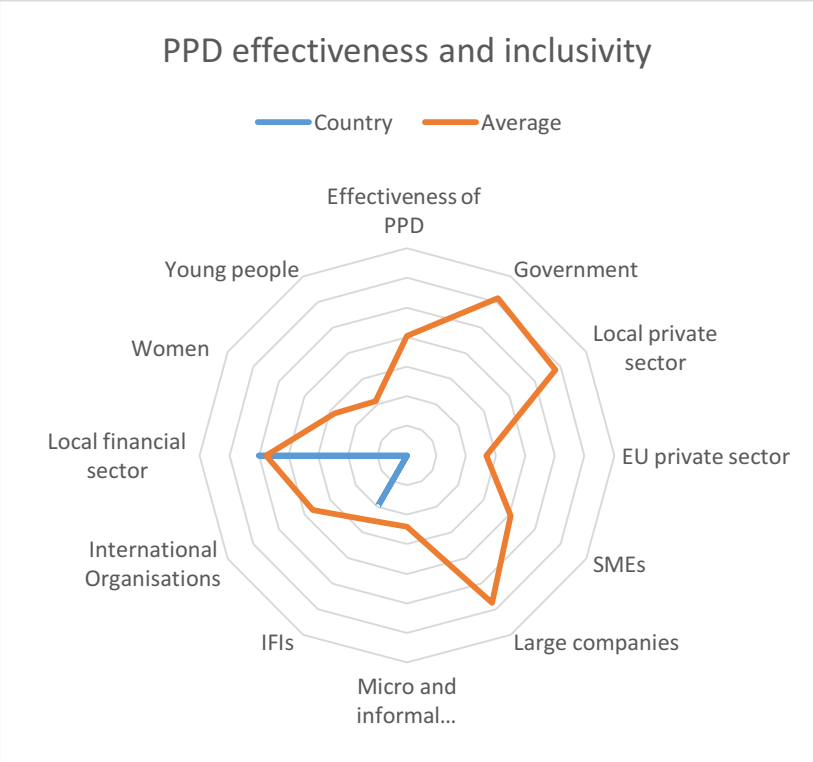
SB4A Country profile – Guinea Bissau



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
There exists a PPD mechanism in Guinea Bissau.	PPD is not really effective: Only partial and temporary dialogue under the World Bank program PSRPDA. An interinstitutional Committee meets every week or so. It addresses various issues related to the enabling of the business environment. This gathering of actors has limited results however, nobody knows exactly what they are up to, hardly any reporting, the EU is not invited.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Some efforts are deployed by the EUD to improve PPD: A TA has been working on the promotion of an enabling business and investment environment, including public/private dialogue. However, the results have not been satisfactory so far and this is notably due to the political standstill that lasts since mid-2015. Workshops and debates organized by the TA in charge of promoting a business and investment enabling environment have initiated private sector engagement.	PSOs are marked by absence of capacities and budget, 2 chambers of commerce highly politicized, sectoral intermediary organizations are one-head organizations, with priorities on issues concerning cashew kernel (more than 95% of total export). PPD is not inclusive and neither the private sector nor the public sector participate much in this concertation platform. It seems that there are no champions to push for a PPD and reduce the confidence gap between public and private sectors. EU Businesses do not participate in the PPD.

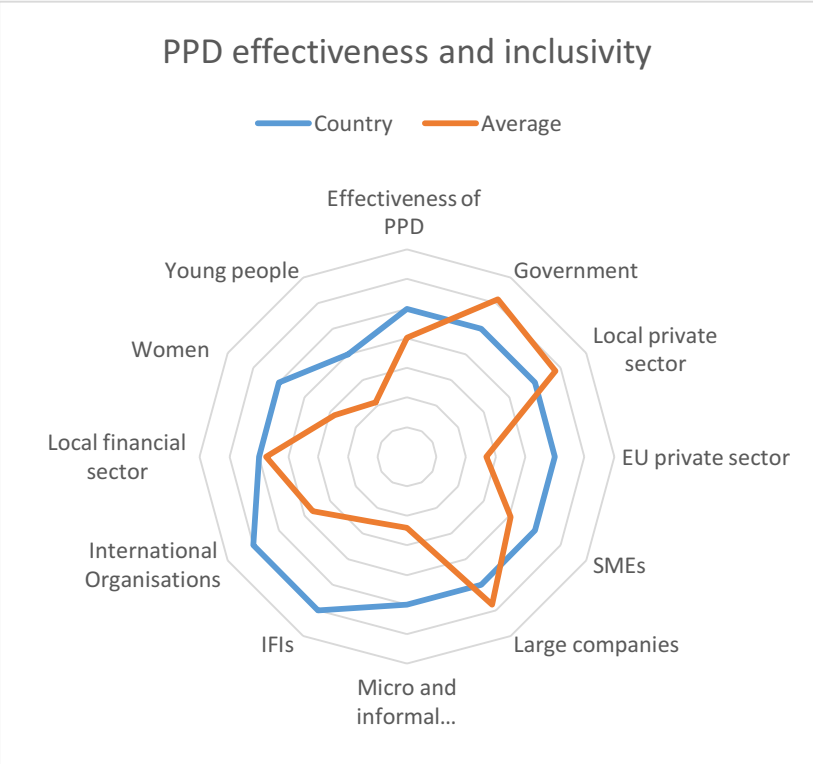
SB4A Country profile – Guinea Conakry



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
There exists a PPD mechanism in Guinea Conakry: The Guinée Business Forum is a very "Young" mechanism (1year of existence) + Compact with Africa which invited private sector organizations to discuss the reforms matrix.	Private sector organizations are fragmented and lack capacities. PPD is not effective at all: A formal platform for Public-Private Dialogue was created however is not operational yet.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Some efforts are deployed by the EUD to improve PPD: Regular Meetings with different organizations on sectoral basis. For local SMEs, or EU MS business organizations, Compact with Africa (G 20) - EU – IFIs - Business community - Government Institutions. On "Business Reforms prioritization"- Budget Support	PPD is not inclusive: only the IFIs and the financial sector seem to be participating.

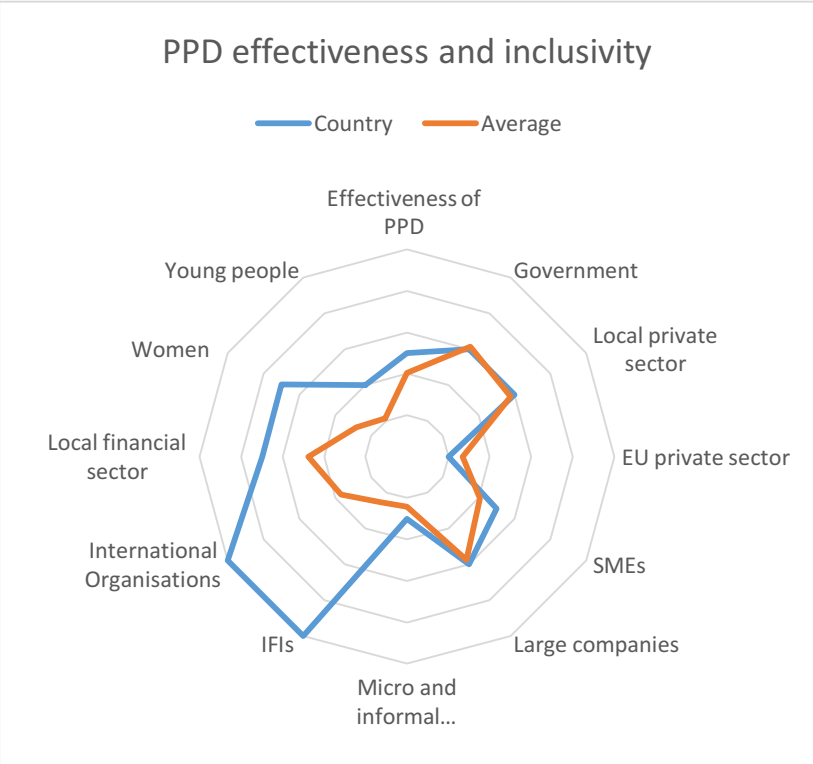
SB4A Country profile – Kenya



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
The Kenya Private Sector Association (KEPSA) engages with all three arms of Government in ensuring that there is a favorable environment for doing business. KEPSA partners with the Government in passing various policies, strategies and Bills and increasing strategic interventions. European companies are represented through their national chamber of commerce (or equivalent) as well as through the European Business Council. This provides a structured and formal process to channel claims and express specific concerns to the Government.	No weakness identified.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Dialogue between the EUD and private sector operators take place in the framework of our development cooperation programme. As a recent example, the EUD held a specific meeting with the Kenya Association of Manufacturers on 8 March 2019 in order to better understand the issues at stake regarding VAT refunds. This is a one of the indicators put forward for our new budget support operation (design ongoing). Similar bespoke engagement also take place regarding our agricultural and trade programmes. The EUD supports the European Business Association (EBA) through different ways: exchange of information, fact finding and follow-up with Kenya officials, promote networking.	No threat identified. Inclusivity seems to be achieved in this PPD.

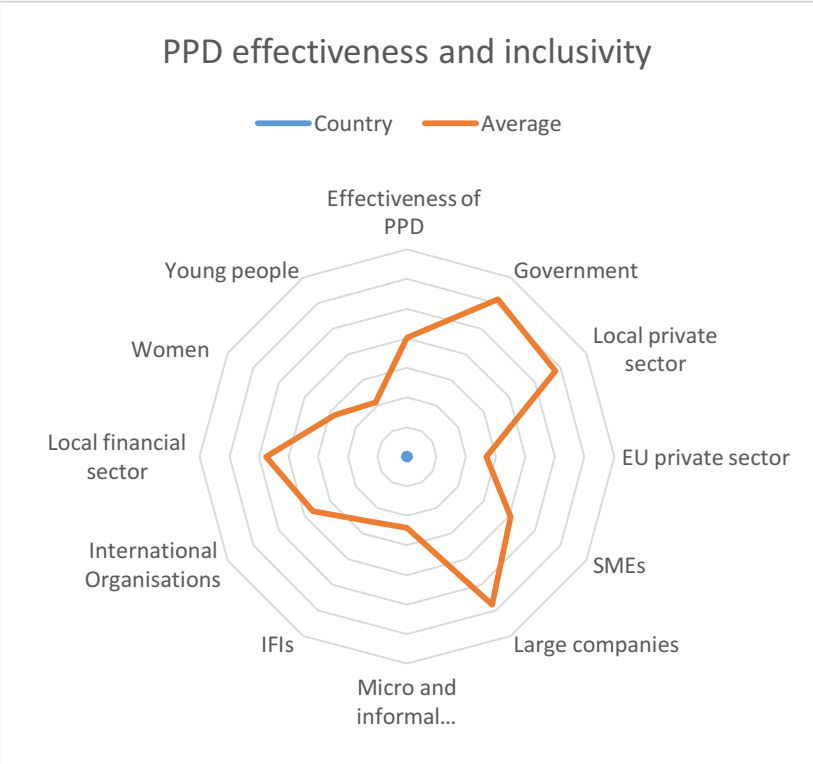
SB4A Country profile – Lesotho



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
The government conducts dialogue through Ministries (Trade and Industry, Small Business Development, Co-operatives and Marketing, Mining, Agriculture), parastatal business development agencies as well as the universities. Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Trade Unions and different (mainly agricultural) associations attempt to lobby.	PPD is not really effective: very little progress is observed in the improvement of the business and investment climate and the general impression is that the Government could do more.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Some efforts are deployed by the EUD to facilitate PPD: 4 grand contracts, Distribute and provide after sales services of renewable energy technologies mostly in the rural areas. NIP, €4M; Technical Assistance to support the Department of Energy in the implementation of Energy Policy 2015-25 which priorities engagement Private Sector and promotes sustainable energy. NIP, €1.5M; Trade Related Facility. Technical Assistance. RIP, €2.5M; Formulation of Growth, Trade and jobs. Technical Assistance. RIP €6M. EUD engages the private sector as well: Close collaboration with Ministries of Development Planning, Finance and Trade and Industry. Regular close contacts with Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC, Investment & Trade Promotion) Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Wool & Mohair Associations as well as medium sized textile factories.	Both the public and the private sector seem not really involved / participating in the PPD, while women participation is above average and IFIs /OIs are fully involved.

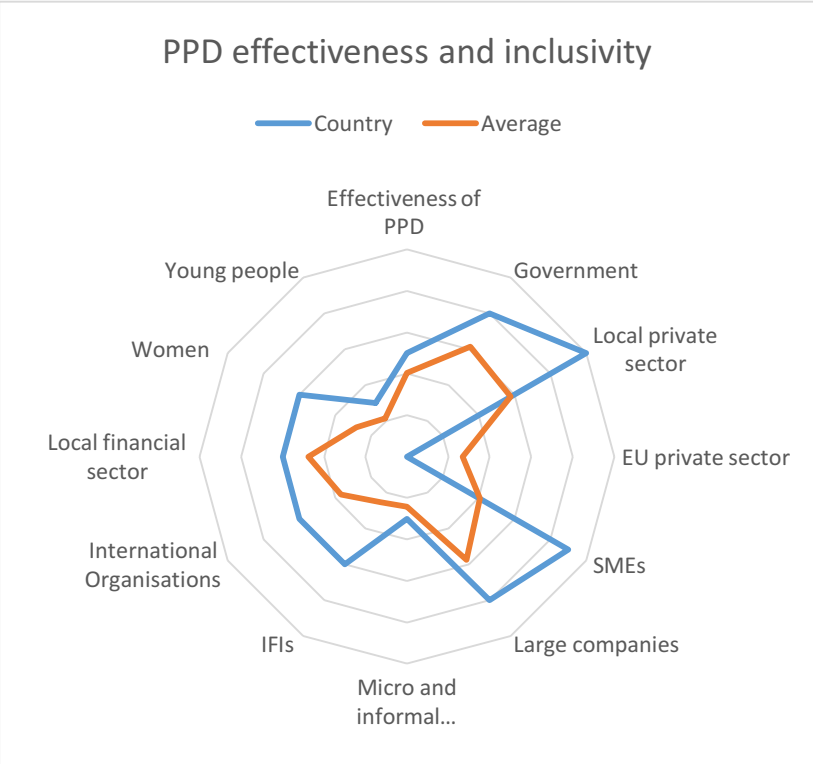
SB4A Country profile – Liberia



Other main features	
PPD established	No
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Not relevant	There exists no established PPD mechanism in Liberia.
Opportunities	**Threats**
EUD together with other development partners is trying to stimulate a PPD in Liberia. This is quite challenging, government does not have a private sector focus, and businesses are used to solve issues informally. As part of these efforts we maintain regular contacts with all stakeholders in local economy. The EUD intends to provide support to the functioning of the Liberia business climate working group. That working group also includes a public private stakeholder platform. EUD is currently in the process of exploring support through a TPSD/E mission and reviving existing platforms in the country. In addition, the EUD occasionally (2/year) organizes networking meetings with EU businesses in Liberia. Purpose of those meetings is to inform EU businesses about relevant EU activities (like the external investment plan) and to hear from EU business about local issues with government.	Dialogue is still in early stages. Ad hoc consultations of private sector take place, but dialogue is dominated by local businesses. Foreign companies, including EU companies are reluctant to take the spotlight.

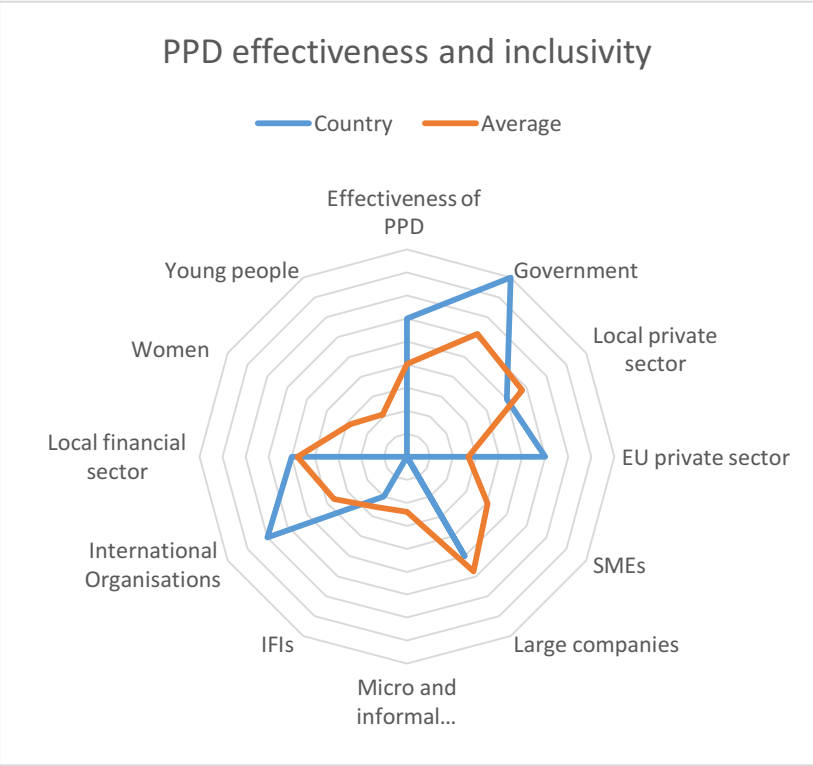
SB4A Country profile – Madagascar



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
A PPD Platform was established in 2015 by presidential decree and has a Steering Committee (COPIL) and a Technical Secretariat, provided by the Investment Promotion Agency (EDBM). It aims to providing a consultation framework between the public and private sector and meets twice a year to pursue the following specific objectives: improve the business climate; set priorities for COPIL; ensure that the measures adopted by the COPIL are implemented; and arbitrate disagreements that may emerge at COPIL. The PPD platform is composed of 9 private sector and public sector players (presidency, prime minister, and 16 ministries). The COPIL is composed of 9 private sector groups, and 9 ministries (Private Sector Development, Finance, Interior, Economy, Trade, Energy, Environment, Population).	Private sector is fragmented and these divisions between PSOs representing small/informal/SMEs, large companies are slowing down the adoption / implementation of investment climate reforms. These PSOs need to find more coordination / cooperation in order to be more efficient in formulating reforms.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The Economic Round Tables have been organized annually by the EU under the PROCOM project since 2015. It facilitates consultation among the private sector and prepare them for the actual public-private dialogue which takes place in a less organized way. This facilitation of PPD is perceived as highly effective, and ongoing discussions with World Bank and the local Government in order to fully include the Economic Round Table as a sustainable tool of the public-private dialogue locally. The new President of Madagascar supports EDBM and reaffirms its mandate of promoting investment and hosting the PPD secretariat.	If a certain consensus is not found within private sector organizations (and a better governance structure adopted), the PPD process might suffer from disinterest of SMEs. European companies and young people seem to be the categories the least represented / involved in the PPD.

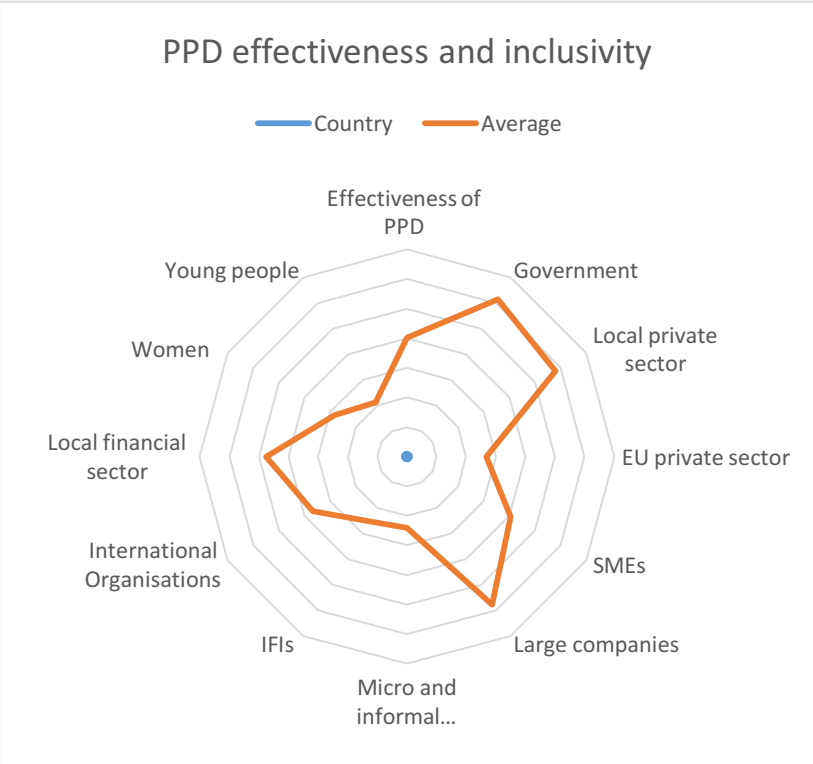
SB4A Country profile – Malawi



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	No

Strenghts	Weaknesses
The PPD Forum is a platform involving select senior representative Chief Executives from the private sector and associations and Government Ministers and Principal Secretaries as policy-makers. The Forum is led by the sitting Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism. The objective of the forum is to provide a platform for dialogue on policy issues that require Government action. The TIPSWAp operates within the framework of Malawi's National Export Strategy 2013-2018 (NES) and provides a public-private collaboration and implementation mechanism to achieve effective levels of communication and coordination among policy holders, resource holders, implementers, economic analysts and a representative forum of private sector players to seek consistency between policies, programmatic interventions and resources.	PPD is moderately effective. At certain times, discussions are one sided with minimal private sector participation in discussions. There was a good high-level dialogue mechanism but was not as effectiveness as it has led to several policy reviews. Effectiveness in terms of leveraging investments from private sector appeared to be low. We are hopeful that this challenge will be addressed through the new framework under CAADP.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Under the G7 (formerly G8) New Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security, a PPD (also with participation of Civil Society) was established which was functional until around October 2018. It was supported financially by the EU through TA to the lead Ministry (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Irrigation Development). This PPD has now transitioned to the Country Agribusiness Partnership Framework under CAADP (Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program), for which support by EU and other development partners is yet to be determined.	PPD is not inclusive: the PPD seems to be moderately dominated by the Government and exclude SMEs and local private sector. Women, Youth, Micro and/or informal Enterprises are totally excluded from the PPD.

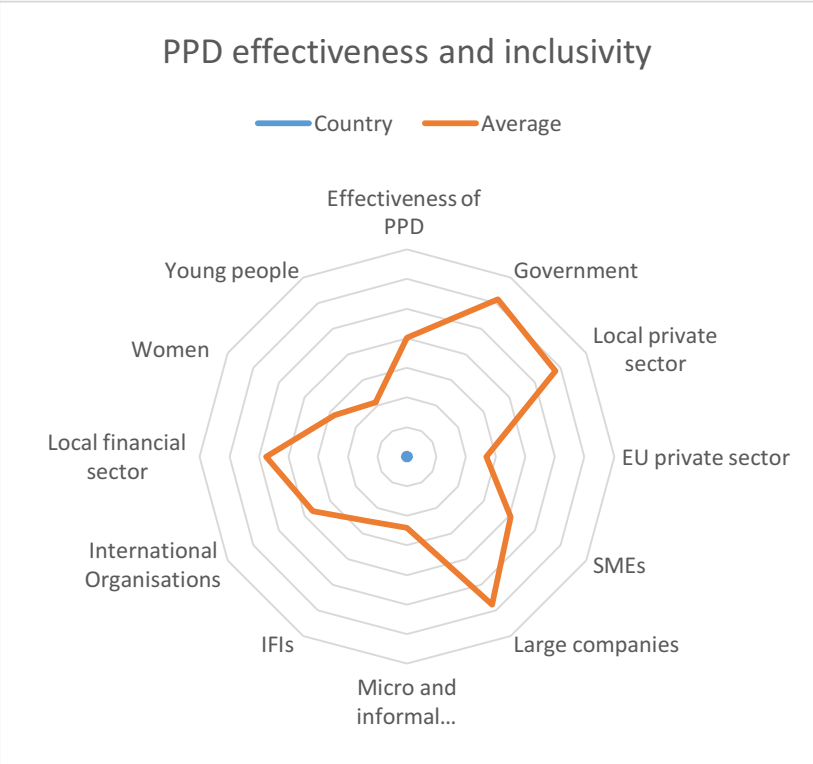
SB4A Country profile – Mali



Other main features	
PPD established	No
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	No

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Not relevant	PPD is not established in Mali: There is a dialogue but this is not official and does not take place on a regular basis. For instance on 13 December 2018 during the 3rd edition of the "Petit-déjeuner professionnel" the CNPM met with the "Ministre de la Réforme de l'Administration et de la Transparence de Vie Publique".
Opportunities	**Threats**
In 2018, EUD took contact with the CIEM, the CNPM and the OPI (Organisation Patronale des Industries), which is member of the CNPM. During their first meetings, EUD has explained to these organizations its agenda with regard to the private sector (notably the Jobs and Growth Compact and the EIP) and has shared its interest to establish a regular dialogue. Until now the EUD to Mali has carried out some consultations with these organizations concerning the drafting and revision of the Jobs and Growth Compact. Moreover, with the CIEM, EUD had further meetings to discuss about general issues touching upon the private sector domain and EUD envisages signing a grant agreement with them in order to support its organization and activities aiming to boost and protect the interests of EU companies in Mali. Furthermore EUD is in contact with some financial institutions that are members of the CIEM.	Not relevant

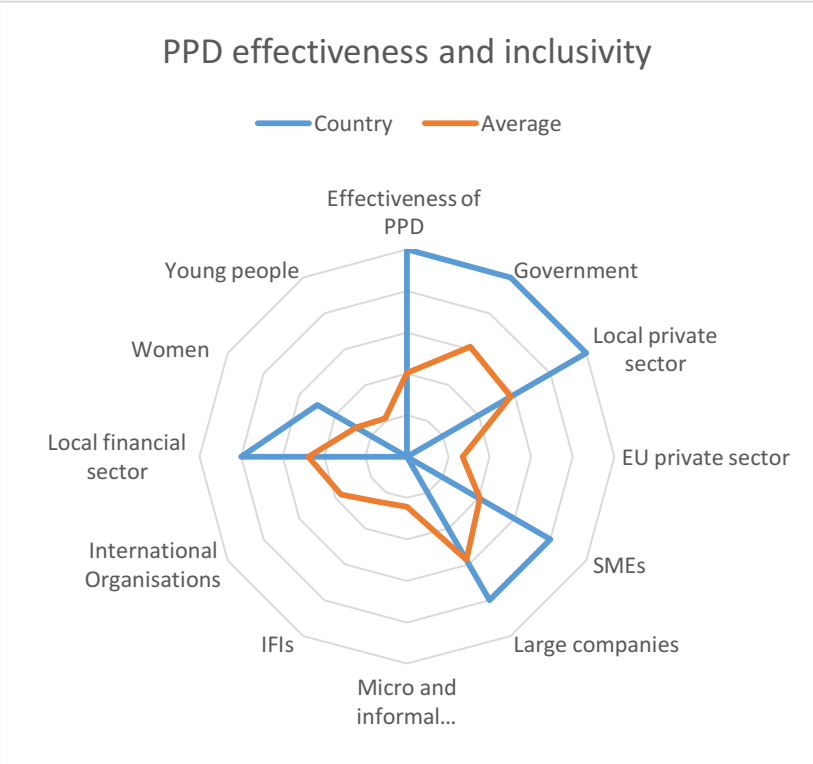
SB4A Country profile – Mauritania



Other main features	
PPD established	No
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Not relevant	PPD is not established in Mauritania.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD organizes dialogue meetings at the sectoral level (fisheries, agriculture, health, etc.) between the private sector and the government. The EUD meets local and European private sector actors and has a program of strengthening in several sectors (fisheries, agriculture). The EUD develops an open dialogue and collaborates with the UNPM (National Union of Mauritanian Companies) and CCIAM (Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Crafts of Mauritania). The EUD maintains links and supports the creation of the Council of European Investors in Mauritania.	Not relevant

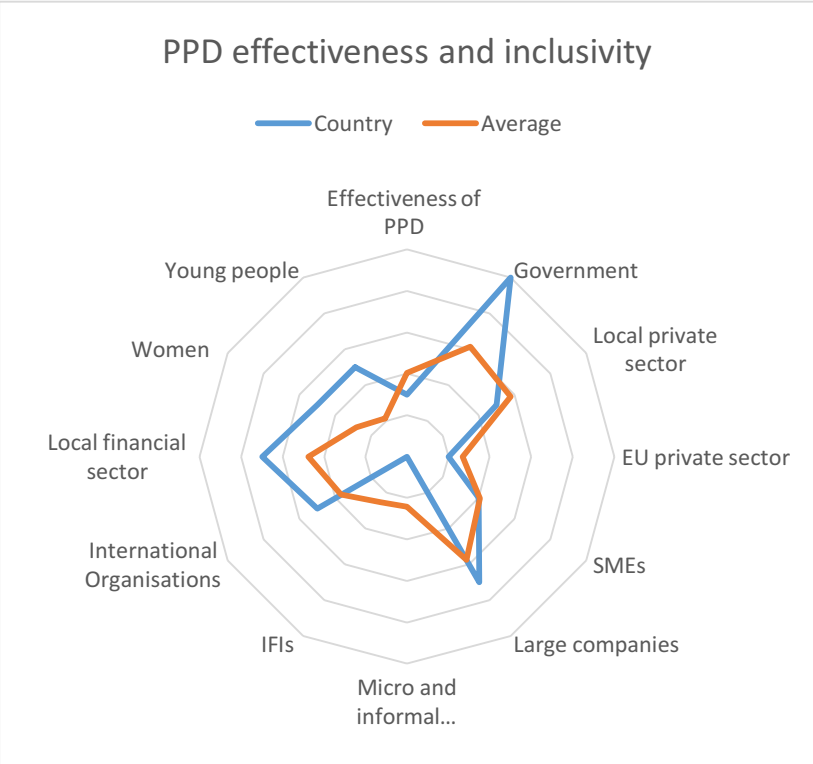
SB4A Country profile – Mauritius



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Dialogue between the private and public sector is relatively well structured. The Government holds forums for consultations with the private sector for all major policy initiatives, like the preparation of the budget, trade negotiations, and development of national strategy, etc.	No weakness identified.
Opportunities	**Threats**
EU Delegation in Mauritius is seeking to improve EU businesses representation / involvement in PPD with the help of the TPSD Facility. There is no reliable data on the magnitude of the EU private sector presence in Mauritius. Two consultants are being recruited to estimate the number of European businesses present in Mauritius and the main sectors in which they are active. Dialogue is held between EUD and the local private sector in the context of the Article 8 Political Dialogue and also for other ad hoc meetings, (eg missions from EU, etc).	PPD is not fully inclusive: EU businesses are not well represented in the PPD. Micro and informal enterprises, as well as youth businesses do not participate to PPD.

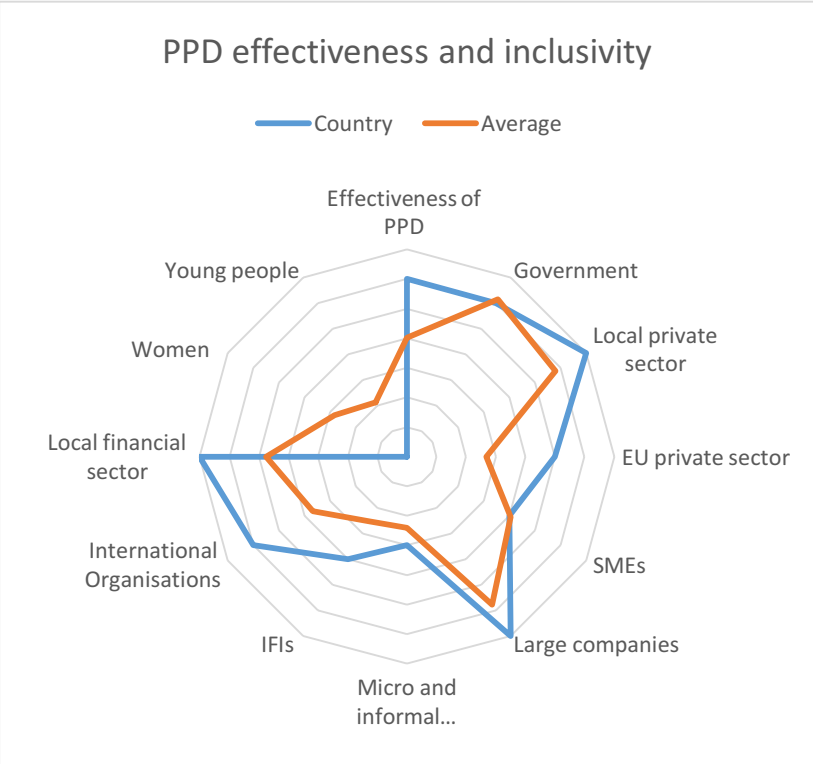
SB4A Country profile – Morocco



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
At different levels, there are different national platforms: The public-private dialogue is led through national dialog platform (f.e Compact4Africa), and CNEA (national committee for Business climate), CGEM(sole employers association organization who is even represented in Parliament.	The Eurocham Maroc is a chamber of 7 European chambers in Morocco, regrouping about 7000 European and Moroccan business companies; its activities are constrained by the lack of a permanent secretariat (rotating presidency).
Opportunities	**Threats**
At the EUD level: some dialog groups, and bilateral sectoral meetings between the EUD and ministries or private sector (CGEM). The EUD is also in contact with Eurocham which i.a is invited to EU Trade councilors regular meetings. The EU is in regular touch with the CGEM, and some of its sectoral federations. The EUD is in regular touch with the AMIC (Association of investors in capital markets). The EUD is in close touch with Eurochams. The EUD is permanently in touch with the IFI's, but contacts with local financial sector is less intense.	PPD is not inclusive: the dialogue seems not sufficiently include EU interest and other "outsiders" (youth, women etc) who are not sufficiently represented by the CGEM. Micro and/or informal Enterprises are totally excluded from the PPD.

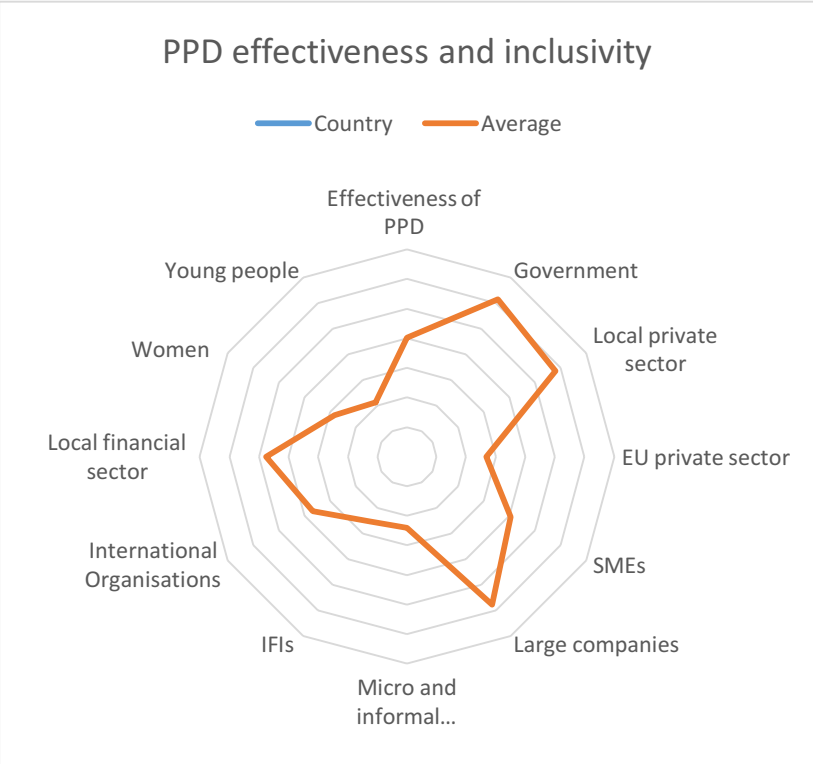
SB4A Country profile – Mozambique



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
An EU Business Group since about 3 years, comprised of business associations from EU Member States namely chambers/associations from France, Germany, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Spain, UK, and Italy. Swiss association is also a founding member and Turkey observer. The Club is in the process of registering formally in Mozambique and of adopting more formal structures and a statute. In 2019 the EUD participated in efforts to foster public-private dialogue through: promoting the creation of the Euro Chamber with the participation of EU MS existing Chambers and non EU as associates, which is the formalization of the previous informal group called European Business Club.	Broader dialogue is more prominent for trade facilitation issues, not so structured yet on business environment/investment climate. CTA (main PSO) which is long established, widely recognized and is systematically involved in PPD, does not represent all private sector; specifically, micro, small and medium enterprises, youth business associations and women entrepreneur associations and related issues are underrepresented in dialogue forums
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD does participate at efforts to foster public-private dialogue through: Promoting the creation of the Euro Chamber with the participation of EU MS existing Chambers and non EU as associates; Organizing events as in the framework of the Europe Week, focused on EPA and new financing instruments; Attending wider initiatives like CTA´s Annual Private Sector Conference (CASP); Maintaining a dialogue (formal and informal), in Maputo and in provinces, with representatives of the private sector and in connection with our political and policy dialogue; Launching a new EIP programme with a component of support to business and investment environment, third pillar.	PPD is not inclusive: large companies and companies of government/business elite are better placed to contribute to and to steer public-private sector dialogue. Women and young people do not participate to PPD, and Gender specific issues related to business environment are not discussed. In addition, CTA is often criticized for not representing all private sector; specifically, micro, small and medium enterprises, thus related issues are underrepresented in dialogue forums, which limits their impact on policy.

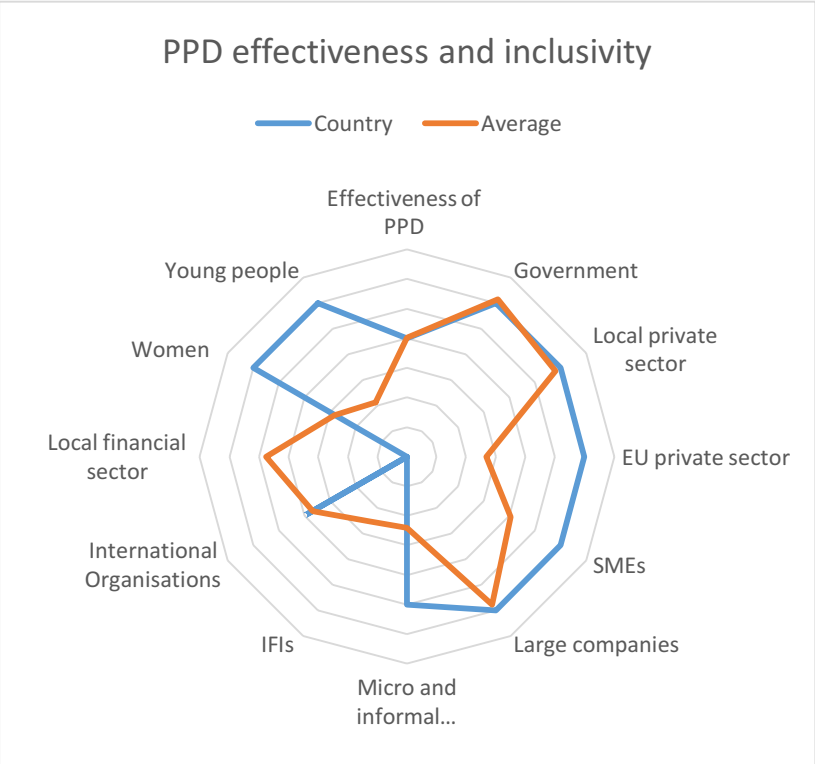
SB4A Country profile – Namibia



Other main features	
PPD established	No
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
There is ongoing dialogue between government and local private sector. Various private-public initiatives such as Local Economic Development Agency. The Chamber of Commerce (NCCI) is a business representative and support organization. NCCI has been quite effective in identifying issues affecting business environment. Regular contacts from EIB and AFD and AfDB (the latter is currently providing concessional loans to Namibia notably in agriculture and education sectors – focal areas of EU support).	No structured PPD. No mapping of stakeholders, only overview in JGC of most important economic sectors. Lack of capacity and coordination to implement and take advantage of the EPA. Small market with competition from South Africa.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Occasional dialogue under agriculture/livestock sector but quite intense and regular. Contacts with local banking sector (livestock) could be interested in providing local financial services in this sector if EU support for capacity building. EU Support to EPA implementation.	If PPD's structuration is not improved, very little progress will be observed in the improvement of the business and investment climate. Mixed messages associated with the new NEEEB and Investment Bill.

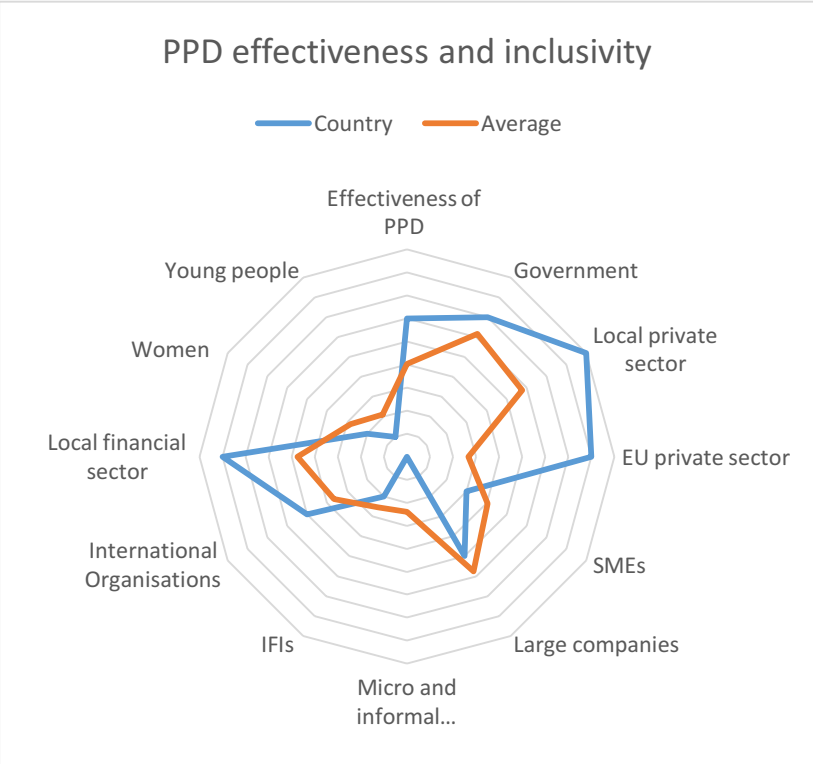
SB4A Country profile – Niger



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
There exists a PPD mechanism in Niger.	PPD is not really effective: very little progress is observed in the improvement of the business and investment climate. PPD is not well structured.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD does engage with the local private sector: As part of the jobs & growth compact, the EUD organized consultation sessions with employer representatives. A working lunch was organized with some representatives of European companies. Visit of the President of the European Parliament in 2018 and meetings with local and European investors and entrepreneurs in Niger.	If PPD's effectiveness and structuration is not improved, stakeholders will lose interest.

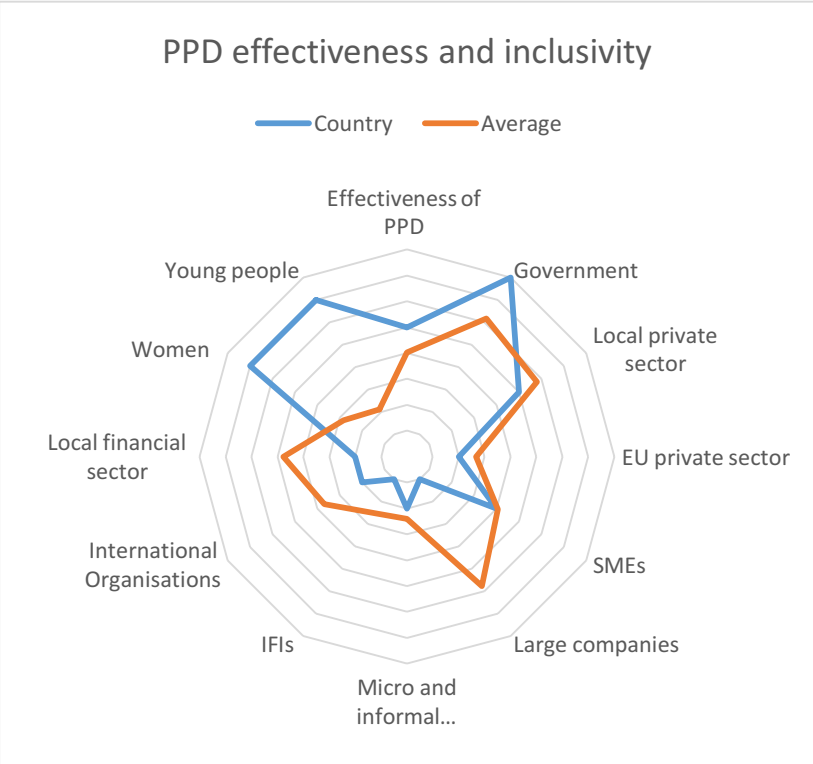
SB4A Country profile – Nigeria



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Many PPD mechanisms exist in Nigeria: Quarterly Business Forum platform; Nigeria Industrial Policy and Competitiveness Advisory Council (the "Industrial Council") to address challenges linked to manufacturing; Nigerian Economic Summit is an annual event which is co-organized by the Ministry of Budget and National Planning and a private sector think tank, the Nigerian Economic Summit Group (NESG); Presidential Enabling Business Environment Council (PEBEC); National Assembly Business Environment Roundtable (NASSBER). At EU level we organize the annual EU-Nigeria Business Forum. Nigeria has moved 24 points in the World Bank Ease of Doing business index because of actions taken by the PEBEC to improve the business environment in the country between 2016 and 2017.	In the latest edition of Doing business index, the country fell by one spot, which indicates a stagnation of the PPD process to improve investment climate.
Opportunities	**Threats**
European companies are major players in the Nigerian economy. Some of these companies are publicly quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange and can be seen in the oil and gas, manufacturing, construction, ICT, financial, shipping and other services. In October 2018, the European Business Organization (EBO) was established with 19 founding members spanning different sectors of the Nigerian economy. There is currently no comprehensive database of EU companies in Nigeria, and that is why one of the projects that will be funded by the Partnership Instrument in 2019 will be a study mapping the European businesses present in Nigeria. The EUD holds regular interactions with stakeholders under the EU-Nigeria Business Forum, at EBO level and bilaterally.	Small and Medium Enterprises have access, through the OPS (in particular NASSI and NASSME), to some of the public-private dialogue platforms described above, but their impact is not significant. PPD is not fully inclusive: women and youth, as well as micro and informal enterprises seem to be under-represented.

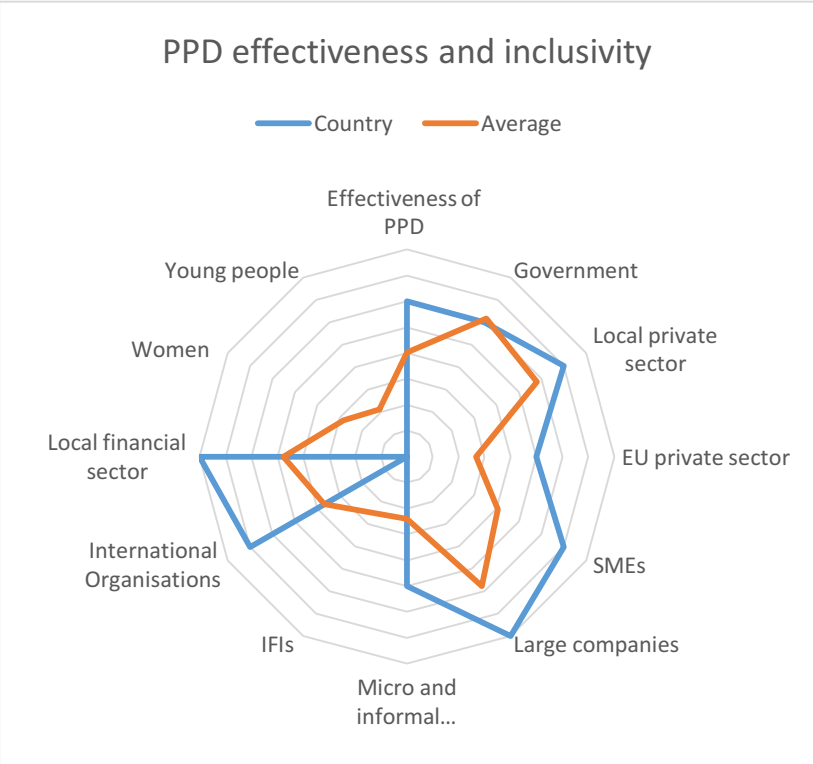
SB4A Country profile – Rwanda



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	No

Strenghts	Weaknesses
The Rwanda Public-Private Dialogue (RPPD) was established in 2012 by GoR as a platform between the private and public sector in Rwanda to address constraints faced by the private sector. In addition, Private Sector Working Groups are organized every six months to discuss private sector issues. DPs are also invited to these working groups; In addition to that, there is 'National Dialogue Council' aiming to discuss national issues and challenges. Rwandans have the opportunity to ask questions to their leaders. Each Umushyikirano/National Dialogue Council has a theme and participants are asked to pose questions related to that theme or any other development issue. Business mixers where EU DEL facilitated networking of EU companies and allowed for discussions on topics of common interest; Ad-hoc discussions with private sector actors where the EU DEL has the possibility to listen to concerns and challenges that are mentioned in order to better prepare project on private sector development. Women and young people seem to be well represented compared to their average participation / inclusion in other African countries.	RPPD is now inactive as there was no PPD organized since 2016 because PSF and RDB do not implement it anymore. The mechanism also suffers poor documentation and follow-up. Only some limited achievements and enacted reforms can be attributed to RPPD, like the inclusion of the President of Private Sector Federation at District level in the District Councilors Committee, and the Tourism Bill. In addition, RPPD is often criticized for its lack of two-way dialogue, lack of coordination on cross-cutting issues and little space for discussion. Others note a general reluctance to discuss and resolve the issues raised by the private sector. As of today, the EUD does not organize outreach activities with the private sector. The EU in Rwanda has only started to support the private sector very recently; it has the ambition to organize outreach activities and networking events in the framework of its future Private Sector Development Programs. There exists an EU Chamber of Commerce, but it is still at an infant stage.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EU is supporting the formalization of the European Business Association in Rwanda; A technical assistance mission is foreseen in the coming months to support their business plan, strategy and communication plan; A mapping of European companies established in the country is also foreseen.	EUD is involved in facilitating PPD, but Rwanda Government does not actively participate to it, and the dialogue facilitated by the EUD does not contribute sufficiently to improve the business environment/investment climate.

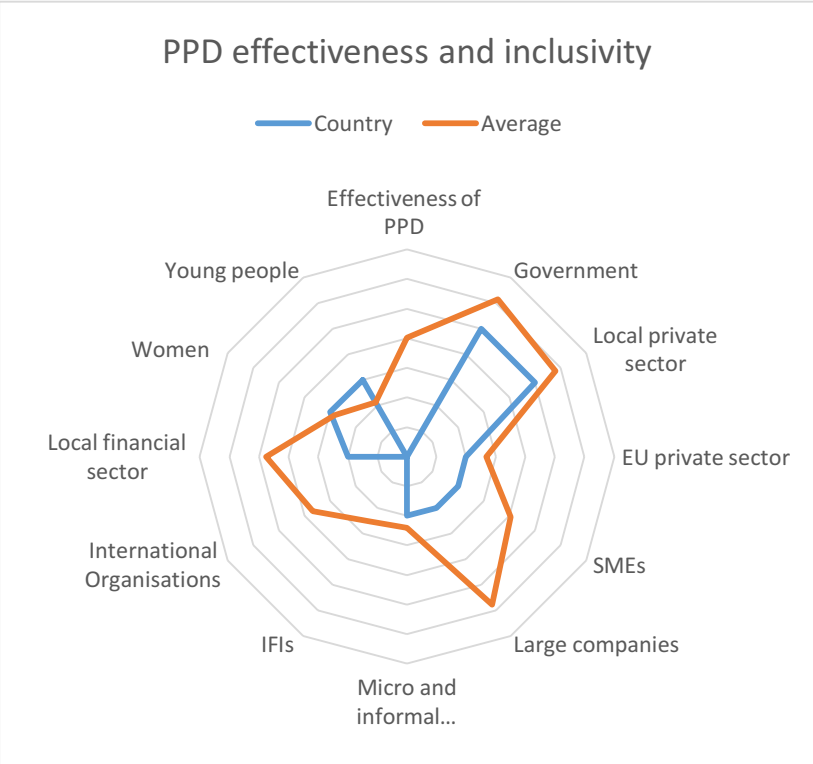
SB4A Country profile – Senegal



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	No

Strenghts	Weaknesses
As Senegal's largest and most representative and well-organized business association, l'Union Nationale des Commerçants et Industriels du Senegal (UNACOIS) has played a significant role in the country's policymaking process in recent years (reform of tax code and established PPD).	The private-public dialogue is essentially organized through the "Presidential Council", and takes place sporadically. Dialogue framework exists but the frequency is low and private sector finds the PPD quite slow to demonstrate effect. PPD has thus a low structuration, and the depth of the reforms is impacted negatively.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD does engage with the local private sector: Regular dialogue is conducted upon the request of the economic actors and in the framework of the formulation and implementation of EU Private Sector support programmes. Some efforts are deployed by the EUD to improve PPD: EUD carries out political dialogue with the Senegalese authorities, to express requests from the private sector after consultation. EUD is in contact with EU businesses: As part of its ongoing relationship with the Council of European Investors present in Senegal, EUD has an acute knowledge of the investors / sectors represented. As part of the EU projects, supporting job creation and investment, EUD has an understanding of all the financial devices dedicated to creating value by the private sector.	Private sector might disengage from PPD is no effort is done to increase frequency of consultation and adoption of reforms. Women and young people do not participate in PPD. Micro and small enterprises seem to be more represented / participating than in the average surveyed African countries.

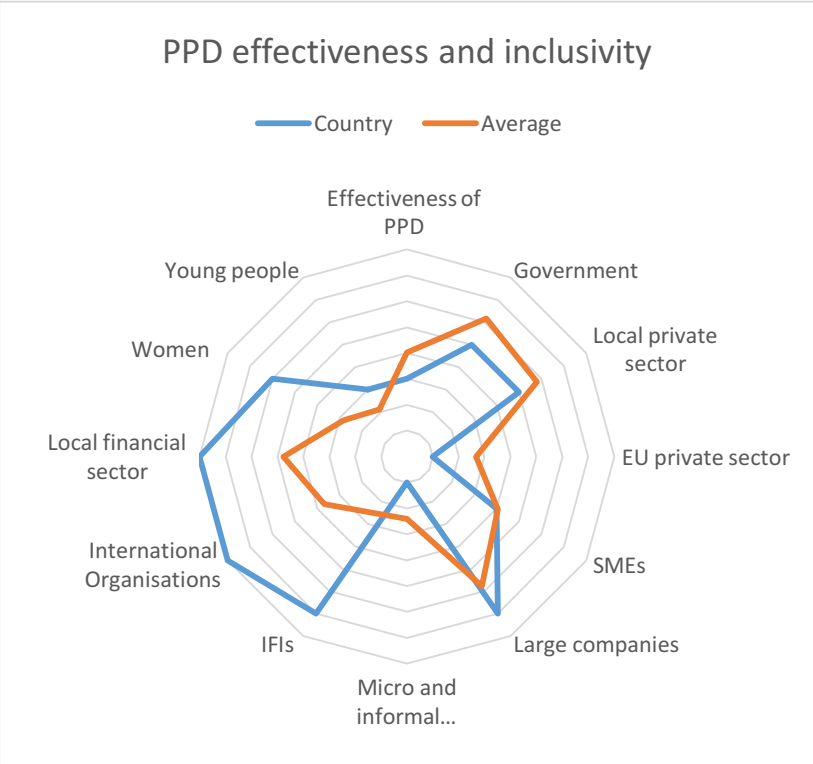
SB4A Country profile – Sierra Leone



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
There exists a PPD mechanism in Sierra Leone: The Sierra Leone Business Forum is a platform for PPD within the Ministry of Trade and Industry established by IFC. Existence of Several Chambers of Commerce: British Chamber of Commerce, American Chamber, Chinese Chamber, Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce of Industry and Agriculture, Sierra Leone Chamber for Agribusinesses, Sierra Leone Manufactures Associations.	PPD is perceived as totally ineffective: no progress is observed in the improvement of the business and investment climate
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD does engage with the local private sector: regular breakfast and lunch meetings.	If PPD's effectiveness and structuration is not improved, stakeholders will lose interest. PPD is not inclusive: neither the public sector nor the private sector show interest in participating. There seems to be little interest / dynamism for PPD from both ends.

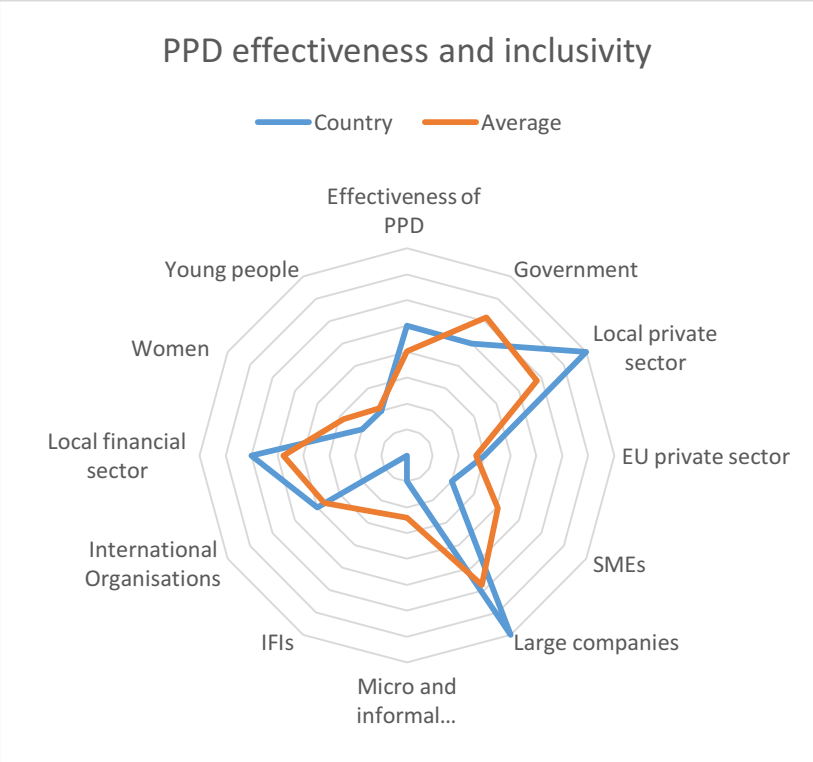
SB4A Country profile – Somalia



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
There exists a PPD mechanism in Somalia. During the Somalia London Conference in May 2017 the new President of Somalia endorsed the PPD process and presented key priorities for the PPD and the economy. Sectoral working groups have been established. During the Somalia Partnership Forum in Brussels in July 2018, the stakeholders reaffirmed their commitment to pursue the dialogue and agreed on a roadmap for the provision of transparent, rules-based business enabling environment. The WGs presented the key objectives to be achieved by the next Biannual Review planned in Garowe (Puntland) June 2019 (but likely to be postponed).	Although the private sector in Somalia had been a key player in creating jobs, providing services and generating economic growth, it was not participating in policy dialogue with the Government until recently. Lack of mutual trust, diversity of actors and interests, reluctance to support policies and regulations which can affect their privileges (businesses often flourished thanks to the lack of regulations) have been the main obstacles to establish a genuine and structured dialogue.
Opportunities	**Threats**
A change in this practice occurred during the consultation processes for the National Development Plan (NPD) where, through the network of the Somali Chambers of Commerce, private sectors representatives participated in the consultation on the Economic Growth Pillar discussions. Between March and May 2016, the Somalia public and private sectors were convened, together with the international community, to collaboratively draft the economic growth component of the NDP 2017-2019. During this process, key recommendations were agreed, including the establishment of a Somalia National Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) that would start by focusing on key strategic economic sectors, and its enabling environment.	The PPD in Somalia is very new, and its success will depend on the continued interest from both the public and private sector to discuss, and the reforms that will be enacted as a result of this process. The whole PPD efficiency and sustainability seems to rely on the donors' support. It is therefore important to plan a clear and solid exit strategy.

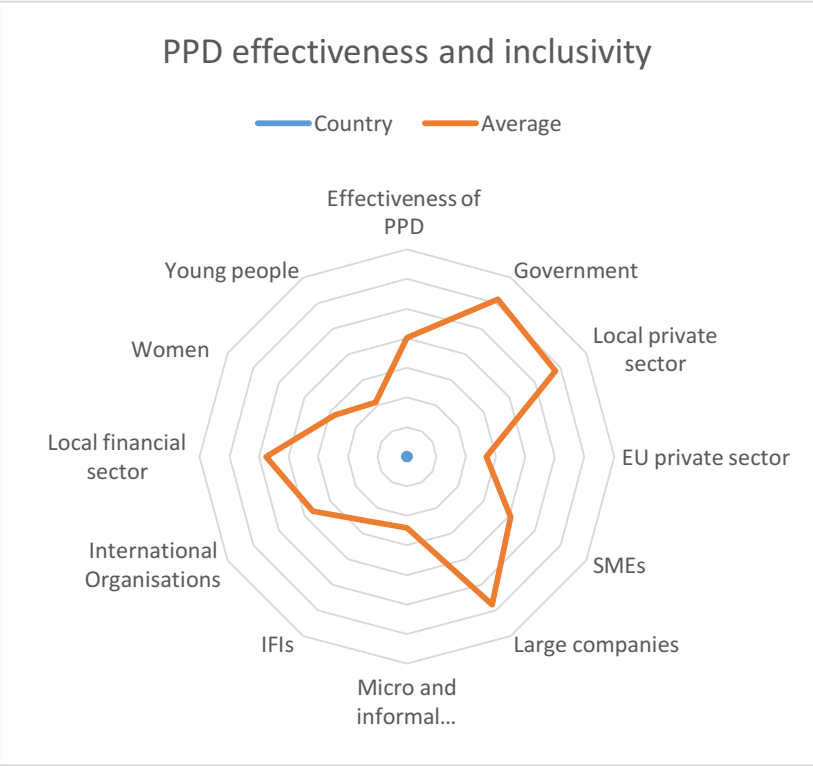
SB4A Country profile – South Africa



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Nedlac (National Economic Development and Labour Council) is an established PPD (GoSA, organised labour, organised PSOs) on policy and legislation is sought. It is established by law. Its mandate is quite broad and encompassing all aspects of economic policy with a special focus on inclusive growth and sustained job creation. It played a key role in organising and implementing last year's Presidential Jobs Summit and recommendations that ensued. The EU was associated to this process through technical assistance support from the EU-funded Capacity Building Progr. for Empl. Prom. (CBPEP).	Lack of inclusiveness: larger companies dominate, MSMEs and informal enterprises less organized and under-represented; Fragmentation: parallel existence of Business Unity South Africa ("BUSA") and Black Business Council ("BBC") - overarching confederation representing black PSOs; Nedlac's functioning is marred by a number of capacity constraints; The co-operatives sector does not always fulfill its mandate to represent the interest of SMMES to their full potential; Lack of strong unified EU voice as the EU Chamber is weak.
Opportunities	**Threats**
PPD is recurrently high priority for President Ramaphosa: The new public-private growth initiative (PPGI) created in 2018 is more ambitious; some Provincial governments are now including inclusive PPD engagements focused on SMEs, women, youth and potential for IFI's; Through the Trade section of the EU Delegation and the EU Chamber, contacts with Nedlac PSOs (notably BUSA) and government occur regularly in areas such as international trade, technical barriers to trade, green economy and agriculture; Some EU interventions offer opportunities for structured dialogue: a) EU-funded Capacity Building Programme for Employment Promotion (CBPEP), capacity and facilitation support was given to NEDLAC in the Presidential Jobs Summit; b) PI funded EU-SA Partners for Growth project offers resources to enhance the advocacy capacity of the EU business community, including PPDs in strategic areas; c) SMMEs support progr. where business enabling environment for small business or addressing red tape is supported.	BUSA is dominated by local business. EU companies do participate in BUSA activities both directly and through category associations. Only recently has BUSA reached out to international chambers of commerce to look for synergies. In addition, SMEs are underrepresented in the PPD. Same for micro and informal enterprises, women and young people.

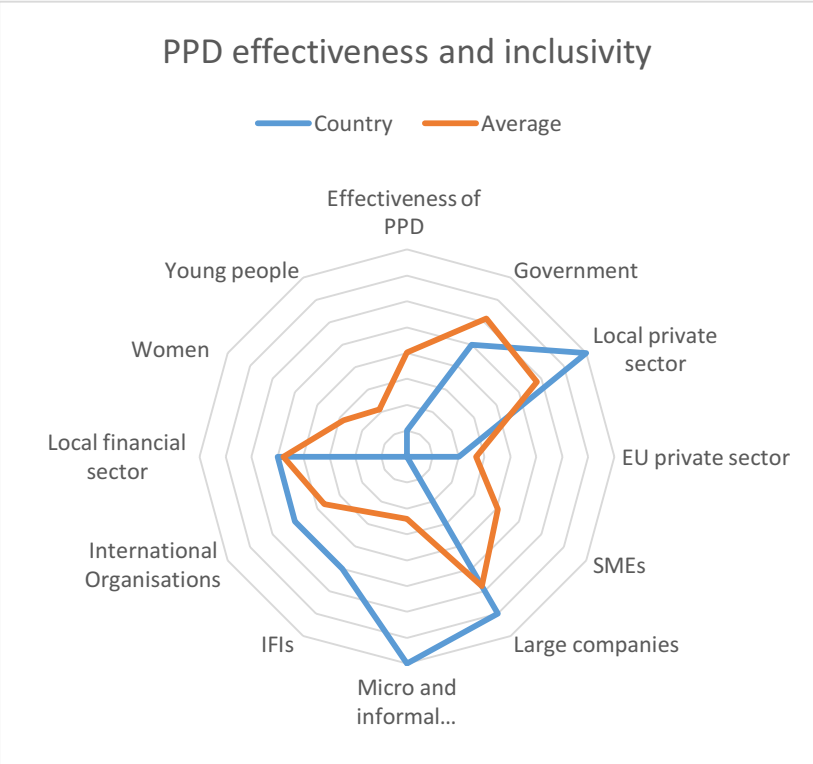
SB4A Country profile – South-Sudan



Other main features	
PPD established	No
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	No

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Not relavant.	There is no PPD established in South Sudan. All sectors require urgent reforms, funds and policies. EUD is supporting through TA to the East African Community (EAC) accession and harmonization, South Sudan integration in regional and international bodies as a way of promoting reforms and improve business climate, but the country is not a competitive actor in the region and the immediate benefits come from mindset changes. South Sudan is not a Cotonou Agreement signatory, which limits EU capacities to support.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD is starting to engage with the private sector at decentralized level, gathering start up PPPs to run Value Addition facilities with local entrepreneurs under the framework of Food Security/Rural Development projects	The absolute priority for Sustainable Business in South Sudan is PEACE. There won't be relevant Investment decisions under the present climate of insecurity, macroeconomic instability and weak rule of law. The newest country in the world is in State-building process and it lost all these years of conflict after the independence in 2011.

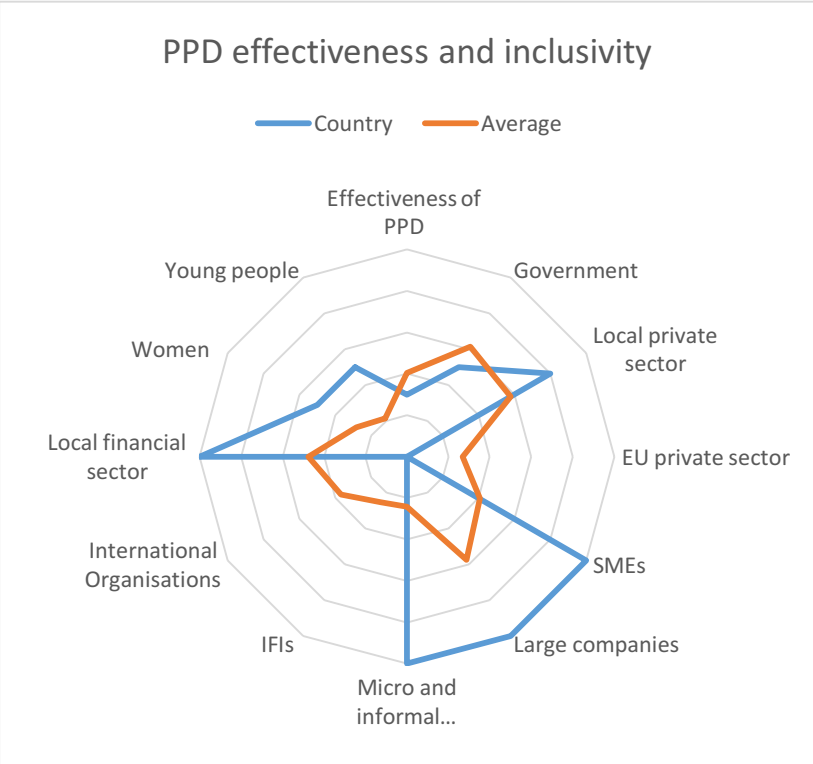
SB4A Country profile – Sudan



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
The World Bank Group and the Government of Sudan launched Sudan's first Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in 2017 to design a new policy and strategy for Sudan with a focus on capacity building and policy reform and in line with National Strategic Plan, the five-year Economic Reform Program, and the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. This follows another World Bank Privates Sector Development (PSD) program's in 2007 in Sudan which primary focused on business entry, land acquisition, custom administration, and tax and tax administration.	PPD is not really effective: very little progress is observed in the improvement of the business and investment climate. PPD seems unproductive as the PPP unit within the Ministry of Finance and economic planning suffers from a lack of capacities. However, Sudan's doing business ranking in 2019 evolved by 10 places (from 170 to 160). Very little EU participation due reputational constrains but should hopefully improve with the recent opening of European chamber in Sudan.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD does engage with the local private sector: Through regular Social safety nets multi donor meetings, visits to Sudanese and EU companies and organizing the EU pavilion for the trade fair in Khartoum in January 2019. EUD is providing funds for the European chamber of commerce's (ECCS) business plan and its first year of implementation. The ECCS will provide stakeholders social events and meeting to exchange on regulations and doing business in Sudan. The EUDEL with 5 other members' states organized the EU pavilion with more than 30 EU companies participating. The EUDEL also participated in Business France forum in Paris to present the ECCS to French companies interested in investing in Sudan.	If PPD's effectiveness and structuration is not improved, stakeholders will lose interest. PPD is not inclusive and public sector seems to have little interest / dynamism for PPD. Large companies are more represented than SMEs, and micro and informal companies are over-represented (surprisingly). Women and young people are not involved in PPD.

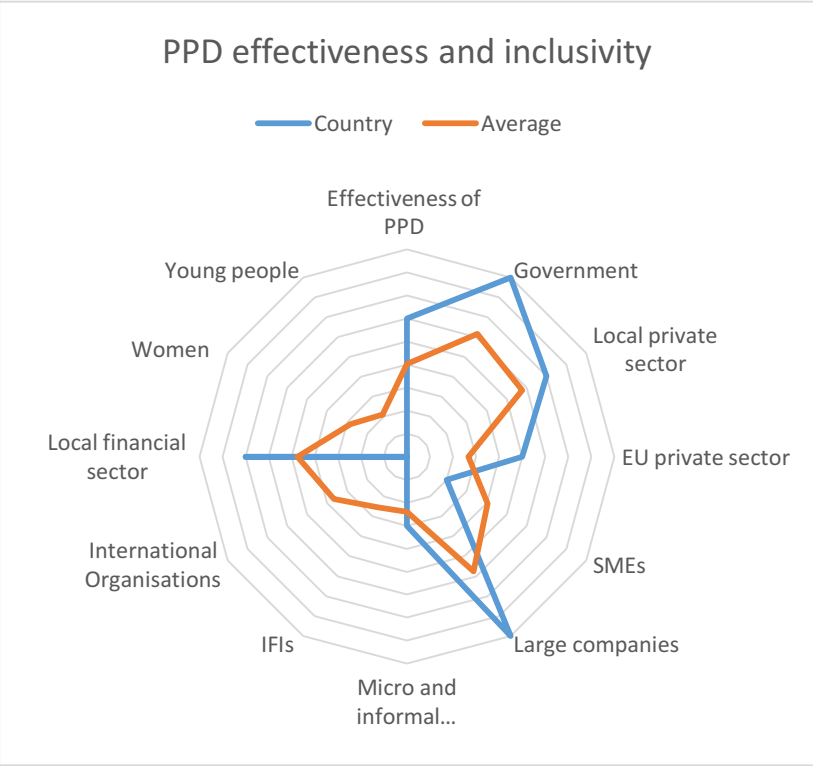
SB4A Country profile – Tanzania



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
EUD has very good bilateral contacts with the EUBG (and other European companies not members of the EUBG) and has developed, over the last year, growing and productive contacts with the local private sector. Bilateral and regular contacts have been established with IFIs such as EIB, KFW, AfDB and AFD; The EU is co-funding a DANIDA programme, namely BEST-D (Business Environment Strengthening for Tanzania – Dialogue component), which builds up the capacity of PSOs so that they are well-informed and thus able to engage effectively in public-private dialogue and public policy advocacy. The programme also funds PPD at decentralized level (regions and districts) and provides technical and financial support to carry out studies and research in areas of business environment.	No bilateral nor regular contacts with commercial banks and investment funds. No mapping of local private sector, nor financial sector realized yet. PPD seems to be led by local private sector, which is quite equally represented (SMEs, large companies, and micro and informal companies are all very involved), while the government seems to participate less.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC) which is chaired by the President of Tanzania was established as an institution providing forum for PPD; EU's Agri-connect programme addresses key enabling environment weaknesses currently constraining growth for the selected value chains (Tea, Coffee and Horticulture). Agri-connect will support improved coherence of relevant policy and regulatory frameworks to favor agricultural business development; Future programming will include: Support for sustainable Cooking solutions and Business Environment and Women Empowerment, will aim at supporting better regulation for a conducive business environment while supporting initiatives for a productive PPD.	Based on feedback provided by the private sector, the TNBC does not contribute to improve the business environment. It is the formal platform for engaging the dialogue with authorities, share concerns and propose alternative solutions but it is not efficient. The commitments taken at the highest level during the council sessions are not reflected in the decision-making process. The European private sector as a whole is not represented in the TNBC. The Oil & Gas Association of Tanzania (OGAT) is the only foreign-led organization with a permanent representation in the TNBC. The European private sector is, however, invited to participate to TNBC sessions or alternatively represented by TPSF (main PSO). EU MS are not directly involved in the formal PPD structure under the TNBC.

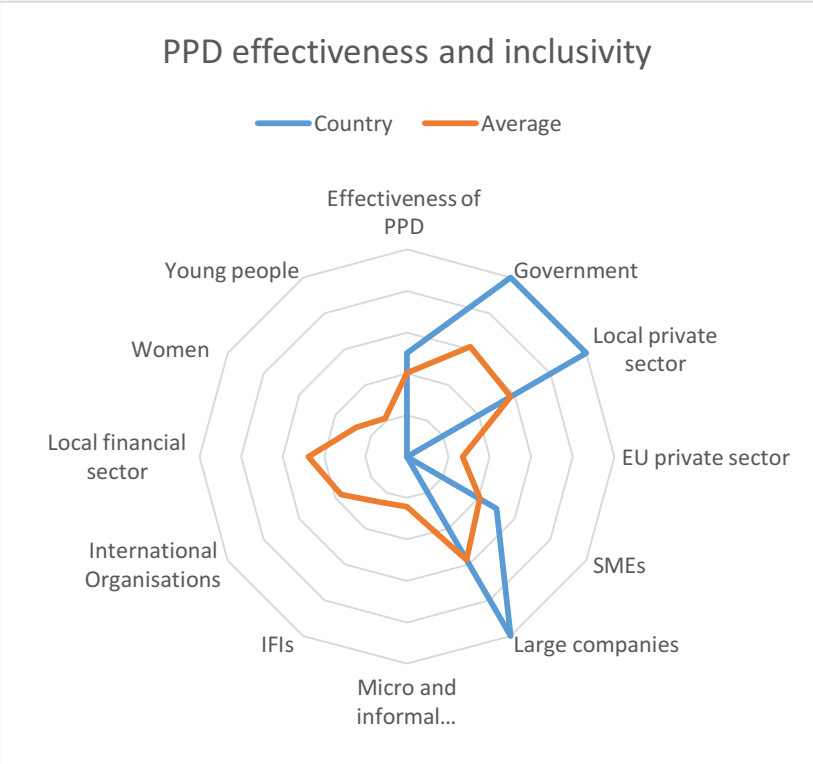
SB4A Country profile – Togo



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	No
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
PPD in Togo is composed of 3 levels: "the council of consultation" chaired by the Prime Minister, it meets at the convocation of its president once a quarter and as often as need; "the technical committee of consultation" is the technical organ of consultation between the State and the private sector. It is chaired by the Minister of Finance and meets every 2 months at the invitation of its chairman and as often as necessary; -"the executive secretariat" is the body of technical coordination and administrative and financial management. It is under the authority of the chairman of the technical consultation committee	This PPD is established but the meetings are not regular. However, the actors of this committee are involved in the development of the roadmap on the business climate that has enabled Togo to significantly improve its ranking in the latest report "Doing business" of the World Bank. The participation of the European private sector is very limited as such. However, the major European companies are members of the association of big companies of Togo (AGET) which is active member of the committee of consultation between the State and the private sector.
Opportunities	**Threats**
EUD is actively involved to facilitate PPD: it provides direct support to the Presidency-based Business Climate Unit to support the implementation of the Business Climate Improvement Action Plan, the PPD, and the identification of potential investors; EUD co-organizes the first Togo-EU Economic Forum (which could become an annual or biennial event) to present the investment opportunities in Togo and the possible financing within the framework of the IEP; EUD mobilizes ad hoc consultancy expertise to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Togo, the National Business Council, and the Association of Large Enterprises of Togo (AGET); EUD has begun to intensify the dialogue with European and Togolese companies (mapping in progress, promoting opportunities in the energy sector, etc.); EUD has Introduced the discussion on the business climate in the last political dialogue in December 2018. An EUCC was established in Togo in 2019:	PPD is not fully inclusive: Only well structured, sizable businesses are represented. Large companies dominate the PPD (as well as Government).

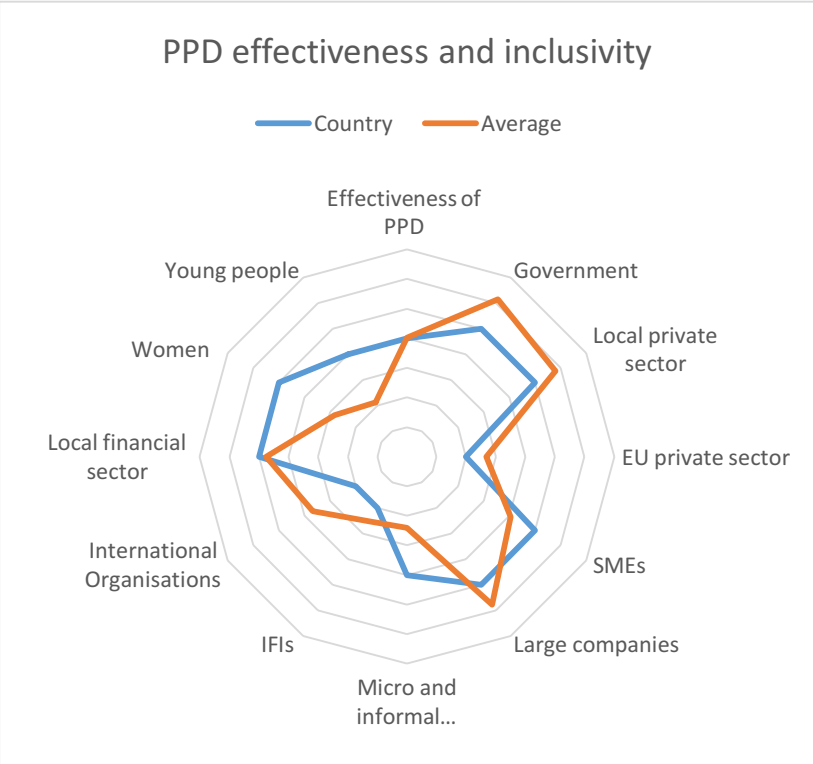
SB4A Country profile – Tunisia



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	No
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
A National Business Agenda (NBA) is an innovative PPD process and a product that has been used across the world by the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) to help local private sector groups improve business environments. Grassroots feedback from everyday businesspeople is obtained to identify reform priorities, which in turn are transformed into an NBA document that provides a coherent economic reform roadmap. Tunisia's NBA is overseen by a public-private Steering Committee of representatives from the Arab Institute for Business Leaders, the Office of the Presidency, and the country's two most prominent private sector organizations, the Tunisian Union for Industry, Commerce and Handicrafts, and the Tunisian Union for Agriculture and Fishing. Together, these actors have: established a PPD mechanism that has fostered ongoing, broad-based discussions about economic reform; launched a hotline for businesspeople across Tunisia to report bureaucratic barriers in real time and get their cases resolved, which is seeing more calls every day; delivered ongoing surveys that tell decision makers how the private sector rates government reform efforts, and what issues matter most to businesspeople; and, generated substantive policy papers and draft laws that have been submitted to government for consideration.	No weakness identified.
Opportunities	**Threats**
EUD organizes information events, together with local partners, on different aspects of the trade regulations currently under discussion to engage with the local private sector and civil society (e.g. public workshops on agriculture, GIs, trade & sustainable development, services and investment were organized between September 2018 and February 2019).	PPD is not inclusive: while Government and private sector are fully involved, EU private sector, young people, women, local financial sector and micro and informal enterprises do not participate.

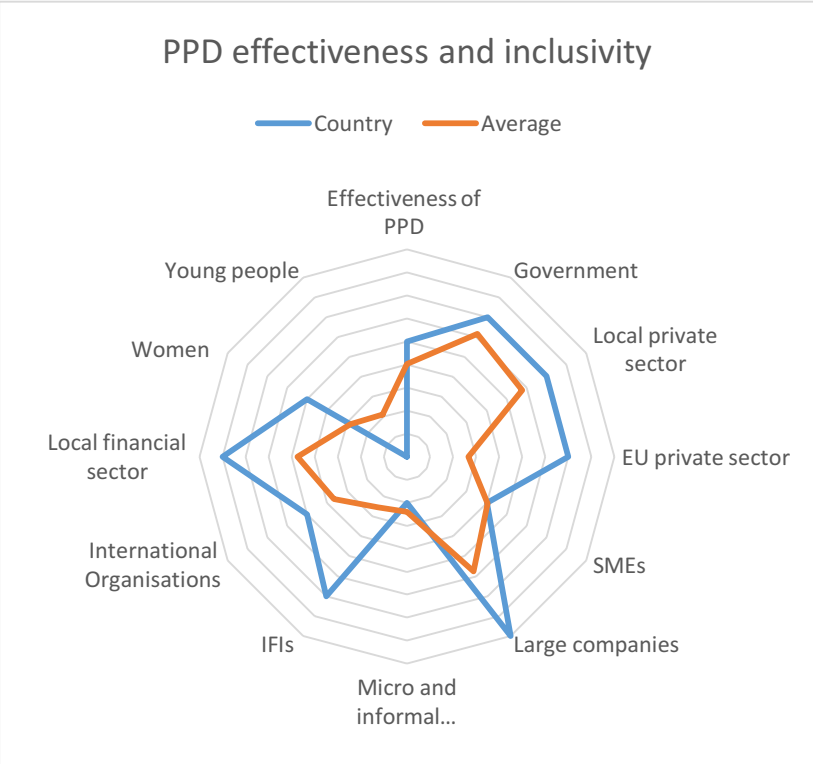
SB4A Country profile – Uganda



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
PSWG was established by the Ministry of Finance only in June 2018 with the publication of new National Strategy for Private Sector Development (NSPSD) 2018-2022. There is also a Financial Markets Development Committee established under the Bank of Uganda umbrella in 2017. Representatives of Government and Private sector (insurance companies, pension funds, Uganda bankers association) are working together to address financial markets constraints. The President also setup a yearly Investors Roundtable to discuss improvements to the country's investment climate.	PPD is not really effective: little progress is observed in the improvement of the business and investment climate Uganda has moved backwards in the doing business report for the second consecutive year, dropping five places to the 127th position owed to increase in trade licensing fees and introduction of property transfer related charges.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD engages with the local private sector: The Delegation is currently holding (December 2018-June 2019) in partnership with Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU), which is considered the country's apex body of the private sector, a series of consultation regarding the constraints and the measures aimed at improving the investment climate. The main deliverable is expected to be a Roadmap aimed at promoting EU and Uganda private sector investments with concrete actions implemented by leading public and private partners.	The effectiveness of PPD should be improved, and Uganda Government should further adopt priority reforms, as well as implement them otherwise the private stakeholders could be discouraged from participating to PPD.

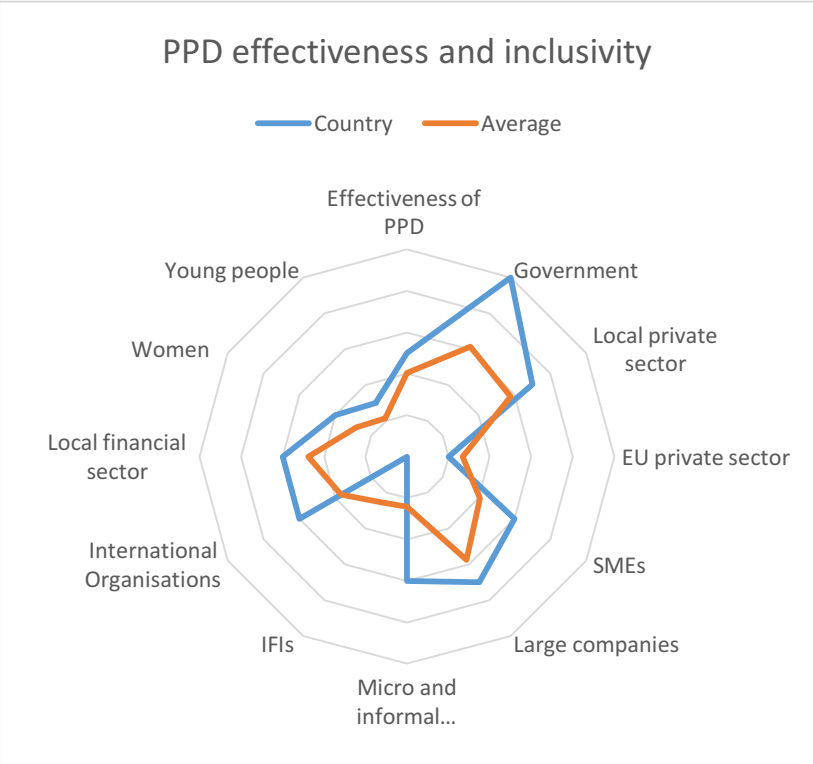
SB4A Country profile – Zambia



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	Yes
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
Currently there is the Zambia Private Sector Alliance (ZPSA) which is an alliance formed by a number of private sector sectoral associations created to represent sectoral interests and to conduct advocacy work. This is based on a MoU signed among the Zambia Chamber of commerce and industry (ZACCI), Chamber of Mines of Zambia, Biofuels Association of Zambia, Tourism Council of Zambia (TCZ), Zambia Association of Manufacturers, Zambia Federation of Employers and the Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNFU). These are all former members of the once effective and more inclusive Zambia Business Forum (ZBF) whose structures collapsed in 2011. The ZPSA operates mainly as a loose alliance to promote dialogue ad consultations over cross cutting issues that have policy implications. ZPSA is recognized by the Government of Zambia.	The ZPSA platform remains weak while the private sector remains fragmented and often unable to effectively contribute to consultations and negotiations in the policy making process. Despite their importance in terms of contribution to the economy the 7 ZPSA member associations are not representative of all players. ZPSA notably does not include micro and small enterprises which provide a significant contribution in terms of employment (though mostly in the informal sector). PPD in Zambia suffers therefore weak effectiveness and low inclusivity.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Apart from being members of the EU-ZBC and respective member states chambers (France, Germany and the UK have established local chambers), EU private sector is present within Zambian private sector associations such as the Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Zambia National Farmers Union, Zambia Association of Manufacturers, Tourism Council of Zambia among others. European private sector influence and participation within these associations remains limited. Through the EU-Zambia Business Club and EU member states chambers, European private sector has had numerous opportunities to engage government on policy issues.	Sectoral business associations have established their own separate channels for engaging with government. This has resulted at times into competing interests and views being conveyed to policy makers and the public by different associations. For instance, milling companies and grain traders have had divergent positions with the Zambia National Farmers Union over Maize pricing and application of maize export bans.

SB4A Country profile – Zimbabwe



Other main features	
PPD established	Yes
Involvement of EUD in PPD	Yes
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	No
Presence of MS private sector organization	Yes
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	Yes

Strenghts	Weaknesses
The National Economic Consultative Forum (NECF) is mandated to facilitate dialogue and secure consensus for mutual prosperity among the Zimbabwean stakeholders namely: Government, business, labour, academia and civil society. It is a voluntary association of citizens desirous to act in common purpose in pursuit of Zimbabwe's socio-economic development goals. Its formation in July 1997 was inspired by the philosophy of Smart Partnership. The NECF plays an advisory role to Government. The NECF has diverse membership including the, Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce, Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, and the Bankers Association of Zimbabwe.	PPD is not really effective: The NECF plays an advisory role to government. After every dialogue session, the NECF compiles a report with recommendations to the government. Currently, there is a bit of fatigue on the part of the private players who we understand are not happy with the government's commitment to dialogue especially the slow pace of reforms. EU private sector participation/representation is low; only to the extent that they are investors in companies that are operating in Zimbabwe.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD does engage with the local private sector: Contact with private sector players is kept through implementation of projects in support of the private sector; The Zimbabwe EPA Support Project (ZEPA), The Zimbabwe Agricultural Growth Project (ZAGP). The Natural Resource Management Project (ZNRM) are some of the projects that have regular contact with the private sector. The EUD also takes part in some of the dialogue sessions organized by the NECF such those that take place during the Zimbabwe International Business conference which is an annual event hosted by the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair Company. We also attend ad hoc dialogue sessions when invited.	The effectiveness of PPD should be improved, and Zimbabwe Government should better structure and establish a PPD mechanism (with a mandate) in order to set and adopt priority reforms, as well as implement them otherwise the private stakeholders could be discouraged from participating to PPD.

7 CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

The SB4A survey has allowed to form three groups of countries based on the perceived quality of PPD:

PPD quality	Countries
No PPD established	Eritrea, Djibouti, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Angola, Cabo Verde, DRC, Namibia, South Sudan
Quality below average[12]	Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leone, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Gambia, Gabon, Sudan, Burundi, Guinea Bissau, Ethiopia, Central African Republic, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Somalia, Benin, Eswatini, Botswana, Tunisia, Malawi, Zambia
Quality above average	South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Niger, Lesotho, Madagascar, Rwanda, Egypt, Kenya, Morocco, Zimbabwe, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Mozambique, Mauritius

It is important to mention that major differences exist between countries in the same group, for instance between Mauritius (where PPD effectiveness is evaluated at 10/10) and Niger (where PPD effectiveness is evaluated at 4/10). In addition, this categorization depends on EUDs' appreciation, which means their is a large space for subjectivity[13].

Countries where EUDs facilitate PPD include: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo Brazzaville, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Zambia.

Generally, the *SB4A State of Play* report shows a positive trend towards SB4A uptake by EU Delegations, but as the SB4A strategy has been adopted quite recently, this uptake needs to be encouraged and actively supported. As the report underlines, many disparities exist throughout Africa in terms of PPD effectiveness, inclusiveness, and some EUDs have not started yet to facilitate public-private dialogue mechanisms.

The technical assistance needs assessment, as well as the capacity building needs assessment translate the desire from EUDs' staff to be better equipped to deepen and improve PPD in their respective countries, and thus contribute more efficiently to the implementation of the EIP.

Furthermore, the *SB4A State of Play* report provides the basis for future interventions. The forthcoming[14] SB4A Action Plan will detail the possible technical assistance and capacity building that might support the implementation of the SB4A strategy, using a differentiated approach. Further direct

[12] Quality of PPD is based on 1) perceived eeffectiveness of PPD in terms of improving the business environment/investment climate, and 2) weighted with overall inclusivity score (+1 for countries with an overall inclusivity score above average; -1 for countries with an overall inclusivity below average)

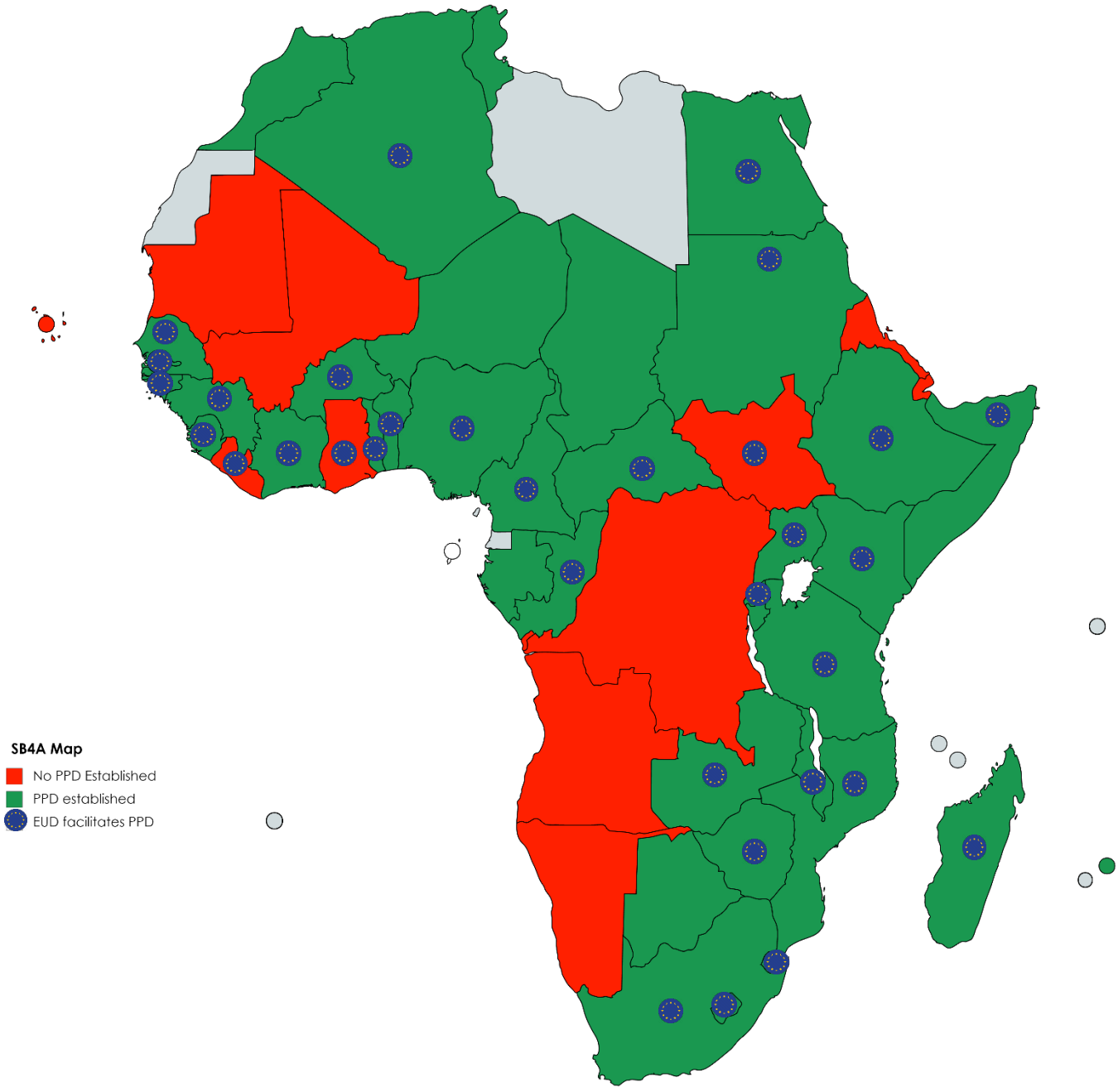
[13] For the next exercises, SB4A State of Plays will be based on more participatory processes and more objective indicators

[14] In Q3 2019

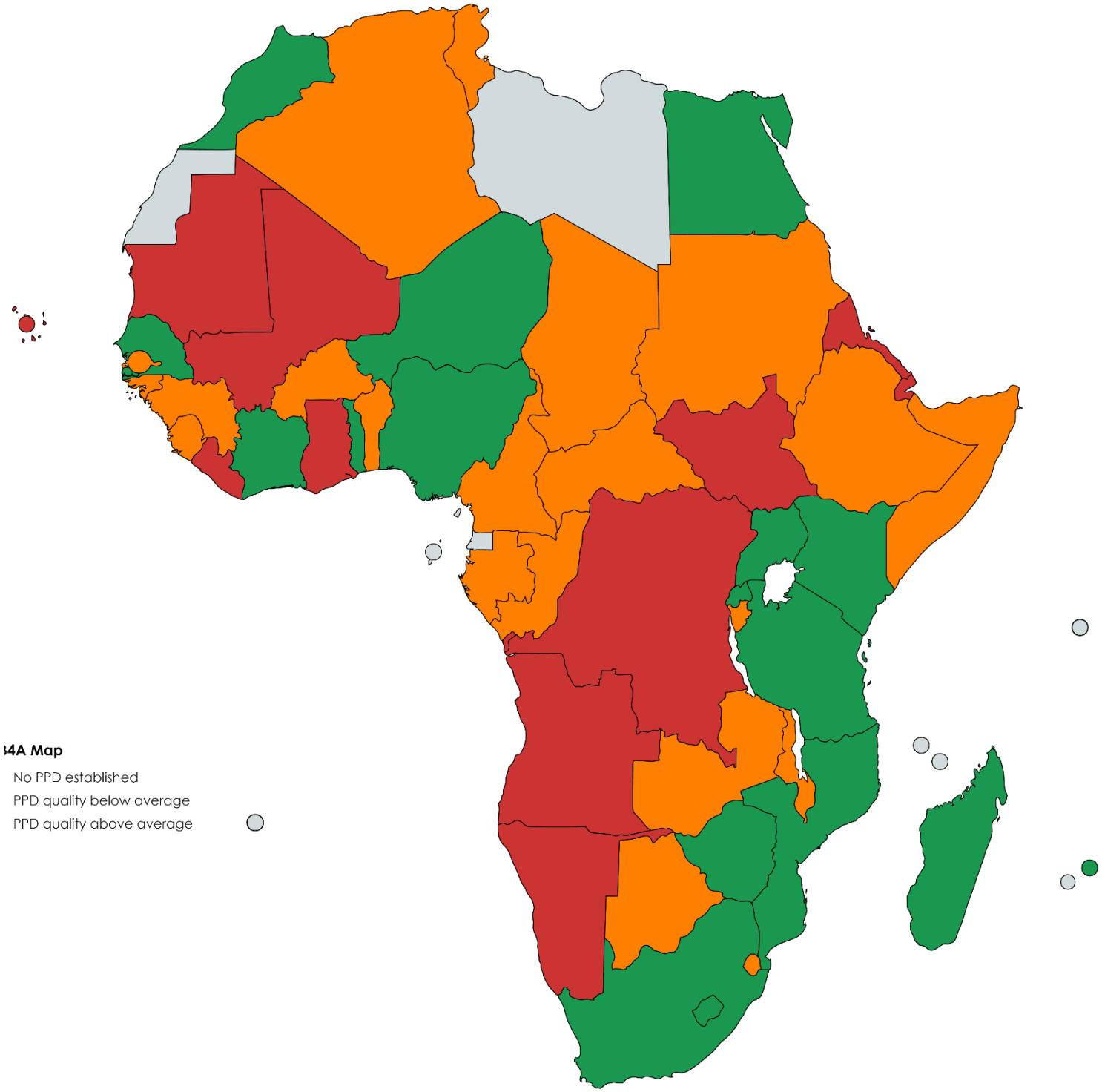
consultation with EUDs will be undertaken, to better understand the information communicated in the SB4A survey and propose the most relevant intervention on a case by case basis.

8 SB4A MAPS

EUDs facilitating PPD



Perceived quality of PPD



9 ANNEX 1 - LIST OF QUESTIONS

Part 1 – PPD

1. Is there an EU Chamber of Commerce (EU Business Group or similar) in your country? (yes/no)
2. Are there Member States private sector organizations in your country? (yes/no)
3. Please evaluate the level of representativeness of private sector organizations in your country? (from 0 to 10)
4. Is there an established public-private dialogue in your country? (from 0 to 10)
5. If yes, please evaluate its level of effectiveness in terms of improving the business environment/investment climate (from 0 to 10)
6. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of European private sector
7. If yes, are EU Member States involved in the public-private dialogue? (from 0 to 10)
8. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of local private sector (from 0 to 10)
9. If yes, please evaluate the level of involvement of the government (from 0 to 10)
10. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of micro and/or informal Enterprises (from 0 to 10)
11. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of Small and Medium Enterprises (from 0 to 10)
12. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of large companies (from 0 to 10)
13. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of the financial sector: investors, bank, insurance, investment funds/companies, etc (from 0 to 10)
14. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of International Financial Institutions/Development Financial Institutions (from 0 to 10)
15. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of international organizations (from 0 to 10)
16. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of Women (from 0 to 10)
17. If yes, evaluate the participation/representation of young people (from 0 to 10)
18. Has your EUD realized a mapping of the local private sector (yes/no)
19. Has your EUD realized a mapping of the European private sector? (yes/no)
20. Has your EUD realized a mapping of the financial sector? (yes/no)
21. Do you have regular/bilateral contacts with the stakeholders mentioned in questions 5, 6 and 7?
22. Is your EUD involved in facilitating the public-private dialogue?
23. If yes, please evaluate the level of effectiveness of the dialogues facilitated by the EUD in terms of improving the business environment/investment climate (from 0 to 10)
24. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of European private sector (from 0 to 10)
25. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of local private sector (from 0 to 10)
26. If yes, please evaluate its level of involvement of the government (from 0 to 10)
27. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of micro and/or informal Enterprises in the PPD (from 0 to 10)

28. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of Small and Medium Enterprises in the PPD (from 0 to 10)
29. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of large companies (from 0 to 10)
30. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of the financial sector: investors, bank, insurance, investment funds/companies, etc. (from 0 to 10)
31. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of International Financial Institutions/Development Financial Institutions (from 0 to 10)
32. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of international organisations (from 0 to 10)
33. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of Women in the PPD (from 0 to 10)
34. If yes, evaluate the participation/representation of young people in the PPD (from 0 to 10)
35. Does your EUD organize outreach activities / networking events to engage with the local and EU private sector?

Part 2 – Capacity Building Needs Assessment

What additional knowledge would you need to improve the investment climate in the country?

From 0=not relevant to 5=priority, how do you evaluate the need for reinforcing your knowledge in the following areas? (please write the number for each element):

In relation to the Investment Climate drivers, which are:

- Business environment*
    - Business simplification:
    - Business tax policies and administration:
    - Investment policy:
    - Trade regulation and policies:
    - Financial markets:
    - Labour laws/Employment /Technical and vocational training policies:
    - Land and property rights:
    - Commercial dispute resolution:
    - Infrastructure policy and regulation:
    - Energy policy and regulation:
- Political stability:
- Macroeconomic stability:
- Governance and rule of law:
- Human development:
- Innovation:

In relation to other matters:

- Structured dialogue with private sector:
- Women and youth entrepreneurship:
- Business Advisory Services/Business environment reforms to support for MSME:
- Business incubation:
- Access to finance and Financial inclusion:
- Responsible business conduct and Inclusive Business:
- Multi-stakeholders Partnerships:

- Market-based solutions for Agriculture development:
- Market-based solutions for Energy development:
- Market-based solutions for Digital development:
- Market-based solutions for Health development:
- Any other matter, please explain OPEN QUESTION

Part 3- Technical Support Needs Assessment

What technical support should your EUD receive to improve SB4A implementation?

Please indicate from 0=not relevant to 5=priority

- Prioritization of investment climate and business environment reforms or deepening the investment climate analysis:
- Identification of measures to promote market entry of sustainable investments by identifying and removing existing barriers:
- Diagnostics and regulatory benchmarking of business registration, regulation and licensing:
- Provision of TA on developing a monitoring and evaluation systems for fiscal or policy incentives:
- Analyses of the effect of existing subsidies on the level playing field for business:
- Identify priority sectors for increased potential of supplier linkages between foreign and domestic firms:
- Improving Standards and Quality Infrastructure:
- Carrying out of targeted demand-supply analysis to identify quality infrastructure needs and opportunities in key value chains:
- Selection of priority value chains with potential to grow and analysis of constraints:
- Analysis of constraints to local firms and market growth: firm or sector mapping, reviews of business development services, etc.:
- Mapping of EU and/or local private sector:
- Mapping of financial sector:
- Labour market assessment:
- Identification of existing or needed effective financial instruments for specific economic segments (e.g SME, Informal Sector, start-ups, agricultural finance, etc.):
- Recommendations and support on how to establish / strengthen a structured dialogue with the private sector:
- Organize outreach activities and/or networking events to support private sector development/engagement and facilitate investments:
- Identification, formulation, monitoring and evaluation or impact assessments for private sector engagement initiatives:
- Where possible, monitor policy implementation or impact of selected policies:
- Support social entrepreneurship and informal sector support models:
- Carrying out of Investment Reform Map diagnostics to assess impediments to domestic and foreign investments:
- Prioritization of sectors and sub-sectors for FDI:
- Development of national investment attraction and retention strategies:
- Identify and prepare bankable projects to benefit from guarantee or blending programmes:
- Any other matter, please explain OPEN QUESTION

10 ANNEX 2 - DETAILS OF FINDINGS FROM PART 1

In this section, we will analyse the specific findings from the 22 questions related to public-private dialogue, present averages and detect the outliers[15]. Where PPD mechanisms have been established, we will assess their inclusivity considering the participation / representation[16] of the various stakeholders[17]. An important remark must be done at this stage: answers are solely based on an appreciation provided by the EU Delegations, which means that answers relies on the respondents' subjectivity.

1. Please evaluate the level of representativeness of private sector organizations in your country?

    - Average evaluation of representativeness of private sector organization is 5,9/10
    - Countries where level of representativeness is the highest (8/10) are: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Tanzania, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe
    - Countries where level of representativeness is the lowest (0/10) are: Chad, and Eritrea

2. Is there an established public-private dialogue in your country?

    - In 38 countries, there is an established public-private dialogue (PPD), which translates into 77% of surveyed countries
    - Countries where there is no established PPD are: Angola, Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Eritrea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, DRC, Ghana

3. If yes, please evaluate its level of effectiveness in terms of improving the business environment/investment climate

    - In the 38 countries where a PPD is established, the average level of effectiveness in terms of improving the business environment/investment climate is 3,9/10
    - Countries with PPD established where the level of effectiveness is the highest are: Mauritius (10/10), Zambia (7/10) and Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Malawi, Mozambique (6/10)
    - Countries with PPD established where the level of effectiveness is the lowest are: Chad, Congo Brazzaville, Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leone

4. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of European private sector

    - Average evaluation of participation/representation of EU private sector in PPD is 2,8/10

[15] An outlier is an observation that diverges from an overall pattern on a sample

[16] Representativeness means the state or quality of being representative. A private sector organization is representative when it reflects accurately the variety of members that compose the private sector.

[17] The best practices on PPDs generally consider that PPD should be: 1) conducted on the long term; 2) phased; 3) **inclusive** and transparent; PPD should focus on targeted, measurable, hard and soft reforms; Be built on simple organizational structure, be flexible and have a strong convening power; Have a mandate, or at least be aligned with existing institutions; Champions should be identified with a leadership that can help to reduce the gap between public and private sectors and keep their involvement high; PPD should communicate about their outputs/results to all stakeholders. See Herzberg, Sisombat, Best Practice on PPD, 2017

- Countries where participation/representation of EU private sector is considered the highest are: Nigeria and Egypt (8/10), Zambia and Burkina Faso (7/10)
- Countries with PPD established where participation/representation of EU private sector is considered the lowest are: Burundi, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo Brazza, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Lesotho, Madagascar, Tanzania, Mauritius,
- The average evaluation of the participation/representation of European private sector by EUD with established PPD having an EU Chamber of Commerce evaluate is 3,45 against 1,5 in countries where there is no EU Chamber of Commerce. This demonstrate the pertinence of setting up an EU Chamber of Commerce to support the participation of EU businesses in the PPD.

5. If yes, are EU Member States involved in the public-private dialogue?

    - Average evaluation of involvement of EU member states in PPD is 2,5/10
    - Countries where involvement of EU member states is considered the highest are: Nigeria, Rwanda, Egypt (7/10)
    - Countries where involvement of EU member states is considered the lowest are: Chad, Congo Brazza, Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Lesotho, Sudan, Tanzania, Cameroon, Mauritius

6. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of local private sector

    - Average evaluation of participation/representation of local private sector in PPD is 5,5/10
    - Countries where involvement of local private sector is considered the highest are: Madagascar, Mauritius, Tunisia (10/10), Nigeria (9/10)
    - Countries where involvement of local private sector is considered the lowest are: Chad, Congo Brazza, Gambia, Guinea Conakry (0/10)

7. If yes, please evaluate the level of involvement of the government

    - Average evaluation of involvement of government in PPD is 6 /10
    - Countries where involvement of government is considered the highest are: Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritius and Zimbabwe (10/10), Burkina Faso, Togo, Cameroon, Malawi (9/10)
    - Countries where involvement of government is considered the lowest are: Chad, Congo Brazza, Gambia, Guinea Conakry (0/10)

8. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of micro and/or informal Enterprises

    - Average evaluation of participation/representation of micro and/or informal Enterprises in PPD is 2,2/10
    - Countries where participation/representation of micro and/or informal Enterprises is considered the highest are: Tanzania (10/10) and Burkina Faso (9/10)
    - Countries where participation/representation of micro and/or informal Enterprises is considered the lowest are: Algeria, Chad, Congo Brazza, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Nigeria, Malawi, Mauritius, Botswana, Central African Republic, Tunisia (0/10)
    - This shows that micro and/or informal companies are generally not represented in PPD, even in countries that have a well-established and functioning PPD (like Nigeria or Mauritius)

9. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of Small and Medium Enterprises

    - Average evaluation of involvement of SMEs in PPD is 4/10
    - Countries where participation/representation of SMEs is considered the highest are: Tanzania (10/10), Madagascar and Burkina Faso (9/10)
    - Countries where participation/representation of SMEs is considered the lowest are: Chad, Congo Brazza, Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Sudan, Malawi (0/10)

10. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of large companies

    - Average evaluation of participation/representation of large companies in PPD is 5,8/10
    - Countries where participation/representation of large companies is considered the highest are: Tanzania, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco (10/10), followed by Burkina Faso, Togo, Cameroon and Zambia (9/10)
    - Countries where participation/representation of large companies is considered the lowest are: Botswana, Chad, Congo Brazza, Gambia, Guinea Conakry (0/10)

11. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of the financial sector: investors, bank, insurance, investment funds/companies, etc

    - Average evaluation of participation/representation of financial sector in PPD is 4,7/10
    - Countries where participation/representation of financial sector is considered the highest are: Tanzania and Morocco (10/10), followed by Burkina Faso (9/10)
    - Countries where participation/representation of financial sector is considered the lowest are: Chad, Congo Brazza, Gambia, Tunisia (0/10)

12. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of International Financial Institutions/Development Financial Institutions

    - Average evaluation of participation/representation of IFI/DFI in PPD is 2,6/10
    - Countries where participation/representation of IFI/DFI is considered the highest are: Lesotho (10/10), followed by Burkina Faso (9/10), and Cameroon and Egypt (8/10)
    - Countries where participation/representation of IFI/DFI is considered the lowest are: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Brazza, Gambia, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Mauritius, Zimbabwe (0/10)
    - This shows that IFI/DFI are generally not represented in PPD, even in countries that have a well-established and functioning PPD (like Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania and Mauritius)

13. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of international organizations

    - Average evaluation of participation/representation of international organizations in PPD is 3,5/10
    - Countries where participation/representation of international organizations is considered the highest are: Lesotho (10/10), Burkina Faso (9/10), and Cameroon (8/10)
    - Countries where participation/representation of international organizations is considered the lowest are: Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Brazza, Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Mauritius (0/10)

14. If yes, please evaluate the participation/representation of Women

- Average evaluation of participation/representation of women in PPD is 2,7/10
- Countries where participation/representation of women is considered the highest are: Burkina Faso (8/10), Lesotho and Rwanda (7/10)
- Countries where participation/representation of women is considered the lowest are: Benin, Botswana, Chad, Congo Brazza, Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Malawi (0/10)
- This shows that women are generally not represented in PPD, even in countries that have a well-established and functioning PPD (like Senegal and Togo)

15. If yes, evaluate the participation/representation of young people

- Average evaluation of participation/representation of young people in PPD is 2/10
- Countries where participation/representation of young people is considered the highest are: Burkina Faso (8/10) and Rwanda (7/10)
- Countries where participation/representation of young people is considered the lowest are: Benin, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Brazza, Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Malawi, Mozambique and Mauritius (0/10)
- This shows that young people are generally not represented in PPD, even in countries that have a well-established and functioning PPD (like Senegal, Mozambique, and Mauritius)

16. Has your EUD realized a mapping of the local private sector

- 5 EUD report having realized a mapping of the local private sector (Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Congo Brazza, Madagascar)
- 6 EUD are in the process of realizing a mapping of the local private sector (Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Sudan, Togo, Cameroon)

17. Has your EUD realized a mapping of the European private sector?

- 12 EUD report having realized a mapping of the EU private sector (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Ethiopia, Niger)
- 5 EUD are in the process of realizing a mapping of the EU private sector (Algeria, Sudan, Togo, Mauritius, Central African Republic)

18. Has your EUD realized a mapping of the financial sector?

- 10 EUD report having realized a mapping of the financial sector (Algeria, Chad, Madagascar, Rwanda, Senegal, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Central African Republic, Somalia)
- 3 EUD are in the process of realizing a mapping of the financial sector (Burkina Faso, Sudan, Mauritius)

19. Do you have regular/bilateral contacts with local and EU private sector and financial sector?

- 40 EUD report regular/bilateral contacts with local and EU private sector as well as financial sector
- 9 EUD do not have regular/bilateral contacts with these stakeholders: Chad, Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, DRC, Gabon, Niger, South Sudan and Togo

20. Is your EUD involved in facilitating the public-private dialogue?

- 31 EUD are involved in facilitating the PPD
- 16 EUD are not involved in facilitating the PPD
- 2 EUD are starting to facilitate the PPD (Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia)

21. Is there an EU Chamber of Commerce (EU Business Group or similar) in your country?

- 19 EUD report the existence of an EU Chamber of Commerce, which translates into an average of 38% of countries surveyed
- Countries where an EU Chamber of Commerce exists are: Benin, Burkina, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique; and Zambia.

22. Are there Member States private sector organizations in your country?

- 29 EUD report the existence of a MS private sector organization, which translates into an average of 59% of countries surveyed
- 16 countries have both an EU Chamber of Commerce, and a MS private sector organization
- Countries where a MS private sector organization exist, but no EU Chamber of Commerce are: Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea Conakry, DRC, Uganda, Cameroon, Mauritius, Sierra Leone
- Countries where an EU Chamber of Commerce exist, but no MS private sector organization are: Benin, Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Mali

Observation on question 1 and 2: There are 14 countries where there is neither an EU Chamber of Commerce, nor a MS private sector organization: Congo Brazza, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, Eswatini, Central African Republic, Malawi, Mauritania, South Sudan and Niger**. This might be correlated to the size of their economy because all these countries (except Namibia and Gabon) are in the group of the 20 lowest GDP countries in SSA[18].**

[18] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_African_countries_by_GDP_(nominal)