

State of Play

Sustainable Business for Africa (SB4A) 2020

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About the TPSD Facility

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Contents

1 Executive Summary 5
2 Introduction 5
2.1 The Sustainable Business for Africa (SB4A) Platform: Policy Background 5
2.2 SB4A State of Play: Rationale and Methodology 7
3 Public-Private Dialogue 9
3.1 Main findings 9
3.2 Presence of European Business Organizations 10
3.3 Member States private sector organizations 10
3.4 Established Public-Private Dialogue 11
3.5 EUD involved in facilitating PPD 12
3.6 Organization of outreach activities to engage with the local and EU private sector 13
3.7 Regular/bilateral contacts with the local, EU PS and financial sector 14
3.8 Level of perceived PPD effectiveness in terms of improving the IC 14
3.9 Perceived inclusiveness of stakeholders in PPDs 17
4 Capacity Building Needs Assessment 19
5 Technical Assistance Needs Assessment 20
6 PPD during Covid-19 21
6.1 Private sector engagement by Government during the COVID-19 crisis 21
6.2 Private sector engagement by EU Delegations during the COVID-19 crisis 23
6.3 Capacity building and technical assistance needs from EUDS to cope with the COVID-19 24
7 SB4A Country Profiles 25
Algeria 26
Angola 28
Benin 30
Botswana 32
Burkina Faso 34
Burundi 36
Cabo Verde 38
Cameroon 40
Central African Republic ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Chad 44
Comoros 46
Congo Brazzaville 48
Côte d'Ivoire 50
Democratic Republic of Congo 52
Djibouti 54

Egypt 56
Eritrea 58
Eswatini 60
Ethiopia 62
Gabon 64
Gambia (The) 66
Ghana 68
Guinea Bissau 70
Guinea Conakry 72
Kenya 74
Lesotho 76
Liberia 78
Madagascar 80
Malawi 82
Mali 84
Mauritania 86
Mauritius 88
Morocco 90
Mozambique 92
Namibia 94
Niger 96
Nigeria 98
Rwanda 100
Senegal 102
Sierra Leone 104
Somalia 106
South Africa 108
South Sudan 110
Sudan 112
Tanzania 114
Togo 116
Tunisia 118
Uganda 120
Zambia 122
Zimbabwe 124
8 Conclusion 126

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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.

The SB4A State of Play 2020 report detects good progress for the uptake, by EU Delegations throughout Africa, of the SB4A strategy. Among the indicators that we have tracked, the most important progress is observed on the number of EU Delegations implementing new projects aiming at facilitating or supporting Public-Private Dialogue (PPD). More generally, staff from EU Delegations are becoming more familiar with investment climate-related matters and PPD processes.

To further support the implementation of the SB4A strategy, it is key to continue providing technical assistance and capacity building to colleagues on the one hand and develop more knowledge about structured dialogue and business environment reforms. Sharing this knowledge and exchanging best practices among colleagues, as well as involving EU Member States, will be instrumental to reinforce EU Delegation staff capacities to improve the investment climate of partner countries through PPD.

The SB4A survey reveals that PPD effectiveness and inclusiveness remain low. Important categories of economic agents such as women entrepreneurs, youth and informal sector are marginalized and tend to be underrepresented in public-private consultation. PPD processes are complex, dynamic and fragile. To support or facilitate PPD, EUD and EU HQ staff require to design interventions very carefully and implement them over the long haul to achieve tangible and sustainable results.

The SB4A State of Play 2020 report highlights that the COVID-19 outbreak has importantly pushed African Governments to engage the private sector in order to conceive and adopt economic mitigation or recovery plans. The report also stresses that many EUDs have adopted diverse actions based on private sector consultation. Surely, some initiatives undertaken in this context failed while other deserve to be supported and replicated. These initiatives should be scrutinized and properly assessed with the aim of ensuring greater efficiency, resilience and responsiveness of the EU action in the future.

TA Facilities such as the Trade and Private Sector Development and Engagement Facility (TPSD/E Facility) have demonstrated their usefulness to provide this much-needed TA and CB requested by EU Delegations. Practical results of their work enabling EUDs to facilitate PPD outlined in this report include the establishment of new European Business Organisations (EBOs), mapping of EU/local or financial sector, economic impact analyses and recommendations that serve as a basis for the design of new EU interventions. In the current context, TA facilities' role seems to be even more critical in supporting EU Delegations implement the SB4A strategy.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 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.

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*[1]*'.* 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, labor 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*[2].

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) [3]. 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[4].

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 catalyze 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 prioritize the investment climate reform agenda.

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

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

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

[4] 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[5].

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[6].

To facilitate structured dialogue, and improve the capacity of stakeholders, EU Delegations can mobilize 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.

2.2 SB4A State of Play: Rationale and Methodology

In the context of the implementation of the EU External Investment Plan, an in-depth knowledge of the current state of play is sought to **better understand, at a country level, what are the public-private dialogue[7] mechanisms in place, their efficiency and inclusivity, and the involvement of each EU Delegation to facilitate public-private dialogue**.

The **specific objectives** of the SB4A State of Play 2020 are to:

1) Map out the structured dialogue initiatives in Africa,

2) Understand how the EU Delegations support them

[5] 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

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

[7] **Definition of Public-Private Dialogue** (PPD) : a *PPD brings together the government, private sector and relevant stakeholders in a formal or informal process to achieve shared objectives and play a transformational role for a particular set of issue related to investment climate improvement.*

3) Assess what knowledge and technical assistance the EU Delegations need the most to further facilitate public-private dialogue

4) Track progress in PPDs under the SB4A process, where the EU DEL is facilitator

The SB4A State of Play is based on a survey that was sent by email to all 49 EU Delegations in Africa in September 2020 (deadline for submission was the 16th of October) by DEVCO C4. As of November 3rd, 2020, all EUDs had submitted their answers and all 50 countries were covered (one more than SB4A Survey 2019 since the EUD in Madagascar also filled in a survey for Comoros). This report therefore gives the full view.

The SB4A Survey was composed of **70 questions**[8] and divided in **6 sections**:

- General information
- Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) processes in place in the country
- Role of the EUD to facilitate PPD
- EUD's Capacity Building Needs Analysis to improve SB4A implementation
- EUD's TA Needs Analysis to improve SB4A implementation
- Private Sector Engagement in the context of COVID-19

EUDs were encouraged to upload two types of existing key documents:

- **Key documents related to PPD established in their country**: i.e. PPD mandate, PPD organizational structure, PPD reform progress
- **Key documents related to EUD support to PPD**: i.e. description of TA provided to PPD, progress report, description of PPD events organized

For this year's exercise, we have added to the SB4A Survey a series of questions on PPD during COVID-19, in order to assess the impact this pandemic had on PPD, and actions/measures adopted by Governments and EUDs as a result from private sector consultation. Also, so that the survey is as accurate as possible, we recommended EUDs to adopt an **informed and collaborative approach involving colleagues from EUD** in charge of trade and private sector issues and to form a dedicated Working Group (formed by at least composed 2-3 colleagues). Finally, we have asked colleagues from EU Delegations to double-check the information they reported, and systematic final validation was requested from colleagues to ensure consistency.

This *SB4A State of Play* report is divided in 6 parts:

1- Public-Private Dialogue

2- PPD in the COVID-19 context

3- Capacity Building Needs Assessment

4- Technical Assistance Needs Assessment

[8] The list of questions used in the survey are included in Annex 1

5- SB4A Country Profiles

6- Next steps and conclusion

3 PUBLIC-PRIVATE DIALOGUE

3.1 Main findings

Out of this analysis, we understand that **Public-Private Dialogue is widespread in Africa**. Indeed, 39 countries out of 50 (equivalent to 78% of surveyed countries) have an established PPD. However, this dialogue is generally perceived as having a **low effectiveness** (4,3/10) for improving the investment climate drivers. Typically, the countries where there is no PPD established, or where PPD has the **lowest effectiveness scores** (perceived effectiveness = 1/10)**, are fragile states or least developed countries**. Most of these countries (in Cabo Verde, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Lesotho, Mauritania, Niger, South Sudan, PPD does not exist and in Cameroon, Chad, Liberia, Sierra Leone, PPD effectiveness is minimum) are either fragile states[9], or least developed countries[10]. Cabo Verde, Eswatini, Gabon and Ghana are neither FCAS nor LDCs.

Generally, the PPD part of the survey shows a **positive trend towards SB4A implementations**: most key indicators are progressing. The evolution of these key indicators is presented in the below table (green boxes: increase, orange: unchanged, red: decrease) and detailed in the following sections.

Key Indicators	**2019**	**2020**
Is there a European Business Organizations in your country?	18	20
Are there Member States private sector organizations in your country?	29	32
Is there an established PPD in your country?	38	39
Is your EUD involved in facilitating PPD?	32	36
Does your EUD organize outreach activities / networking events to engage with the local and EU private sector?	34	34
Do you have regular/bilateral contacts with the local, EU PS and financial sector?	40	36
Level of PPD effectiveness in terms of improving the IC	3.9	4.3
Global inclusivity score	3.88	4.57

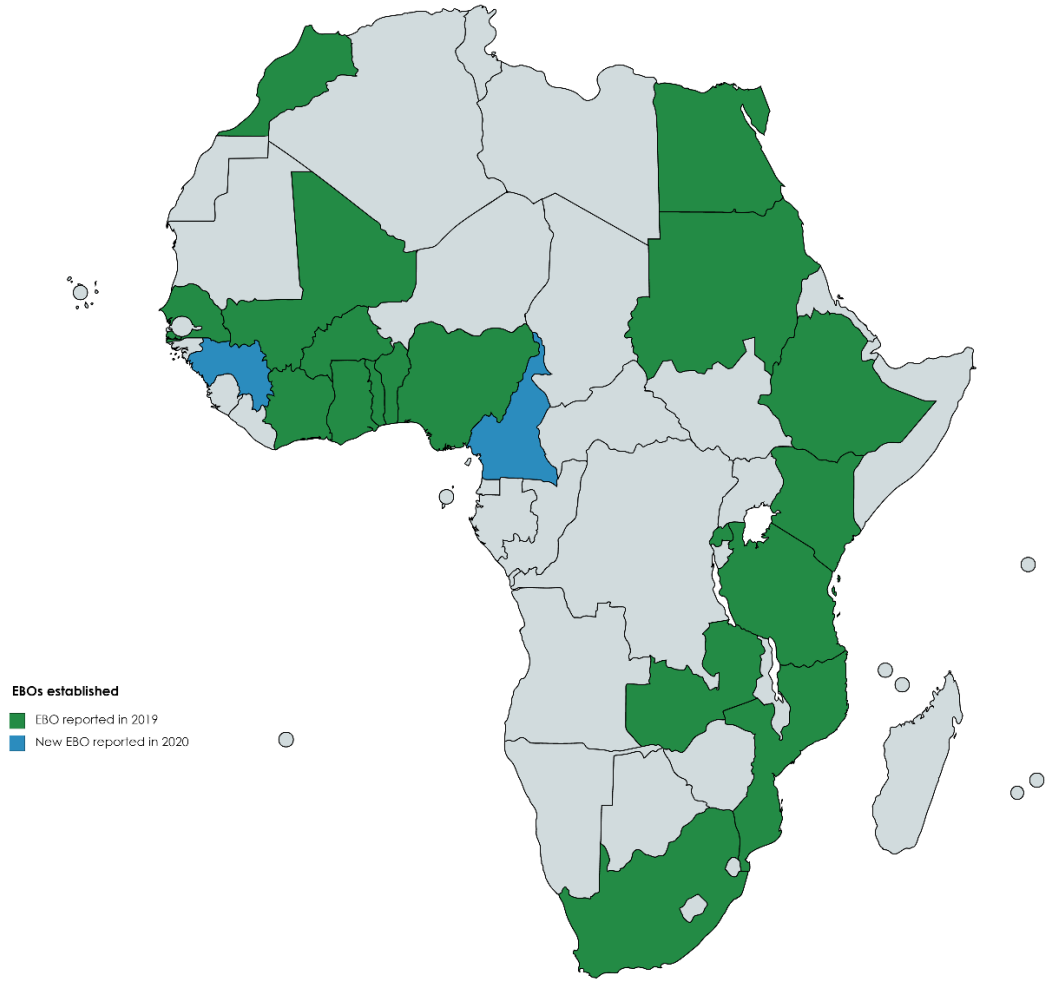
[9] World Bank list of fragile and conflict-affected situations, http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/888211594267968803/FCSList-FY21.pdf

[10] UN list of least developed countries, https://unctad.org/topic/vulnerable-economies/least-developed-countries/list

3.2 Presence of European Business Organizations

Today, the total number of established EBOs in Africa is 20. The SB4A Survey identified 2 newly established European Business Organizations - EBOs (in Guinea Conakry and Cameroon) that complement the existing 18 EBOs that were identified in 2019[11] in the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo and Zambia. **It must be stressed that the assistance of the TPSD Facility was key to support the establishment of the EBO in Cameroon**[12] **and in Guinea Conakry.**

Map 1: Presence of EBOs



3.3 Member States private sector organizations

The presence of EU MS bilateral private sector organisations (bilateral chambers) has increased, according to the SB4A survey 2020. Their number has increased from 29 to 32. Bilateral chambers have been identified in 5 more countries (Congo Brazzaville, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea Bissau)

[11] After verification, the EBO in Cabo Verde was taken out of the EBOs count in 2019 and 2020

[12] In Cameroon, the EUD requested the assistance of the TPSD Facility to draft a business plan and an action plan. In parallel, the TPSD Facility conducted a mapping of EU investment in the country.

while two EUDs report no more bilateral chambers (Burundi and Rwanda)[13]. In 2020, presence of EU MS bilateral chambers is reported in 64% of all African countries.

3.4 Established Public-Private Dialogue

39 countries out of 50 (equivalent to 78% of surveyed countries) have an established PPD. PPDs have been reported in 6 new countries (Angola, Comoros, Djibouti, Liberia, Mali, Namibia) and are not reported any more in 5 countries (Congo Brazzaville, Eswatini, Gabon, Lesotho, Niger). This difference can be explained by:

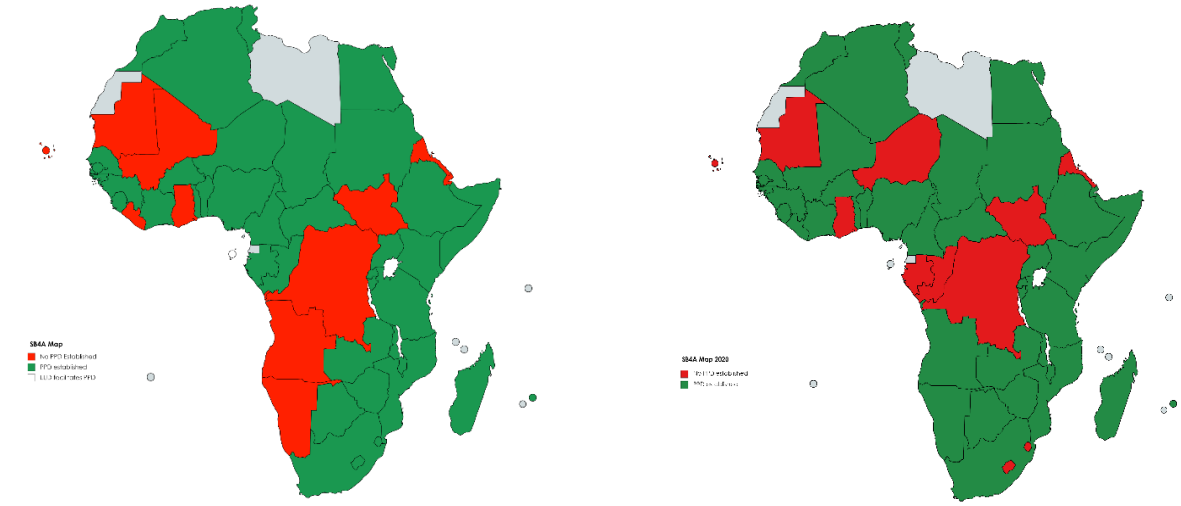
1) *Increased awareness / further attention / improved understanding by EUD colleagues of PPD processes*: This is the case in Djibouti, for instance, where a PPD was established officially in 2016 already but was not reported in the SB4A survey 2019. The same factor explains that EUD Liberia reported a PPD in 2020 while no PPD was reported in 2019. The Liberia Better Business Forum was established long ago as well but is now quite inactive (TPSD Facility conducted a mission to provide recommendations on how to support its revamping).
2) *Formalization of PPD*: linked to the previous reason (increased awareness and attention of EUD about PPD processes), and as PPD can be more or less formalized, the SB4A exercise leaves a large space for interpretation to EUD colleagues about whether or not a PPD is established or not. For instance, in Mali, the EU Delegation now reports a PPD that is not structured and regular but has nevertheless a formal framework for PPDs (e.g. Les Rentrées Economiques, Les Petits Dejeuners Professionnels) between the private sector and the Government.
3) *Disappearance of PPD*: Here, colleagues from EUDs have considered that even if a formal PPD was established in the past, its inactivity means that there is no longer a consultation mechanism in place. For instance, in Gabon, the SB4A survey reported in 2019 that a PPD was established[14], but believes it is not functioning at all, and therefore reports no PPD in 2020. This also explains why Congo Brazzaville has no PPD anymore: according to the EUD, a formal platform for PPD was created, however is not operational due to a lack of political will. This is also the case in Lesotho, where after the EUD consulted the private sector, it was confirmed that the PPD only existed on paper, and Government was not willing to consult businesses, not even to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the economy nor adopt a recovery plan.
4) *Newly established PPDs*: this is the case in Namibia, for instance, where a PPD was recently established: the Namibian Investment Promotion and Development Board. It will start operations in January 2021. The same reason applies to Angola, where there is no official national PPD mechanism established but for the SB4A survey, EUD colleagues focused their answers on some examples which are building blocks for a more robust PPD mechanism: Comité Nacional de Facilitação do Comercio (created by Presidential Decree in 2018) and the newly created (Sep2020) Conselho Economico e Social.

More generally, this shows that the SB4A Survey exercise, in itself, is positive to attract the attention of colleagues on PPD processes and that capacity building, technical knowledge, and technical assistance are required to allow them to implement the SB4A strategy in an informed manner.

13

14 In Gabon, a PPD was established by decree in February 2014, the High Council for Investments (HCI) has for main missions 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

Map 2 : PPD established in 2019 and 2020



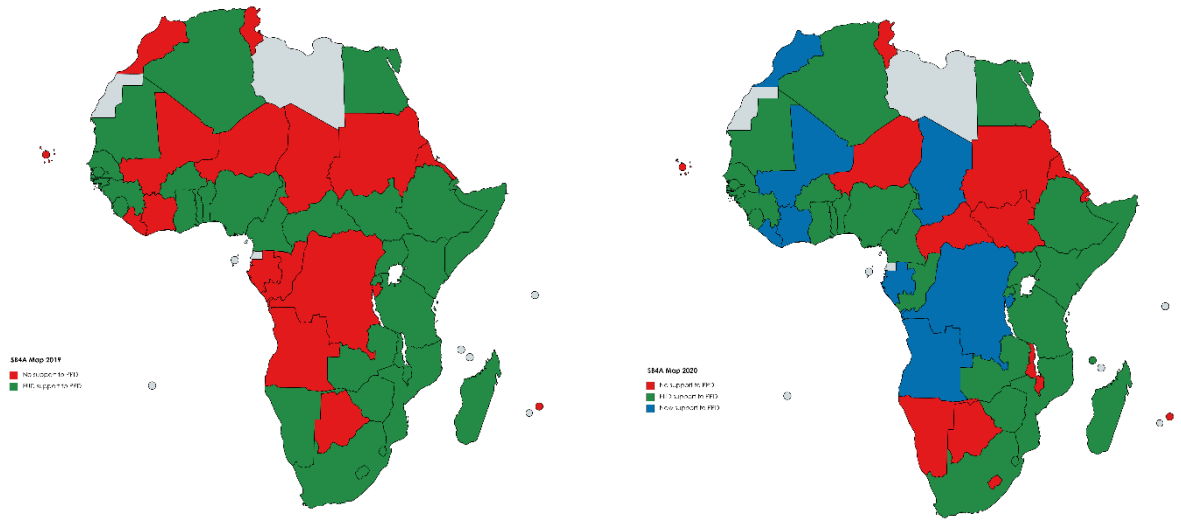
2019 *2020*

No PPD established
PPD established

3.5 EUD involved in facilitating PPD

The number of EUDs involved in facilitating PPD is surely the indicator revealing the most important progress for the SB4A strategy implementation. **This year's SB4A Survey allows to detect a 12,5% increase in the number of EUDs involved in facilitating PPD, increasing from 32 EUDs in 2019 to 36 EUDs in 2020**. 9 EU Delegations are newly involved in facilitating PPD: Angola, Burundi, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Liberia, Mali and Morocco. 5 EUDs no longer report facilitating PPD: Central African Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia and South Sudan.

Map 3 : EUD facilitating PPD in 2019 and 2020



2019 *2020*

No support to PPD
EUD support to PPD
New EUD support to PPD

The three various types of new actions EUD undertake to support or facilitate PPD are the following:

1. **Redynamize existing PPD :** in Burundi, the EUD has started to redynamize private sector working groups with donors, private sector and government; in Liberia the EUD intends redynamize existing PPD platforms in the country (LBBF).

2. **Capacity building / technical assistance to support private sector advocacy**: for instance, in Mali, the EUD will support the local EBO (CIEM) to better represent EU businesses interests, be more structured and more professional. A similar action has been adopted by the EUD Morocco where an SME barometer will be developed to support business advocacy. In Chad, the EUD will provide technical assistance and capacity building to CCIAMA to be more structured and representative.

3. **New programmes**: in Madagascar, **CLIM-INVEST** will support PPD by enhancing private sector organisations (PSOs) capacities, supporting the establishment of a PPD secretariat, foster Government's economic planning capacity, support reform implementation as well as enhance informal sector's participation to PPD. In Angola, a Private Sector Support Programme will start after COVID-19 with components on PPD. Same for Lesotho.

Here again, DEVCO C4 facilities are key to provide technical assistance to EUDs willing to get involved in supporting PPD locally: the TPSD Facility has supported the EUD in Liberia by proposing options to support the Liberia Better Business Forum (LBBF); in Chad it conducted two short term assignments that allowed the EUD to gain an understanding on how to support PPD and the National Chamber of Commerce; in Madagascar, the CLIM-INVEST programme was adopted based on recommendations provided through a TPSD Facility mission in end-2018; In Gabon, the EUD is working closely with DEVCO C4 facilities in order to improve the Business Climate in the country via the Rapid Response Window for Investments and Business Environment, TPSD and Business Friendly Facilities.

3.6 Organization of outreach activities to engage with the local and EU private sector

34 EUDs out of 50 (68% of respondents) organize outreach activities or networking events to engage with the local and EU private sector. This indicator is unchanged compared to last years' SB4A Survey. Below, we present various types of outreach activities organized by EUDs:

- *Sierra Leone*: Regular (breakfast and lunch) meetings with the European firms. Occasional ad hoc training and awareness events (as the EIP roadshow, etc)
- *Uganda*: Uganda-EU Roadmap to Improved Investment Climate published in October 2019 and related PPD breakfasts/workshops on identified priority areas (skills, finance, corruption). Uganda-Europe Business Forum held in March 2020
- *South Africa*: EUD actively promotes regular business outreaches and events throughout the country on a broad set of topics (notably EPA implementation and green economy). In addition, most regular EU meetings and missions include sessions with business. More recently, the EU, Member States and businesses in SA (#TeamEurope4SA) have been organizing special 'Months' (Gender in August, Green in September, Investment in November 2020)
- *Botswana*: Events to disseminate information about the EIP: The EUD, together with the resident HOMS (only DE and FR) had the intention to organize a first informal event with representatives of European businesses in Botswana, to gauge their interest in enhanced networking among them. The organization of such an event has been however, on hold due to the COVID outbreak

- *Morocco*: Various meetings including a reflection seminar organised in 2019 with members of the boards of the European Chambers, to provide input from the European private sector on the revival and deepening of the economic dimension of EU-Morocco relations, in particular on investment and trade aspects
- *Tunisia*: The EUD organised ad-hoc meetings with the private sector, for example the last such meeting was organized in February 2020, with the EU Ambassador. Other than that, there is ad hoc cooperation with the European chambers of commerce. It is envisaged to put in place a facility which would ensure regular EUD- private sector dialogue as of 2021. Further, the EUD facilitated information events, together with local partners, on different aspects of the DCFTA 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 May 2019)

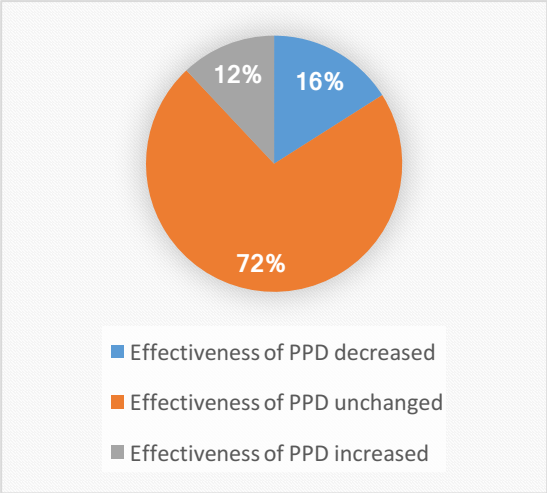
In order to increase the organization of outreach activities, the support of DEVCO C4 facilities can be instrumental as well. For instance, in Uganda, a mapping of EU investment done by the TPSD Facility has allowed the EU to demonstrate to the local public and private sector the importance of the EU presence during the Uganda-EU Business Forum, held in March 2020.

3.7 Regular/bilateral contacts with the local, EU PS and financial sector

The regularity of contacts with the local and EU private sector and financial actors has decreased since 2019. Indeed, the number of EUDs reporting to have regular contacts with these stakeholders declined from 40 to 36 this year. The 8 EUDs reporting no more regular contacts with the local and financial sector this year include Angola, Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Gambia, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia and Zimbabwe. EUDs having started such regular contacts in 2020 comprise Chad, DRC, Eritrea, and Togo. **One main reason explaining the decrease of regularity is the COVID-19 outbreak**, and the consecutive restrictions imposed to prevent transmission of the virus – especially lockdowns. On the contrary, 4 EUDs started in 2020 to have regular contacts with the local private and financial sector: Chad, DRC, Eritrea, and Togo.

3.8 Level of perceived PPD effectiveness in terms of improving the IC

The level of effectiveness of PPD in terms of improving the investment climate perceived by surveyed EUDs has increased, improving from 3,9 in 2019 to 4,5/10 in 2020. The perceived effectiveness of PPD remains low but progresses in 16 countries: Angola, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, and Tunisia. EUDs report a lower perceived effectiveness of PPD: Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Guinea Bissau, Mauritius, and Togo (in addition to countries where PPD is no longer active).



However, an additional (and more straightforward) question was asked to EUDs in the SB4A Survey: *If a PPD is established, how has the effectiveness of PPD in terms of improving the business environment evolved since 2019?* Here the outcome is more contrasted: for 8 EUDs (6% of all EUDs), PPD effectiveness decreased in 2020, 36 EUDs see unchanged effectiveness (72%) and 6 EUDs report effectiveness increase (12%). This divergence between the increase in average effectiveness (4,5/10) and the second straightforward question about PPD effectiveness evolution between 2019 and 2020 can be explained by the following reasons:

- *Higher quantitative PPD effectiveness increase in certain countries and abnormal data*: In other words, PPDs that have improved their perceived effectiveness have cumulated more positive points than countries that have a lower PPD effectiveness score (cumulated negative points). For instance, countries like Guinea Conakry have increased perceived PPD effectiveness from 0 in 2019 to 6 in 2020. In the contrary, many countries that have seen their PPD effectiveness decrease have only lost one or two points. This implies that the cumulated PPD effectiveness increase is higher than the cumulated PPD effectiveness decrease. Abnormal data can also explain this and may originate from different EUD staff answering SB4A Survey 2019 and 2020.
- *Difficulty to assess PPD effectiveness*: assessing PPD effectiveness is not an easy task for EUDs, and this can partially explain the inconsistency between the average PPD effectiveness increase in numerical value and the slight decrease of PPD effectiveness detected through the second more straightforward question. Evaluating the regulatory impact of PPD consists in quantifying the cumulative number of PPD-sponsored of new or amended policies, regulations, laws implemented as a direct consequence of the dialogue process. By way of example, The Vietnam Business Forum has contributed to the enactment of approximately 150 reforms addressing in more than 20 areas including taxation, labour, banking and capital markets, technology transfer, import-export procedures and infrastructure[15]. Traditionally, well-structured PPD platforms include monitoring & evaluation mechanism to track progress in terms of impact on the reform process.

As it is challenging to assess the effectiveness of PPD in terms of improving the investment climate, the TPSD Facility is now developing a practical tool (M&E Methods for PPD), available soon, that will seek to equip Delegations with the right procedures, approaches and indicators to monitor and evaluate PPD effectiveness in terms of improving the investment climate. This tool will be particularly useful to evaluate the effectiveness of PPDs facilitated by EUDs.

Details were provided by EUDs related to the evolution of PPD effectiveness, and these bring more granularity to our analysis. Below, we present some examples:

[15] Benjamin Herzberg and Malcom Toland, Review of the World Bank Group Support to Structured Public-Private Dialogue for Private and Financial Sector Development, 2009, p15

How has the effectiveness of PPD in terms of improving the business environment evolved since 2019
PPD effectiveness increased
▪ *Central African Republic*: Many reforms were initiated and carried out by the CMCAA (Cadre mixte de concertation pour l'amélioration des affaires) in 2019 and in the first half of 2020, in particular the revision of the Central African labor code, the transposition of OHADA texts into national law: The determination of a turnover threshold in order to distinguish the activity of the entrepreneur from a commercial activity; The determination of a Special fiscal regime for entrepreneurs with regard to fiscal and customs charges; The development of flexible measures in terms of social charges for entrepreneurs; The implementation of legal protection measures for the entrepreneur's personal assets in order to avoid confusion in the property seizure framework. ▪ *Guinea Conakry*: PPD has improved since 2019. Due to disagreements inside the private sector organizations, Guinea Business Forum (GBF) and thus PPD was delayed for a few years, as they did not agree on which private sector organization would take the 2nd Vice-President's post in the GBF (President is PM, 1st VP – Minister of Industry and SMEs). The consensus was found in September 2020 and the Prime Minister's law is about to be signed and the thus the deadlock is over. This would allow pursuing GBF activities and thus accelerating the PPD. ▪ *Somalia*: Good progress has been made in terms of reforms in the energy, ICT and finance sectors, with support of the dedicated PPD WGs. Local dialogues are established. The Berbera Economic Forum is already an institutionalized multistakeholder platform. The Mogadishu Business Forum was launched a few weeks ago. However, we are yet to see another High Level PPD meeting which hasn't occurred since November 2018 and tangible progress in other sectoral PPD working groups, i.e. doing business, women, industry and agriculture. Dialogues at sectoral level seem to be organized (eg agro, fisheries) but we lack information about such initiatives which do not seem to be embedded into the institutionalized PPD. There are also multiple events, consultations, communication towards private sector at various levels but they can probably not be considered a structured and consistent effort as part of the PPD.
PPD effectiveness decreased
▪ *Malawi*: Due to the political uncertainty that arose due to the nullified 2019 Presidential elections, there were a lot of civil society demonstrations calling for fresh elections. Economic activities were disrupted, and government activities were at a standstill. The situation did not allow for serious discussions and commitments on either the Government or the private sector sides. The June 2020 Fresh elections have brought back sanity to the economy and it is expected that Dialogue will resume in spite of the COVID-19 pandemic. ▪ *Tunisia*: Tunisian legislative elections date back to October 2019. Marred with heightened political instability and worsening macroeconomic situation, the private sector is being more vocal about the structural reforms needed - informal initiatives and debates are springing up. ▪ *Tanzania*: Tanzania National Business Council meetings are not organized with a high frequency and effectiveness of the meetings in improving the business environment has been questioned. Consultations and dialogue mostly take place at an informal level and ad hoc through Tanzania Private Sector Foundation, and while no significant improvements of the business environment have been made, the Government seems to be open to review policies that have proven to be inefficient.

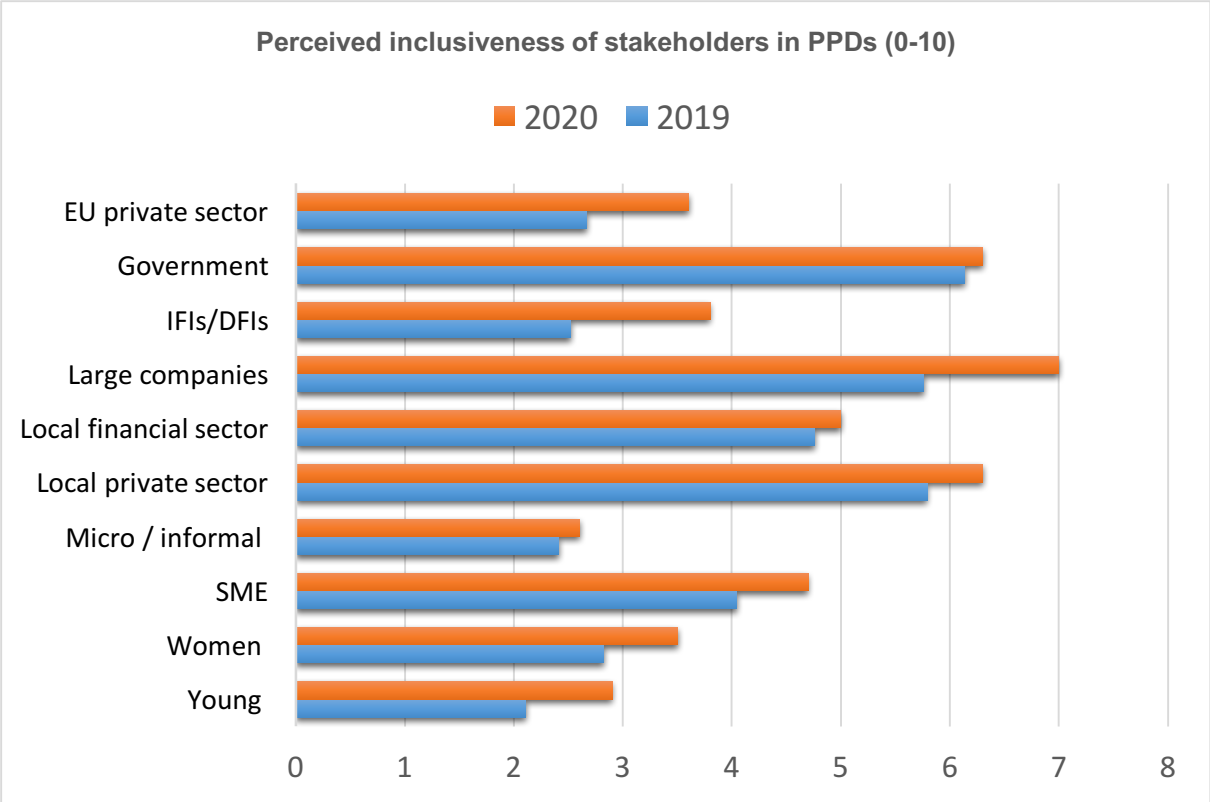
3.9 Perceived inclusiveness of stakeholders in PPDs

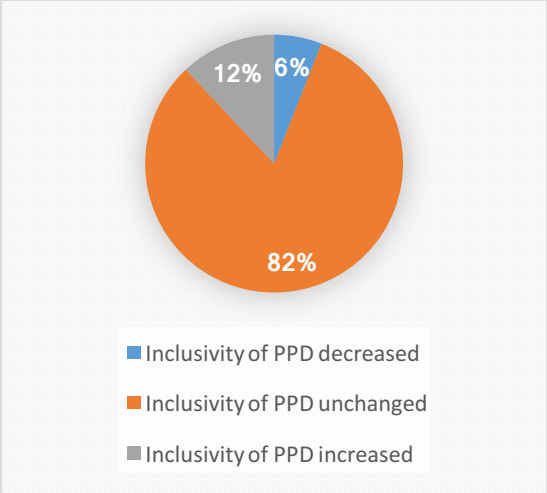
A key success factor for PPD is its inclusivity. An inclusive approach that does not exclude from the consultation process any important group is critically important for the success of a PPD. Private sector is diverse, and public-private consultations should reflect this granularity. Marginalized groups such as women entrepreneurs, youth entrepreneurs or informal sector account for major parts of economic activities but are frequently unorganized and under-represented in PPDs.

Dialogue platforms can be marked by inequitable representation since some businesses have a greater capacity to represent themselves within these processes than others. Traditionally, large, urban, formal sector, male-managed firms have more important financial and organisational capacity to participate than smaller, rural, informal, and women-owned firms. Grassroot organizations are often neglected as well in talks related to the business environment reforms. Letting them participate in PPD is challenging as they have weak organizational structures, are likely to be unable to institutionalise knowledge, and their financial sustainability is low since their members are informal enterprises.

As an attempt to measure the perceived inclusiveness of stakeholders in PPDs, we have asked EUDs to evaluate the participation of the following various categories: Government, local private sector, EU private sector, large firms, SMEs, micro and informal businesses, local financial sector, IFIs and DFIs, as well as young and women entrepreneurs. **This year, we observe a progression of inclusion of all these categories, translating into an increase of the global inclusivity score[16], raising from 3,88 in 2019 to 4,57/10 in 2020**. Most important progress in terms of involvement in PPD was detected for EU private sector, large firms, women and young entrepreneurs. This is a positive trend, but the **global inclusivity remains low and further efforts should be done to increase inclusion of underrepresented categories – in particular micro- and informal businesses, women and young entrepreneurs**.

[16] Global inclusivity score is calculated by calculating the average participation to PPD of all the stakeholders mentioned above (from 0-not involved to 10-fully involved in PPD)





Regarding inclusivity progress since 2019, an additional (and more straightforward) question was asked again to EUDs: *how has the inclusiveness of PPD evolved since 2019?* Here, results confirm the inclusivity increase detected above. Indeed, 6 EUDs affirm the inclusivity has improved (12% of all EUDs), 41 see no change (82%), and 3 EUDs report a lower inclusivity. This confirms the slight progress in the global inclusivity score. Some anecdotal evidence illustrates this progress, for instance the EUD Tanzania reports that *TPSF (PPD) has for the first time received the request to include the perspective of the informal sector in its recommendations to the Government.*

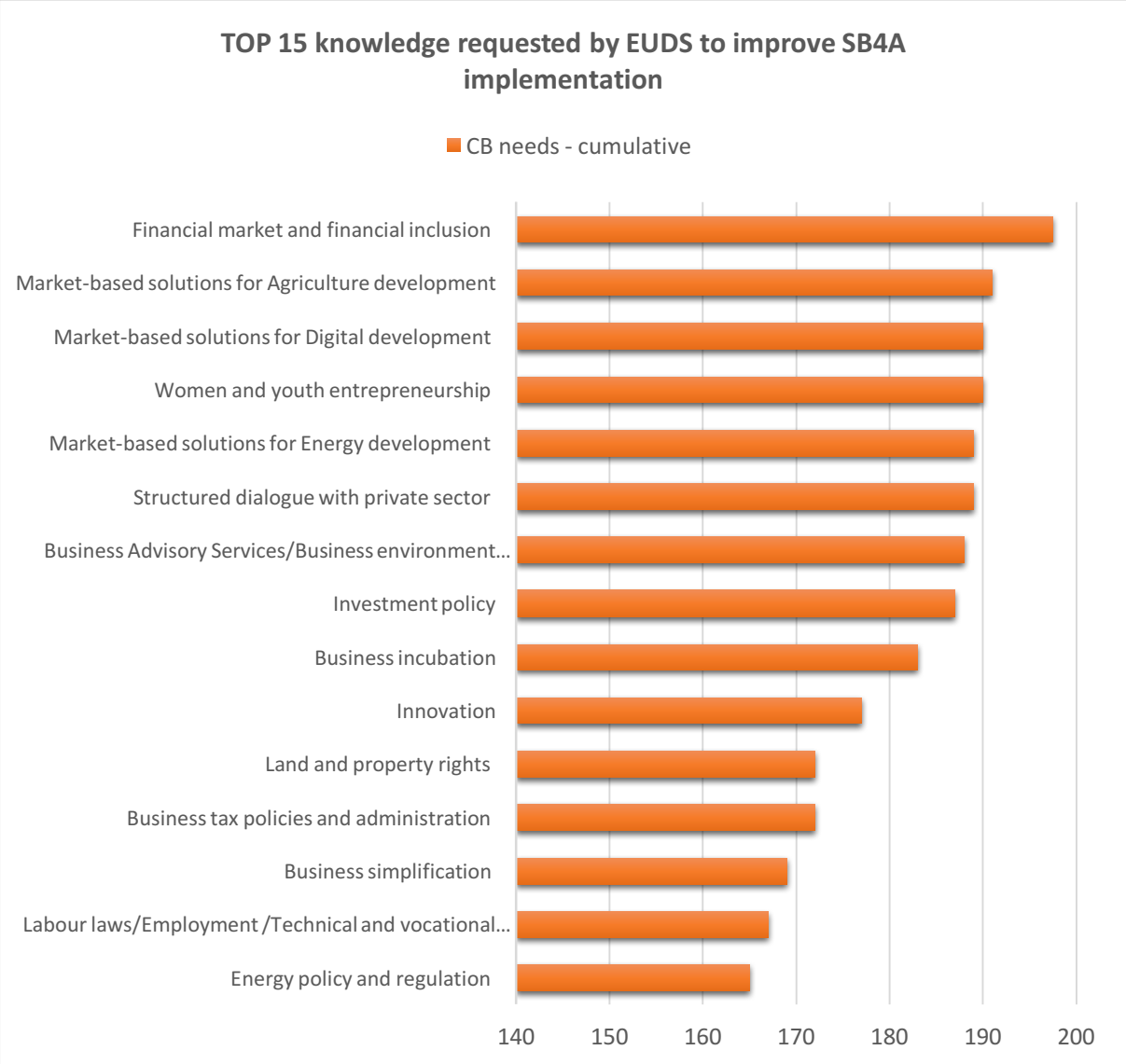
It should be stressed that the average participation of the European private sector in PPDs in countries with an EU Chamber of Commerce is logically higher than where there is no EU Chamber of Commerce. This shows a correlation between the existence of an EU Chamber of Commerce and the participation of EU businesses in the PPD. The European private sector is thus more engaged where there are EU Chambers of Commerce, and 20 Delegations out of 50 report a presence of an EU Chamber of Commerce – see in section 3.2[17]. An example of this was reported by the EUD Togo: *The newly*

[17] EU Chambers of Commerce (or equivalent: EU Business Groups, EU Business Associations, Eurochams, etc.) exist in the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea Conakry, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo and Zambia.

established European chamber of commerce of Togo (EUROCHAM) has been included in the last meeting of the Comité de concertation Etat-Secteur privé (PPD), held in November 2019.

4 CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In this section, we analyse the needs expressed by EUDs to acquire additional knowledge to improve the investment climate in their respective countries. Capacity Building areas suggested in the SB4A Survey included knowledge related to the investment climate drivers (including business environment, political stability, macroeconomic stability, governance and rule of law, human development, innovation and their components); and 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.

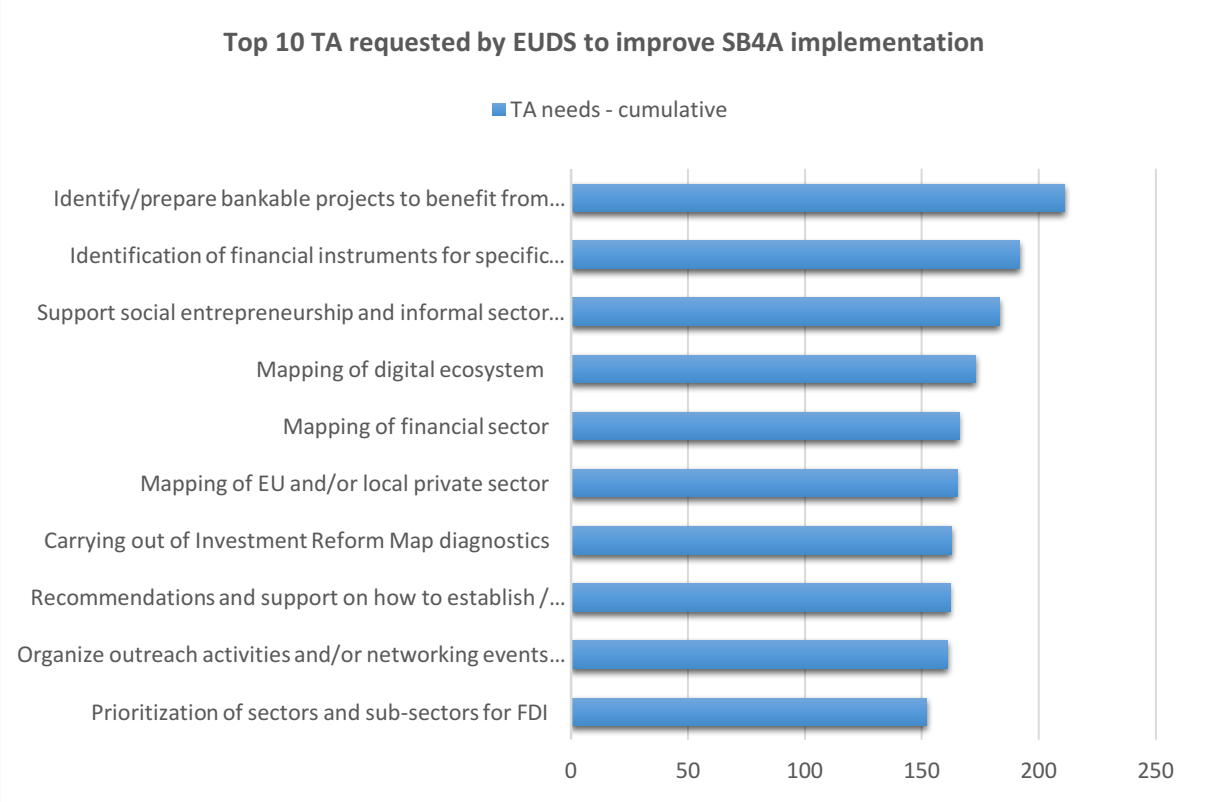


What comes out of the capacity building needs assessment is **that financial market and financial inclusion is considered as the priority knowledge area to build EUDs' capacities, followed by market-based solutions for agricultural development, market-based solutions for digital development**. Knowledge increase on women and youth entrepreneurship, market-based solutions for energy

development, structured dialogue with the private sector, BER and investment policy appear also very important in the eyes of EUDs.

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.



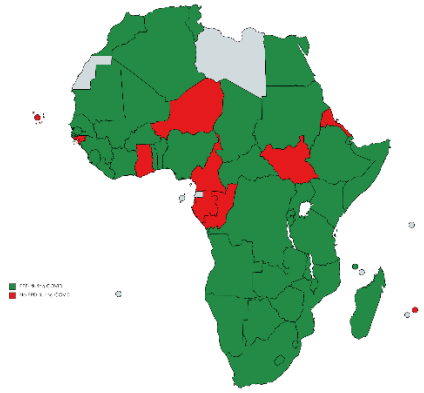
The technical assistance needs assessment shows that the top 3 priorities EUDs have requested are: **identify and prepare bankable projects to benefit from guarantee or blending programmes** (1st priority), **identification of existing or needed effective financial instruments for specific economic segments** (2nd priority), and **support to social entrepreneurship and informal sector support models** (3rd priority). **The results of this is 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 boosting investment, and the existence of new EFSD guarantee schemes under Pilar 1 to de-risk these investments are well reflected in this TA needs assessment. Finally, realizing mapping of digital ecosystems is a new proposition of TA that was included in the SB4A Survey 2020. Such mappings appear to be a relevant technical assistance for EUDs and would be particularly useful for the new programming[18].

[18] The TPSD Facility carried out a mapping of the Madagascar's digital ecosystem at the request of the EUD from July to September 2020. This mapping also includes propositions to support digital transformation, that will probably by implemented by the EUD under the new programming.

6 PPD DURING COVID-19

6.1 Private sector engagement by Government during the COVID-19 crisis

As Ms. Emmanuelle Guiheneuf from the EUD Algeria rightly formulated it, the COVID-19 had a mixed effect – deteriorating the business environment and impacting negatively the reform process on the one hand- while at the same time pushing the authorities to a certain dialogue, at least in terms of diagnosis, when designing emergency supporting measures on another hand. Indeed, **80% of African Governments engaged the private sector during the crisis.**



No PPD during COVID-19
PPD during COVID-19

Effect of COVID-19 on PPD: examples
Algeria: Covid-19 had a mixed effect - limiting the PPD in terms of business development - while at the same time pushing the authorities to a certain dialogue, at least in terms of diagnosis, when designing emergency supporting measures.
South Africa: More dialogue took place as compared to 2019: private sector actively participated in the discussions leading to the President's reconstruction and recovery plan - business made proposals.
Kenya: The private sector has been very much involved in the handling of the economy during the COVID crisis. They are also involved in the planning around the economic recovery. What helps as well is the fact the current CS (minister) for Trade is the former CEO of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers.

This shows that the COVID-19 outbreak has greatly pushed African Government to consult the private sector in order to 1) assess the socio-economic impact of the crisis, 2) adopt mitigation plans and 3) conceive and implement recovery plans. Further analysis is needed to assess the impact of such mitigation and economic recovery plans and identify the right monetary, fiscal, financial and business support measures that were truly implemented and instrumental in maintaining a strong level of economic activity. At this stage, we can only mention a few examples of measures adopted by Governments as a result of private sector consultation.

Measures adopted by African Governments as a result of PPD during COVID-19: examples
▪ *Côte d'Ivoire*: Creation of three support funds for 1) large enterprises, 2) small enterprises, 3) informal sector. These funds will support companies impacted by the COVID crisis in the form of credit, subsidy and guarantee (depending on the fulfillment of certain criteria for each beneficiary) ▪ *Kenya*: no total lockdown, - support to local import-substituting production of PPEs, several tax measures (lowering of VAT, delayed payments etc.), SME support fund, support to horticulture sector ▪ *Mozambique*: Compact for economic recovery State-CGEM-GPMB signed in August includes fiscal measures and access to credit scheme ▪ *Nigeria*: It is difficult to speak of the government measures being adopted directly as a consequence of engagement with the private sector. The private sector however offered immediate support to the government right at the outset of the pandemic, including financial contributions to the fund managed by the Central Bank, and expertise. The government COVID response initiatives can be presumed to draw on that engagement however none of the special bodies charged with the response tasks included representatives of the private sector. The Presidential Task Force on COVID-19 was

established by the President in March 2020 to coordinate and oversee Nigeria's multi-sectoral inter-governmental efforts to contain the spread and mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Nigeria Economic Sustainability Plan (NESP), approved by the Federal Executive Council (FEC) in June 2020, was developed by the Economic Sustainability Committee (ESC), established by President Muhammadu Buhari on March 30, 2020.

- *Rwanda*: A RWF 200 billion fund has been created with the objective to support businesses highly impacted by the crisis so they can survive, restart work/production and safeguard employment. It was expected to facilitate domestic production of essential goods such as masks, gloves, sanitizers, disinfectants, and others that may be deemed necessary during and post COVID-19 period. The Fund funding is deployed by the Central Bank to commercial banks, microfinance institutions and SACCOs who then lend to eligible businesses. Eligible businesses have to demonstrate the negative impact of COVID-19 on their operations, that they were commercially viable prior to the pandemic, and that they can return to viability, preserve jobs and contribute to the recovery of the economy. To ensure that funds are used appropriately to achieve the impact expected, the Economic Recovery Fund Technical Steering Committee governs the fund. It reviews the performance of the Fund on a monthly basis and report to the Economic Recovery Fund High Level Steering Committee of Ministers, NBR Governor and CEOs (RDB and PSF). The technical steering committee is composed of Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Rwanda Development Board, National Bank of Rwanda, Private Sector Federation, Rwanda Bankers' Association, Association of Microfinance Institutions of Rwanda and Business Development Fund.
- *Senegal*: The private sector participated in the entire consultation process in the implementation of measures related to the fight against the pandemic and support for the economy. This led to the establishment of the PRES (Economic Resilience Plan of Senegal) to which the private sector has strongly contributed in terms of ideas and finance.
- *Sierra Leone*: The government launched a "Quick Action Economic Program" (QAERP) in response to the COVID 19 pandemic (the private sector was consulted in its definition, but its real influence is difficult to measure). The Development Partners and the IMF are actively promoting the transparency and accountability of the QAERP implementation.

One can note that in times of crisis, pursuing inclusivity is even more challenging than usually, and large strands of the private sector were excluded from consultations– especially the informal sector which, by definition is not organized and has low collective action capacity. This was pointed out by Massimo Diomedi, from EUD Uganda: *Due to Covid-19 pandemic, weaker groups face more challenges to be included.* **However, since this pandemic affects disproportionately the most vulnerable (women, youth, micro enterprises and informal sector[19] - which form the largest part of the workers), further efforts should be done to engage with these segments and adopt mitigation / recovery measures.**

[19] Because of the COVID-19 crisis, donors believe that 40 million people could be pushed into extreme poverty in 2020, erasing 5 years of progress in fighting poverty. The informal sector is the most severely affected by lockdown measures – a study in Nigeria has shown that revenues of informal workers were approaching to 0, and that share of households working dropped from 85% to 45% in Nigeria (urban informal sector most severely hit)

6.2 Private sector engagement by EU Delegations during the COVID-19 crisis

24 EUD engaged the private sector to identify measures/interventions to mitigate the socio-economic effects of the pandemic (almost 50% of all surveyed EUDs). This show that EUDs have been responsive. Below, we provide a few examples of actions undertaken by EUDs based on private sector consultations collected through the SB4A Survey:

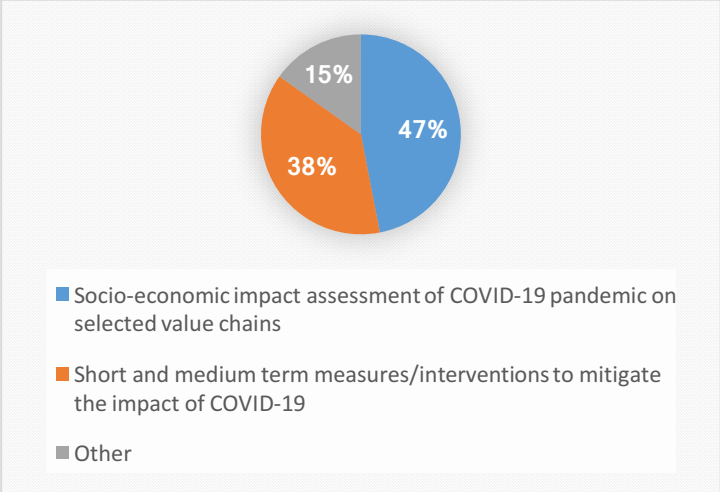
Measures adopted by EU Delegations as a result of PPD during COVID-19: examples

- *Burkina Faso*: 1) Fast mobilization of budget support to state finance, 2) reorganization of projects under implementation to finance production, by the private sector, of protective equipment.
- *Côte d'Ivoire*: The EUD has adapted all the projects being implemented to the new context generated by the COVID crisis. New funds have been committed (25M €) to supplement the support funds made available by the Ivorian government for the benefit of the private sector.
- *Ethiopia*: The EUD has engaged the Government to support MSMEs and employment. The EUD is already supporting the Ethiopian Investment Commission and the Industrial Parks via the Job Compact Budget Support (a top-up has been concluded to support an income support scheme for the urban vulnerable, including informal employees).
- *Gambia*: The EUD has granted EUR 9 million of budget support to help The Gambia to implement its responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. The EUD is also working on ways to refocus ongoing development projects on the immediate needs stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Team Europe global response translates, in The Gambia, to a total of EUR 45 million in re-allocated resources that will contribute to the government addressing the socio-economic and health crises.
- *Ghana*: Through the WACOMP project, tips and webinars to SMEs were organized to overcome aspect of the pandemic in the corporate sector.
- *Kenya*: The EUD provided a 5 M EUR support to the implementation of the Safe Trade Emergency Facility implemented by TradeMark East Africa. Other contacts have informed the EU Delegation on how to support the government in other ways, also through Budget Support.
- *Mozambique*: The EUD provided a massive aid (450 M EUR announced) to support the national COVID fund dedicated to strengthening the health sector and to mitigate socio-economic impacts (trough SME-dedicated financial products). The EUD has used the balance of budget support programmes (ex PACC, Health, etc.) and consolidated a Team Europe response with EIB and EBRD. These have oriented their funding to financing facilities for private sector in the COVID-19 context. However, until now the Government has not finalized the negotiations with EIB in order to sign the financing agreements.
- *Uganda*: Through the engagement of the members of the SB4U platform, the EUD has designed a Financial Sector intervention targeting the Tourism sector affected by COVID 19. The EUD partner in this project is the Uganda Development Bank.
- *Zambia*: The EUD through the EUZBC (EBO) engaged with the Business Council COVID-19 Emergency Taskforce (BCCET) and provided input to a position paper. The paper highlighted the key issues that the government needed to address to cushion the impact of COVID, the main one being the suspension of the new employment code Act. The government responded by suspending part of the provisions of the employment law. The EUBZC also took position on Tax relief and payment of VAT arrears refunds to boost private sector working capital. The government has since issued a COVID bond and paid part of the arrears owed to the private sector.

To enhance EUDs' responsiveness (as well as Government's responsiveness) in future crises, it would be beneficial to, on the one hand, upgrade their knowledge and equip them with the right tools to design economic mitigation measures, share best practices of strategies that proved successful in similar contexts (here again, this stresses the need to identify what has worked during the COVID-19 crisis, draw lessons and share them). **On another hand, resilience could be reinforced in the medium and long term by enhancing private sector organizations' capacity (especially that of the less organized categories such as the informal sector) to identify the issues they face (economic impact assessment), formulate mitigation measures or reforms, and engage the public authorities and donors (for instance using IT tools during crisis episodes).**

6.3 Capacity building and technical assistance needs from EUDS to cope with the COVID-19

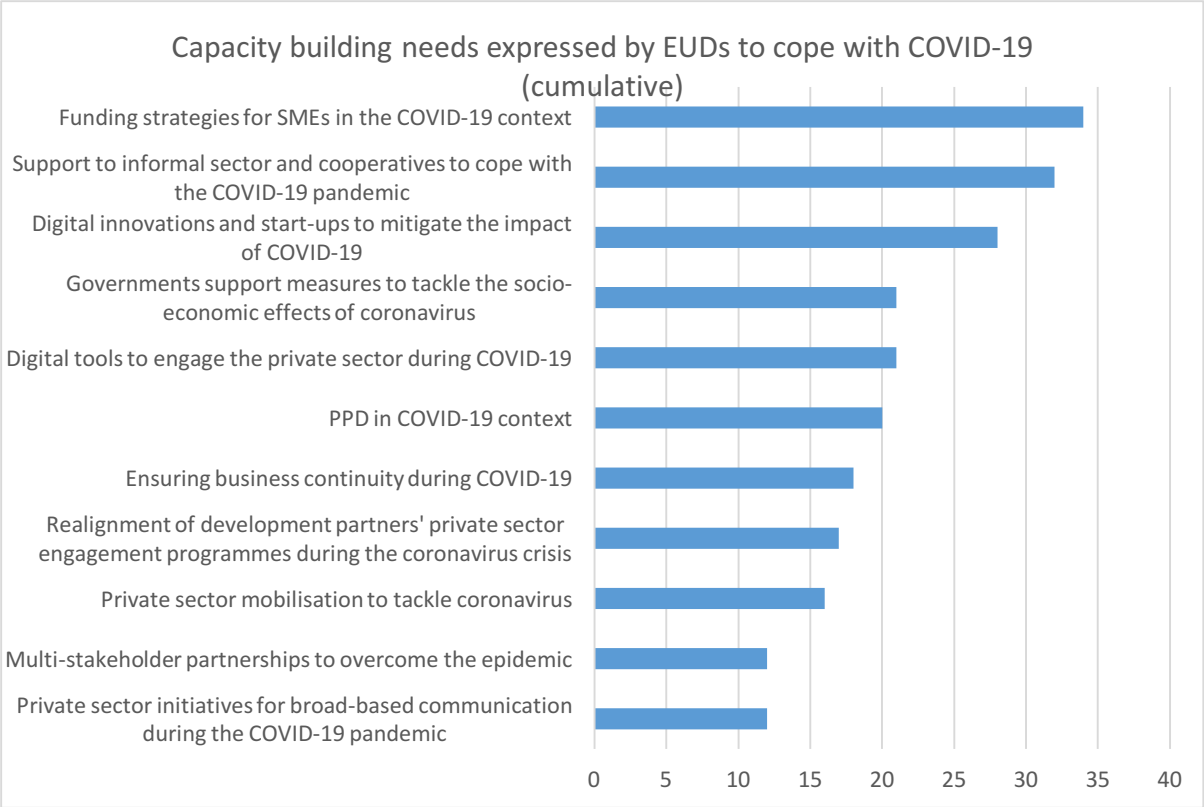
The SB4A Survey included a capacity building and technical assistance needs assessment seeking to identify the priority support areas requested by EUDs to cope with the COVID-19 crisis.



Regarding technical assistance, EUDs expressed the need to receive support to realize socio-economic impact assessments on selected value chains[20] (62% of surveyed Delegations) and to design short- and medium-term measures/interventions to mitigate the impact of COVID-19. Other TA proposed by EUDs included for example the provision of support to MSMEs to adapt their business strategy and how to address short term financial needs.

In terms of knowledge, we asked EUDs to rate, by order of importance, the priority areas for which they would like to receive capacity building. We based our propositions on the content developed in the Private Sector Engagement in COVID-19 Times, produced by the TPSD Facility in April 2020. Out of this analysis, it appears that **the five priority knowledge areas for which EUDs would like to receive support for are 1) funding strategies for SMEs, 2) support to informal sector and cooperatives, 3) digital innovations, 4) government support measures and 5) PPD in COVID-19 context.**

[20] This type of assistance is provided for instance by the Rapid Response Window Facility (DEVCO C4, managed by the World Bank) in Gabon: in this country, the facility conducted a business pulse survey which combined questions relevant to the COVID-19 crisis as well as to the investment climate reform priorities. In the current context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed intervention from the Rapid Response Window Facility will also finance data collection on SMEs in Gabon to inform government responses aiming to support businesses affected by the impact of the crisis and support their recovery process.

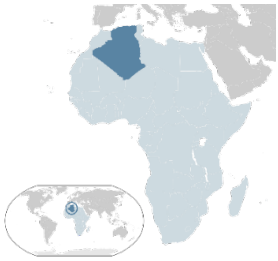


7 SB4A COUNTRY PROFILES

In this section, we present the outcomes of the SB4A survey in a qualitative way, and each of the two-pager country profiles provides information on the established structured dialogue (if any), as well as on the role of the EUD. On the upper part of the first page of each profile, we provide the key updates regarding PPD evolution and involvement of the EUD. Below, a radar chart allows us to visualize the type of PPD established, according to 10 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 women; and of young people. On the bottom part of the first page, a series of key elements are presented in a table: 1) PPD established or not; 2) facilitation of PPD by EUD 3) presence of an EBO; 4) presence of EU MS bilateral chamber(s); 5) organisation of outreach activities. A SWOT analysis, on the second page 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. Finally, at the bottom of this SWOT analysis, we included a frame presenting measures and actions adopted by Governments and EUDs as a result of private sector consultation during COVID-19.

ALGERIA

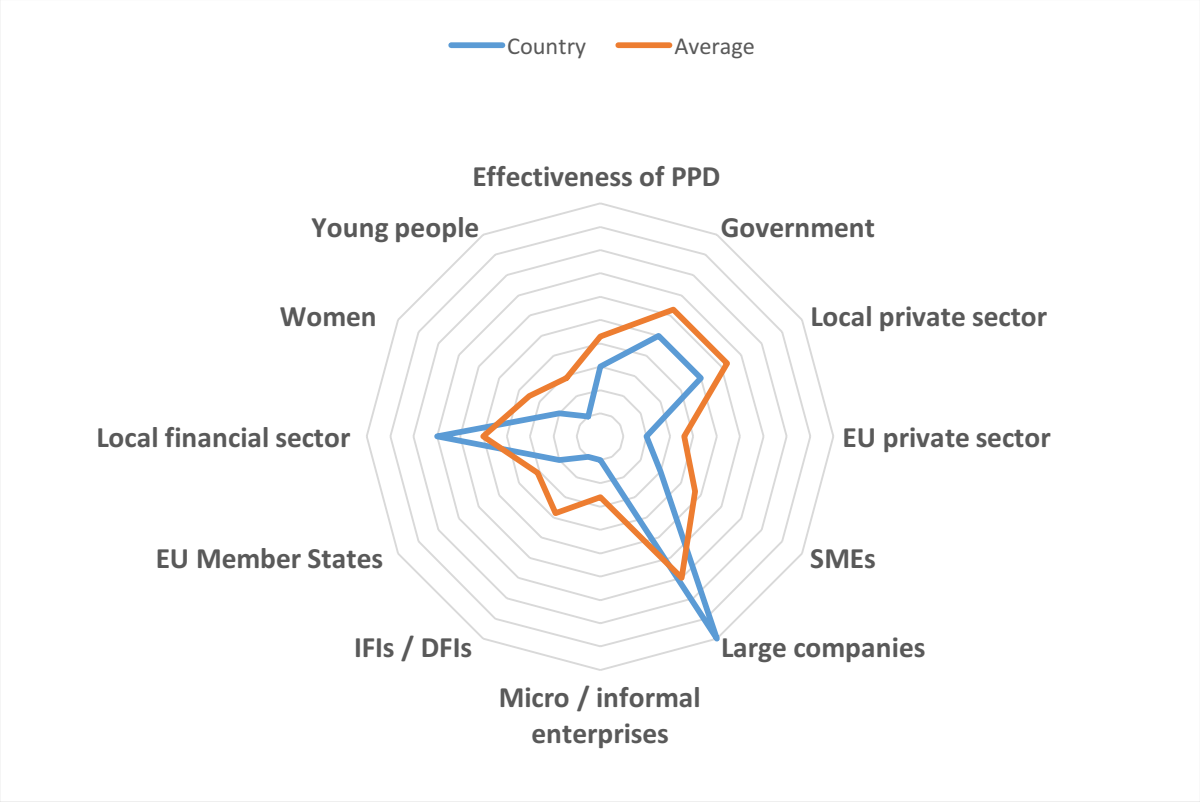
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

Effectiveness of PPD unchanged and still relatively low. COVID-19 had a mixed effect - limiting the PPD in terms of business development - while at the same time pushing the authorities to a certain dialogue, at least in terms of diagnosis, when designing emergency supporting measures The PPD is perceived less inclusive in 2020 by the EUD due to the COVID-19 induced impediments. Stakeholders more involved in PPD in 2020: IFIs/DFIs and large companies. Stakeholders less involved in PPD in 2020: SMEs, women and young people.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	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.	PPD is not really effective: very little progress is observed in the improvement of the business and investment climate.
Opportunities	**Threats**
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. The EUD does engage with the local private sector: Private sector consultation is mainly conducted in the framework of the formulation and implementation of PSD programmes and through the funding of workshops and roundtables by an economic think tank (CARE). The EUD support has so far mainly targeted public institutions. Major programmes in various sectors such as agriculture, employment, energy provide support to the PPD; In the area of Private sector development, PPD is specifically targeted by 2 programmes: - "Programme d'appui à la diversification industrielle et à l'amélioration du climat des affaires (PADICA)" : 17 M€ partly implemented by an EU consortia and partly by the World Bank - "Programme d'Appui à la Transition de l'Algérie vers une Economie Verte et Circulaire": 20M€ to be partly implemented by an EU MS Agency (AFD) and partly by a UN Agency (UNIDO).	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. In 2020, participation of various stakeholders to PPD seems to have decreased: SMEs, women and young people.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

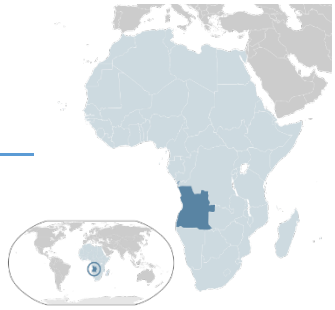
Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Mostly tax redeems and indirect wages support

ANGOLA

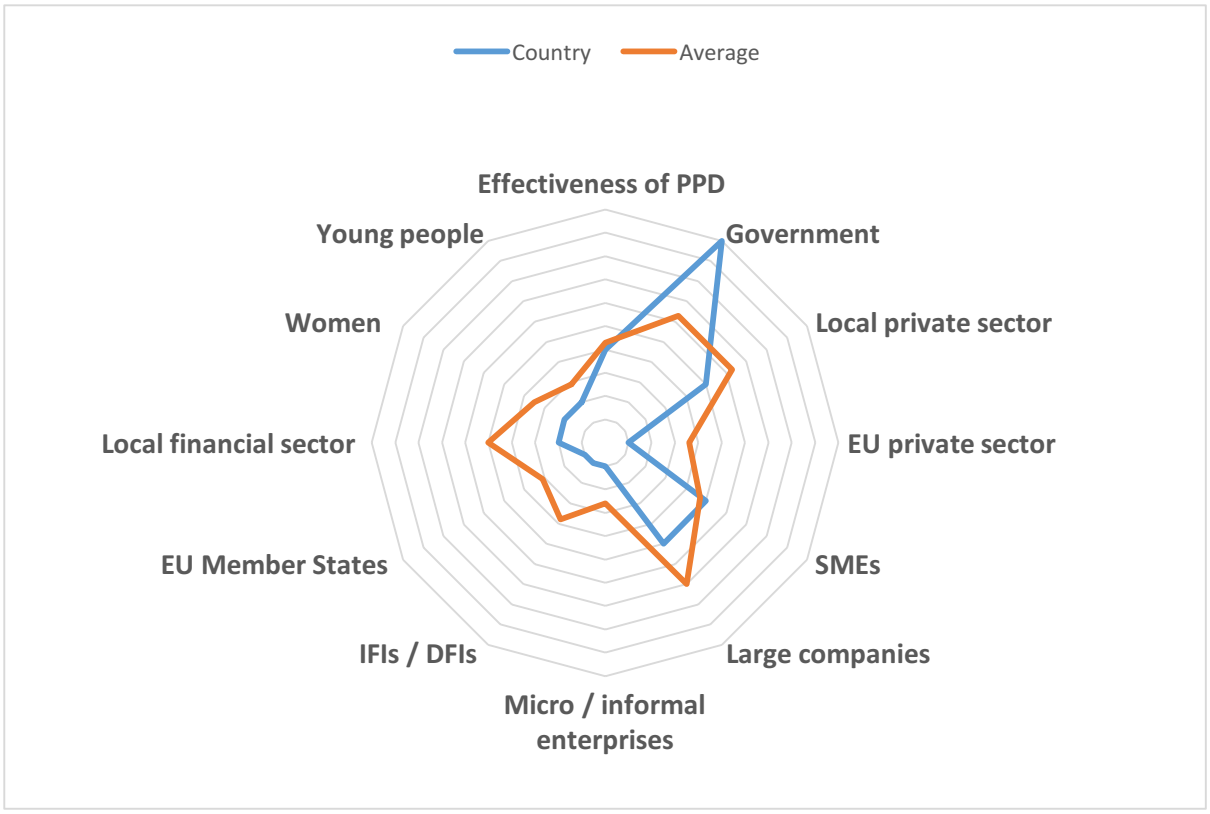
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

The key update in Angola is that, in the SB4A Survey 2020, the EUD has identified various structured dialogues conducted by the Government with the private sector, which involves that the country is now considered to have at least one PPD established. Comité Nacional de Facilitação do Comercio (created by Presidential Degree 176/18 on 27/07/2018) and the newly created (Sep2020) Conselho Economico e Social.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
There are some formal structures to foster PPD, even though, there is no official national PPD mechanism established. For the purpose of this survey, we are going to focus our answers on some examples which are building blocks for a more robust PPD mechanism: Comité Nacional de Facilitação do Comercio (created by Presidential Decree in 2018) and the newly created (Sep2020) Conselho Economico e Social. In general terms, involvement of private sector is gaining space on the dialogue with GoA.	PPD is not really effective: very little progress is observed in the improvement of the business and investment climate. There are still many other stakeholders (with bilateral relations among them), but with no common/joint space to openly discuss about different issues.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The **EUD now facilitates PPD through 3 projects**: a) *Private Sector Support Programme*: includes supporting dialogue among all entities involved in the coffee VC (establishing a platform with a common agenda and regular meetings to identify market barriers and propose); and PPD in relation to access to finance for MSMEs (i.e. organisation of a national conference on access to finance for MSMEs); b) *Support to entrepreneurship and MSME creation:* establishment and operationalization of national and international networks within the incubation ecosystem to for foster public-private and private-private dialogue; C) *Support to safety and quality standards towards a national sustainable and inclusive economic growth in Angola*: Outputs includes establishment of a National PPD: Identify the best PPD mechanism, support its establishment and provide TA to its members. EUD is exploring how to support the establishment of an EBO: webinar organized by the TPSD Facility with EU MS.	All these 3 projects have not started yet due to covid-19 related delays. It is expected to start implementation at the beginning of 2021. PPD is mostly government-led and poorly inclusive: EU businesses are not organized. Various private sector organisations are established, but do not participate much in PPD: Camara de Comercio e Industria de Angola; Confederação Empresarial de Angola; Confederação Empresarial da CPLP; Comunidade de Empresas Exportadoras e Internacionalizadas de Angola; Associação Industrial de Angola; Federação das Mulheres Empreendedoras de Angola; Liga de Jovens Empresarios; Associação das Industrias de Materiais de Construcção de Angola.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

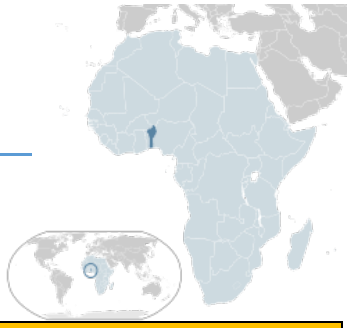
Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Implementation of the Informal Economy Reconversion Programme (PREI), with the widespread adoption of the Microcredit Operations Management System (SIGOM). This programme has allowed to rigorously monitor credit flows with the Microfinance institutions that joined the Micro-Business Support Line.

BENIN

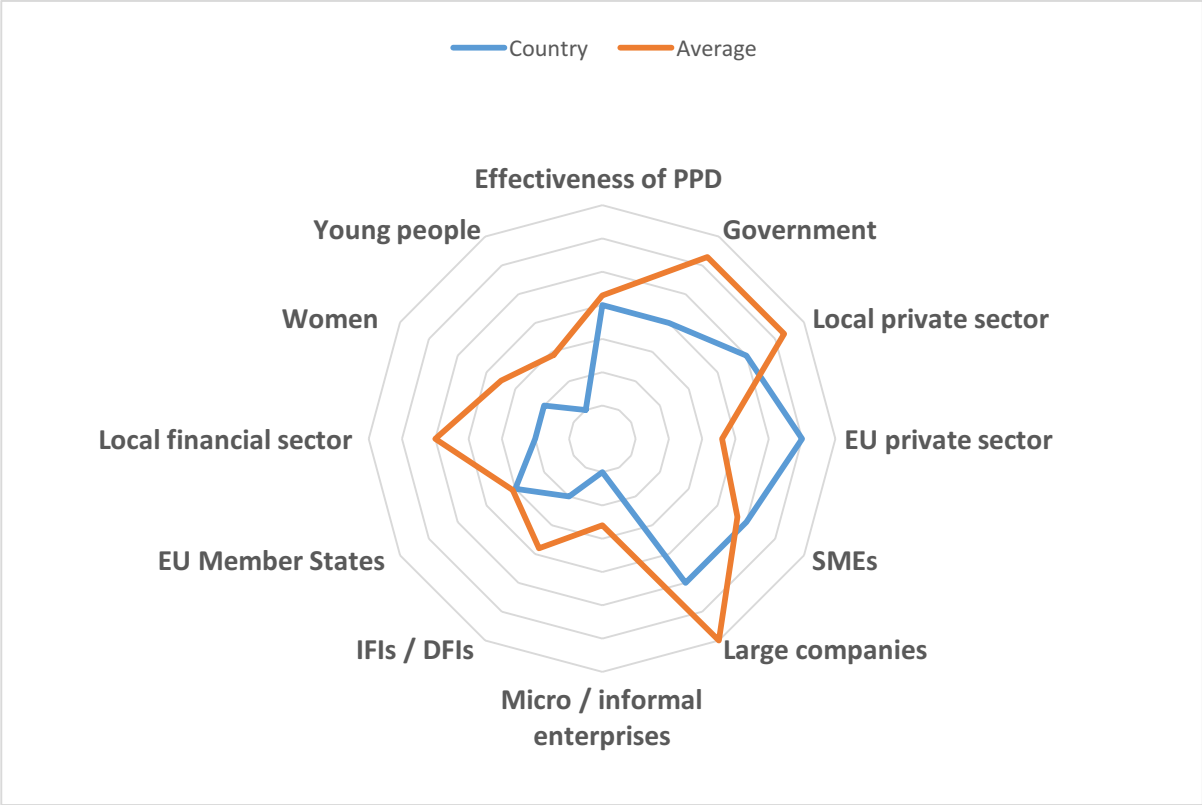
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

Effectiveness and inclusivity of PPD unchanged. The EUD is planning to support PPD to improve the investment climate through the operationalization of the EU External Investment Plan and based on the outcomes of a study to be prepared soon (contracted through framework contract).

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Government has set up by decree in October 018 Technical Working Groups (8) aligned to the Doing Business of the Work Bank. This is meant to be the platform for public-private dialogue. Groups are chaired by government whilst they include private sector representatives. In the field of 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 engages with the EU and local private sector regularly: Several activities with EUROCHAM and investment climate ad hoc activities	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 and mainly done within the framework of donor-funded initiatives (UE, GIZ, WB).
Opportunities	**Threats**
Within the framework of the EIP, the EUD is discussing with different stakeholders and is about to launch a study on the EIP. The EUD initiated economic diplomacy (EED) with European and Beninese economic operators to facilitate a structured and regular PPD between the various stakeholders. The objective is to have a regulatory framework more conducive to private investment (domestic and external). The EUD meets and gathers information on private sector concerns and proposals in order to improve business environment. These proposals are summarized in a matrix that is also shared with EU MS and EUROCHAM and the EUD discusses these proposals mainly with the Bureau d'Analyse et d'Investigations (BAI) and the Agence de Promotion des Investissements et des Exportations (APIEX) both under the Presidency. In the context of the agricultural sector, this dialogue between public and private sector is integrated in the overall budget support strategy. As lead donor in the field of agriculture, the DUE is aiming to link the private sector to the activities of Sectoral Thematic Group.	The PPD seems to suffer low effectiveness, and PPD perceived effectiveness has decreased since 2019. The alleged participation of local private sector, government, informal sector, local financial sector has decreased between 2019 and 2020.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

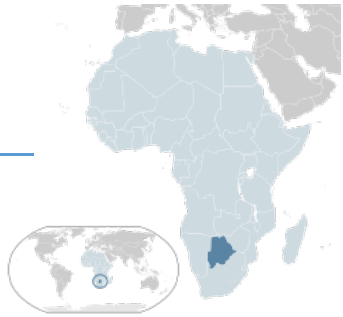
Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: A full economic mitigation plan which was not yet in place at the time of submitting the SB4A survey.

BOTSWANA

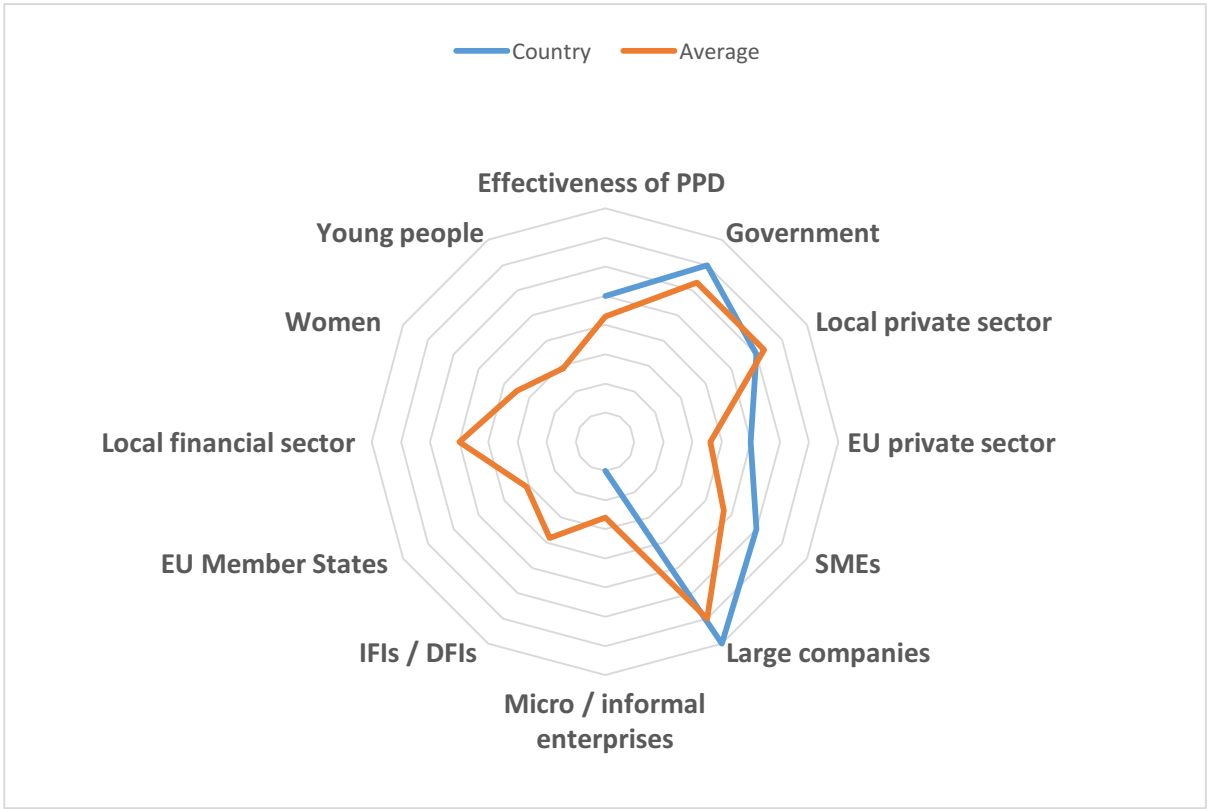
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

Effectiveness and inclusivity of PPD unchanged, but both remain low. Lack of data received regarding the participation of young people, women, local financial sector, and IFIs/DFIs. COVID-19 has led to postpone private sector engagement initiatives planned by the EUD.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The main public-private dialogue platforms are the High-Level Consultative Council (HLCC) chaired by the President, the Business Botswana 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 of 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 EUD intends to engage the private sector: Events to disseminate information about the EIP. The EUD, together with the resident HOMS (only DE and FR) had the intention to organize a first informal event with representatives of European businesses in Botswana, to gauge their interest in enhanced networking among them. The organization of such an event has, however, been on hold due to the COVID outbreak.	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.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✅

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ❌

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Adoption of an economy recovery plan

BURKINA FASO

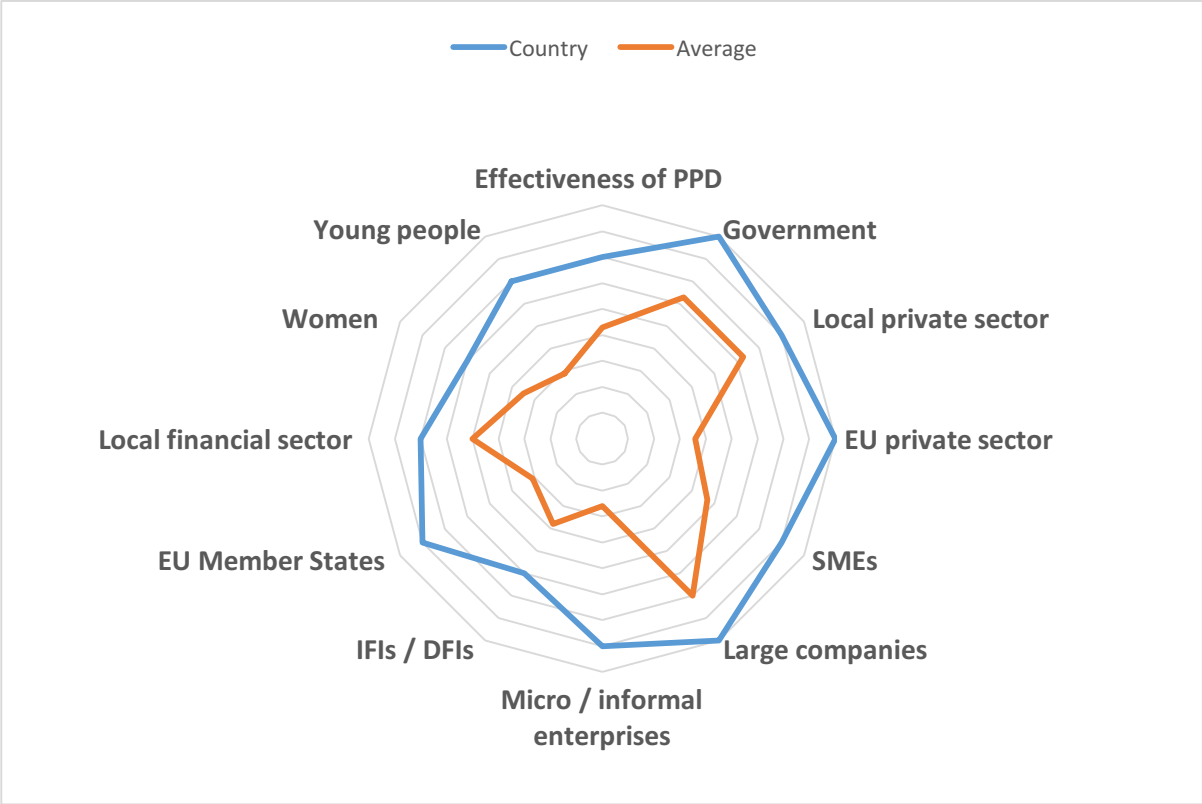
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

Burkina Faso has been going through a security crisis since 2015 and a COVID-19 health crisis since March 2020. Both crises affect the business climate, hence the quality and inclusivity of PPD despite the efforts of the Government. As a result of private sector consultation during COVID-19, the EUD has 1) quickly mobilized budget support to complement state finance, 2) reorganized projects under implementation to finance production, by the private sector, of protective equipment.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established

Involvement of EUD in PPD

Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce

Presence of MS private sector organization

Organisation by EUD of outreach activities

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Three main PPD mechanisms are functional in Burkina Faso: - Consultation and orientation framework for State / Private Sector dialogue (CODESP) "; objective: create a sustainable climate of partnership and dialogue around major private sector development issues. 2) Institutional mechanism for steering and monitoring the improvement of the business climate; objective: set up for monitoring World Bank Doing Business indicators. 3) Sectorial Thematic Dialogue Frameworks: "Industrial and Artisanal Transformations" and "Trade and Merchant Services"; objective: to maintain dialogue within the framework of the implementation of the national development framework (PNDES). The EUD, EU MS and other donors are quite active in PPD: the EU chairs a working group on trade, Austria on Industry and Handicraft.	Reforms adopted through PPD have tried to improve business environment, mostly as regard to access to finance; facilitation of business creation, cost of energy, etc. These efforts are below the expectations of marginalized groups: Women, SMEs, young people.
Opportunities	**Threats**
To improve private sector engagement, the EUD has realized, with the support of the TPSD Facility, a mapping of the local private sector and financial instruments, complemented by an annual updating mechanism. It has further supported the establishment of a European Business Organisation (EUROCHAM-BF). The EUD Participates to all PPD meetings. The EUD, EU MS and other donors are quite active in PPD: the EU chairs a working group on trade, Austria on Industry and Handicraft. In addition, the EUD and EU MS participate to all meetings of the national PPD (CODESP).	Burkina Faso has been going through a security crisis since 2015 and a Covid-19 health crisis since March 2020. This negatively impacts the business climate, hence the quality and inclusivity of PPD despite the efforts of the Government.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

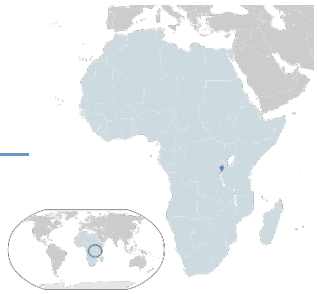
Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✅

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✅

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Adoption of an economy recovery plan
Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: 1) Fast mobilization of budget support to state finance, 2) reorganization of projects under implementation to finance production, by the private sector, of protective equipment.

BURUNDI

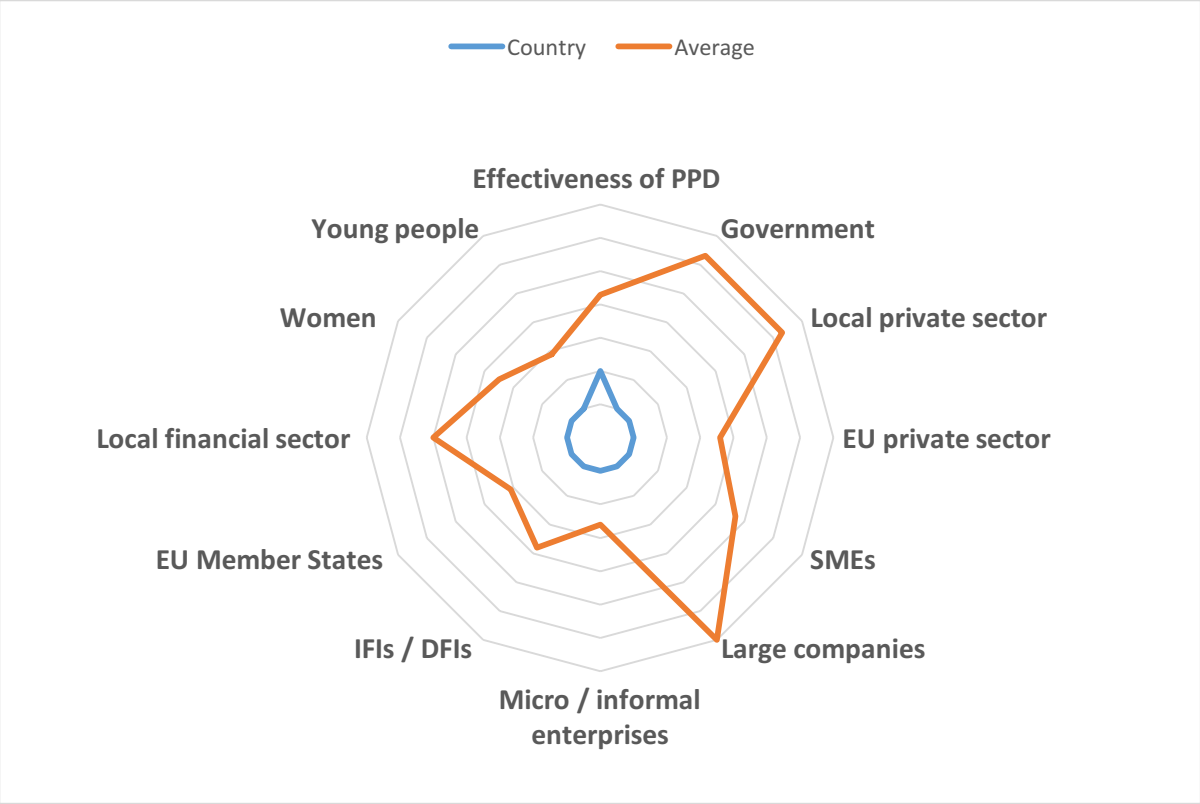
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

Since 2015, the PPD had been put on hold. Only in 2020, before the Covid-19 pandemic, some actions have been undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce to relaunch the dialogue, first through a creation of an informal group gathering donors (including EU), financial institutions (WB), Chamber of Commerce and other partners. The EUD is dynamizing a private sector working group. Effectiveness and inclusivity of PPD in Burundi remains below average.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
According to government sources, private sector organizations are generally consulted on trade and investment policy formulation, implementation and follow-up. Both National Development Plan and National Strategy for Private Sector Development underline the importance of the creation of extensive PPD mechanisms. The EUD does not facilitate the dialogue (which is put on hold since 2015) through any projects. There are discussions to create an informal working group which could serve for the relaunch of the PPD in the future. The EU provides TA to the Chamber of Commerce and through the project, it advocates (indirectly) for the PPD in the future/ further engagement of the Chamber in such dialogue.	The conduct of PPD remains a challenge for the authorities. Since 2015, the PPD has been put on hold. Only in 2020, before the Covid-19 pandemic, some actions have been undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce to relaunch the dialogue, first through a creation of an informal group gathering donors (including EU), WB, Chamber of Commerce and other partners.
Opportunities	**Threats**
A mapping of the Burundian private sector was done in 2017. It proposes five recommendations including coordinating support to the private sector through the UNDP Data Development Assistance Database (DAD) (1); strengthening the Belgo-Burundian Chamber of Commerce or transforming it into a Burundian Euro Chamber (2); supporting actions that can be financed through the External Investment Plan (3). Before 2015, a sector group led by the Ministry of Trade and Industry met regularly to ensure coordination of actions in support of the private sector and trade. This group included representatives of the Public, Private and Donor Sectors and was part of the Private Sector Development Sector Group. In November 2019, during a meeting between the EU and DG Trade, the idea of reviving this sector group met with the interest of the Ministry. A 1st meeting of this informal group was organized in March 2020.	Since 2015, the business environment in Burundi 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.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

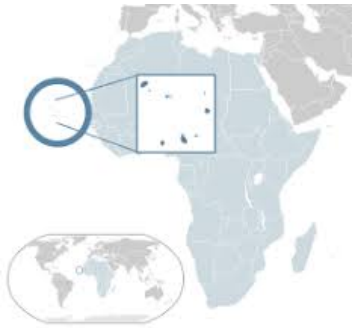
Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✓

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✗

Outcome of private sector consultation by government The government engaged with the private sector on the limited scale. Through the "blue soap" operation with SAVONOR, the price of soap was subsidized for a limited period of time to make it easier for the poorest to buy soap. Unicef is financially supporting the action. The government works closely with the UN Agencies to respond to the socio-economic effects of the pandemic. The UN lead framework includes: Health response Social protection and basic social services response Response related to economic resilience Macroeconomic response and multilateral coordination Social cohesion and community resilience Factors underlying the action: gender equity; human rights; government priorities; reliable data; impact on national systems and infrastructure; innovation; sustainability; partnership.

CABO VERDE

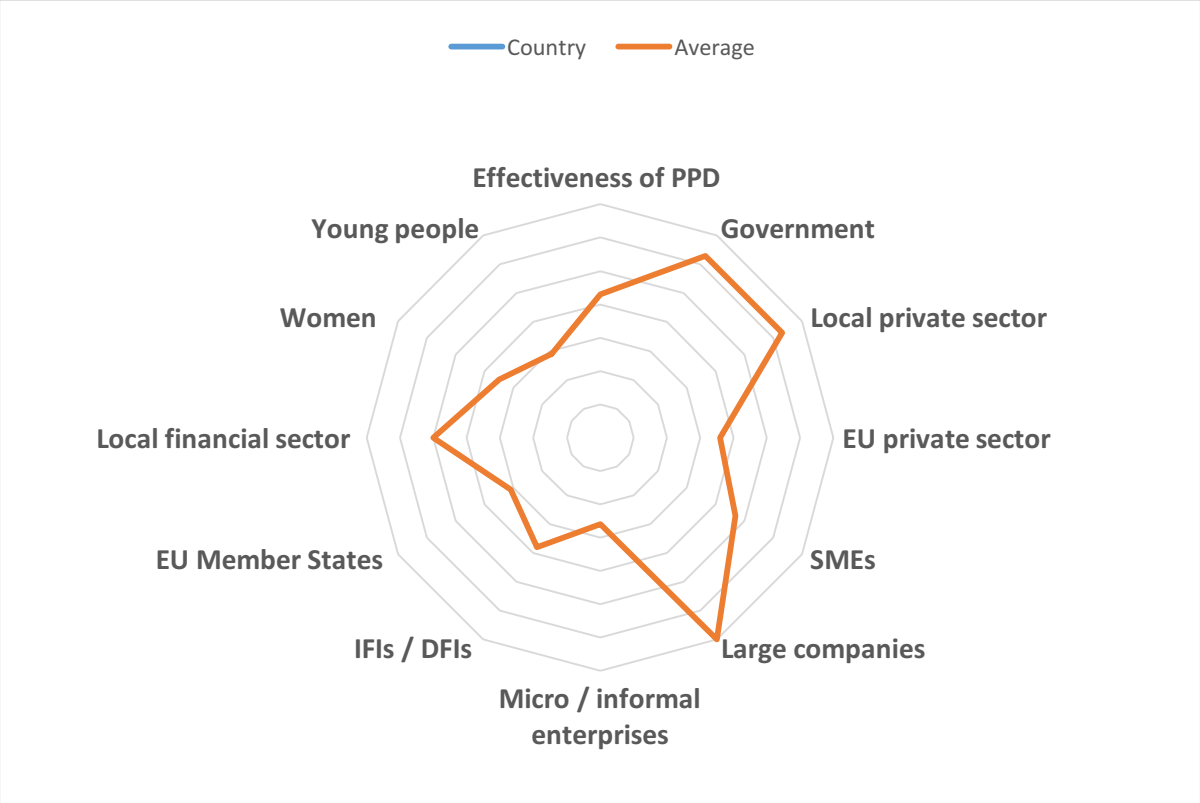
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

PPD is not a formal process in Cabo Verde.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✗
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
N/A	PPD is not a formal process in Cabo Verde
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD engages regularly the local and EU private sector: information sharing event at EU DEL - 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.	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

CAMEROON

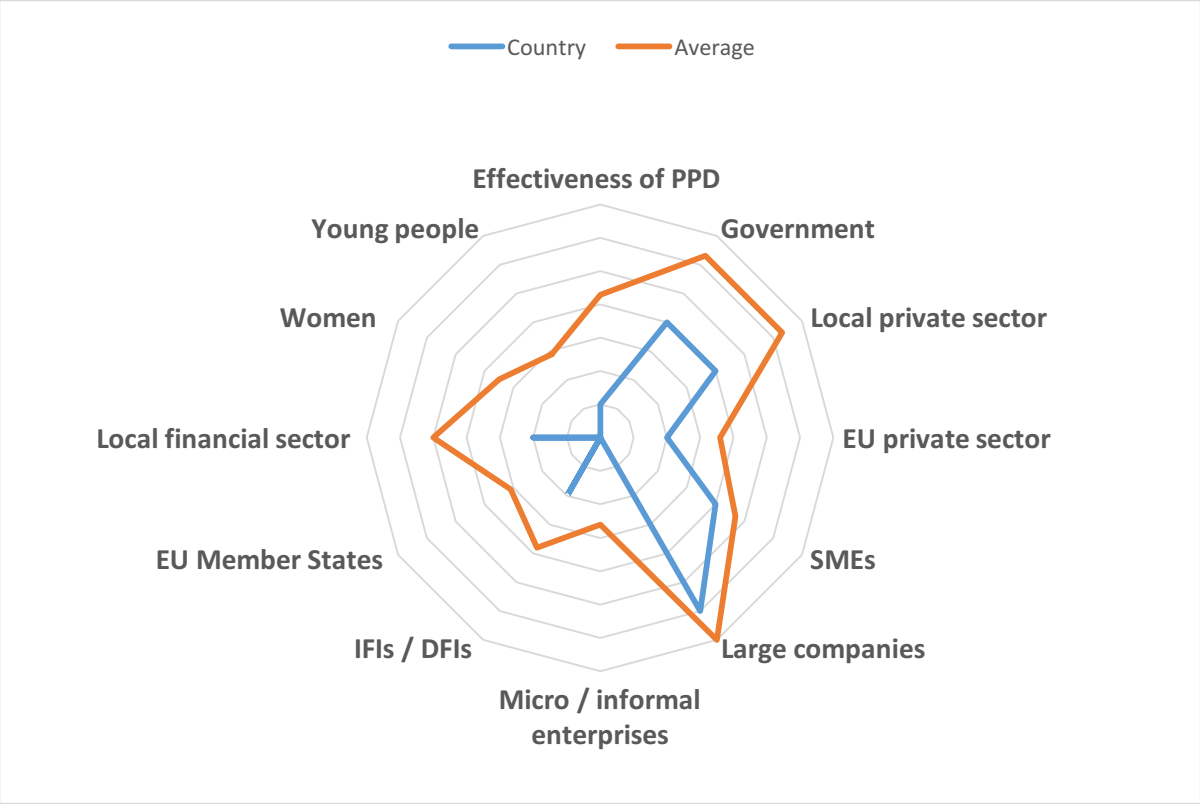
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

Absolutely no will to change from the government. The PPD (materialized by the CBF) is a "tick the box exercise". One positive element: the upcoming establishment of a European Business Organisation, process supported by the EUD with the assistance of the TPSD Facility. This EBO will tentatively reinforce the voice of EU businesses in Cameroon and contribute to improve the investment climate. The effectiveness and inclusivity of PPD seem to have decreased since 2019.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	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.	Lack of regularity of the PPD process and lack of depth of discussions: Cameroon Business Forum, annual forum but not a dialogue, rather a one-day meeting where stakeholders present their views.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EU DACC programme (DACC, 11éme FED, 10mEUR, indirect management with ministry of economy) 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. The EUD, with the help of the TPSD Facility, has recently supported the process of establishing a European Business Organisation in Cameroon. This EBO would be instrumental in representing the EU business voice in PPD and contribute to improve the investment climate in Cameroon. A mapping of EU investment was done as well by the TPSD Facility and would be helpful since it highlights the importance of the EU presence in the country, and the contribution EU businesses have on growth and job creation.	Absolutely no will to change from the government. The PPD (materialized by the CBF) is a "tick the box exercise". Lack of inclusivity and weak organisational capacity of PPD: Always the same usual suspects invited to PPD meetings. This year, stakeholders were invited/informed of the CBF the day before. EU MS, informal sector, women and young entrepreneurs do not participate to the PPD process.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: Consultations with the private sector, proposal to sign a blending contract with the EIB to provide subsidized loans to affected SMEs

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

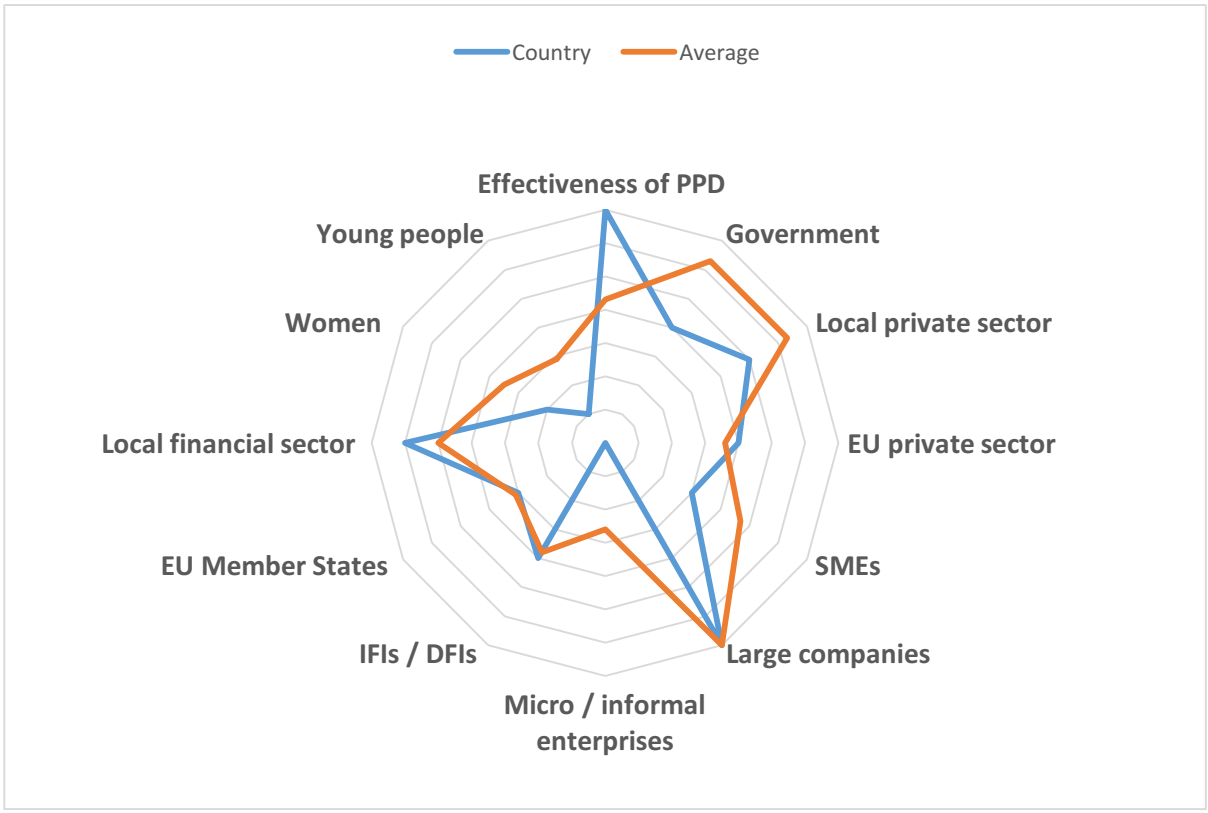
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

The PPD established recently in RCA seems to gain efficiency: Many reforms were initiated and carried out by the CMCAA (national PPD process) in 2019 and in the first half of 2020. The PPD effectiveness perceived by EUD is higher than regional average, but the inclusion of a broad young and female entrepreneurs, as well as informal sector can be improved.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The Mixed Framework for Consultation and Business Improvement (CMCAA) is PPD a platform created in February 2015 by Decree, attached in the Office of the Prime Minister, Head of Government, facilitating dialogue and consultation between the State and all components of the Private Sector thus contributing to the formulation of economic policies and their full participation in the implementation of these economic policies. To boost this objective, more than thirty Focal Points, CMCAA branches in public and private entities are organized into eleven (11) "Technical Committees" according to the indicators of the WB Doing Business Report, whose work and reform proposals aim to improve the business climate in the Central African Republic. Many reforms were initiated and carried out by the CMCAA in 2019 and in the first half of 2020, in particular the revision of the Central African labor code, the transposition of OHADA texts into national law: The determination of a turnover threshold in order to distinguish the activity of the entrepreneur from a commercial activity (Ministries SMEs and Finance); The determination of a Special fiscal regime for entrepreneurs with regard to fiscal and customs charges (Minister finances) ; The development of flexible measures in terms of social charges for entrepreneurs (Ministry of Labor); The implementation of legal protection measures for the entrepreneur's personal assets in order to avoid confusion in the property seizure framework (Ministry of Justice).	N/A
Opportunities	**Threats**
A mapping of the private sector has been carried out recently by the TPSD Facility, and offers options to support private sector and PPD. The EUD regularly participates to the meetings of CMCAA.	In a fragile context, PPD could exacerbate tensions. A careful approach, aiming at restoring trust first, should be adopted. Considering the large number of improvements to the investment climate to be made, efforts should first focus on achieving long hanging fruits – reforms easy to adopt and implement. This would reinforce trust between public and private sectors and secure ownership and confidence towards the PPD process.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: Consultations with the private sector on an economic mitigation/recovery plan did not lead to any result yet.

CHAD

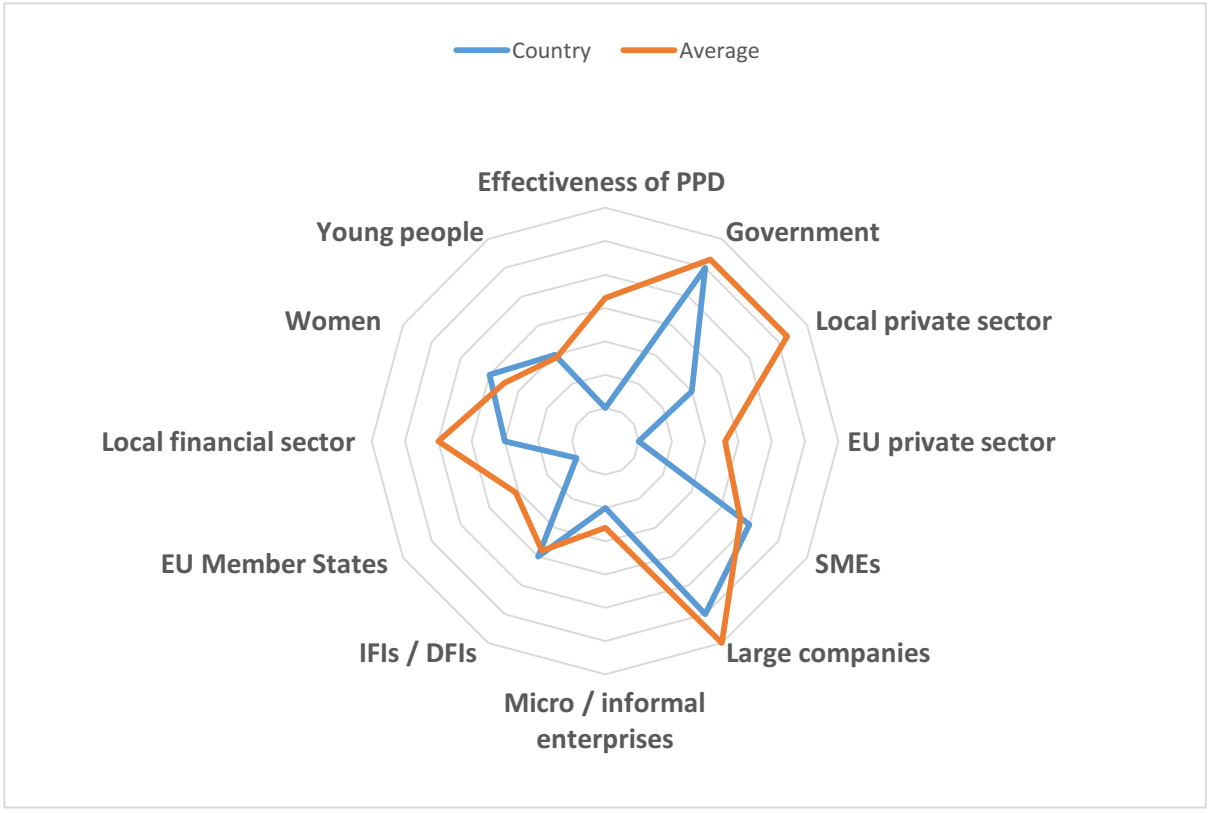
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

The inclusivity of PPD established in Chad slighted increased thanks to engagement of private sector stakeholders during: a) Global Entrepreneurship Week (GEW) and b) Sustainable Business Youth Ambassador. In both events, the government participation has increased. This shows a new 'business friendly' attitude from the Government. EUD plays an increased role in PPD: Technical support for the selection of Sustainable Business Youth Ambassador, aiming to implement a structured PPD between youth and government. Additionally, the EUD now provides support to CCIAMA restructuration. Support to the organization of the GEW (TCF, EUR 20 000). Support to reinforce structural dialogue (TCF, EUR 180 000). Effectiveness and inclusivity of PPD remain low.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	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. 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.	Presidential Council is established but not functional yet. Business Climate Observatory is established as well but not functional yet.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The inclusivity of PPD established in Chad slighted increased thanks to engagement of private sector stakeholders during: a) Global Entrepreneurship Week (GEW): The government was more engaged when participating and b) Sustainable Business Youth Ambassador. In this event, the government participation has also increased. This shows a new 'business friendly' attitude from the Government. The EUD plays an increased role in PPD: Technical support for the selection of Sustainable Business Youth Ambassador, aiming to implement a structured dialogue framework between youth and government. Additionally, the EUD now provides support to CCIAMA restructuration. Support to the organization of the GEW (TCF, EUR 20 000). Support to reinforce structural dialogue (TCF, EUR 180 000).	In a fragile context, PPD could exacerbate tensions. A careful approach, aiming at restoring trust first, should be adopted. Considering the large number of improvements to the investment climate to be made, efforts should first focus on achieving long hanging fruits – reforms easy to adopt and implement. This would reinforce trust between public and private sectors and secure ownership and confidence towards the PPD process. Furthermore, both private and public sectors have weak capacity to conduct PPD which could derail the process which heavily depends on the Government's continued willingness and openness to private sector's perspective.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: Tax measures. Water and electricity inactivity.

COMOROS

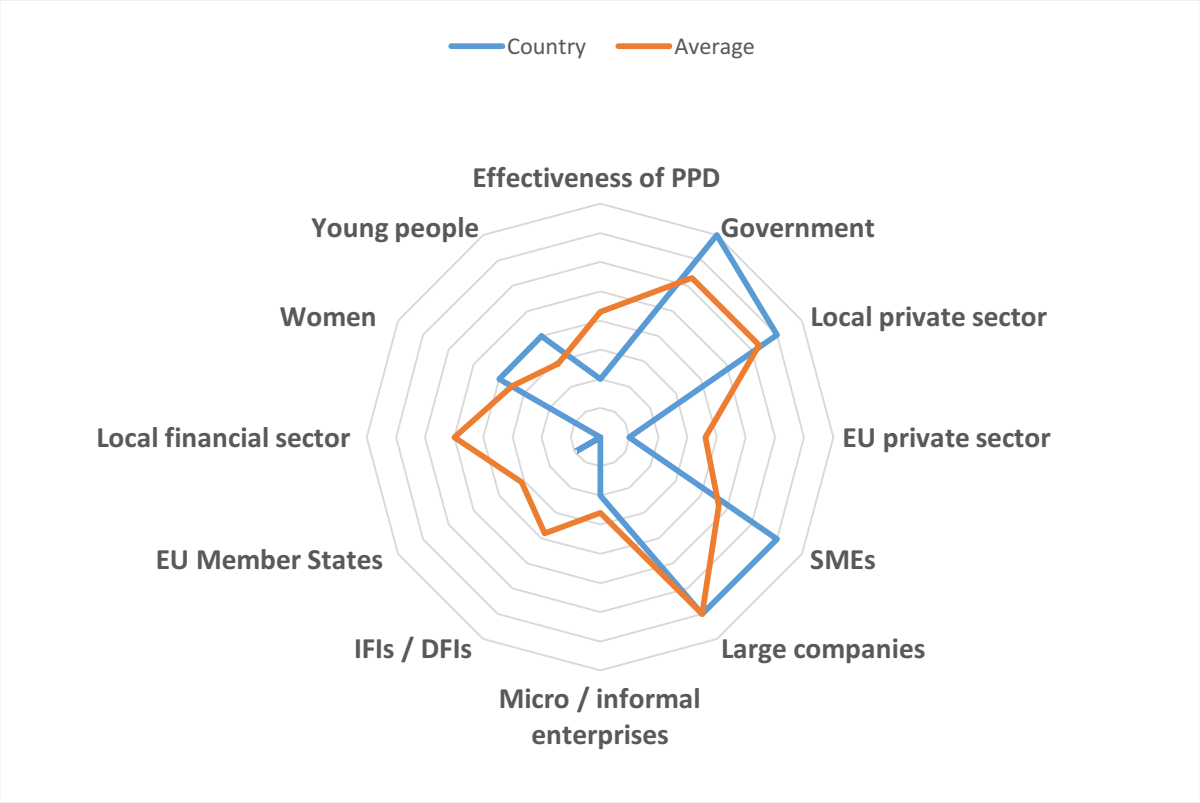
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

This country was not reviewed in the SB4A Survey 2019. Nevertheless, recent developments show positive progress for PPD in the country in 2020: a protocol was signed in August 2020 between Government and private sector to establish a PPD and a technical secretariat.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
On August 14, 2020, seven organizations representing the private sector proceeded with the ministers of economy and finance, to the signing of a protocol concerning the rules and procedures for a proper functioning of the market in fairness and transparency. The protocol follows the signing on August 12, 2020 of a decree amending Decree No. 14-163 / PR and setting up a platform for PPD. This platform brings together representatives of public administration and the Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (UCCIA) accompanied by trade unions and employers' organizations. It will be chaired by the President of the Republic and will be a meeting space and exchange, reflection, discussion and privileged consultation between the public and private sectors. It has a permanent technical secretariat. A mediator will be appointed by the Head of State. It should meet in ordinary session once every 4 months.	The PPD platform was just established in August 2020, following several months of tension between the public and the private sectors. Its effectiveness and inclusivity are still to be measured.
Opportunities	**Threats**
An EPA facilitating project was recently approved. The financial agreement is expected to be signed by the end of 2020, and implementation is planned for early 2021. Result 2 of this project related to the improvement of the public-private dialogue, with a view to improve the business environment. ITC will be in charge of the implementation of the PPD result of the upcoming project. The EUD has met with the representatives of the private sector on several occasions, (1) in anticipation of the political dialogue, and (2) in the framework of the APILE project (42-584) identification and formulation.	In a fragile context, PPD could exacerbate tensions. A careful approach, aiming at restoring trust first, should be adopted. Considering the large number of improvements to the investment climate to be made, efforts should first focus on achieving long hanging fruits – reforms easy to adopt and implement. This would reinforce trust between public and private sectors and secure ownership and confidence towards the PPD process. Furthermore, both private and public sectors have weak capacity to conduct PPD which could derail the process which heavily depends on the Government's continued willingness and openness to private sector's perspective.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: Postponement of tax payment.

CONGO BRAZZAVILLE

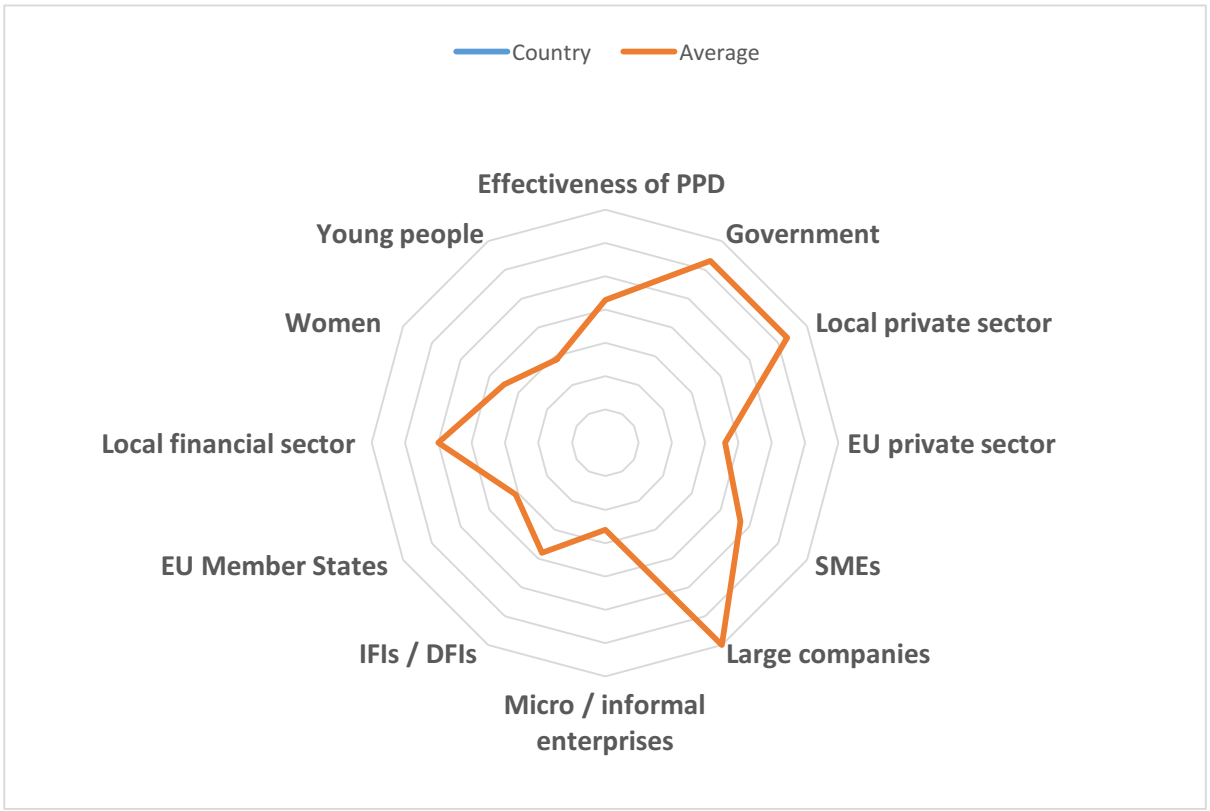
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

Lack of political will is the main constraint explaining the absence of PPD in Republic of Congo. A PPD mechanism exists on paper but is not operational. In the meantime, EUD supports Chambers of Commerce and private sector organisations under PRCCE II to serve as permanent conduits for private sector advocacy. It also supported the establishment of a PPD mechanism for the VPA.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✗
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
A formal platform for Public-Private Dialogue was created, however is not operational due to a lack of political will.	The Congolese government's commitment for a private sector dialogue is low and structured exchanges with the private sector do basically not exist. In the absence of a structured public-private dialogue, the largest employers' association in the country (UNICONGO) is the main national actor to advocate on issues related to the business climate and the economy. Lack of political will is the main constraint explaining the absence of PPD in Republic of Congo.
Opportunities	**Threats**
EUD facilitates PPD: The Chamber of Commerce of Pointe Noire and the Chamber of Commerce in Brazzaville benefit from EU support (under PRCCE II) to strengthen capacities to represent the private sector, to foster PPD and to improve the business climate, for example through the creation of a helpdesk for businesses. By strengthening the capacity of the Chambers of Commerce of the country, the EU supports the emergence of permanent channels of communication between the private and the public sector, including the European private sector. Concrete actions are ongoing in the framework of European Economic Diplomacy, with the creation of an exchange platform that started strengthening EU-MS dialogue on the economic and business environment (potential synergies between the value-chains supported, and business opportunities for EU companies, as well as focusing MS trade missions on these sectors). In the context of the implementation of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), a multi-stakeholder dialogue is supported by the EUD, including private actors from the forestry sector.	The private sector is still under-represented in the dialogue fora under the FLEGT VPA process. That represents a major challenge in the context of the deployment of an IT system to verify the legality of timber (SIVL). In addition: a) It is to be noted that UNIBOIS, representing the majority of logging companies in the South, suffers from governance crises and its legitimacy and capacity for representation is no longer effective. B) In the efforts to improve forest governance, a grant to the International Tropical Timber Technical Association (ITTTA) is under preparation, through which organisational and communication support is going to be provided to the Congolese trade unions. C) In the past the EU has supported the creation of a formal platform for PPD. While the platform exists on paper, it is non-operational due to a lack of political will.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✗

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✗

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

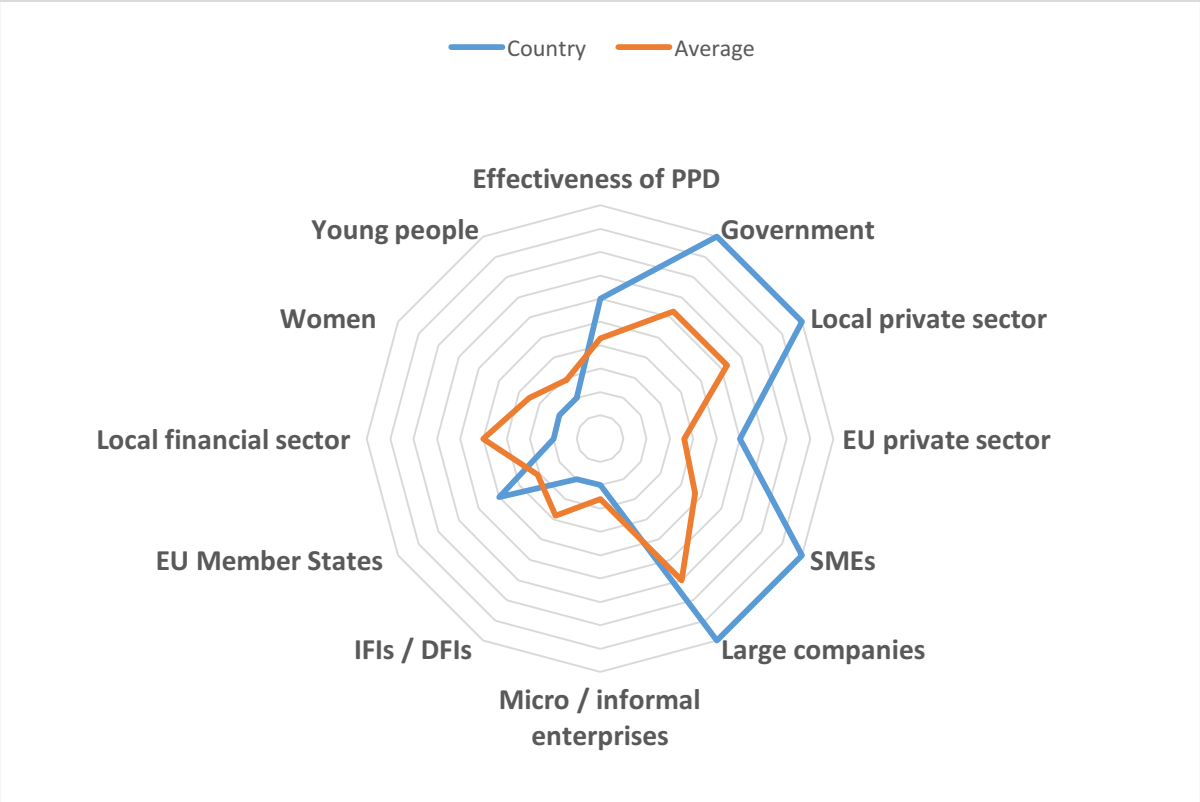
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

SB4A survey identified a quite effective and rather inclusive PPD in Côte d'Ivoire, supported by the EUD through the trilogue (including the Government, the EU and local private sector and the EUD as well as EU Member States) implemented under the Invest Together programme. Private sector consultations by the Government during COVID-19 have led to the adoption of concrete measures, and EUD also carried out several actions in favour of private sector support during the crisis.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established

Involvement of EUD in PPD

Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce

Presence of MS private sector organization

Organisation by EUD of outreach activities

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Two types of PPD are established in CI, the state-private sector consultation committee (in which the EUD does not participate and Eurocham has started to participate only a few months ago) and the Trilogue between the government, the private sector and the Delegation to which all the MS that are present in Abidjan participate (DE, BE, ES, FR, IT, NL).	N/A
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD facilitates public-private dialogue in Côte d'Ivoire: The PPD including the European private sector was set up thanks to the EU-funded project "Investing Together". The EUD finances private sector coordination meetings where issues and recommendations from the private sector are identified to be later presented to the government during a trilogue.	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Creation of three support funds for 1) large enterprises, 2) small enterprises, 3) informal sector. These funds will support companies impacted by the COVID crisis in the form of credit, subsidy and guarantee (depending on the fulfillment of certain criteria for each beneficiary)

Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: The EUD has adapted all the projects being implemented to the new context generated by the COVID crisis. New funds have been committed (25M €) to supplement the support funds made available by the Ivorian government for the benefit of the private sector.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

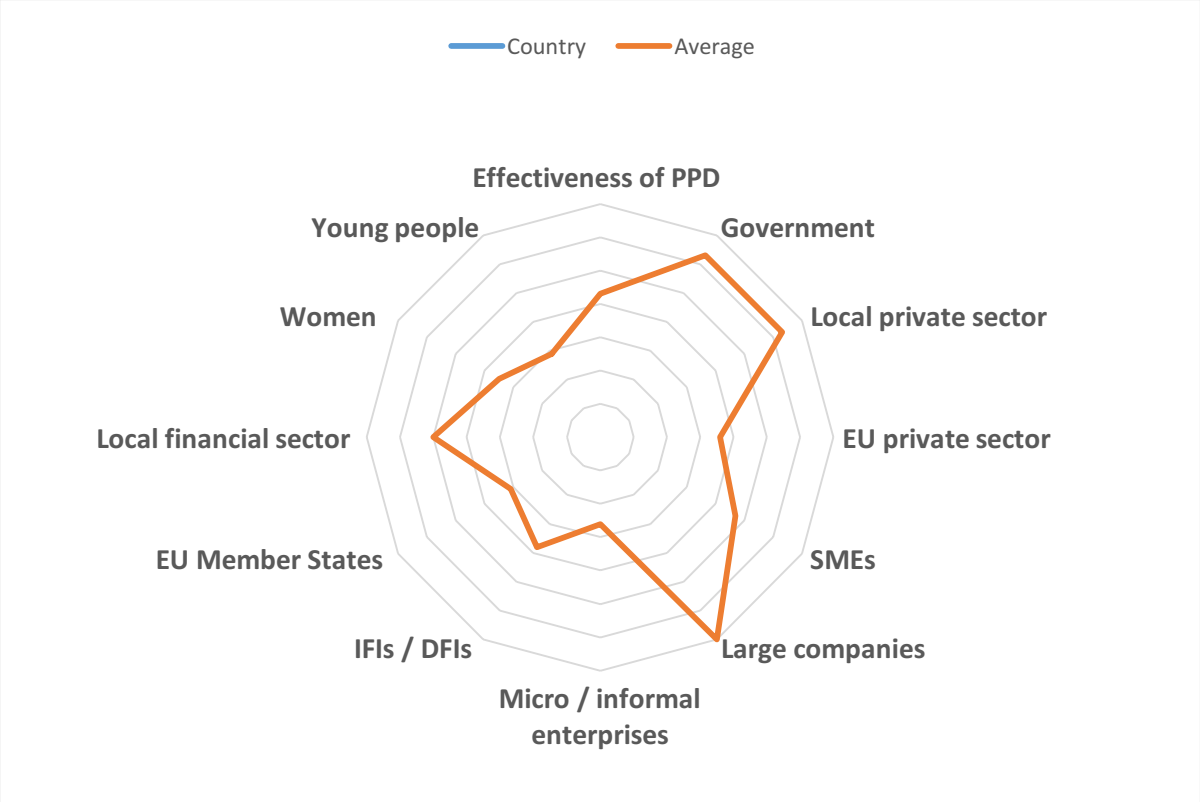
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

In DRC, PPD is not formalised, and consists in the organisation of irregular meetings between the Government and Fédération des Entreprises du Congo (FEC), but the FEC is divided and does not speak unanimously. EUD started in 2020, to facilitate PPD, but at this stage, this is a quite limited political demarche. The EUD has requested the assistance of the TPSD Facility to propose options to improve the business environment and support the programming. This shows a new impetus from EUD to SB4A implementation.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✗
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
N/A	PPD is not formalised, consists in the organisation of irregular meetings between the Government and Fédération des Entreprises du Congo (FEC), but the FEC is divided and does not speak unanimously. Strictly speaking, there is no institutionalized and permanent dialogue between the State and representatives of the private sector in DRC. It does not mean as long as not all actors are aware of the situation or that the claims made by the private companies are not heard and possibly satisfied. At present, there is no a regular forum where all parties would meet to express the diversity of their interests and discuss coordination problems that their demands can lead to public action.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD has mobilized the TPSD Facility to conduct an assignment to identify possible actions to improve the business environment and support PPD. This could result in new projects under the new programming. The ICR Facility may also be involved to bring support to FEC on commercial justice issues. The EUD engages regularly with the EU private sector: Meetings of the cercle économique européen at the Delegation. This club is not a formalised EBO yet.	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: only few effective measures

DJIBOUTI

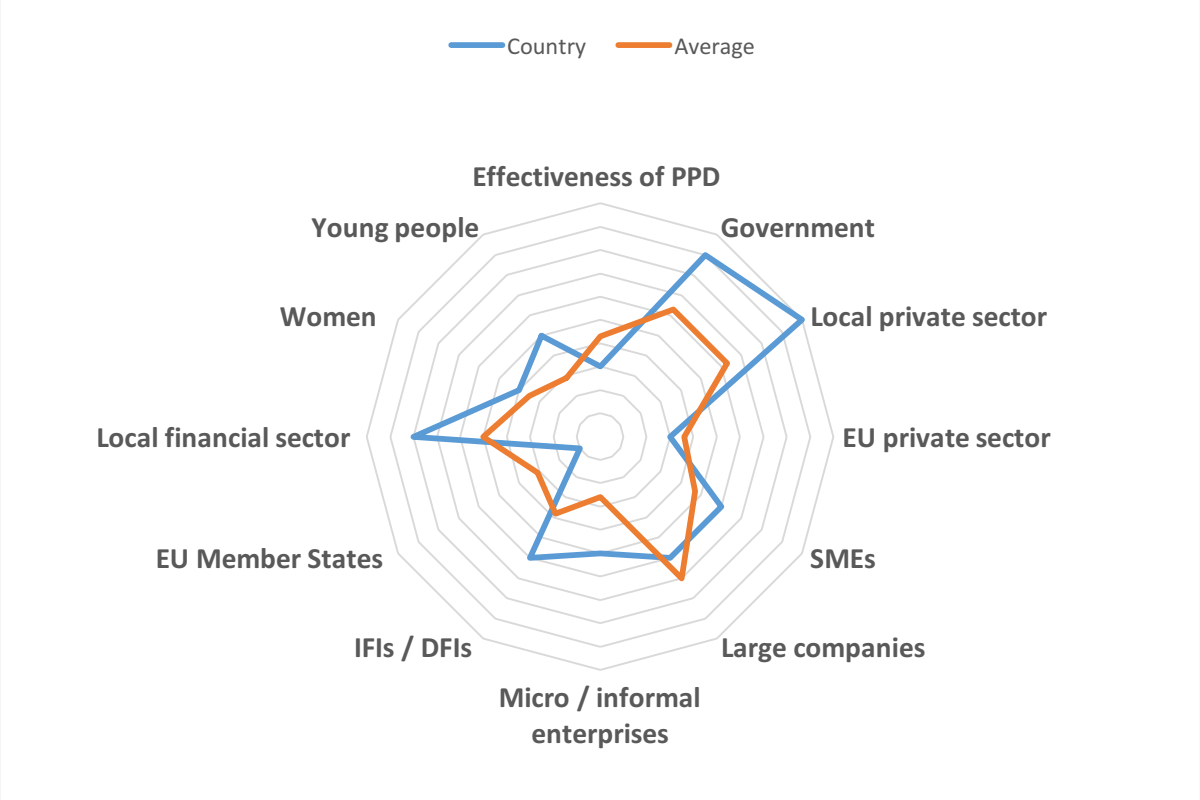
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

The PPD in Djibouti, established officially in 2016, is not very active. In 2019, the election of Djibouti CCD board was held, and the reactivation of the PPD was one of the objectives of the newly elected president of CCD for the next 5 years. The EUD now explores potential initial support to PPD and CCD through DEVCO C4 facilities. During COVID-19 crisis, the port and logistics community was consulted and mobilized during in order to ensure the continuity of the ports operations in Djibouti.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The PPD, called High National Council for Public-Private Dialogue, was established in 2013 by Presidential decree. Its mission is to ensure the establishment of a business environment conducive to the development of the private sector in order to contribute to economic growth and job creation. It meets once a year, within the framework of an "Annual Forum of Public-Private Dialogue", under the high patronage of the President of the Republic, to discuss the situation of the private sector and the prospects for its development. The PPD structure and its legal framework were validated in 2016. On the private sector side, PPD is led by the chamber of commerce of Djibouti (CCD) in Djibouti. Djibouti's PPD mechanism has a formal legal mandate which is imperative in terms of instilling sense of accountability to all stakeholders The inclusiveness of PPD is supposed to be derived from the election of the CCD board – with nomination of sectoral/and regional representatives.	PPD is not very active and the regularity of PPD meetings is low. The Presidential Decree calls for the setting up of a PPD Permanent Secretariat. This Secretariat, however, is envisaged to have no permanent staffs. This situation impacts negatively the effectiveness of the PPD process.
Opportunities	**Threats**
In 2019, the election of Djibouti CCD board was held, and the reactivation of the PPD was one of the objectives of the president of CCD for the next 5 years. The EUD now explores potential initial support to PPD and CCD through DEVCO C4 facilities.	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: the port and logistics community was consulted and mobilized during the pandemic and lockdown in order to insure the continuity of the ports operations in Djibouti.

EGYPT

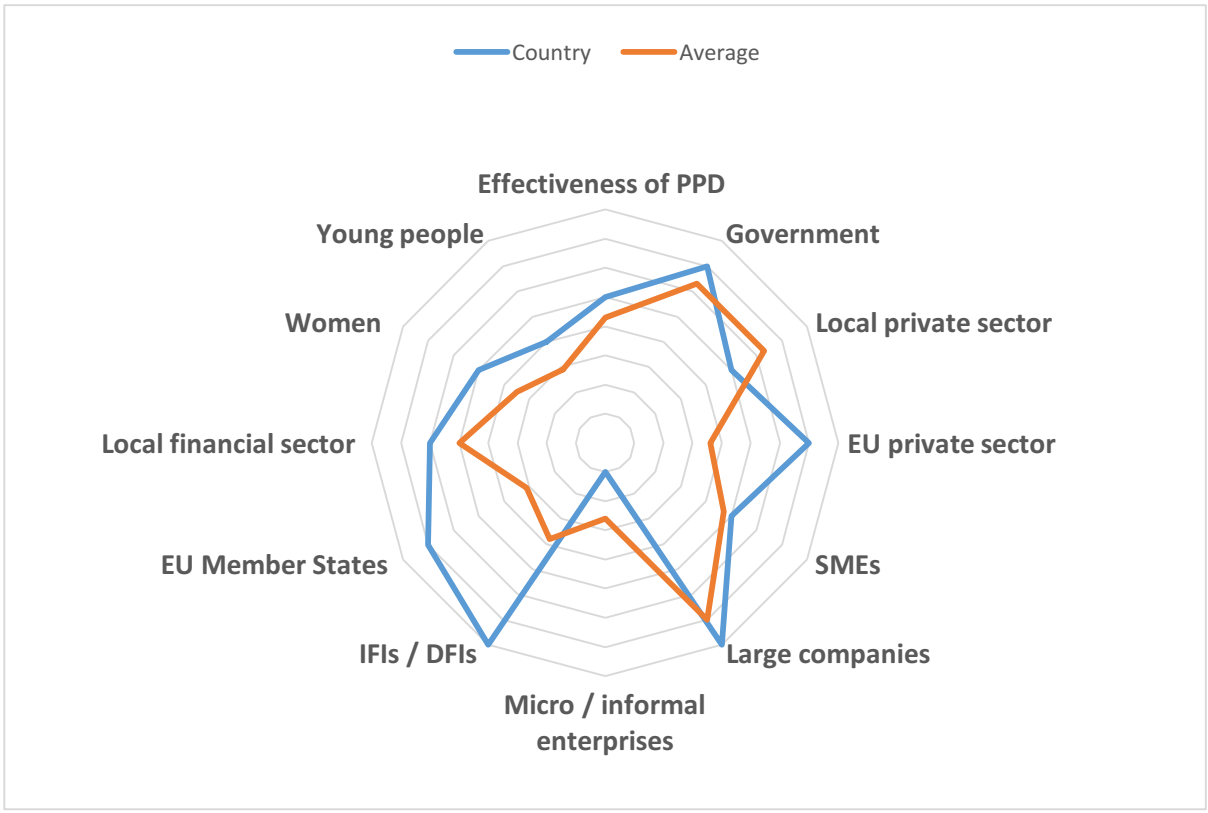
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

In general terms, it can be said that the business environment has improved a little bit since 2019. PPD has possibly had a positive impact on this, but it is difficult to say as PPD itself has happened as mentioned in a not structural, and systematic way. The EUD currently implements several projects facilitating PPD (IEGP and MISMESIS projects) and plans to prepare, in collaboration with the EU private sector, an EU business position paper on investment challenges in the country that shall serve as a basis of future discussions with the Egyptian government. EUD and Government adopted actions during COVID-19.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
PPD takes also place at sectoral level within the framework of projects implemented by partnerships composed of public and private partners. In general terms, it can be said that the business environment has improved a little bit since 2019. PPD has possibly had a positive impact on this, but it is difficult to say as PPD itself has happened as mentioned in a not structural, and systematic way.	PPD takes places but not in a systematically and structured way but in a rather informal or ad-hoc way. PPD is channelled often though business associations, such as PSOs, including EUSM bilateral chambers. In these cases, it takes place through ad-hoc meetings with top officials.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD engages regularly with the EU and local private sector. The development section has also regular contact with the DFIs and IFIs as they are the implementers of an important part of EU funded projects, specially blending projects. EUD consults EU private sector via the MS Embassies. Based on their feedback, it engages in dialogue with the Egyptian government, mostly to remove trade and investment barriers and, in this way, to improve the business environment and investment climate for the EU actors. Regarding PPD in general, the EU funds different projects (i.e. IEGP project – CfP) to enhance PPD . For example, it is funding several projects aiming at: i) supporting initiatives fostering existing or new PPD platform(s) and ii)Supporting non-governmental stakeholders (i.e MSME's PSOs), and think tanks working on business reform issues; in their analytical work and capacity building around business environment reform initiatives, in particular for MSMEs. Moreover, it funds other projects (MISMESIS) that are delivering capacity building to key governmental institutions in the MSMEs sector (e.g. MSME Agency - MSMEDA) to institutionalise PPD. They have also activated a regular PPD around and regulatory aspects of setting up a business in Egypt to improve IC for MSMEs.	The main actors excluded from PPD continues being micro and informal private sector, which represents an important part of the economy but still is not represented in any of the discussions related to MSMEs, even when debating aspects that concerned to them directly. This is a structural weakness in the MSMEs sector in Egypt as in many of the African countries.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✅

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✅

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: It is not sure that the government has engaged the private sector to identify measures to face the crisis challenges, of if so, how. BUT, indeed the government has developed different packages to support MSMEs during the COVIC crisis, especially in relation to access to finance and the conditionalities of the funding

Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: The EUD has engaged with the private sector through the implementation of the EU funded projects where MSMEs is participating to discuss alternatives to overcome the challenges in the new context.

ERITREA

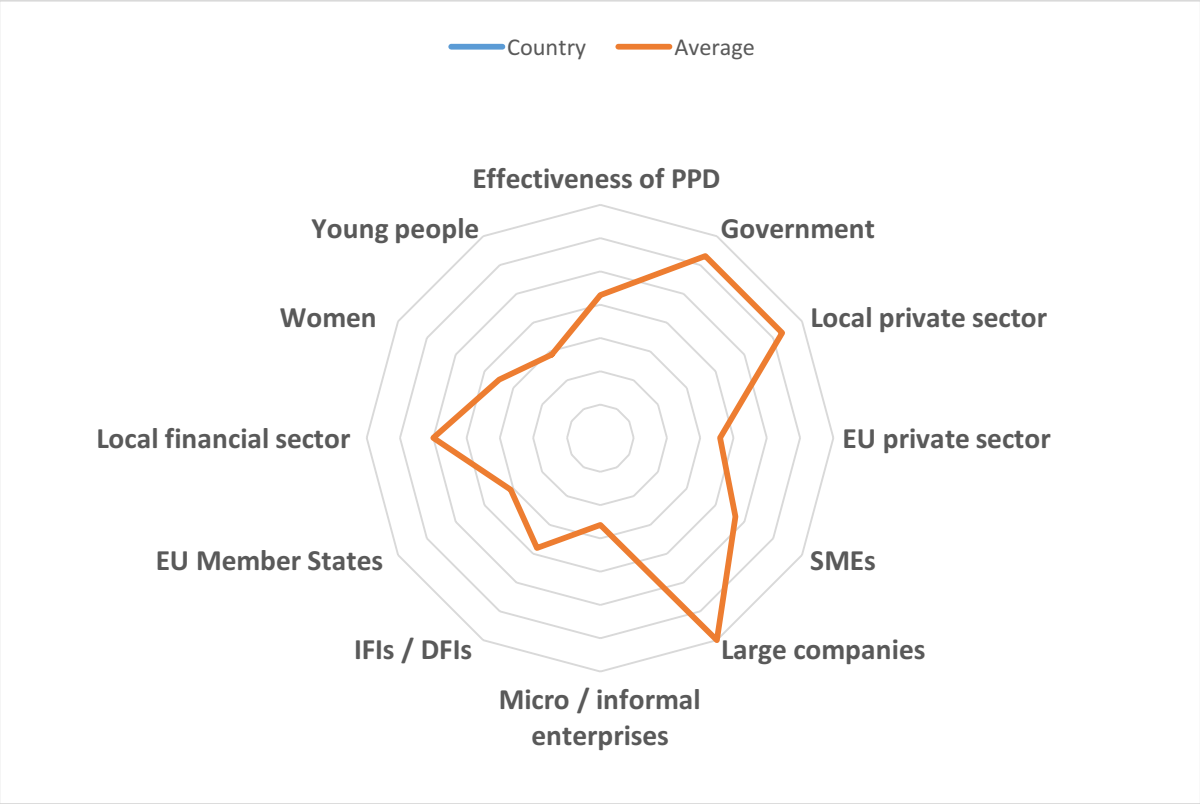
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

There is no PPD in Eritrea. The key problem is the lack of political will of the Government to introduce market-oriented reforms.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✗
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
N/A	There is no PPD in Eritrea. The key problem is the lack of political will of the Government to introduce market-oriented reforms.
Opportunities	**Threats**
EUD engages on an ad-hoc basis with the local and EU private sector: Meetings are held with the local Chamber of Commerce and the only European investor (textile factory)	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

ESWATINI

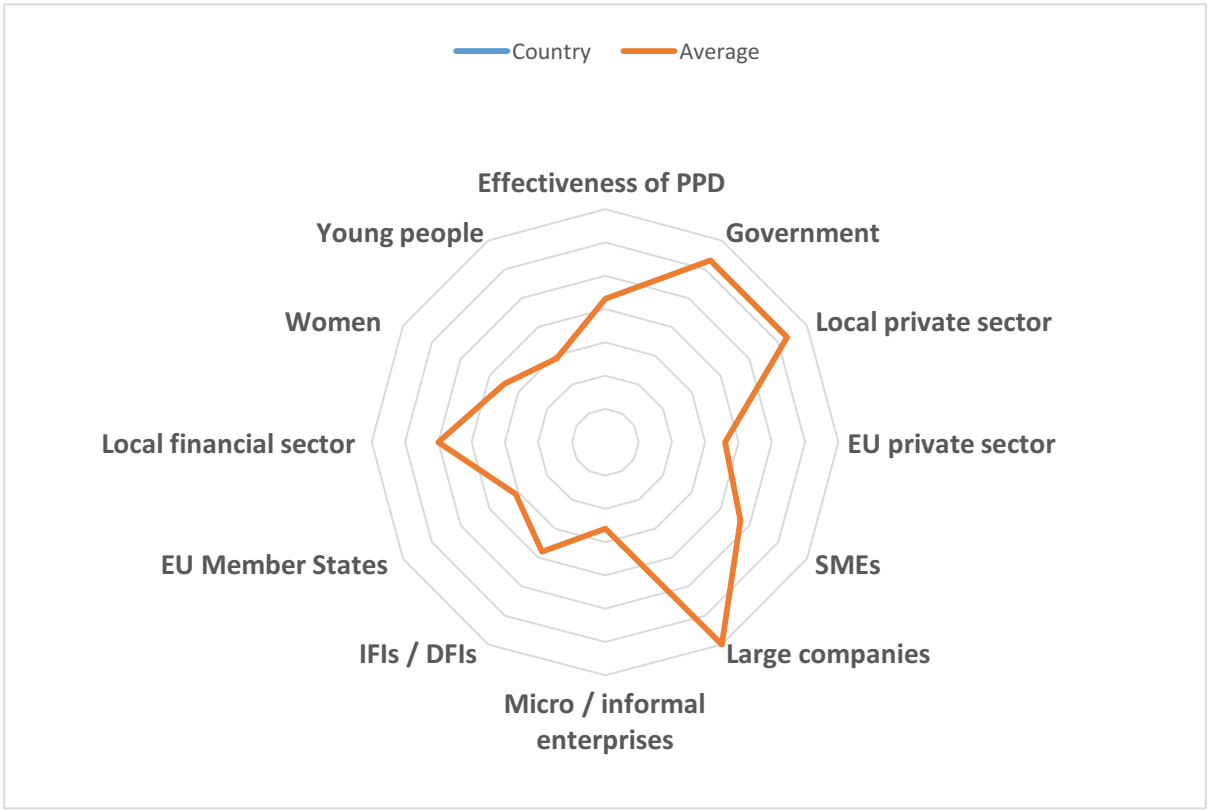
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

No PPD is established formally yet in Eswatini, but in 2020, the EUD has initiated two programmes aiming at supporting PPD: Jobs Creation and Investment Climate (SZ/FED/042-220) and Support to the Economic Partnership Agreement Implementation (SZ/FED/041-575) programmes. These are two Private Sector Development and Business Climate programmes that will be implemented as one. The total budget of both programmes is €11M. The budget for the support to the implementation of the State-Business Relations (SBR) Secretariat from the JC&IC programme is around €80K and it is related to the "Understand" phase of the project; the allocation from the budget of the EPA Implementation programme is still being decided. Indirect management with an international organisation (International Trade Center). Start date: early 2021.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✗
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
A review of the state business landscape shows a number of Public Private initiatives and efforts to create a platform for dialogue between state and private sector actors. There is now, from both public and private actors, the willingness to establish a structured PPD: The State-Business Relations (SBR) Secretariat. Efforts in this direction are ongoing.	The current state in Eswatini shows that, while government acknowledges the importance of PPD in its private sector-led economic recovery programme, private sector operators and organisations consider that concrete measures are yet to materialise and that a more structured framework for PPD should be put in place, instead of an ad-hoc basis.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD has adopted in 2020 two new actions to support PPD: Jobs Creation and Investment Climate and the Support Programme to the Economic Partnership Agreement Implementation. Regarding the first project, the budget for the support to the implementation of the SBR Secretariat from the JC&IC programme is around €80K and it is related to the 1st phase of the project. The programme on EPA's specific objectives are: 1) Improve competitiveness of the business environment particularly for MSMEs through PPD; 2) Increase value addition, productivity and competitiveness through responsible producer-buyer alliances and 3) Enhance capacity of trade and investment promotion bodies and/or private sector associations to take advantage of the SADC-EU EPA. A key result expected is the creation of platform for improved PPD. Activities will include a) support the creation of the SBR technical secretariat with evidence based research, information and capacity strengthening (adviser to the head of SBR secretariat); b) Using participatory PPD and evidence-based approaches to identify barriers to doing business; c) Promote implementation of policies and business regulation and enhance effective implementation of reforms and d) Ensure representation of sectoral and VC specific concerns and constraints in national PPD. The total budget of both programmes is €11M. Indirect management with International Trade Centre. Start : early 2021.	Various risks have been identified for the projects, including limited ownership, lack of adequate commitment, low capacities and inadequate resources from the authorities (Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade and other relevant ministries). Mitigation measures ensure that the Steering Committee (SC) of the Programme will include a Representative from each relevant Ministry, with Non-State Actors and PSOs as Observers; a monitoring matrix will hold each one to account. The COVID-19 crisis may also exacerbate risks since it might impact supply chains on the long term, increasing the cost of doing business and generating cash flow, demand, supply and labour issues.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✓

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✓

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: The Government of Eswatini created a Post-COVID19 Economic Recovery Plan. This plan was created with the purpose of "resuscitate the economy and reignite economic growth through high impact private sector-led projects that will be implemented as soon as the country comes out of the COVID-19 state of emergency."
Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: €58.000 support of the Eswatini Revolving Fund in Support of Increasing Agricultural Production that will allow farmers to produce agricultural products to reach local, regional and international markets.

ETHIOPIA

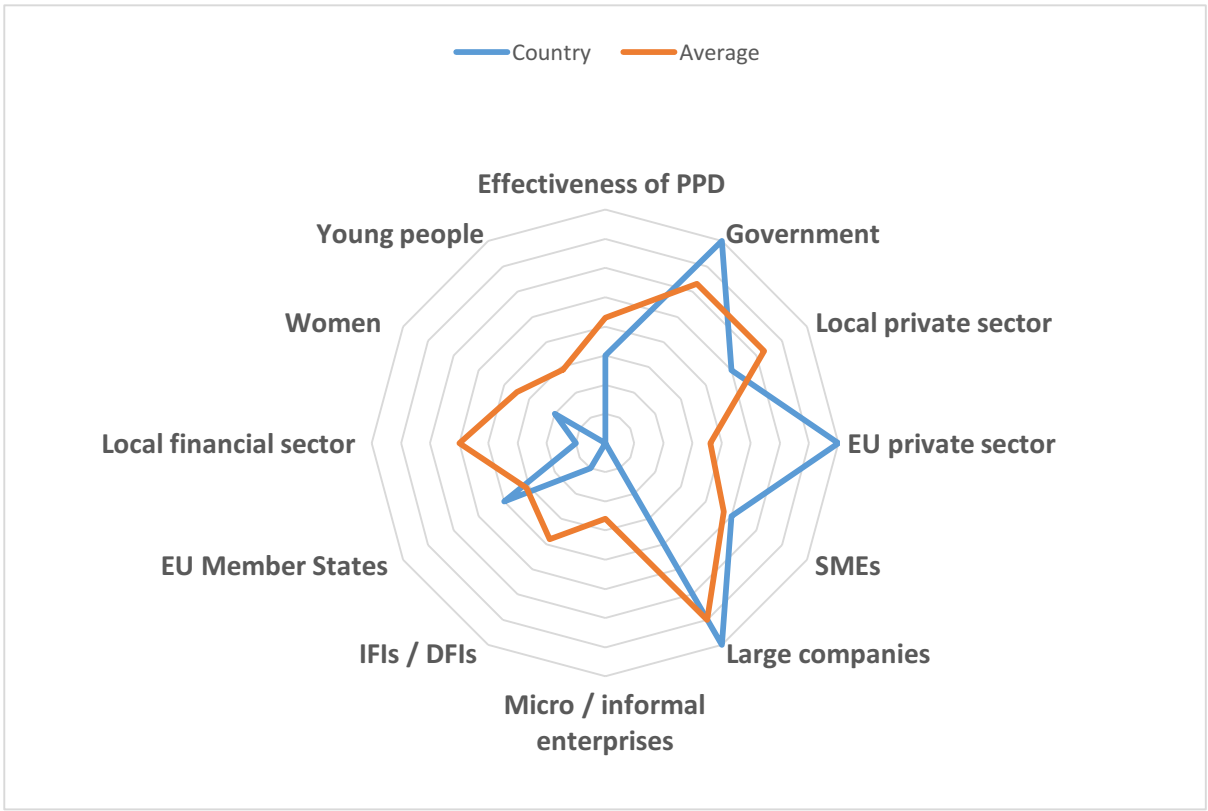
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

The effectiveness of PPD perceived by the EUD has decreased in 2020 since no PPD with international investors has taken place in 2020 until now. PPD is not fully inclusive: women, young people, as well as micro and informal businesses do not participate to PPD. The conflict in Tigray region, that started in November 2020 will certainly impact negatively the business environment in Ethiopia, and in this context PPD might not be considered by the Government as a priority while security efforts will prevail. During COVID-19, both EUD and Government engaged the private sector and adopted a series of economic support measures.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
A PPD is established and formalised in Ethiopia: The Ethiopian Investment Commission coordinates dialogue with main foreign Chambers (EU, US, China, India, Turkey). The government meets the local private sector via the chamber and through the support of Ministry of Trade through the IFC funded Ethiopian Public Private Consultative Forum (EPPCF).	No PPD with international investors has taken place in 2020 until now.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD has regular contacts with the EU private sector: Dialogue with EUBFE (European Union Business Forum in Ethiopia), the association of EU companies in Ethiopia. In addition, EUD facilitates PPD: It organizes networking events with Government officials and has included a specific indicator on PPD in the Job Compact Budget Support. The EUD implements projects to facilitate PPD: projects and Programs under EDF (TTF, TeFAP, Ease of Doing Business under design); Projects and Programs under EUTF (LISEC, Job Compact budget support)	The main threat today to PPD is surely the open conflict in the Tigray region that started on 4 November 2020, when Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed ordered a military offensive against regional forces in Tigray. This conflict will certainly impact negatively the business environment in Ethiopia, and PPD might not be considered by the Government as a priority while security efforts may prevail.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Tax benefits, liquidity injections, other measures under consideration

Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: The EU has engaged with the Government to support to support MSMEs and employment (programme is at EDF Committee level). EU is already supporting the Ethiopian Investment Commission and the Industrial Parks via the Job Compact Budget Support (a top-up has been concluded to support an income support scheme for the urban vulnerable, including informal employees).

GABON

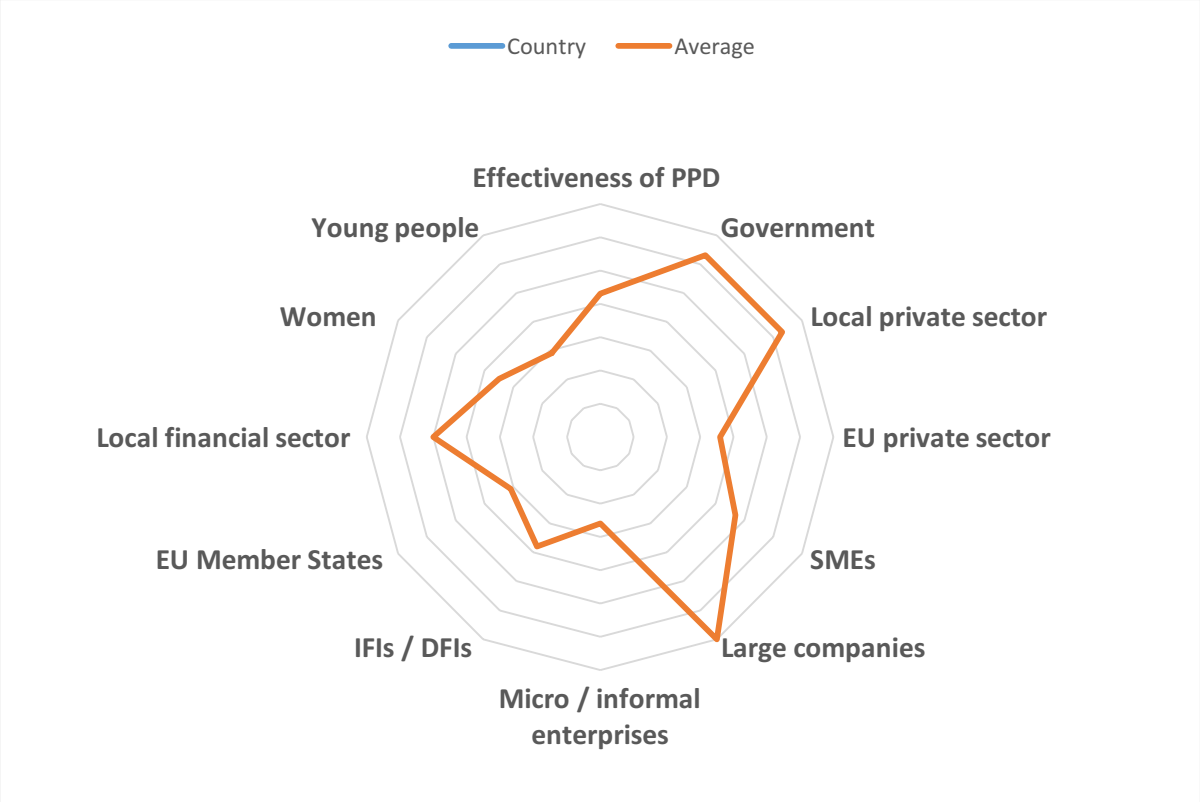
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

After research coordinated between colleagues at the EUD, this Delegation did not report any formalised PPD in 2020. This is a difference with the SB4A survey 2019. This EUD is nonetheless actively exploring options to engage the private sector and support PPD, with the assistance of several C4 Facilities: the Business Friendly Facility (World Bank), Rapid Response Window for Investments and Business Environment, and the ICR Facility. TPSD Facility might be mobilized as well to support the creation of an EBO.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✗
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
In partnership with the World Bank the Delegation benefits from the Rapid Response SB4A facility for a detailed analysis of the private sector stakeholders with specific sectoral deep dives (forestry, agriculture and tourism) in order to accompany Gabon to improve its business climate and attract investments. We are in the initial phase of the process. EUD facilitates official missions of the EIB and consultants, is about to implement activities to improve the business climate and intends to regularly exchange information with the private sector and national authorities.	In Gabon there is not a formal PPD. For the moment the Delegation does not play an active role in a public-private dialogue in Gabon but maintains good relations with the ANPI-Gabon (Gabon's National Investment Promotion Agency) and government.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD currently seeks to develop more active role in a PPD via the implementation of the EIP and in cooperation with other stakeholders (WB and EIB). The EUD is closely working with DEVCO C4 in order to improve the Business Climate in the country via the Rapid Response Window for Investments and Business Environment, TPSD and Business Friendly Facility. Contacts with local institutions in Gabon have already been established and will be further deepened, e.g. the EUD keeps active contact with the National Agency for Investment Promotion (ANPI) which is linked to the Ministry of Trade and our intention is to launch contacts with the National Public Works and Infrastructure Agency (ANGTI), the Gabonese Agency for the Development and Promotion of Tourism and the Hotel Industry (AGATOUR) and the National Agency for National Parks (ANPN). GABON and STP. The EUD plans to organise a business forum and other activities promoting regional economic integration to create a regular platform for stakeholders from public and private sector to meet and find synergies in frame of PPP projects. A possibility to establish EU chamber of commerce is among other priorities. Funding for these activities could come from the Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF), centralised facilities or other available sources.	EUD's goal is to organise a business forum or any form of regular platform to establish linkages and synergies between local and EU private sector. The COVID-19 has interrupted regular contacts of the EUD with private sector: For the moment all types of such activities are suspended due to Covid-19 outbreak. The 1st edition of business forum in Gabon was intended for 2020 but had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

GAMBIA (THE)

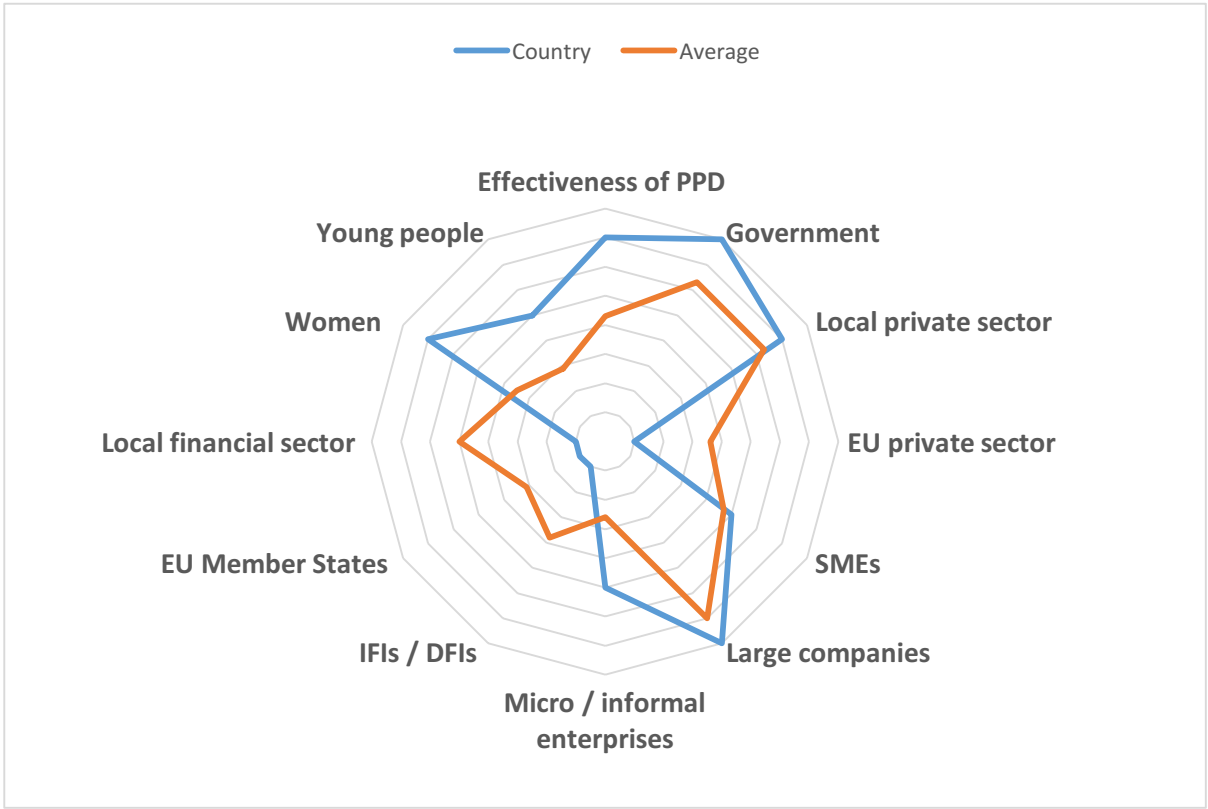
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

In the Gambia, a PPD has been established at the end of 2019: the National Business Council (NBC) aims to address key policy issues affecting the economy. It is chaired by the Vice-President and made of 5 Cabinet members and representatives of the private sector. The EUD supports this PPD: With Budget support the EU Business Environment key expert supports Ministry of Trade to prepare presentation of Action Plan to NBC, Facilitate NBC Technical Committee meetings. During COVID-19 crisis, the EU has granted EUR 9 million of budget support to help The Gambia to implement its responses to the pandemic. The EU is also working on ways to refocus ongoing development projects on the immediate needs stemming from the pandemic. The Team Europe global response translates, in The Gambia, to a total of EUR 45 million in re-allocated resources that will contribute to the government of The Gambia addressing the socio-economic and health crises.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
National Business Council (NBC) aims to address key policy issues affecting the economy it is chaired by the Vice-President and made of 5 Cabinet members and representatives of the private sector. NBC was officially launched end of 2019.	Since NBC was officially launched end of 2019, it is too early to assess effectiveness and inclusivity of PPD.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD facilitates PPD: With Budget support the EU Business Environment key expert supports Ministry of Trade to prepare presentation of Action Plan to NBC, Facilitate NBC Technical Committee meetings. In addition, the EU Non-key expert has conducted a study developing The Business Environment Reforms programme which was launched by the NBC. Key expert on Business environment is tasked to develop public awareness campaign and sessions of public-private dialogue on business development and operationalization of the National Business Council.	The COVID-19 has interrupted contacts of the EUD with private sector: for instance, the EU Economic Forum put on hold because of COVID-19.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: The Government approved a GMD500 million (EUR 8 million) COVID-19 Emergency Fund.

Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: The European Union (EU) has granted EUR 9 million of budget support to help The Gambia to implement its responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. The EU is also working on ways to refocus ongoing development projects on the immediate needs stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Team Europe global response translates, in The Gambia, to a total of EUR 45 million in re-allocated resources that will contribute to the government of The Gambia addressing the socio-economic and health crises.

GHANA

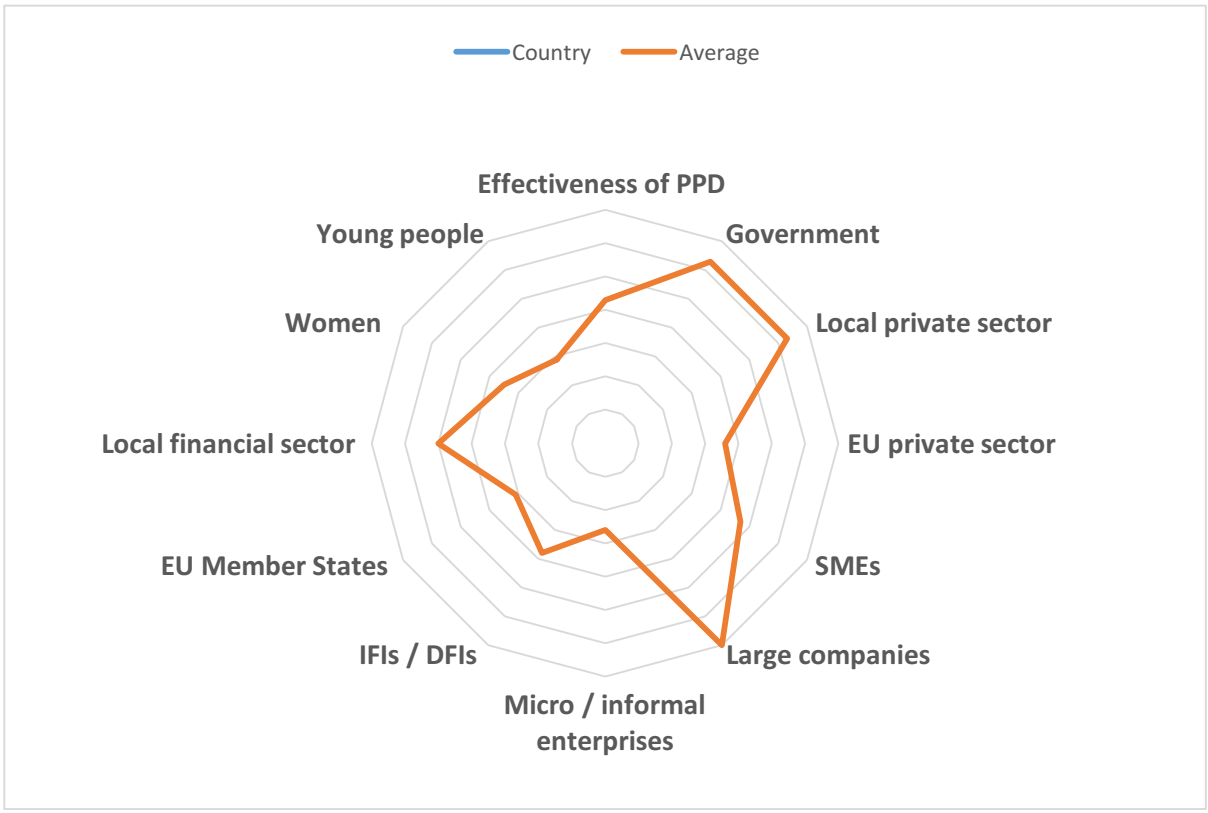
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

A PPD dialogue in Ghana is not established. It was supposed to be established since 2016 but nothing really took place. Repeated calls for a government initiative lead to promises for a kick-start in 2020. This was postponed for 2021. For PPD facilitation, EUD's role is usually and coordinating one: Meetings with the Economic Management Team of Ghana's Vice-Presidency; with the Ghana Revenue Authority and the European Private sector, organization of EU-Ghana business forum, mapping study, communication with Ghanaian authorities over issues pertaining challenges EU businesses face in Ghana. To map out the private sector, the EUD mobilized the TSPD facility. Through the WACOMP project-tips and webinars to SMEs were organized to overcome aspect of the pandemic in the corporate sector.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✗
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
N/A	A PPD dialogue in Ghana is not established. It was supposed to be established since 2016 but nothing really took place. Repeated calls for a government initiative lead to promises for a kick-start in 2020. This was postponed for 2021.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD does not have EU projects for supporting PPD but take ad-hoc initiatives with EU MS on issues related to EU businesses in Ghana. For PPD facilitation, EUD's role is usually and coordinating one; Meetings with the Economic Management Team of Ghana's Vice-Presidency; with the Ghana Revenue Authority and the European Private sector, organization of EU-Ghana business forum, mapping study, communication with Ghanaian authorities over issues pertaining challenges EU businesses face in Ghana. To map out the private sector, the EUD mobilized the TSPD facility. There are not projects as such for the facilitation of the PPD between EU and Ghana; Some projects include aspects of sensitization of the private sector in relation to EU-Ghana trade agreements. The EUD organizes outreach activities with the local and EU private sector: the EU-Ghana Business Forum 2019; and ad-hoc events with Ghana's local authorities.	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: Through the WACOMP project-tips and webinars to SMEs were organized to overcome aspect of the pandemic in the corporate sector

GUINEA BISSAU

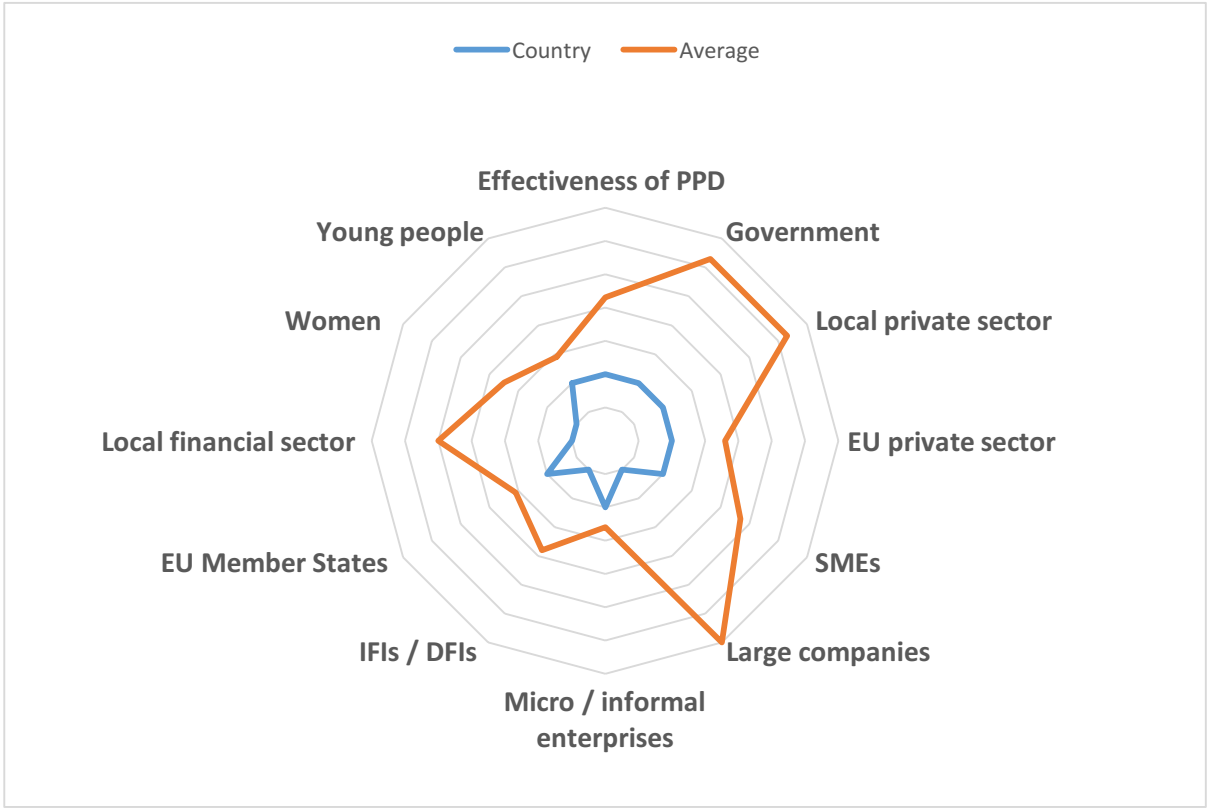
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

After the conclusion of the previous TA on Improving Business Climate and considering the political situation in GNB since the Presidential elections the PPD decreased. PPD suffers low inclusivity.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
There exists a PPD mechanism in Guinea Conakry: The Guinée Business Forum was established in 2017 + Compact with Africa which invited private sector organizations to discuss the reforms matrix. In addition, under a previous technical assistance supported by the EU regular public-private dialogue meetings took place.	After the conclusion of the previous TA on Improving Business Climate and considering the political situation in GNB since the Presidential elections the PPD decreased. PPD remains not inclusive.
Opportunities	**Threats**
In the past, the EUD facilitated PPD: it provided a technical assistance aimed at economic diplomacy and improving business climate. As the political contacts are resumed its likely that the EUD will implement new programmes to facilitate PPD. Furthermore, EUD organized outreach activities and networking events with the local and EU private sector: Feira das Empresas will likely take place at the beginning of 2021.	The COVID-19 has interrupted contacts of the EUD with private sector: for instance, the EU Economic Forum put on hold because of COVID-19.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✗

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✗

GUINEA CONAKRY

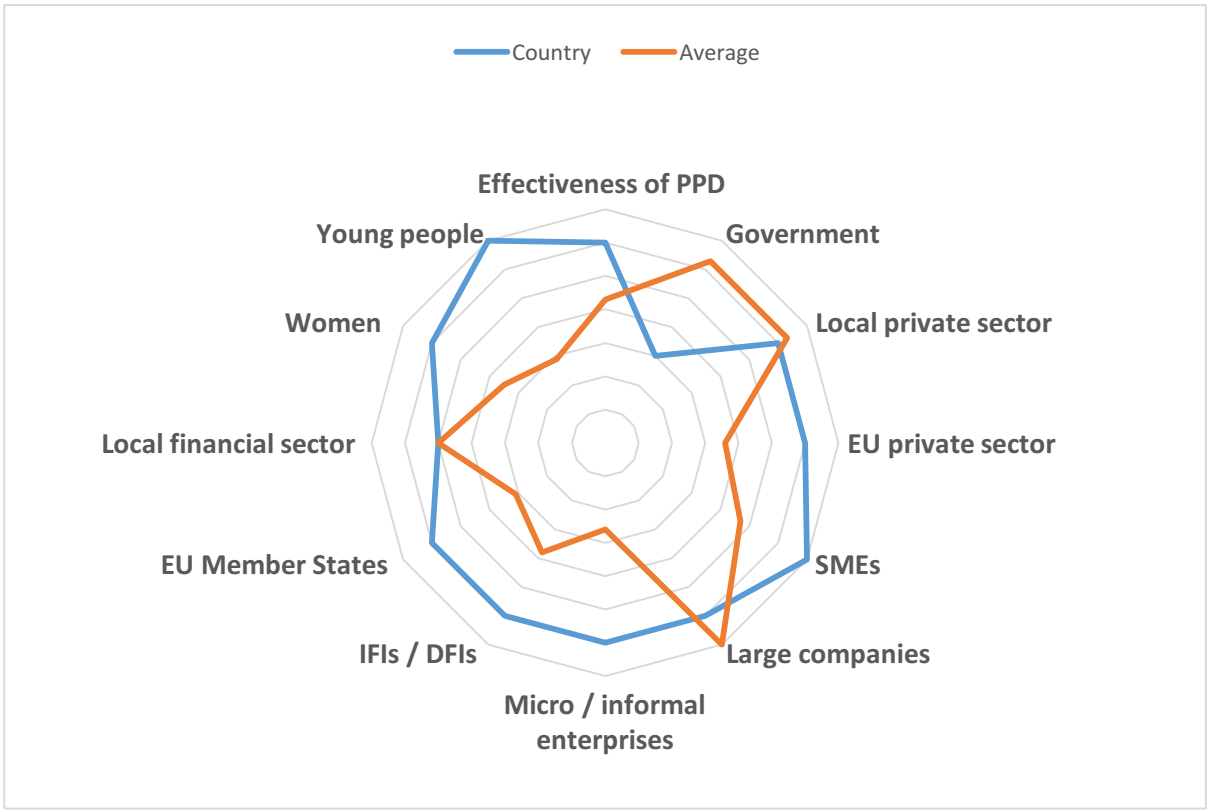
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

PPD has improved in Guinea since 2019. Due to disagreements inside the private sector organizations, Guinea Business Forum (GBF) and thus PPD was delayed for a few years, as they did not agree on which private sector organization would take the 2nd Vice-President's post in the GBF (President is PM, 1st VP – Minister of Industry and SMEs). The consensus was found in September 2020 and the Prime Minister's law is about to be signed and the thus the deadlock is over. The inclusiveness of PPD has also increased: The inclusiveness of the PPD process in Guinea is effective thanks to the involvement of young entrepreneurs among others; NGOs with strong participation of women and young people; The National Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs of Guinea; The African Women Entrepreneurship Program. EUD, in the new programming 2021-2027 would focus on private sector and seek to assist Guinea in improving the BEE and attract investments.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The Guinea Business Forum was launched as a PPD in 2017, by the Ministry of Industry and SMEs and with the World Bank assistance. The established Guinean Private Sector Consultation Platform (PCSPG) was supposed to lead the GBF to the operationalization. The Guinean Private Sector Consultation Platform (PCSPG) was set up by order of the Prime Minister. Thematic commissions of the Doing Business were set up to make proposals for reforms, including business-related fiscal and budgetary reforms, SME financing, the Private Partnership Act and developments on the implementation of the private sector development strategy. Meetings, workshops, forums, panels were organized to deliver concrete proposals to improve the business climate. PPD has improved since 2019. A consensus was found in September 2020 and the Prime Minister's law is about to be signed and thus the deadlock is over. This would allow pursuing GBF activities and thus accelerating the PPD. To note that there is a good dynamic in the Ministries of Industry and SMEs and the Ministry of Investments mandated to improve BEE.	Due to disagreements inside the private sector organizations, GBF and thus PPD was delayed for a few years, as they did not agree on which private sector organization would take the 2nd Vice-President's post in the GBF (President is PM, 1st VP– Minister of Industry and SMEs). The consensus was found in September 2020 and the Prime Minister's decree s about to be signed and the thus the deadlock over. This would allow pursuing GBF activities and thus accelerating the PPD. To note that there is a good dynamic in the Ministries of Industry and SMEs and the Ministry of Investments and Public-Private Partnerships that have mission to improve business environment, attract investments and improve private sector conditions in Guinea.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EU Delegation in Guinea, in the new programming 2021-2027 (NDICI) would focus particularly on private sector and would seek to assist Guinea in improving the business environment and attract investments and thus improve the employability. Even though the GBF was not operational, some improvements in business environment are observed over the last year, such as facilitation of business creation procedures (one stop shop allows creation of the company within 24 hours), modernization of tax/ payments procedures, introduction of a business identification number and online tax declaration, establishment of a framework for PPD and improvement of access to credit, and last but not least the platform e-Tax was launched by the Prime Minister. The EUD facilitates the policy dialogue with different actors such as APIP, Ministry of Trade, and Ministry of Investments and PPP, Ministry of Industry and SMEs, and Business Associations.	The limits expressed by the various inclusion groups are to take account of their training and coaching needs. The main challenges are the implementation of reforms and recommendations from the platforms. And the need for evaluations to measure the impact of the reforms and measures put in place. Nonetheless, inclusivity of PPD has improved thanks to the involvement of young entrepreneurs; NGOs with strong participation of women and young people; The National Confederation of Women Entrepreneurs of Guinea); The African Women Entrepreneurship Program. In addition, the PCSPG, which represents around thirty socio-professional and employers' organisations and representatives of the public administration, also includes organisations of Guinea's civil society (incl. the National Council of CSOs and the Coalition des Femmes Leaders de Guinea).

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: Plan de riposte Covid-19 for private sector was set up which brought to: an exemption from duties and taxes on health equipment and similar products in the context of the fight against COVID-19; the deferral, from April to June 2020, of the payment of taxes and similar payments to the State; The reduction (to two weeks) of the repayment periods for VAT credits; The suspension of the invoicing of port overestaries (from April to June 2020); The progressive settlement of the State's internal debt, which currently penalises SMEs; The establishment of a specific fund for economic interest groups or EIG (informal sector) to help them better absorb the economic shock and accompany their formalization. Fund for Industrial Development and SMEs – launched following the adoption of the riposte plan - plans to provide repayable financial assistance to enterprises particularly affected by the Covid19.

KENYA

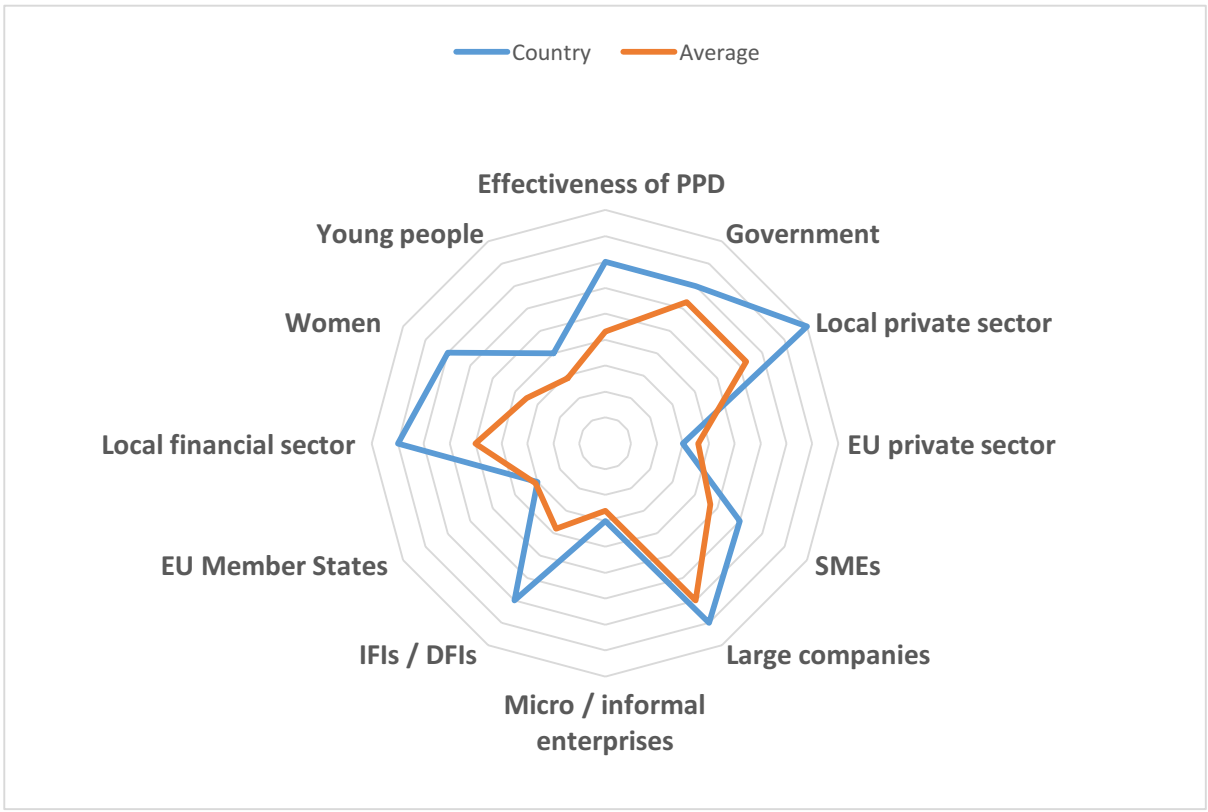
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

PPD increased during COVID-19. The private sector has been very much involved in the handling of the economy during the COVID crisis. The current CS (minister) for Trade is the former CEO of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers. As a result of private sector consultation, the Government of Kenya adopted the following measures: - no total lockdown, - support to local import-substituting production of PPEs, several tax measures (lowering of VAT, later payments, etc), SME support fund, support to Horticulture sector. The EUD also provided a 5 M support to the implementation of the Safe Trade Emergency Facility implemented by TradeMark East Africa. Other contacts have informed the EUD in how to support the government in other ways, also through Budget Support.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The most structured PPD is through the The Kenya Private Sector Association (KEPSA) engages with all three arms of Government in ensuring that there is a favourable environment for doing business. KEPSA partners with the Government in passing various policies, strategies and Bills and increasing strategic interventions. It does this by mirroring the setup of the Cabinet, with special groups of interesting private sector stakeholders for each ministry. KEPSA membership comprises of individual companies, but also Business organisations and the different Member State Chambers. Next to this mechanism, the different sector organisations have their own interactions with the relevant ministries.	The MS are not involved in the PPD directly between Kenyan or European companies and the Government. There is a lot of engagement with the government and the private sector (organisations) separately, but not in a combined setting. Same for advocacy and lobbying. The EUD does not organize outreach activities nor networking events to engage with the local and EU private sector. But, pre-COVID the EUD participated in any event organised by any of the MS chambers or business organisations. as well as seminars and events of KEPSA and other local business organisations. When the HoD participated it is usually as guest speaker. In other cases, the EUD is present as a participant
Opportunities	**Threats**
The private sector has been very much involved in the handling of the economy during the COVID crisis. They are also involved in the planning around the economic recovery. What helps as well is the fact the current CS (minister) for Trade is the former CEO of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers. The EUD supports PPD not directly, but via different sector specific programs. The EUD in that case is in the role of donor and the implementing agency is the facilitator of PPD. The EUD has regular contacts with the private sector, both Kenyan and European to understand their experience. A mapping of EU Investment is being finalised by the TPSD Facility. This would help to gauge the EU business presence in the country.	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✓

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✓

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: - no total lockdown, - support to local import-substituting production of PPEs, several tax measures (lowering of VAT, later payments etc), SME support fund, support to Horticulture sector
Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: 5 M EUR support to the implementation of the Safe Trade Emergency Facility implemented by TradeMark East Africa. Other contacts have informed the delegation in how to support the government in other ways, also through Budget Support.

LESOTHO

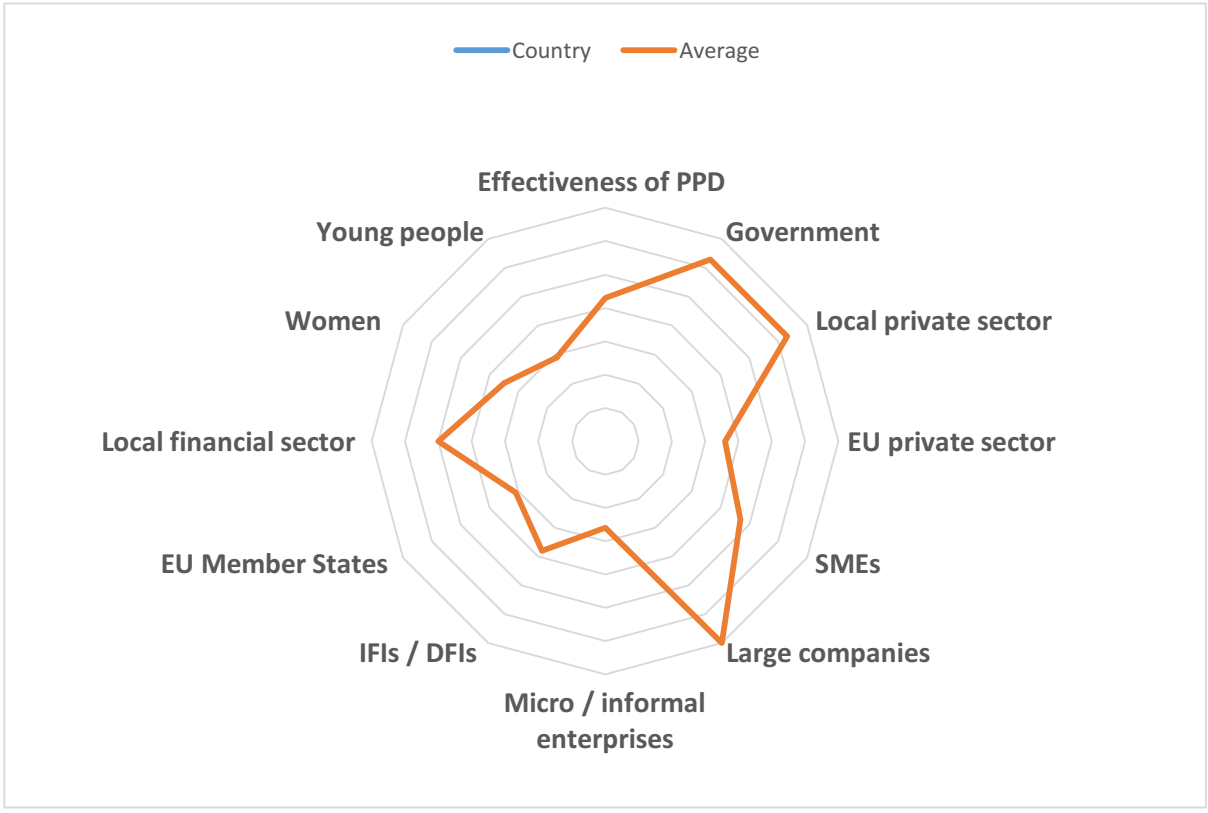
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

There is no PPD established in Lesotho, but the EUD will start a new programme to support PPD : the Lesotho Economic Growth, Job Creation and EPA Implementation Support Programme, to be implementation by GIZ. It will include (among other activities), the organisation of PPD to articulate interests and to ensure the delivery of the required services from Government Ministries and Agencies bearing responsibility for the development of the selected RVCs (i.e. support the involvement of business alliances and networks of regional and national intermediary organisations relevant to the selected value chains in PPD through advocacy trainings, preparation of studies on private sector needs such as overcoming non-trade barriers to secure effective input supplies.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✗
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
N/A	There is no PPD established in Lesotho yet.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The Lesotho Economic Growth, Job Creation and EPA Implementation Support Programme with a budget of 6,950,000€ to be implemented by GIZ is financed by the RIP will support improvement of the business enabling environment. This programme will include (among other activities), the organisation of PPD to articulate interests and to ensure the delivery of the required services from Government Ministries and Agencies bearing responsibility for the development of the selected RVCs (i.e. support the involvement of business alliances and networks of regional and national intermediary organisations relevant to the selected value chains in PPD through advocacy trainings, preparation of studies on private sector needs such as overcoming non-trade barriers to secure effective input supplies. The programme will also support public-private collaboration approaches to ensure that relevant components of the quality infrastructure, industry standards, product certification and/or traceability, and quality control are improved to ensure preferential market access by the producers/processors in coordination with the TRF project and with the objective of establishing regional agreements for the infrastructure/accreditation needs for which national laboratories and processes are not justified because of the critical mass of the production and the producers demand volume. Short-term expert advice will be provided as well to analyse policy proposals from the private sector.	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✅

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✅

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Mostly in the Health area

Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: An increase of 5M€ for Social Protection schemes is going to be signed soon and will be implemented by UNICEF

LIBERIA

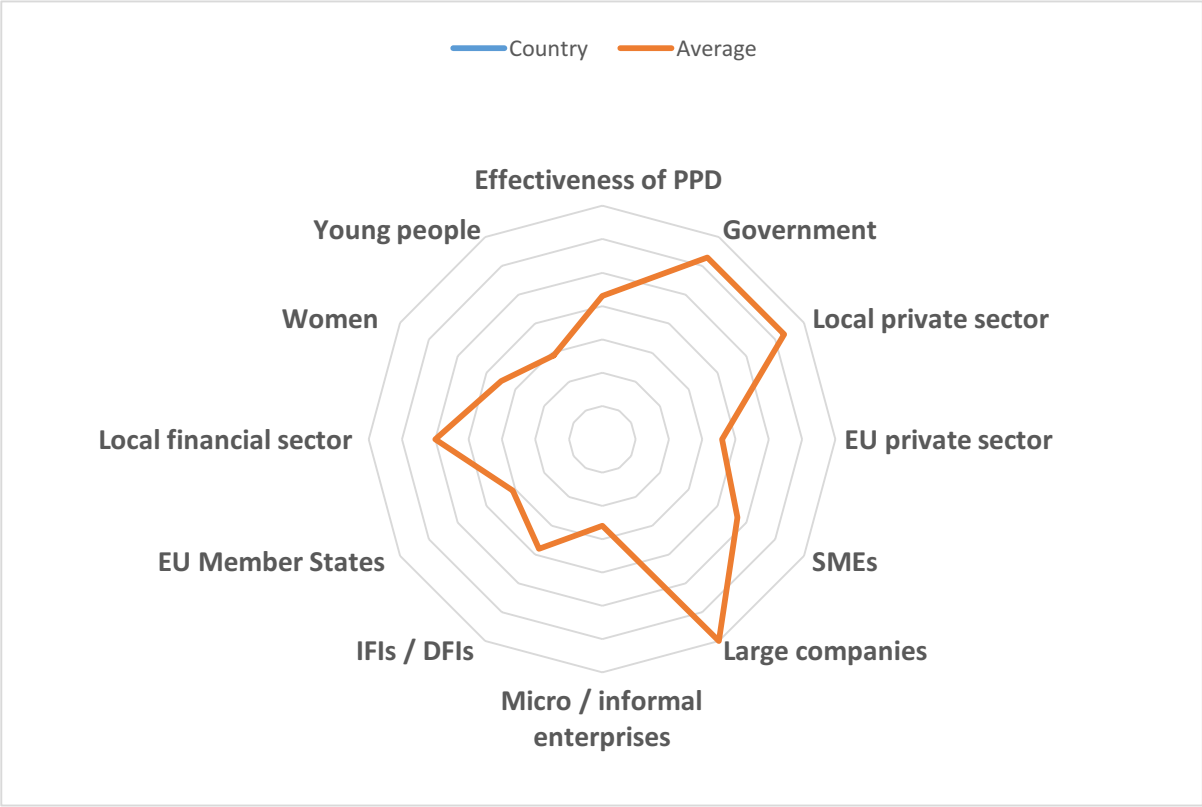
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

There is a PPD established in Liberia, the Liberia Better Business Forum. Despite this, PPD is not active, even if references of revival have been made up to by the President. The private and public sectors of Liberia commit to continuing the public-private partnership known as the Liberia Better Business Forum (LBBF). Despite the promises from the Government and President not much has been done. 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 has carried out a study with support through an TPSD/E Facility mission and reviving existing platforms in the country. Currently plans are being formulated on the approach.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The LBBF is structured partnership that brings together the Government of Liberia (GoL) and the private sector to engage in dialogue aimed at identifying, prioritizing and resolving key constraints to the climate for investment and doing business. PPD is under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	PPD is not active, references of revival made up to by the President. The private and public sectors of Liberia commit to continuing the public-private partnership known as the Liberia Better Business Forum (LBBF). Despite the promises from the Government and President not much has been done.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD intends to provide support to the functioning of the Liberia Better Business Forum working group. That working group also includes a public private stakeholder platform. EUD has carried out a study with support through an TPSD/E Facility mission and reviving existing platforms in the country. Currently plans are being formulated on the approach. The EUD engages the local private sector : EDF Grant funding - budget fungible and not determined: support SMEs and CBEs and creates a dialogue between the city/govt and the private sector: Waste Management; Tuna fisheries; Cocoa Sector. EUD also has regular contacts with the EU private sector: it has a network of European Businesses. Current discussions are ongoing to mitigate the impact of the crises on their activities. 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.	The initiative of stimulating a PPD in Liberia is quite challenging, government does not have a private sector focus, and businesses are used to solve issues informally. As part of these efforts, the EUD maintains regular contacts with all stakeholders in local economy.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✅

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✅

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Economic impact assessment of the COVID-19.

MADAGASCAR

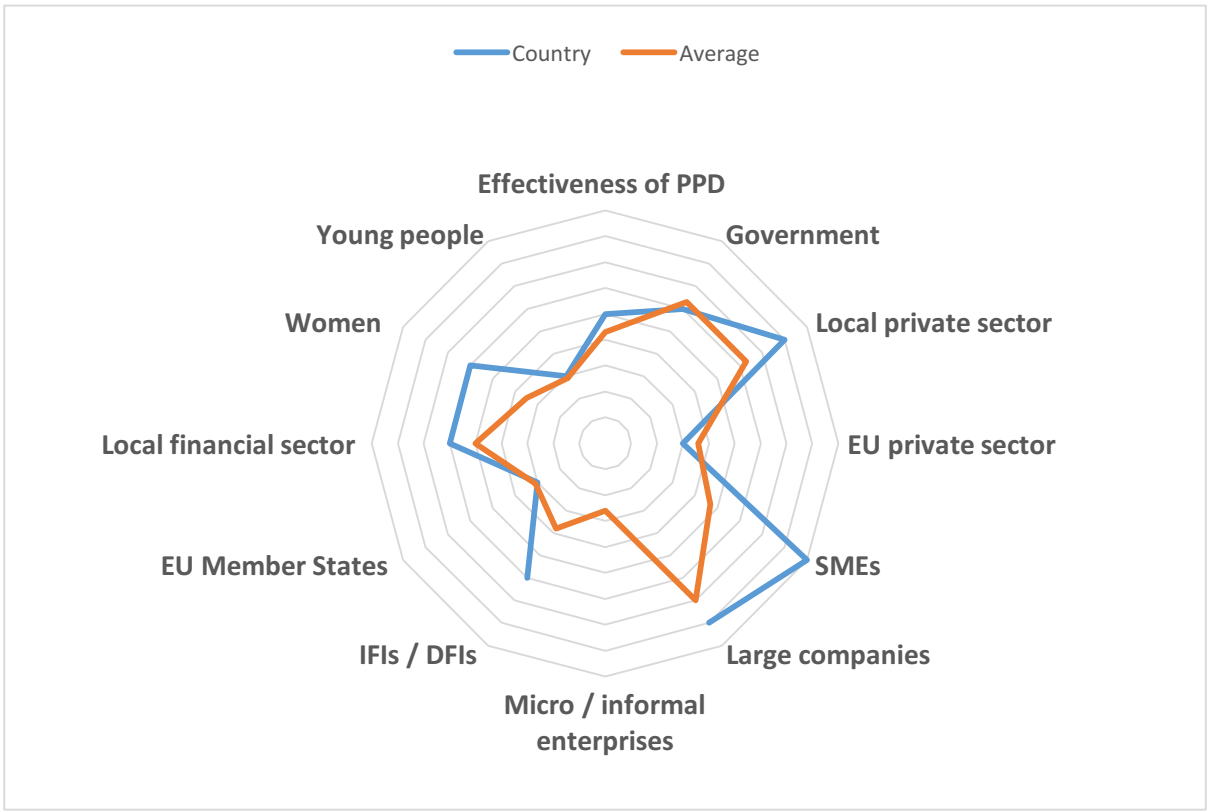
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

PPD has not been very efficient in 2020 since it did not lead to significative reforms of the business enabling environment. To reinforce inclusivity and effectiveness of PPD, the EUD adopted a new programme: CLIM INVEST (7 M EUR from RIP, direct management). This programme will support PPD by enhancing PSOs capacities, PPD secretariat, Government economic planning and reform implementation capacity as well as informal sector's participation to PPD. Its expected results include: 1) Support the consolidation of public-private dialogue, investment partnerships and business-to-business meetings and support to follow-up in terms of implementing the agreed reforms; 2) Regulatory, legislative and administrative support to address the investment climate and the business-enabling environment; and 3) Replication of successful and inclusive business models through TA, partnerships and awareness raising in order to promote the formalisation.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	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 Office (EDBM). It aims to create a framework for consultation between the Malagasy public and private sector and meets twice a year (at least in ordinary session), to pursue the following specific objectives: improve the business climate; set priorities at COPIL; ensure that the measures adopted by COPIL are implemented; and arbitrate disagreements that may emerge at the level of the COPIL. The PPD platform is made up of 9 private and public sector groups (presidency, prime minister, and 16 ministries). COPIL is made up of 9 private sector groups and 9 ministries (Private Sector Development, Finance, Interior, Economy, Trade, Energy, Environment, Population).	PPD has not been very efficient in 2020 since it did not lead to significative reforms of the business enabling environment.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD supports PPD: 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 PPD which takes place in a less organized way. To reinforce inclusivity and effectiveness of PPD, the EUD adopted a new programme (as a result of a TPSD Facility mission): CLIM INVEST (7 M EUR from RIP, direct management). This programme will support PPD by enhancing PSOs capacities, PPD secretariat, Government economic planning and reform implementation capacity as well as informal sector's participation to PPD. Its expected results include: 1) Support the consolidation of public-private dialogue, investment partnerships and business-to-business meetings and support to follow-up in terms of implementing the agreed reforms; 2) Regulatory, legislative and administrative support to address the investment climate and the business-enabling environment; and 3) Replication of successful and inclusive business models through technical assistance, partnerships and awareness raising about these in order to promote the formalisation of businesses. In addition, two other projects support PPD: PROCOM (8 M EUR from NIP 2014-2020, indirect management) and PADEIR (10 M EUR from RIP 2014-2020, indirect management)	The main assumption is that the economic and financial situation remains favourable to policies favouring private sector development, regional integration and trade, the improvement of governance frameworks and the creation of a climate of entrepreneurship and innovation. Local, national and regional actors should be well informed about the potentials that CLIM INVEST offers and willing to participate in a structured dialogue. Micro and informal enterprises do not seem to participate to PPD.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✓

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✓

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Multisectoral Emergency Plan (PMDU).

Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: support to tourism sector.

MALAWI

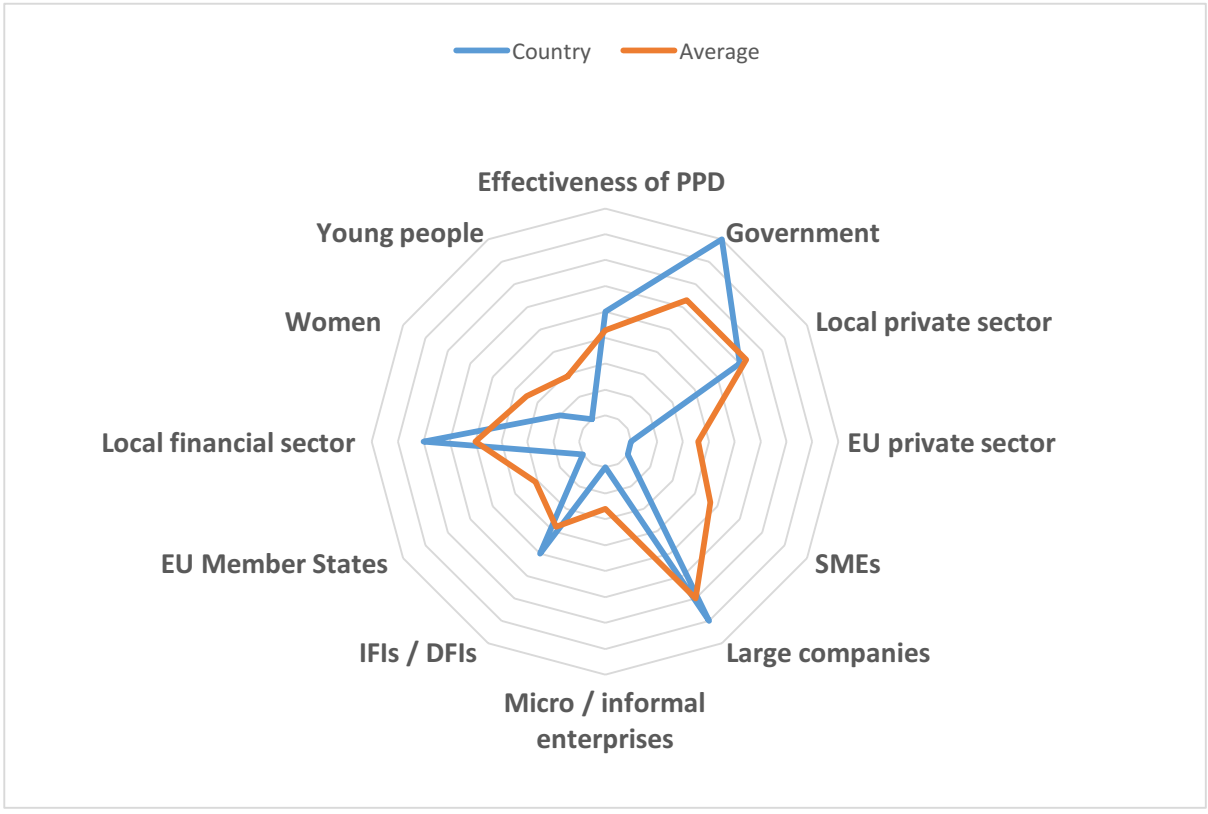
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

Effectiveness of PPD decreased in 2020: Due to the political uncertainty that arose due to the nullified 2019 Presidential elections, there were a lot of civil demonstrations calling for fresh elections. As such economic activities were disrupted and government activities were at a standstill. The situation did not allow for serious discussions and commitments on either the Government or the private sector. At certain times, discussions are one sided with minimal private sector participation in discussions. Furthermore, private sector representation is by through the Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which is deemed not to represent the interests of SMEs but large companies. The June 2020 fresh elections have brought back sanity to the economy and it is expected that Dialogue will resume albeit the COVID-19 pandemic. PPD seems to be government-led, and not quite inclusive.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	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 Trade. The objective of the forum is to provide a platform for dialogue on policy issues that require Government action	Effectiveness of PPD decreased in 2020: Due to the political uncertainty that arose due to the nullified 2019 Presidential elections, there were a lot of civil demonstrations calling for fresh elections. As such economic activities were disrupted and government activities were at a standstill. The situation did not allow for serious discussions and commitments on either the Government or the private sector. At certain times, discussions are one sided with minimal private sector participation in discussions. Furthermore, private sector representation is by through the Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which is deemed not to represent the interests of SMEs but large companies.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The June 2020 fresh elections have brought back sanity to the economy and it is expected that Dialogue will resume albeit the COVID-19 pandemic.	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Setting up measures for expedited clearance of essential goods at the border. The essential goods are comprised of raw materials for production of key products, and goods related to fighting COVID-19.

MALI

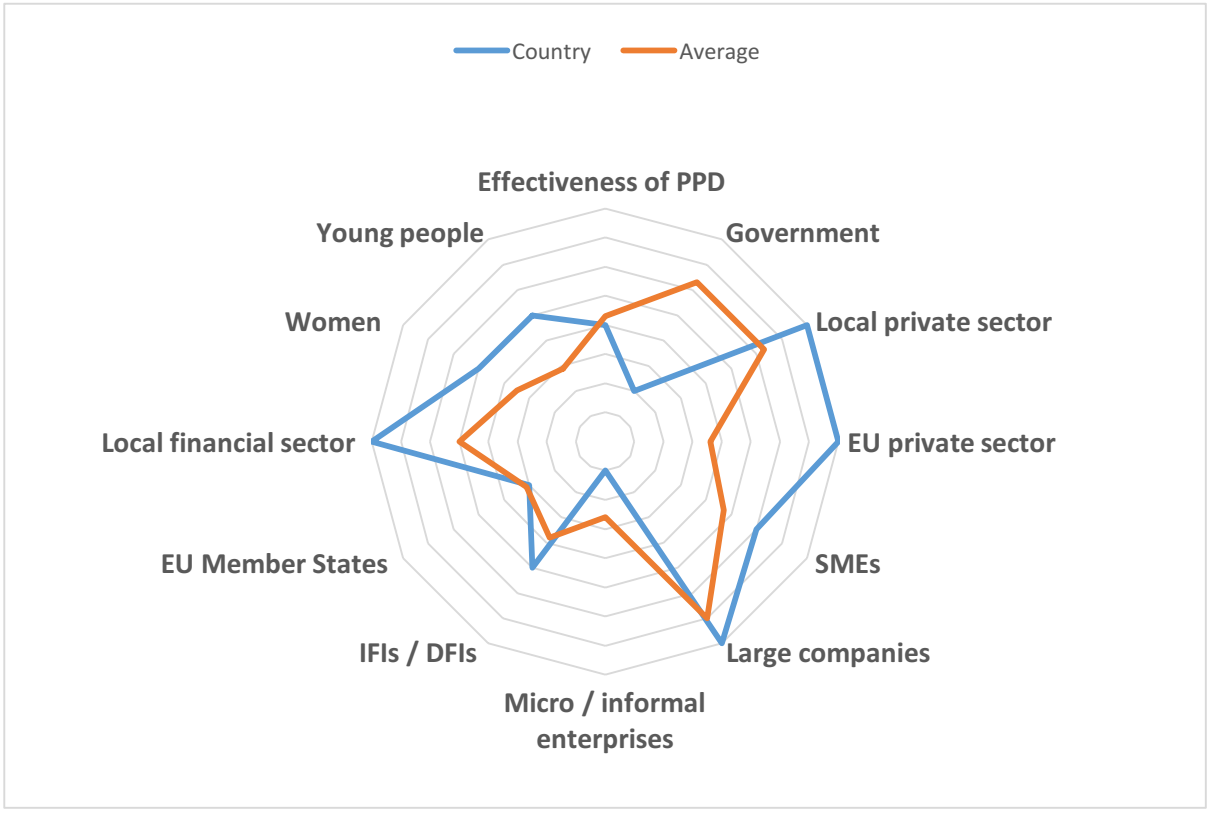
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

In Mali, there is a formal framework for PPD but it is not structured. The EUD has just started to step in the PPD. This has occurred by means of the signing of the grant with CIEM (EBO), which is supposed in the mid-run to enable the EUD to bring to the attention of the public authorities on certain reforms to be pursued. Moreover, the EUD has drafted a high-level strategic document presenting a number of reforms (around 10). This document has been adopted by the private sector (both Malian and EU in Mali) and by the EU member states. The Head of Delegation had planned to submit to the Prime Minister in June (following the legislative elections) but due to the political unrest and the subsequent coup d'état this could not be done. It will be done soon with the new Government. MSMEs are not enough represented in the PPD since the main private sector organization leading the PPD (i.e. CNPM) represents mainly the large enterprises.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Even though we cannot define it structured and regular, there is a formal framework for PPDs (e.g. Les Rentrées Economiques, Les Petits Dejeuners Professionnels) between the private sector (represented by the Conseil National du Patronat au Mali (CNPM) and the public authorities.	Such dialogue was halted this year due to the COVID-19 pandemic and socio-political unrest. PPDs have since taken place on an "ad hoc" basis. Therefore, PPD effectiveness decreased since COVID-19 and socio-political unrest in 2020 halted the PPD.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD has by now regular and structured cooperation with the EU private sector in Mali. This is carried out, inter alia, by means of the grant for an amount of 100,000 € signed between the EUD and the CIEM (Conseil des Investisseurs Européens au Mali) in July 2020. Moreover, we have contacts also with the CNPM, the REAO (Réseau des Entreprises en Afrique de l'Ouest) and the Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie au Mali. Within the framework of the EIP we have been liaising with several commercial banks and micro-finance institutions in order to present them the guarantee instrument and see to what extent of the guarantees signed by the EU (i.e. NASIRA) could be implemented in Mali. In this regard, several discussions took place between these financial institutions and FMO (the manager of the guarantee). The EUD has just started to step in the PPD. This has occurred by means of the signing of the grant with CIEM, which is supposed in the mid-run to enable the EUD to bring to the attention of the public authorities on certain reforms to be pursued. Moreover, the EUD has drafted a high-level strategic document presenting a number of reforms (around 10). This document has been adopted by the private sector (both Malian and EU in Mali) and by the EU member states. The Head of Delegation had planned to submit to the Prime Minister in June (following the legislative elections) but due to the political unrest and the subsequent coup d'état this could not be done. It will be done soon with the new Government.	From EUD's point of view, the MSMEs are not enough represented in the PPD since the main private sector organization leading the PPD (i.e. CNPM) represents mainly the large enterprises. This trend has not changed since 2019. As for women and youth entrepreneurs we have not experience either a variation over the last year. Government's participation to PPD seems low, and effectiveness of PPD has decreased since 2019 (mainly due to COVID-19 and political instability).

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: On 23 March, a meeting took place between the Health Minister and representatives of the private sector. It represented the beginning of a private sector coalition against the health and economic impacts of the pandemic.
Other actions by EUD: The EUD did not establish a real dialogue in this sense with the private sector. However, the EUD supported the EIB in its dialogue with the public authorities to see to what extent one of the EIB ad hoc facilities could be put at the disposal of the Government (loans to face the health and economic effects of the pandemic). However, until now the Government has not finalized the negotiations with EIB in order to sign the financing agreements).

MAURITANIA

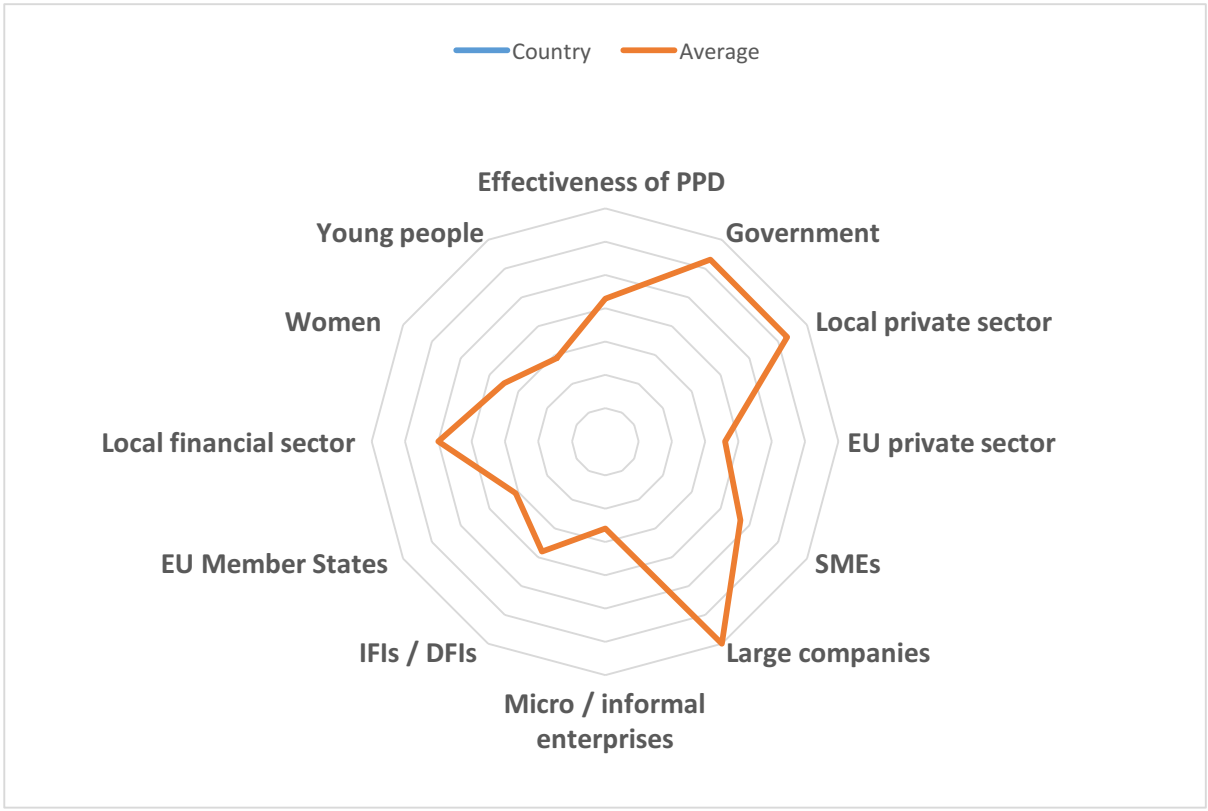
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

In Mauritania, PPD is not structured, ad-hoc and there is no clear division between public and private sector. The EUD supports PPD sporadically: as part of the implementation of the new tax code, several meetings were held with those involved in the sector. For several other programs in the field of fisheries, poultry, Arabic gum, breeding, etc. The EUD has a role of facilitator of PPD exchanges. During COVID-19 outbreak, the Government engaged the private sector and adopted a series of mitigation measures.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✗
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strenghts	Weaknesses
N/A	PPD is not structured, ad-hoc and there is no clear division between public and private sector.
Opportunities	**Threats**
As part of the implementation of the new tax code, several meetings were held with those involved in the sector. For several other programs in the field of fisheries, poultry, Arabic gum, breeding, ... the EU has a role of facilitator of PPD exchanges. These programs include : Promopêche (300.000 EUR); Pacao (100.000 EUR), Rimrap (200.000 EUR). In addition, the EUD supports the structuration of private sector organisations: Support for the establishment of the regional federation of artisanal fishing, training of micro-credit institutions, establishment of networks of farmers and breeders.	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✓

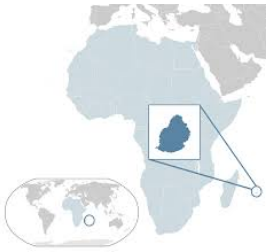
Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✓

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: The application of exemptions for basic food products; All fines have been revised upwards; The decline in deductibility threshold for expenses paid in cash; the total deductibility of the taxable profit of donations made for the benefit of the Social Solidarity Fund and the fight against the Coronavirus; The reduction in the number of port fees with a reduction of 50% of the rate of the community tax; The exemption of drugs, medical supplies and equipment, exclusively related to Covid-19 from all import duties and taxes for 2020; The regularization of the Imported Tonnage Tax (TTI), in the amount of 150 MRU on each ton of goods imported.

Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: Economic impact assessment of COVID-19 on artisanal fisheries.

MAURITIUS

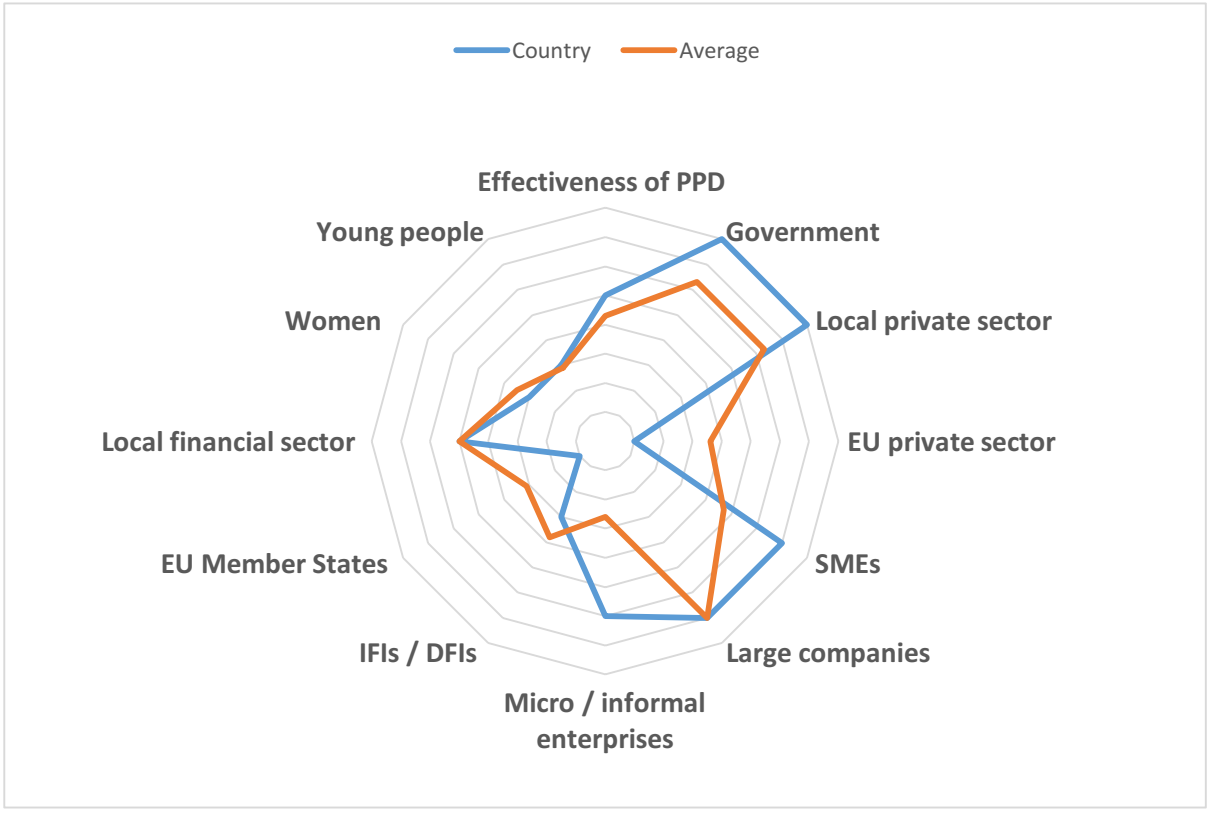
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

In Mauritius, dialogue is held during budget preparations, policy decisions and trade negotiations. Mauritius is one of the rare countries where the private sector sits at the table along government for trade negotiations. Regularity of PPD has decreased since 2019: The Government changed in 2019 and since then there have not been many consultations with the private sector over the COVID-19 crisis. The EUD organizes outreach activities with the EU private sector: it holds regular meetings with EU private sector. With the local private sector, meetings are held in the context of the Article 8 (Political dialogue). Under a TPSD Facility technical assistance, a survey of EU companies operating with Mauritius was done in order to better understand the EU business presence in Mauritius.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
This dialogue is held during budget preparations, policy decisions and trade negotiations. Mauritius is one of the rare countries where the private sector sits at the table along government for trade negotiations.	Regularity of PPD has decreased since 2019: The Government changed in 2019 and since then there have not been many consultations with the private sector over the COVID-19 crisis.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD organizes outreach activities with the EU private sector: it holds regular meetings with EU private sector. With the local private sector, meetings are held in the context of the Article 8 (Political dialogue). Under a TPSD Facility technical assistance, a survey of EU companies operating with Mauritius was done to better understand the EU business presence in Mauritius.	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

MOROCCO

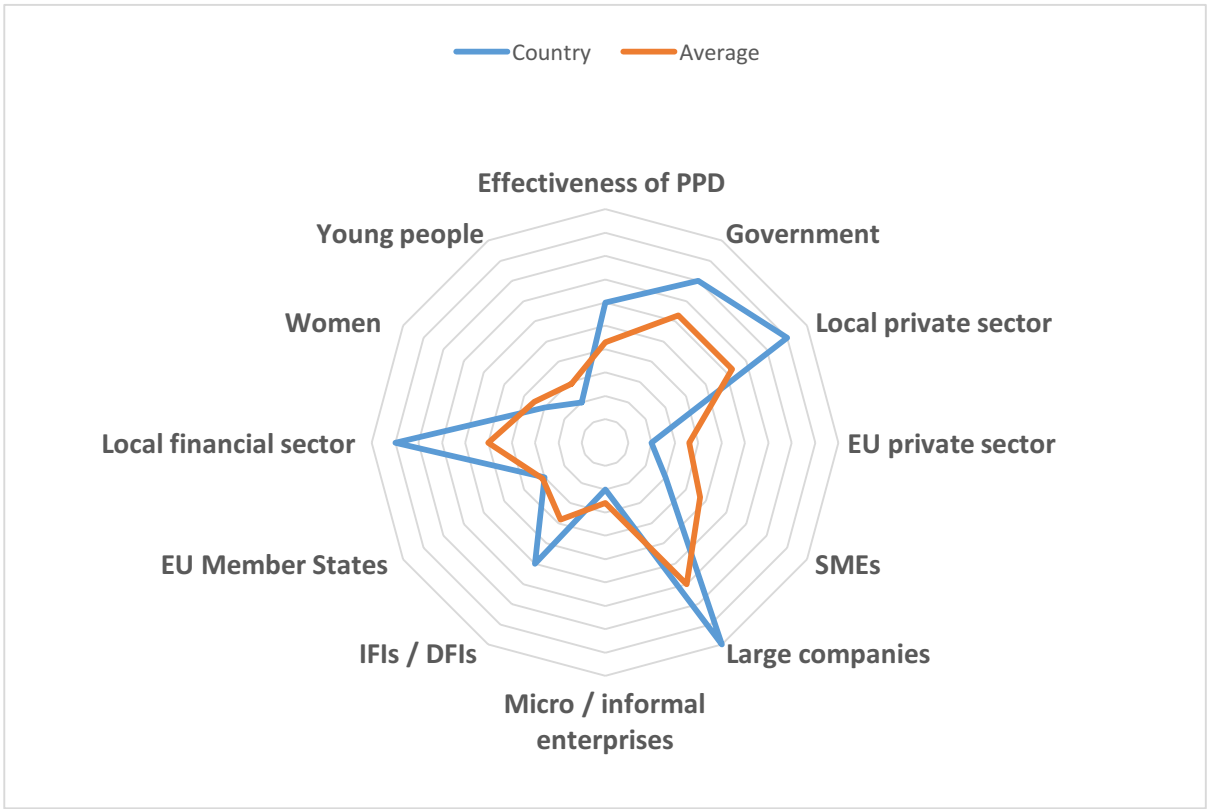
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

In Morocco, PPD intensity decreased since 2019, even if Morocco led consultation of many ranges of institutions, donors and civil personalities to work on a new social and economic model. PPD has been intense during COVID-19, consultations with CGEM and GPMB resulted in the adoption of a compact for economic recovery. EU provided a massive aid (450 M EUR announced) in order to support the national COVID fund dedicated to strengthening Health sector and to mitigate socio-economic impacts (SME's financial products). The EUD supports PPD: Competitiveness and Green Growth program supports the SMES's Barometer put in place by the CNEA (EU was part of the creation of the CNEA (business climate national committee) and the implementation of part of its annual plans through budget support programs.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strenghts	Weaknesses
PPD exists at different levels, there are different national platforms :The PPD is led through national dialog platform (ex Compact4Africa), and CNEA (National Committee for Business climate), CGEM (sole employers association organization) who is even represented in Parliament. At the EUD level: some dialog groups, and bilateral sectoral meetings between the EUD and ministries or private sector (CGEM, ASMEX, professional federations…). The EUD is also in contact with Eurocham which is invited to EU Trade councillors' regular meetings. Representatives of the Main Group of Donors in Morocco (GPP-Groupe Principal des Partenaires) are also invited by the CGEM to round tables, and specific sessions were organized on COVID19 impacts and recovery plans. Discussions are ongoing for a roadmap and action plan between GPP and CGEM.	Except COVID specific time, PPD could have been more intense on Business climate since 2019, even if Morocco had led consultation of many ranges of institutions, donors and civil personalities for working on a new social and economic model.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Effectiveness of PPD has increased, according to the EUD: For ex. good partnership with the MEFRA and other ministries involved in the EU-Morocco Competitiveness and Green Growth Program (Budget support). During COVID, the government was keen to reach the donors and share its views. The EUD supports PPD: Competitiveness and Green Growth program supports the SMES's Barometer put in place by the CNEA (EU was part of the creation of the CNEA (business climate national committee) and the implementation of part of its annual plans through budget support programs (Budget Support Program to Investments and Exports 2009-2012 that supported the institutionalisation of the CNEA ; Budget Support Program Employment and SMEs 2013-2019 that supported the governance and planification of actions by the CNEA). PACC program also supports PPD on circular economy and will implement brainstorming activities on tax issues (green growth). Trade unit organized meetings between EU Member States and ministry of Trade in relation with market survey, and new conformity rules.	PPD could include more EU companies interests and "outsiders" (youth, women etc) who are not sufficiently represented by the CGEM. Government, large firms and local financial sector seem to be over-represented in PPD while SMEs, micro/informal businesses, women and young entrepreneurs are under-represented.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✅

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ❌

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Compact for economic recovery State-CGEM-GPMB signed in August includes fiscal measures and access to credit scheme
Other actions by EUD: EU provided a massive aid (450 M EUR announced) in order to support the national COVID fund dedicated to strengthening Health sector and to mitigate socio-economic impacts (SME's financial products). EUD has used balance of budget support programme (ex PACC, Health, etc.) and consolidated a Team Europe response with EIB and EBRD. These have oriented their funding to financing facilities for private sector in the COVID-19 context. However, until now the Government has not finalized the negotiations with EIB in order to sign the financing agreements).

MOZAMBIQUE

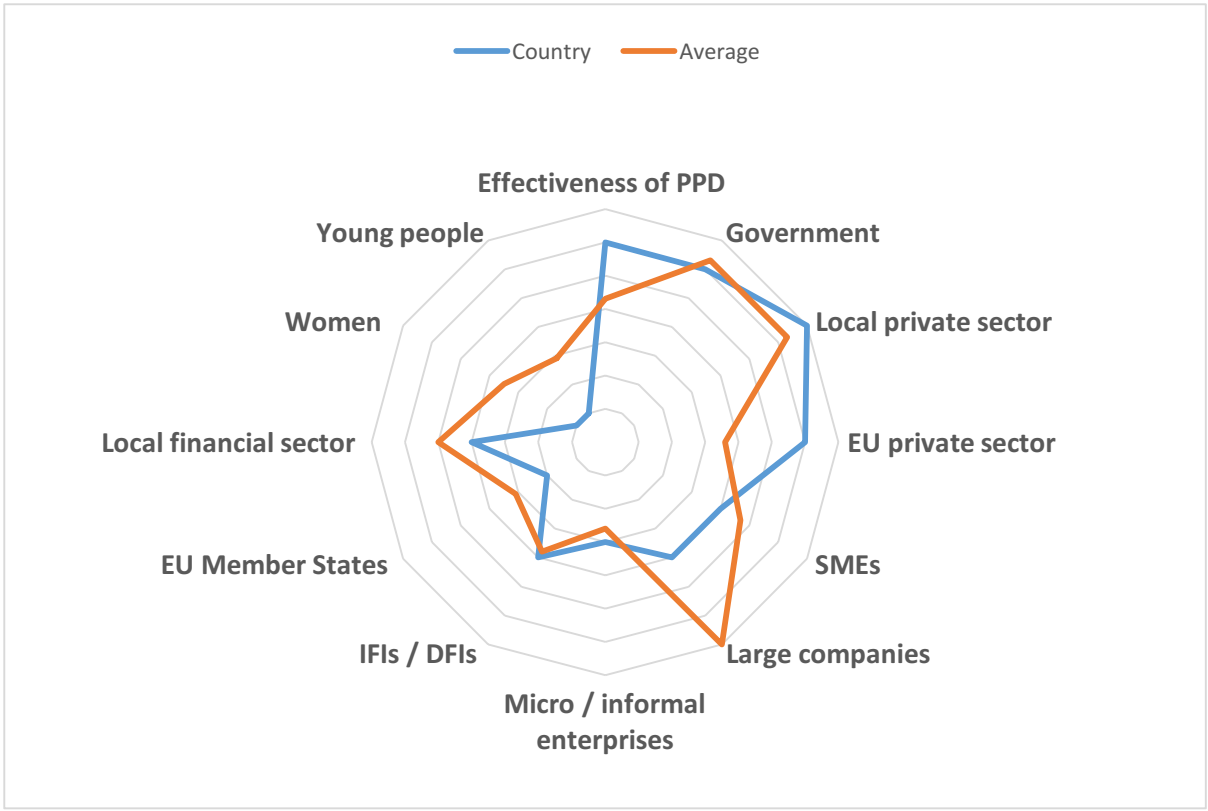
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

In Mozambique, a PPD is established but seems to suffer low inclusivity: Participation should also be made broader, the main actors for the private sector being the Confederation of Economic Associations of Mozambique (CTA). The EUD strongly supports PPD through various interventions, including the Sustainable Investments and Jobs programme, signed in January 2020. Other projects implemented by the EUD include support to EuroCam; Supporting the Platform to Support European Investors; Co-organising several private sector-related events (Mozambique-EU Economic Round Table); Promoting opportunities created by the SADC-EU EPA; Attending wider initiatives like CTA´s Annual Private Sector Conference; and Maintaining a dialogue (formal and informal), in Maputo and in provinces.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established

Involvement of EUD in PPD

Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce

Presence of MS private sector organization

Organisation by EUD of outreach activities

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The Private Sector Working Group (PSWG), chaired by the African Development Bank, UK and the World Bank, is the main forum for dialogue on business environment issues amongst donors, government, private sector operators and civil society. The EUD participates in efforts to foster PPD through: support to EuroCam; Supporting the PAIE - the "Platform to Support European Investors (PAIE)" – that was created in June 2019 through the signature of a MoU with the Ministry of Industry and Trade with the aim to mediate between European companies and public stakeholders when problems arise (to be operationalised soon); Co-organising several private sector-related events (Mozambique-EU Economic Round Table); Promoting opportunities created by the SADC-EU EPA; Attending wider initiatives like CTA´s Annual Private Sector Conference; 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; Implementing the "Sustainable Investments and jobs" programme that is a national blueprint of the EIP, including a component of support to business and investment environment; Organising together with the Government a policy dialogue focusing on economic matters and business in Lichinga (Niassa Province) in December 2020; Organizing every 2 months a meeting of EU Trade Counsellors to discuss business and investment environment, including problems encountered by European companies in the application of the EPA.	The Government and the private sector should strengthen the existing PPD platform to discuss issues, priorities and solutions. Participation should also be made broader, the main actors for the private sector being the Confederation of Economic Associations of Mozambique (CTA). However, micro, small and medium enterprises, youth business associations and women entrepreneur associations are not well represented in dialogue forums, which limits their impact on policy design and implementation. They also would bring a fresh voice, as currently business is dominated by a limited number of players, with strong links to politics.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The mapping of the European private sector is currently ongoing on the Support to Trade and Development Project – Promove Comercio – financed under the 11th EDF (see below). Results are expected by end 2020.In 2018, the Delegation did a mapping of the financial sector through the TPSD Facility in preparation of the "Sustainable Investments and Jobs Programme". The EUD and EuroCam have regular contacts. Not only does the Delegation participate as observer in all the Board meetings, we also provide Technical assistance (TA) to EuroCam financed through the 11th EDF PROMOVE Comercio project (started in Nov. 2019). The following activities are included: Support EuroCam in the fine-tuning of their vision and action plan for the coming years; Support EuroCam in the definition of their business plan to become financially viable ; Conduct a study with EuroCam on mapping EU businesses; Recommend how EuroCam could better promote EPA trade opportunities; Support the structuring and setting up of the "Plataforma de Apoio aos Investidores Europeus (PAIE)"; Organise some trade and investment-related events together with EuroCam such as the Economic Round-Table, Webinars and Europe Day at FACIM, the largest trade fair in Mozambique (unfortunately activities were affected by COVID-19 this year). The Confederation of Economic Associations of Mozambique (CTA) is regularly involved in the PSWG, in which the EUD also participates. Bilateral contacts are also regular in the context of COVID and our activities financed through Promove Comercio. The EUD is also in regular contact with other Chambers and business associations.	Youth, women, informal sector are all underrepresented. Main focus on large companies, with a particular interest for companies for oil and gas sector. Besides, Mozambique's private sector is mostly comprised of informal small-scale enterprises. The informal sector represents about 90% of the enterprises in Mozambique, but only 31% of GDP. The informal sector is also very badly (or not) represented in PPD; the COVID crisis made this clear. There is also a donor coordination group, the Private Sector Working Group, co-chaired by African Development Bank, UK and World Bank, providing the main forum for dialogue on business environment issues amongst donors, government, private sector operators and civil society. Nevertheless, the group currently serves more as a platform to share information and mainly serves as a PPD forum for specific issues (new laws, regulations, etc) prior to their approval, but does not offer a broad and inclusive PPD .

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Two Webinars were organised (see above). Regular dialogue took place through CTA.
Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: Access to credit: credit line to be opened by EIB in a commercial bank. Set-up of a COVID window for private sector investing in renewable off-grid energy solutions.

NAMIBIA

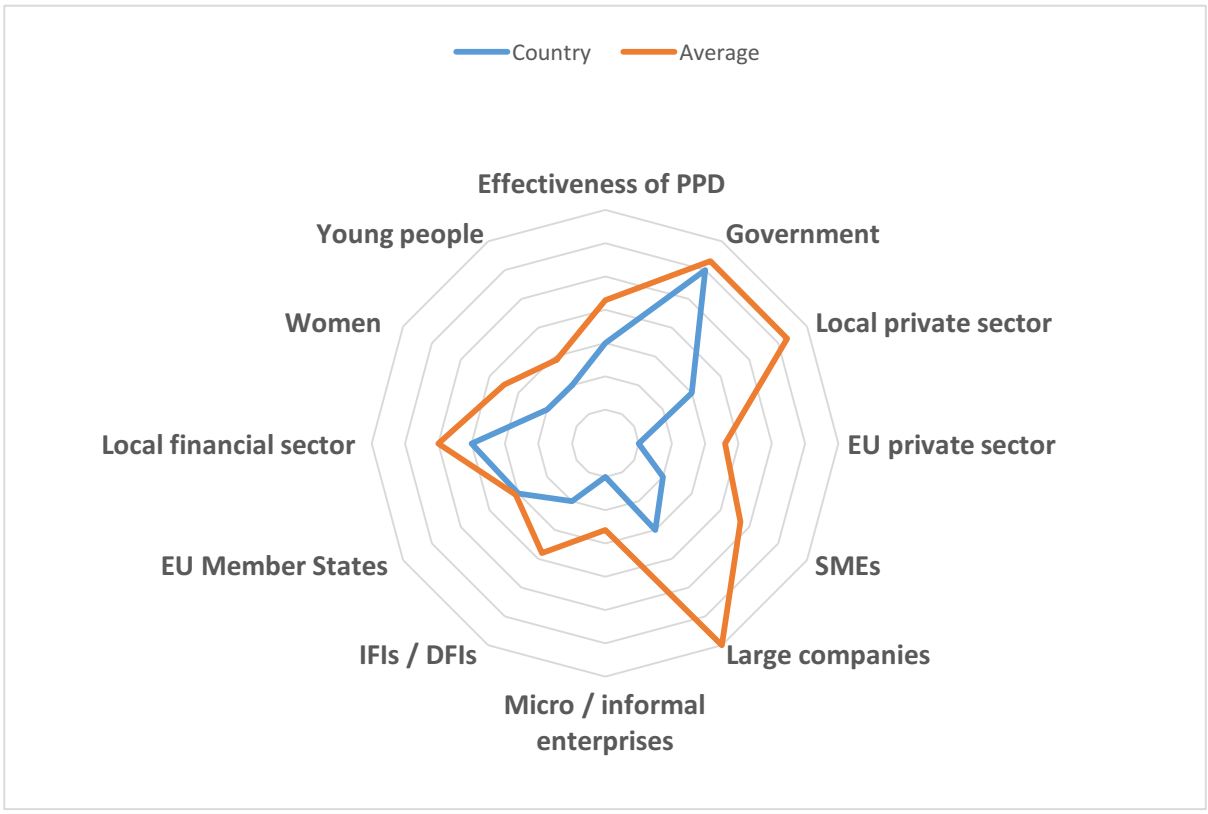
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

PPD was recently established in Namibia: the Namibian Investment Promotion and Development Board. It will start operations in January 2021. Members of Board have been nominated but no private sector organization represented at the moment (to be decided soon). This is a transitional period and process; on the way to full externalisation of governmental service. Namibia Trade Forum exists, under the Ministry of Urban and Rural development. The EUD is exploring options to support PPD and engaging the private sector: informal meetings with private sector representatives just started - in the premises of the EUD. EUD will mobilize DEVCO C4 Facilities (specifically the TPSD Facility) to propose actions to be undertaken under new programming.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
A PPD was recently established in Namibia: the Namibian Investment Promotion and Development Board. To start operations in January 2021. Members of Board nominated. No private sector organization represented at the moment but will be in the near future. This is a transitional period and process; on the way to full externalisation of governmental service. Namibia Trade Forum exists, under the Ministry of Urban and Rural development.	There is a lack of information on PPD platforms. After meeting with the ministry of trade, assistance is needed in this area + mapping of private sector and investment.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The Ministry of Trade would look for the creation of a single platform for trade and business-related matters. The EUD is exploring options to support PPD and engaging the private sector: informal meetings with private sector representatives just started - in the premises of the EUD. EUD will mobilize DEVCO C4 Facilities (specifically the TPSD Facility) to propose actions to be undertaken under new programming.	

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Government set up a Covid Task Team. 8 billion Namd (440 M EUR) awarded to various target groups affected by impact (households, small business, etc.) under the form of subsidies, tax return, social security, etc.
Other actions by EUD: The EUD provided additional fixed tranche under the BS. however, the amount does not target private sector. Government is free to use it where needed most. Temporary TA to trade issues is a possibility.

NIGER

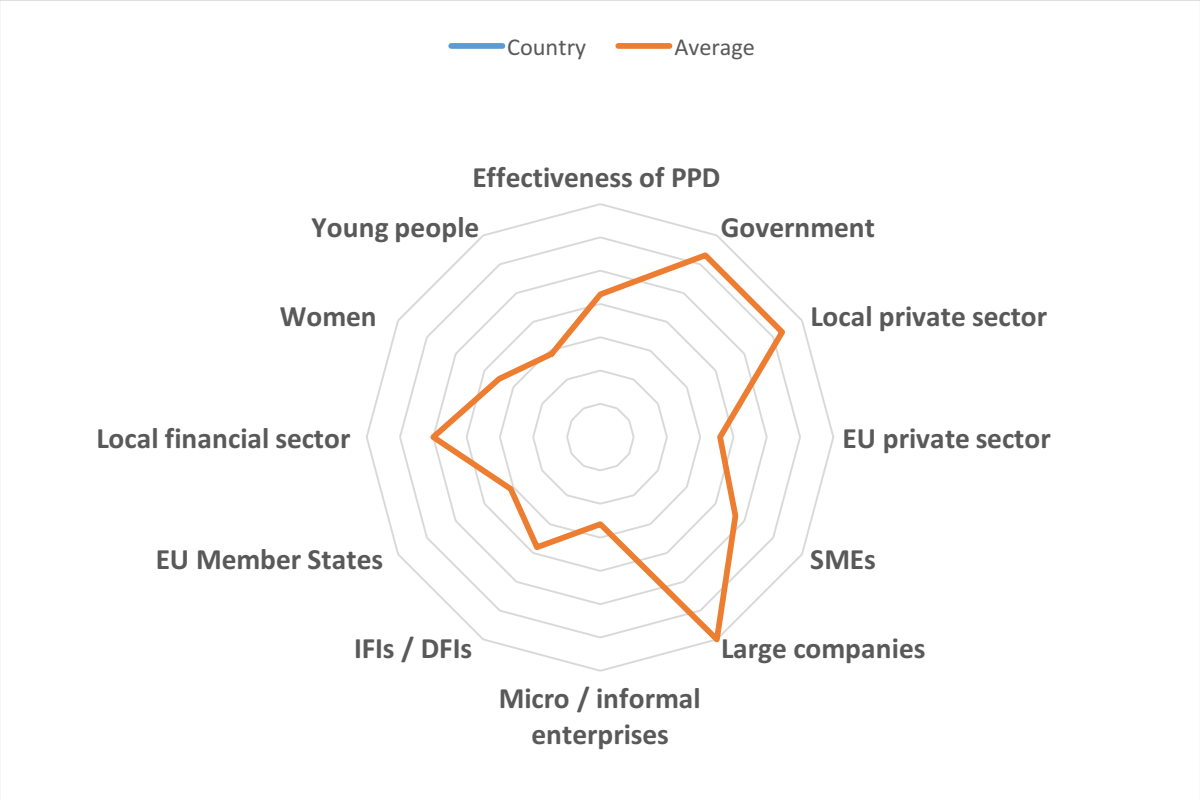
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

There is no support from EUD to PPD at this stage, but this will gradually improve. The TPSD Facility has been mobilized by the EUD to formulate a workplan for private sector development in the short- and mid-term.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✗
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
N/A	There is a formal PPD established in Niger, but it exists only on paper. Private sector organisations are very weak and do not have capacity to conduct effective business advocacy.
Opportunities	**Threats**
There is no support from EUD to PPD at this stage, but this will gradually improve. The TPSD Facility has been mobilized by the EUD to formulate a workplan for private sector development in the short- and mid-term.	Presidential elections will be held in January 2021, and no real openness

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

NIGERIA

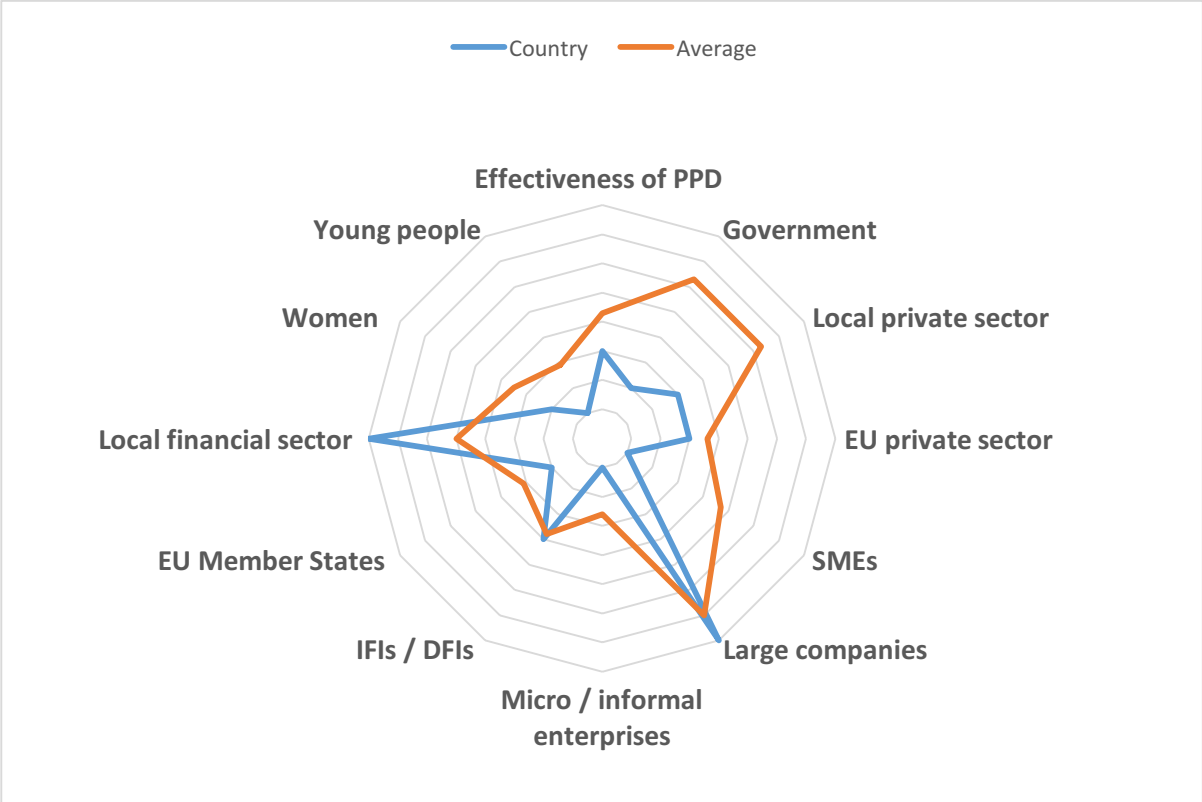
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

The Nigerian Economic Summit Group (NESG) stands out as a form of a structured private sector led advocacy group and an economic think-tank. PPD is largely unstructured and informal, and dominated by large corporates. Key government policy initiatives are as a rule developed without structured and transparent consultation with the private sector, relying mostly on the inside the government and states' insights. The EUD supports PPD through the EBO and the Nigeria-EU Business Forum. This platform has been useful for raising issues, which affect the business climate for the EU and Nigerian companies alike. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Business Forum scheduled in 2020 was postponed and to date no new date has been set.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The Nigerian Economic Summit Group (NESG) stands out as a form of a structured private sector led advocacy group and an economic think-tank. It was launched in 1993 by Nigeria's business leaders representing key sectors of the economy: oil and gas, energy, agriculture, telecom, pharmaceuticals, banking and finance, and real estate. Its mandate is to provide a platform for Nigeria's PPD about Nigeria's growth and sustainable development.	PPD effectiveness is lower than average. PPD is largely unstructured and informal, and dominated by large corporates. Key government policy initiatives are as a rule developed without structured and transparent consultation with the private sector, relying mostly on the inside the government and states' insights.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD facilitates the PPD through the EBO and the Nigeria-EU Business Forum: Since 2012, the EU Delegation and EU Member States have organised an EU-Nigeria Business Forum (EUNBF), specifically to bring European companies operating in Nigeria and Nigerian businesses together with policy makers to deliberate on mutually beneficial topics. This platform has been useful for raising issues, which affect the business climate for the EU and Nigerian companies alike. The EUD participates in the annual NESG summit, and multiple other events organised by and with the private sector. Participation is often facilitated through the projects implemented by the EUD, such as in the energy and competitiveness sectors.	Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Business Forum scheduled to take place in 2020 was postponed and to date no new date has been set. PPD is not inclusive: local financial sector and large firms seems to participate more than other categories of stakeholders (micro/informal businesses, SMES, women and young entrepreneurs).

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✓

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✓

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: It is difficult to speak of the government measures being adopted directly as a consequence of engagement with the private sector. The private sector however offered immediate support to the government right at the outset of the pandemic, including financial contributions to the fund managed by the Central Bank, and expertise. The government COVID response initiatives can be presumed to draw on that engagement however none of the special bodies charged with the response tasks included representatives of the private sector. The Presidential Task Force on COVID-19 was established by the President in March 2020 to coordinate and oversee Nigeria's multi-sectoral inter-governmental efforts to contain the spread and mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Nigeria Economic Sustainability Plan (NESP), approved by the Federal Executive Council (FEC) in June 2020, was developed by the Economic Sustainability Committee (ESC), established by President Muhammadu Buhari on March 30, 2020.
Other actions by EUD: Through the Nigeria Competitiveness Project, the EUD in cooperation with GIZ has reached out to businesses and impact investors.

RWANDA

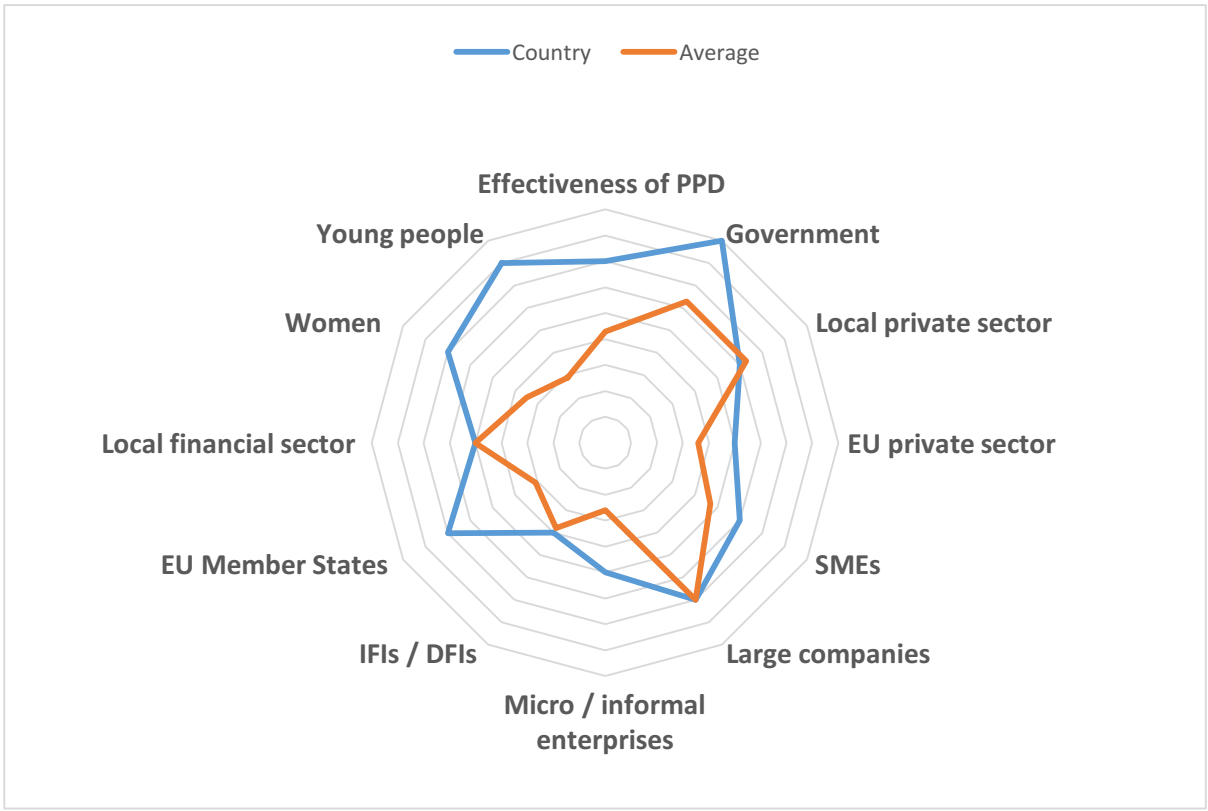
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

The EU supported the consolidation and strengthening of the newly founded European Business Chamber of Rwanda (EBCR). TA will help the new Chamber grow into a self-sustaining, independent organisation. EBCR will play a crucial role to promote European business interests in Rwanda, hence enhancing trade and investment between Rwanda and the EU, for the mutual benefit of both Europeans and Rwandans. EBCR was officially registered at the beginning of 2020 and the newly signed agreement for 23 million RWF will support the consolidation and growth of this EBO. The EU support to EBCR has provided TA to EBCR be able to enhance its capacity to (i) promote trade and investment between Rwanda and the EU, (ii) represent the interest of EU businesses active in Rwanda and (iii) provide support and information to Europeans and European companies who want to invest in Rwanda. TPSD Facility was mobilized at early stage to draft a business plan and an action plan for this EBO. To support PPD, the EUD also co-chairs the SWG Private sector development and youth employment chaired by the ministry of trade since beginning of 2020,

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
EUD supports PPD through Sector Working Groups. Since beginning of 2020, the EU co-chairs the SWG Private sector development and youth employment chaired by the ministry of trade. The objective of the sector working group is to bring together all Sector Working Group (SWG) stakeholders to engage in policy dialogue and to ensure ownership, accountability and transparency of the NST 1 implementation and monitoring process. The SWG Private sector development and youth employment has 3 sub-sector working groups: 1. Production capability and Technology, 2. Distribution, Logistics Market Access and 3. Youth Employment Each of the mentioned sub-sector working group is chaired by the line ministry or agency in charge of the particular topic and co-chaired by a Development partner involved in the sector. Private sector representatives co-chairs each of the 3 sub-sector WG.	For now, private sector participation in these sub-sector WG meetings seems to be limited though the engagement is there.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD Cochairs the sector working group Private Sector Development and Youth Employment. As a co-chair, the EU engages with all other Development Partners in raising issues that should be discussed on the sector WG meeting. Futhermore, the EUD has supported the establishment of the European Business Association Rwanda (EBCR). EBCR will provide a platform to collaborate with Rwandan businesses in coordination with the Private Sector Federation (PSF), encouraging partnerships and synergies between Rwandan companies and European based businesses and investors. The EBCR will increase the dissemination of information on different existing investment opportunities, as well as EU instruments available to support the private sector development in Rwanda such as the EU Investment plan, European Fund for Sustainable Development and others.	PPD in Rwanda seems to be donor- and government-led. To ensure ownership of the PPD process, reinforcing the local private sector's participation to PPD through a bottom-up approach (i.e. empowering a diversity of private sector organisations, and grassroot business associations) could bring stronger ownership of the PPD process and increase inclusivity.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: A RWF 200 billion fund has been created with the objective to support businesses highly impacted by the crisis so they can survive, restart work/production and safeguard employment. It was expected to facilitate domestic production of essential goods such as masks, gloves, sanitizers, disinfectants, and others that may be deemed necessary during and post COVID-19 period. The Fund funding is deployed by the Central Bank to commercial banks, microfinance institutions and SACCOs who then lend to eligible businesses. Eligible businesses have to demonstrate the negative impact of COVID-19 on their operations, that they were commercially viable prior to the pandemic, and that they can return to viability, preserve jobs and contribute to the recovery of the economy. To ensure that funds are used appropriately to achieve the impact expected, the Economic Recovery Fund Technical Steering Committee governs the fund. It reviews the performance of the Fund on a monthly basis and report to the Economic Recovery Fund High Level Steering Committee of Ministers, NBR Governor and CEOs (RDB and PSF). The technical steering committee is composed of Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Rwanda Development Board, National Bank of Rwanda, Private Sector Federation, Rwanda Bankers' Association, Association of Microfinance Institutions of Rwanda and Business Development Fund.

SENEGAL

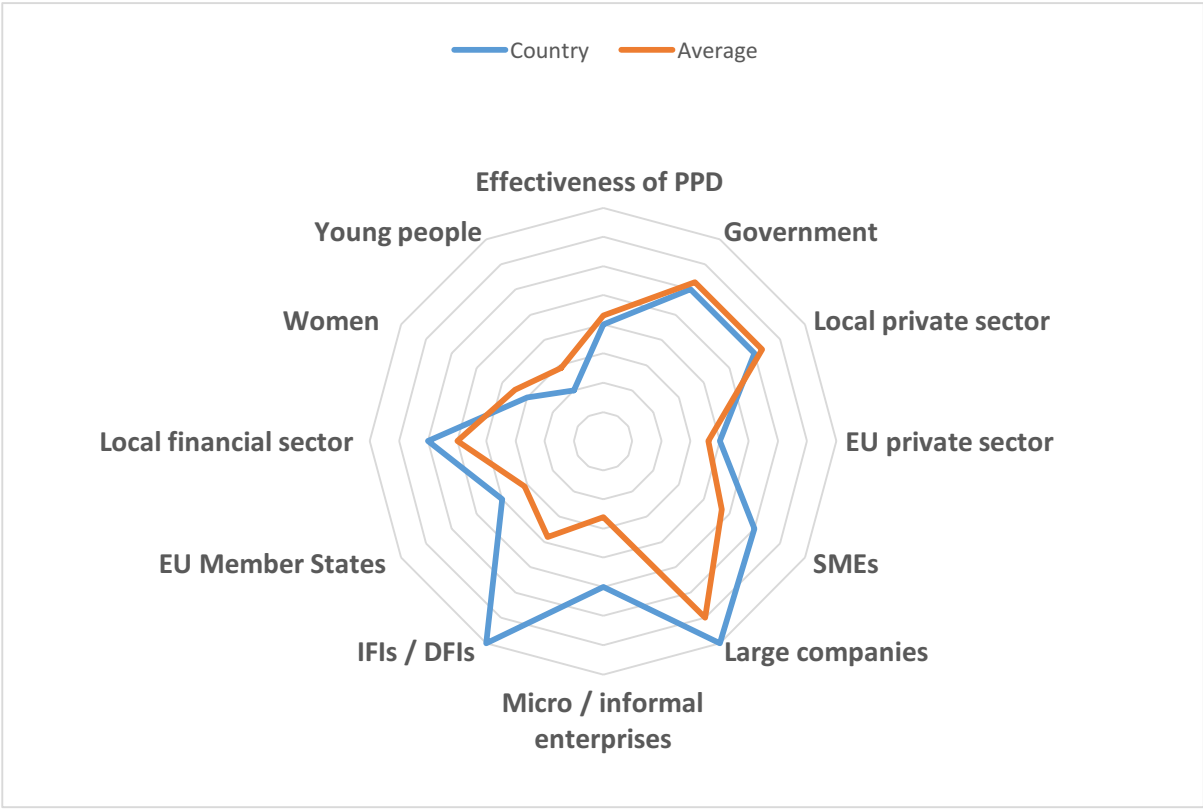
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

Presidential Council on Investment occurs on a non-recurrent manner and the last meeting of this PPD was held in December 2017. Because of COVID-19 crisis, Government has convened meetings with private sector organisations more regularly than CPI during the past 18 months. This PPD led to the adoption of PRES (Economic Resilience Plan of Senegal) to which the private sector has strongly contributed in terms of ideas and finance. EUD facilitates PPD in various manners: support PPD in the fisheries sector in the context of the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement, through supporting Eurocham and with a roadmap on economic diplomacy, by providing capacity building to the Private sector Directorate of the Ministry of the Economy, through the High-Level Regional Conference on Circular Economy and in the frame of the Senegal-EU Digital Strategy (with D4D Hub), etc. During COVID-19, the EUD has maintained a very sustained dialogue with the local private sector (especially very small businesses) and Europeans - Organization of three task forces Team Europe / European private sector in Senegal.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
PPD at national level is mainly organized through the "Presidential Council on Investment" and takes place sporadically. It gathers Government and main private sector organisations.	Presidential Council on Investment occurs on a non-recurrent manner and the last meeting of this PPD was held in December 2017. Because of COVID-19 crisis, Government has convened meetings with private sector organisations more regularly than CPI during the past 18 months.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD plays an advocacy role with its institutional partners and acts as a relay for requests and comments from the private sector, the EUD supports, through funding of complementary aid from Budget Support Governance, a capacity building activity of the Private sector Directorate of the Ministry of the Economy. EUD is mapping out the various private sector organisations and works in collaboration with Dakar Chamber of Commerce and Eurocham (EBO) to maintain dialogue and extend it to EU MS (bimonthly meetings). EUD created a roadmap for economic diplomacy to facilitate PPD. In parallel, EUD prepared a grant to Eurocham to step up its advocacy activities. The EU Enterprises Upgrade Programme is a lever to conduct regular dialogue between the Government, the EU and private and financial sector locally. Additionally, the EU had the opportunity to support PPD in the fisheries sector in the context of the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement. This has resulted among others in various meetings with EU companies to support initiatives securing artisanal fisheries and launching of a solar panel-powered cold storage system. The EUD also engages private sector on frequent occasions: in the context of the implementation of infrastructure works (through PEPAM project), in the frame of the Senegal-EU Digital Strategy (with D4D Hub), and for the next programming. Finally, the High-Level Regional Conference on Circular Economy (joint initiative by the EU and UNIDO) was held in July 2019 and gathered EU businesses (mobilized by Eurocham), the local private sector and CSOs.	The main issue is that PPD is centred around the main/traditional private sector organisations and excludes micro, women and young entrepreneurs, that compose the informal economy (representing 95% of the Senegalese economy).

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✅

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✅

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: The private sector participated in the entire consultation process in the implementation of measures related to the fight against the pandemic and support for the economy -> Establishment of the PRES (Economic Resilience Plan of Senegal) to which the private sector has strongly contributed in terms of ideas and finance.
Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: The EUD has maintained a very sustained dialogue with the local private sector (especially very small businesses) and Europeans - Organization of three task forces Team Europe / European private sector in Senegal.

SIERRA LEONE

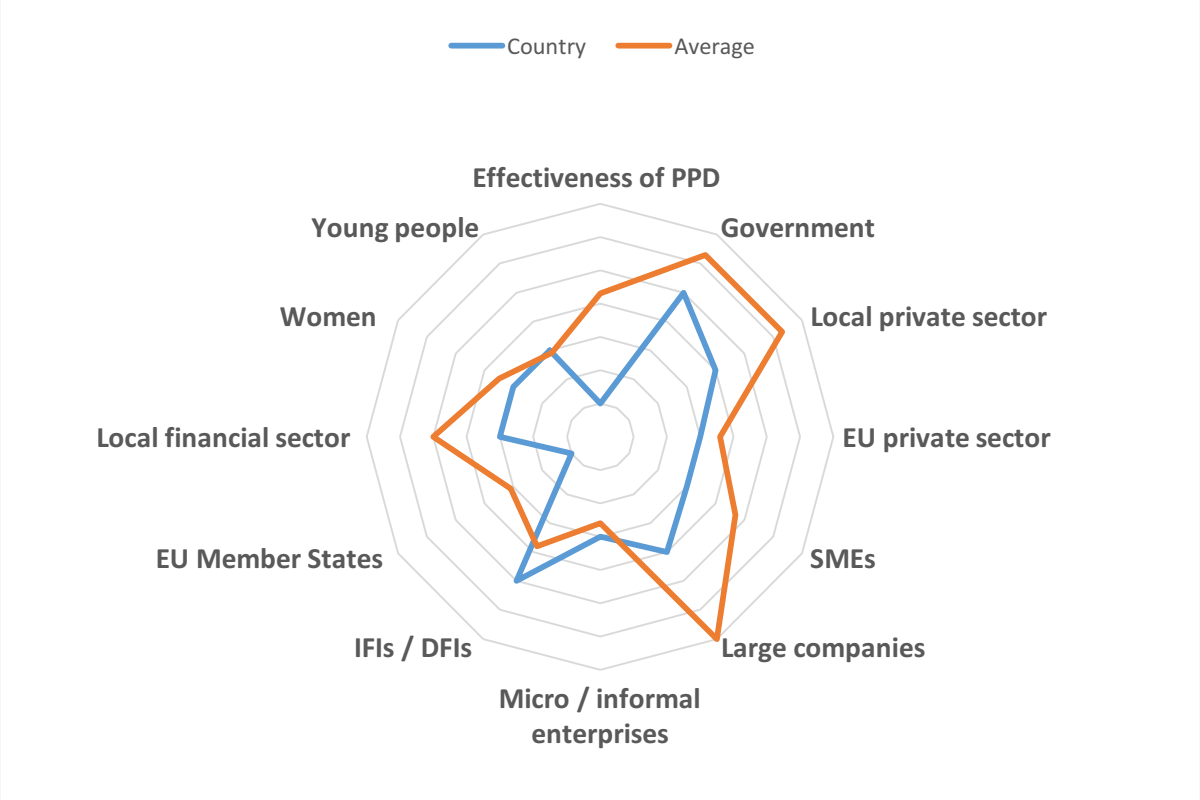
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

The Sierra Leone Business Forum was established within the Ministry of Trade and Industry as a platform for PPD with support of the IFC. A new initiative was also launched early 2020 with financial support from DFID – "Invest Salone" - aiming to facilitate investment in agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and tourism. It also has a mandate to conduct and facilitate PPD in the mentioned sectors. These PPD structures rarely constitute a conducive and constructive mechanism to improve business and investment climate. The approach to private sector by different Ministries and governmental bodies is often marked by the patronage structure and PPD suffers low effectiveness and inclusivity. In addition, the development and implementation of several new initiatives (as the mentioned Invest Salone, or the creation of a European Business Organization) were delayed with the COVID 19 pandemic.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The Sierra Leone Business Forum was established within the Ministry of Trade and Industry as a platform for PPD with support of the IFC. A new initiative was also launched early 2020 with financial support from DFID – "Invest Salone" - aiming to facilitate investment in agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and tourism. It also has a mandate to conduct and facilitate PPD in the mentioned sectors. Besides, there are several Chambers of Commerce (British, American, Chinese, etc) and Business Associations (SL Manufactures Association, SL Chamber of Commerce for Industry and Agriculture, etc) which occasionally carries out different forms of ad hoc dialogues with the national authorities.	All those structures rarely constitute a conducive and constructive mechanism to improve business and investment climate. The approach to private sector by different Ministries and governmental bodies is often marked by the patronage structure of the entire Sierra Leonean society which informal structured networks between office holders, civil servants, traditional leaders and business elites. In this context, rent-seeking tactics are very common and so far, the PPD established platforms have primarily played a formal role. In addition, the development and implementation of several new initiatives (as the mentioned Invest Salone, or the creation of a European Business Organization) were delayed with the COVID 19 pandemic.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD promotes the PPD improvement, in a transversal way, in the implementation of all our projects and programmes (value chain support, agriculture, infrastructure, etc.). It also advocates for PPD enhancement trough the political and policy dialogue in the context of the ongoing BS operation (SBC III). Finally, the EUD has regularly push for the creation of an EBO. The EUD organizes outreach activities and networking events to engage with the local and EU private sector: Regular (breakfast and lunch) meetings with the European firms. Occasional ad hoc training and awareness events (as the EIP roadshow, etc.).	The EBO was indeed meeting regularly, and organizing some activities, during the last quarter 2019 and beginning 2020, despite not being officially created. There were around 20 companies participating. However, with the COVID pandemic, the situation changed radically. Some big players decided to leave the country (as Total, in September 2020). Others have seen their business activity reduced significantly (as Brussels airlines, or Europcar). In October 2020, the possibility to use the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce as a base for the EBO was proposed and considered (with the objective to reduce the costs of the new association for its members). At the end, this possibility was disregarded. The formal creating and launching of the EBO was planned for 2020. In EUD's view, there is still a genuine interest by several companies to set it up, but this is more likely to happen rather in 2021.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: The government launched a "Quick Action Economic Program" (QAERP) in response to the COVID 19 pandemic (the private sector was consulted in its definition, but its real influence is difficult to measure). The Development Partners and the IMF are actively promoting the transparency and accountability of the QAERP implementation.
Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: The EU has rather focused its COVID response in the support to the most vulnerable households through a top-up to the World Bank Social Safety Net programme, contributing to provide around 88 000 households with income support and food supplies. In addition, two major EDF programs ("BASF" and "Jobs and Growth" Programmes) will contribute to economic and social recovery solutions through enhanced food systems, strengthened local business, creation of job and better education.

SOMALIA

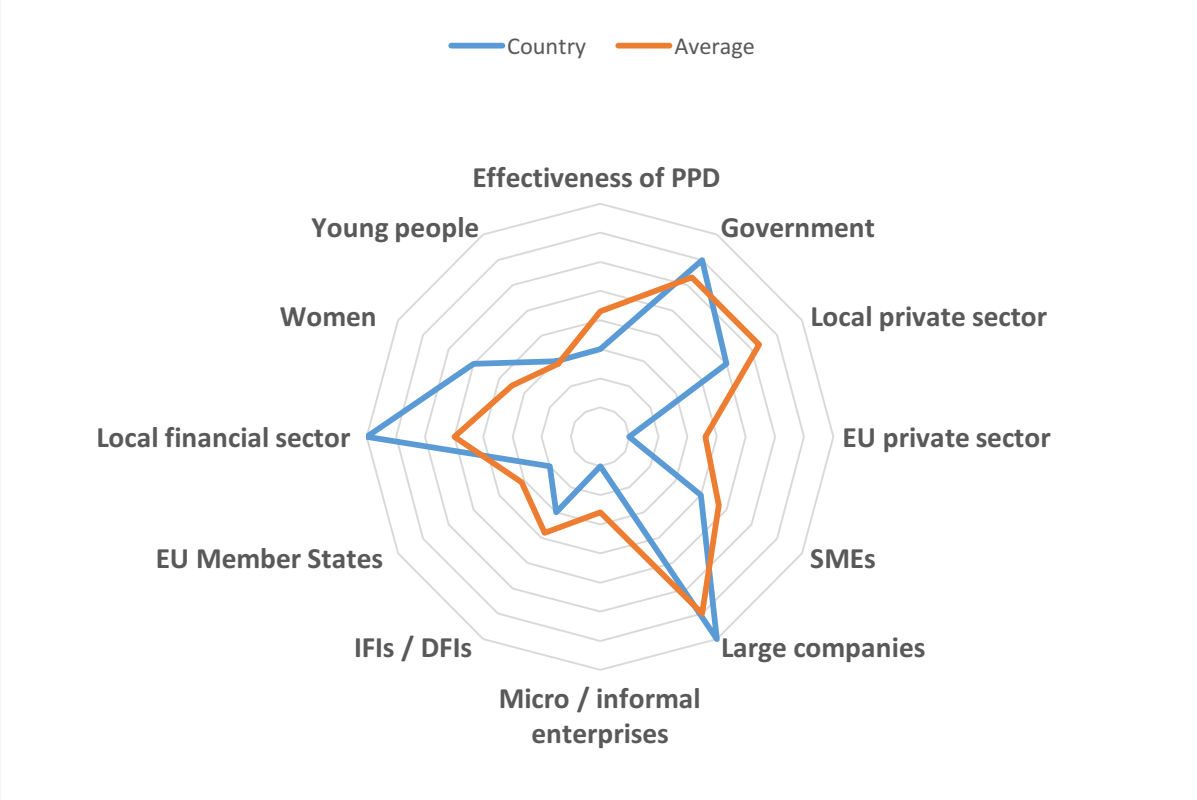
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

Somalia, there exists an Institutionalized PPD at national level with High Level Council and WGs. Then various sector, local PPDs, multiple "events", "consultations" and communications towards private sector. Good progress has been made in 2020 in terms of reforms in the energy, ICT and finance sectors, with support of the dedicated PPD WGs. Local dialogues are established. The Berbera Economic Forum is already an institutionalized multistakeholder platform. The Mogadishu Business Forum was launched a few weeks ago. However, this High Level PPD meeting hasn't occurred since November 2018. Dialogues at sector level are organized but such initiatives do not seem to be embedded into the institutionalized PPD. The EUD organized and funded several events with private sector since the last SB4A survey: Puntland Investment Forum, EIP Outreach Event for Somalia, Mogadishu Tech Summit, etc. Recently, the EUD adopted the Somalia Policy Dialogue on Investment Climate Programme (€1.8 Million), seeking to strengthen the PPD in Somalia by providing support to federal and regional governments, and PSOs on priority reforms to drive domestic and foreign investments in Somalia.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
In Somalia, there exists an Institutionalized PPD at national level with High Level Council and WGs. Then various sector, local PPDs, multiple "events", "consultations" and communications towards private sector. Good progress has been made in 2020 in terms of reforms in the energy, ICT and finance sectors, with support of the dedicated PPD WGs. Local dialogues are established. The Berbera Economic Forum is already an institutionalized multistakeholder platform. The Mogadishu Business Forum was launched a few weeks ago. In addition, a Women Entrepreneurs Association was set up in 2019 and should be able to help in the future. Sector organizations are also being set up: energy, fisheries. Better representation of young entrepreneurs is needed, perhaps through a dedicated representative organisation.	We are yet to see another High Level PPD meeting which hasn't occurred since November 2018 and tangible progress in other sector PPD WGs, i.e. doing business, women, industry and agriculture WGs. Dialogues at sector level seem to be organized (eg agro, fisheries) but we lack information about such initiatives which do not seem to be embedded into the institutionalized PPD. There are also multiple events, consultations, communication towards private sector at various levels but they can probably not be considered to be part of a structured and consistent effort as part of the PPD.
Opportunities	**Threats**
EUD has regular informal contacts with private and financial sector. The EUD organized and funded several events in Somalia with private sector since the last SB4A survey: Puntland Investment Forum (September 2019), EIP Outreach Event for Somalia (October 2019), Mogadishu Tech Summit (EU Ambassador speech, October 2019), Workshop on Business Incubation (January 2020). While IFC is leading the support provided to the PPD and acts as the main facilitator, the EUD has proactively engaged with key stakeholders and supported various events in 2019-2020. Such events organized by the EU have attracted a few EU firms. Specific programmes implemented by the EUD to support PPD include: IFC PSD Development TF for Somalia (EU: 1.5M€) + Berbera Urban Development Project (INCLUCITY) with UNHabitat, UNOPS Partnership Facility project for Somalia, Joint Programme for Local Governance (JPLG) with the UN. However, the budget allocated to PPD activities by these projects with the UN remains limited. Recently, the EUD has adopted a new programme: Somalia Policy Dialogue on Investment Climate (€1.8 Million), seeking to strengthen the PPD in Somalia. This will be done by providing support to federal and regional governments (including Somaliland), and private sector/producers representative organizations on priority reforms to drive domestic and foreign investments in Somalia.	Weakness of the private sector organizations, including the Chambers, has made it difficult to make the PPD truly inclusive, although a PPD WG on Women in Business has been set up. However, we should keep in mind the context in which the PPD has started and also that it is still very new.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✓

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✓

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Conveying, coordination of stakeholders
Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: COVID dimension has been included in new PSD projects (under ILED).

SOUTH AFRICA

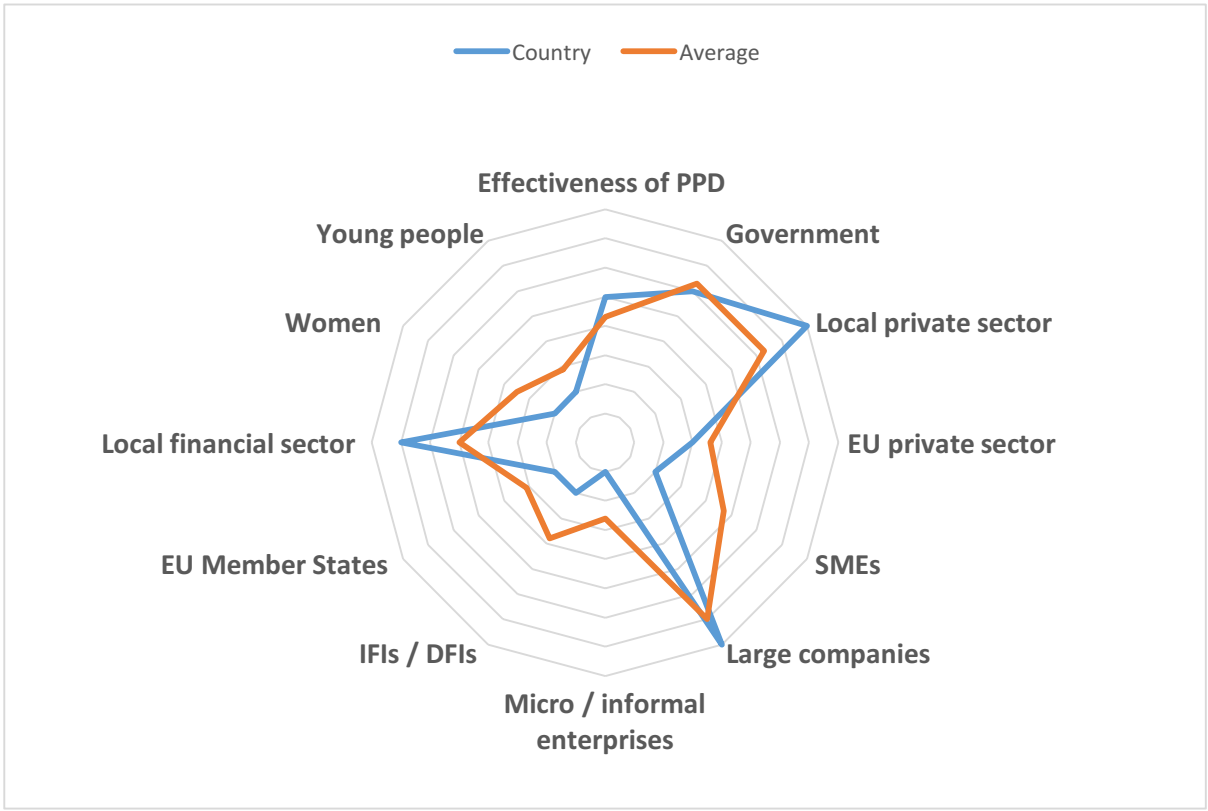
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

More dialogue took place as compared to 2019: private sector actively participated in the discussions leading to the President reconstruction and recovery plan. These have not necessarily made to the final plan. In the weeks leading to the 2020 SA Investment Conference, #TeamEurope (the EU, its MS and business) has actively engaged the media, business, government and citizens through advocacy and events in a "#TeamEurope4SA Investment Month Campaign". The Campaign aimed to showcase #TeamEurope's substantive contribution to South Africa's job creation and its industrialization and economic transformation agenda through investments made by EU companies; as well as the EU's efforts to support the SA Government in its efforts to fight COVID-19 and the related recovery plan, attract new investment, contribute to jobs and economic growth. Focusing SMME development, the year has been exceptionally busy in terms of the use of webinars and focused roundtables to engage in PPD. This has helped to expand the outreach significantly and to draw on a far wider set of stakeholders across South Africa than would have been the case.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established

Involvement of EUD in PPD

Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce

Presence of MS private sector organization

Organisation by EUD of outreach activities

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Nedlac (National Economic Development and Labour Council), created in 1994, is South Africa's apex social dialogue structure where consensus between the social partners (Government, organised labour, organised business and community-based organisations) 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 Programme for Employment Promotion (CBPEP).	It is often criticized as no longer fit for purpose given the current economic and political environment, as it broadly only represents the big players and the insiders.
Opportunities	**Threats**
EUD supports PPD through a broad set of activities (cooperation programmes, Partnership Instrument, roundtables, etc.). In the weeks leading to the 2020 SA Investment Conference, #TeamEurope (the EU, its MS and business) has actively engaged the media, business, government and citizens through advocacy and events in a "#TeamEurope4SA Investment Month Campaign". The Campaign aimed to showcase #TeamEurope's substantive contribution to South Africa's job creation and its industrialisation and economic transformation agenda through investments made by EU companies; as well as the EU's efforts to support the South African Government in its efforts to fight COVID-19 and the related recovery plan, attract new investment, contribute to create a generation of better employable youth and generate sustainable economic growth. Moreover, focusing SMME development, the year has been exceptionally busy in terms of the use of webinars and focused roundtables to engage in PPD. This has helped to expand the outreach significantly and to draw on a far wider set of stakeholders across South Africa than would have been the case. Some of the PPD include inter alia issues such as Implications for the SMME sector in SA during and beyond the COVID-19 crisis and under the credit downgrade ; SMME international and regional trade issues during and beyond the COVID-19 crisis.; Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): opportunities for SMMEs, constraints and future trends ; PPD on Institutional Responses to Unfair Business Practices affecting Small Enterprises in South Africa: Proposals for a Small Enterprises Ombud Service and Policy Dialogue on Medical Devices and PPE Market Systems development and the opportunities for SMMEs.	SA private sector is among the most sophisticated and diversified on the continent. However, SA's economy is highly concentrated with (well-organized and well-represented) large companies taking the lion share while smaller players (MSMEs), and the informal sector, are not well captured by the work of business associations. Only recently did Business Unity of South Africa (BUSA) establish a specific work stream around SMEs. BUSA represents 95% of business in SA. It represents most EU companies as long as they have >50% SA ownership. A further complication is linked to the parallel existence of BUSA (formally represents private sector in NEDLAC) and the Black Business Council (BBC) which aims at promoting the interest of black business. BBC is very influential but can only access NEDLAC through informal arrangements with BUSA; it is claiming a fully-fledged role for itself. Beyond that, businesses are represented through a plethora of active business associations, promotion agencies, geographical and sector associations. The co-operatives sector does not always fulfill its mandate to represent the interest of MSMES to their full potential [notably economies of scale]. However, it does receive a lot of political attention, currently with the aim to restructure or 'modernize' and align overlapping mandates of relevant institutions.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: The recovery plan presented by the President was subject of consultations with private sector
Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: EUD Repurposed some of its PSD programmes

SOUTH SUDAN

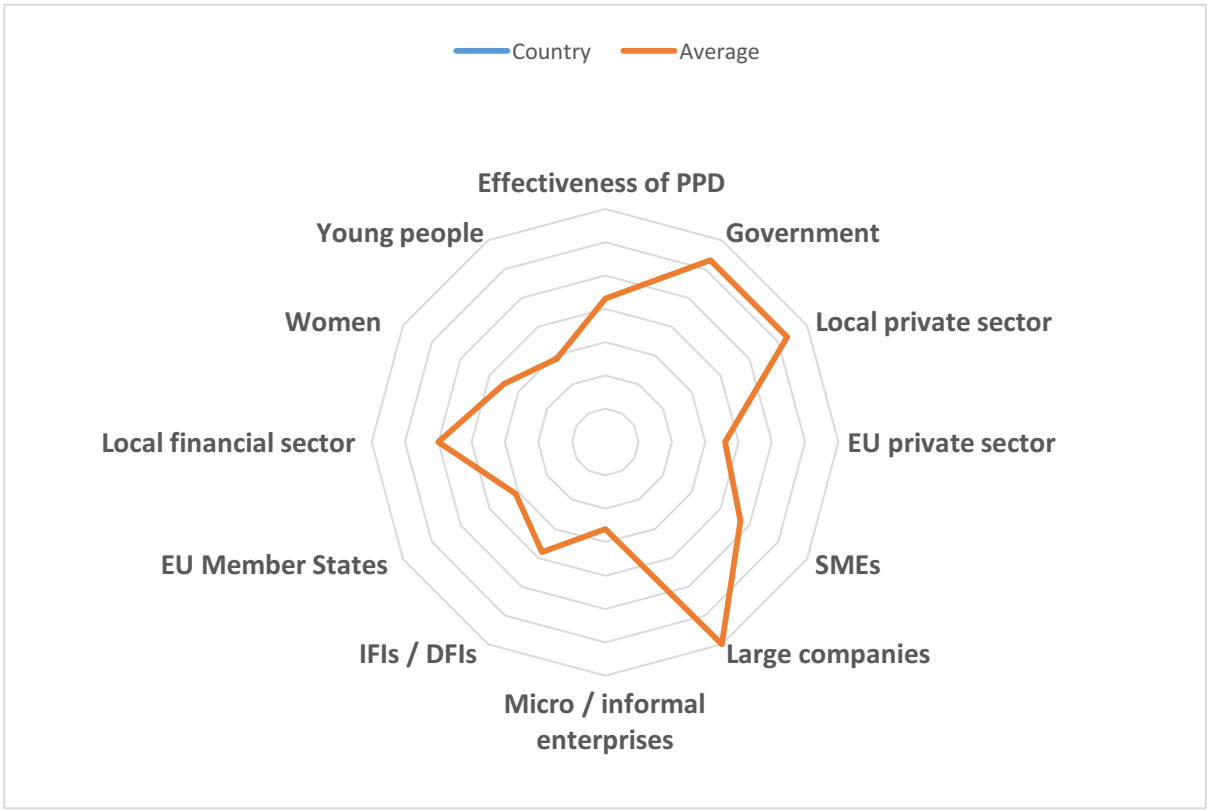
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

PPD is not established in South Sudan.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✗
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✗

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
N/A	PPD is not established.
Opportunities	**Threats**
N/A	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✗

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✗

SUDAN

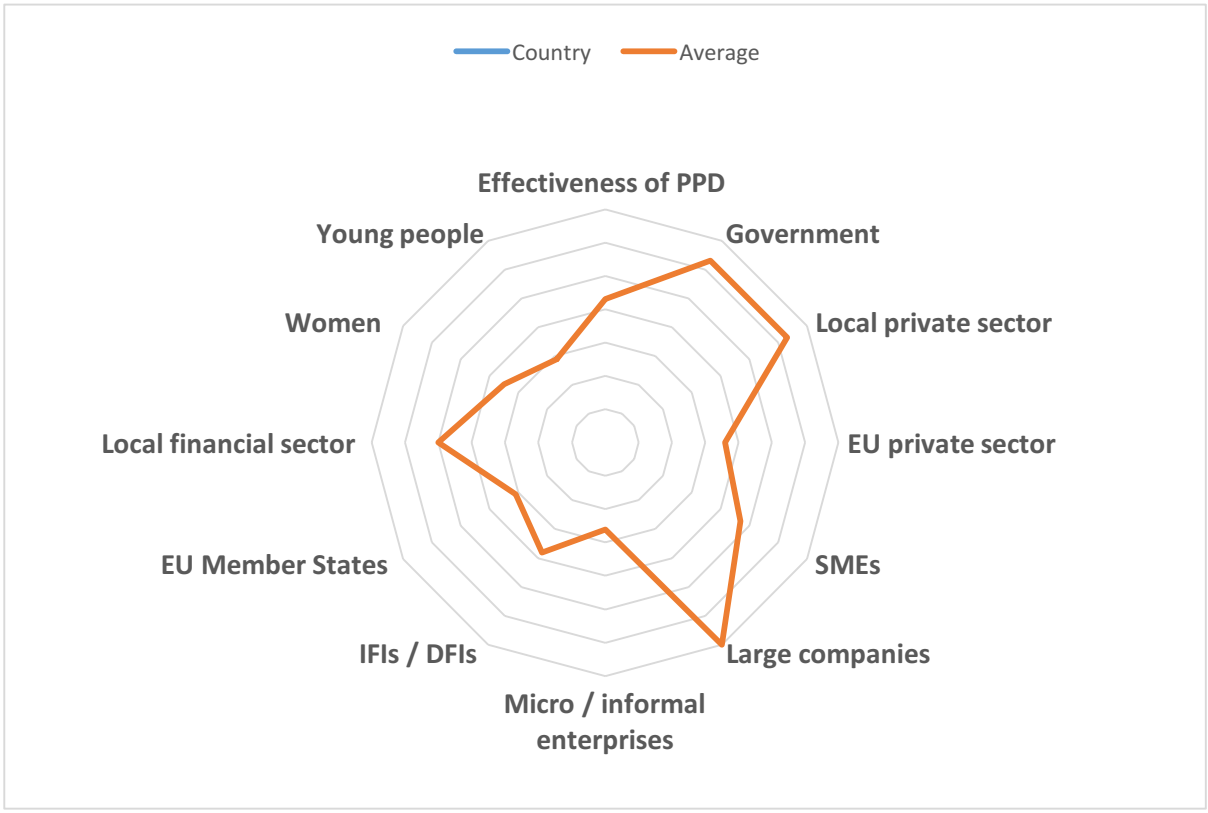
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

PPD is not established in Sudan but EUD is now exploring options to provide Technical Assistance to the PPP Central Unit within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to establish such a mechanism. During COVID-19, the Sudanese Businessmen and Employers Federation, telecommunications companies, and the Banking Union have pledged 200 million Sudanese pounds (nearly $2 million) as a first payment to support the Government's health plan to address COVID-19. The authorities have prepared a Multi-hazard Emergency Health Preparedness Plan guided by the WHO: Economic stimulus measures (e.g. loans, moratorium on debt repayments) and Employment-related measures (e.g. state compensation schemes, training).

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✗
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The World Bank Group and the Government of Sudan launched Sudan's first Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiative on January 22, 2017. Followed the establishment of a PPP Unit within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, with the support of the World Bank TA, to design a new PPP policy and strategy for Sudan.	PPD is not established in Sudan
Opportunities	**Threats**
Recently, the EUD met the head of the Public Private Partnership Central Unit (PPPCU) which was very useful in understanding that the unit also foresees PPD activities, such as establishing dialogue structures to rebuild the bridge between the private and public sector. Confidence towards the government and their SoEs has indeed deteriorated under the former dictatorship and present economic crisis. This PPP central unit is currently requesting from the EUD a Technical Assistance to improve PPD capacity building but also support PPP unit in daily work for at least one year (establish dialogue structures, preparing PPP Policy and manual plus support in transaction process). The EUD engages the EU private sector through the European Chamber of Commerce in Sudan (ECCS), the EUD has contact stakeholders such as local banks, women entrepreneurs and large multi-national companies. The EUD also participates to external meetings with the private sector: participation in Trade Fair in Khartoum, B2B meetings and networking at the ambassador's residence	Worsening of macro-economic environment that has been characterized by instability since 2017 (high inflation, foreign exchange shortage, scarcities and lack of liquidity), which is hampering growth and private sector. Misunderstanding, uneasy relationships and distrust between the Sudanese public and private sector result in limited responsiveness in some parts of the private sector to requests voiced by public sector institutions. The interests of state-owned enterprises may dominate decision-making on private sector development, which can run contrary to the interest of SMEs.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✓

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✗

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: The Sudanese Businessmen and Employers Federation, telecommunications companies, and the Banking Union have pledged 200 million Sudanese pounds (nearly $2 million) as a first payment to support the Government's health plan to address COVID-19. The authorities have prepared a Multi-hazard Emergency Health Preparedness Plan guided by the WHO: Economic stimulus measures (e.g. loans, moratorium on debt repayments) and Employment-related measures (e.g. state compensation schemes, training).

TANZANIA

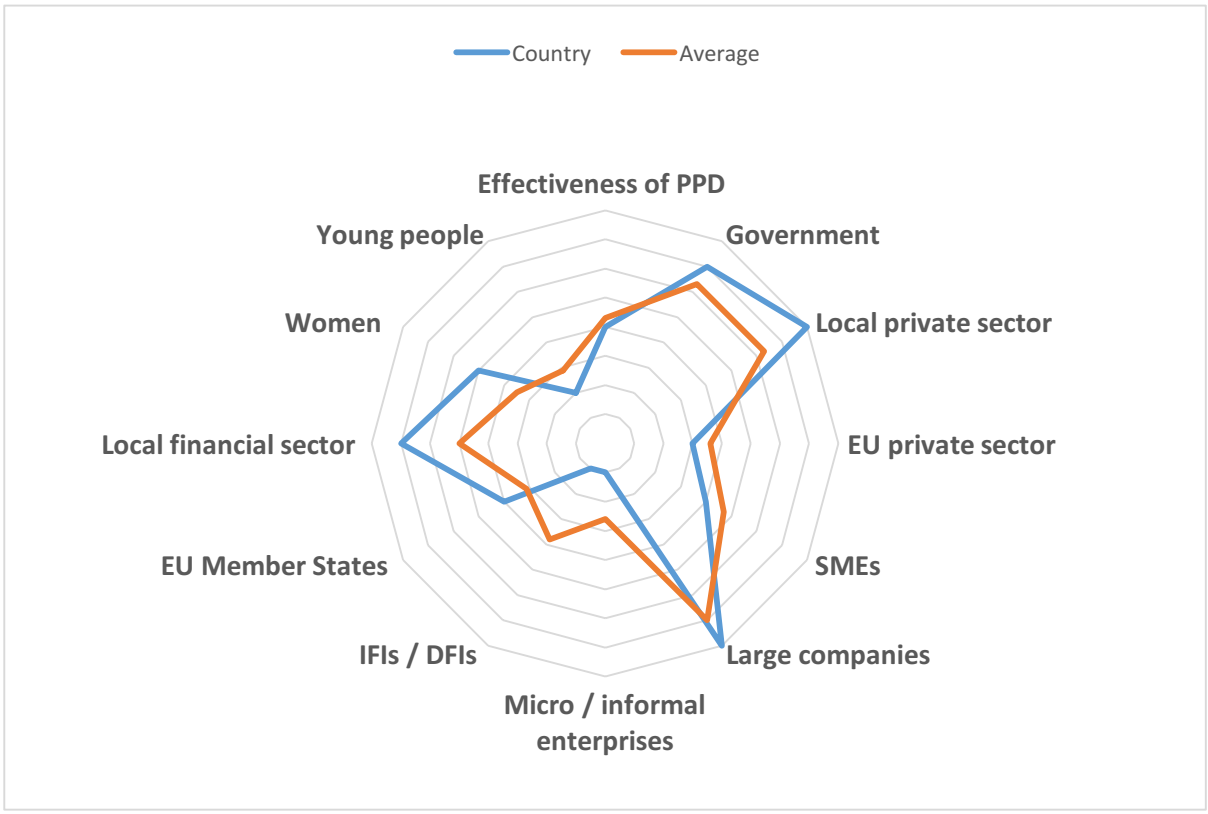
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

TNBC is still active as a PPD mechanism in Tanzania, but meetings are not organized with a high frequency and effectiveness of the meetings in improving the business environment has been questioned. To avoid private sector fragmentation, nine business groups active in Tanzania have joined forces to form an informal coalition of business groups in order to speak with one voice as the private sector and provide collective input for recommendations on regulatory changes impacting the business environment in the country. The EU Business Group is part of this coalition. PPD inclusivity increased in 2020: TPSF has for the first time received the request to include the perspective of the informal sector in its recommendations to the Government. The EUD has adopted a new programme to facilitate PPD: BEGIN program with a total budget of EUR 23 million through a combination of Indirect Management with the National Authorizing Officer (NAO), Direct Management and Indirect Management with International Organisation and MS Agencies, financed under the 11th European Development Fund (not yet started).

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The official mechanism for PPD in Tanzania is the Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC). TNBC is chaired by the president and is made up of 40 members, 20 being from the private sector and 20 being from the public sector. Under the same umbrella, there are Sectoral Business Councils (SBCs) that facilitate technical dialogues between the public and private sector, Regional Business Councils (TBCs) for PPD at regional level, District Business Councils (DBCs) for PPD at district level, Investors' Round Table (IRT) dialogues that includes members of international and local business and entities and Government officials under the chairmanship of the President, and Smart Partnership Dialogues (SPDs) that enable participants to explore smart PPPs. Nine business groups active in Tanzania have joined forces to form an informal coalition of business groups in order to speak with one voice as the private sector and provide collective input for recommendations on regulatory changes impacting the business environment in the country. The EU Business Group is part of this coalition.	TNBC meetings are not organized with a high frequency and effectiveness of the meetings in improving the business environment has been questioned. Consultations and dialogue mostly take place at an informal level and ad hoc through TPSF*, while no significant improvements of the business environment have been made, the Government seems to be open to review policies that have proven to be inefficient. * *Informally, PPD and consultation takes place between Government officials and Tanzanian business groups (most notably the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation - TPSF).*
Opportunities	**Threats**
PPD inclusivity increased in 2020: TPSF has for the first time received the request to include the perspective of the informal sector in its recommendations to the Government. The EUD supports PPD: it is playing a facilitating role in the coalition of Tanzanian Business Groups, and currently looking at mobilizing capacity support to the coalition. The EUD is also planning a PPD event in January 2021. Another ongoing program is "building bridges" which facilitates research and dialogue of SMEs. In addition, PPD is an important area in an upcoming program that looks at improving the Business Environment in Tanzania, with a particular focus on MSMEs, women, youth, and innovation entrepreneurs. In the past, the BEST dialogue program worked on structuring a PPD as well as provided Capacity development for relevant actors. Specific programmes implemented by the EUD include: BEGIN program with a total budget of EUR 23 million through a combination of Indirect Management with the National Authorizing Officer (NAO), Direct Management and Indirect Management with International Organisation and MS Agencies, financed under the 11th European Development Fund (not yet started). An additional framework contract is planned to provide capacity building support to the TBG for an amount around EUR 100,000. In addition, Building Bridges is a grant of about MEUR 0.5.	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Engagement occurred after drafting of the budget speech was done, unclear to what extend recommendations will be adopted ex-post

TOGO

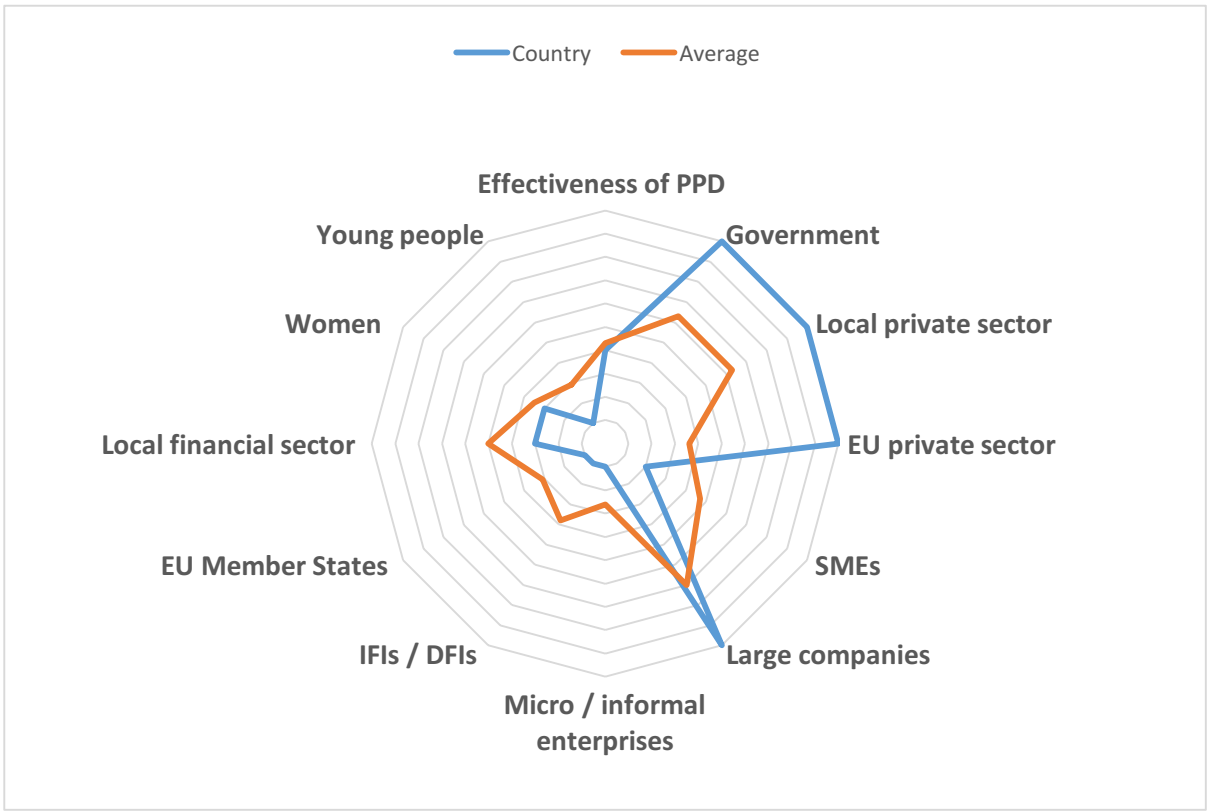
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

A PPD framework was established in 2017, placed under the authority of the Prime Minister. Although the PPD is well detailed in the decree, it is necessary to make this mechanism more dynamic to respond according to the requirements. Efforts for the establishment of a more operational mechanism were initiated following the Private Sector Week, in Nov. 2019, by the Ministry of Trade, but the health crisis slowed down the momentum. As follow-up of the Business Forum Togo-EU in 2019, EUD is involved and took part in the establishment of a Forum Monitoring Committee, under the direction of the President Office and involving major private sector organizations representatives. EUD supported the effort of the Ministry of Commerce to establish the Private Sector Week Recommendations Follow-up Committee, involving private sector, donors, IFI, and other relevant government representatives (3 meetings of the committee were held in 2020 an interrupted by COVID-19 outbreak). Finally, PPD inclusivity increased in 2020: The newly established EUROCHAM has been included in the last meeting of the PPD platform, held in Nov. 2019. Inclusivity of PPD remains low.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✓
Presence of MS private sector organization	✗
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
A PPD framework was established in 2017, placed under the authority of the Prime Minister. This mechanism has three bodies: Consultative Council, Technical Consultative Committee, Executive Secretariat.	Although the mechanism is well detailed in the decree, with a mission and precise objectives aimed at stimulating dialogue and ensuring the role of the private sector in improving the business climate, it is necessary to make this mechanism more dynamic to respond according to the requirements. Since 2017, the committee has met only twice (once in Nov. 2018 and once in Nov. 2019) and the executive secretariat has not yet been set up. Efforts for the establishment of a more operational mechanism were initiated following the Private Sector Week, in Nov. 2019, by the Ministry of Trade, but the health crisis slowed down the momentum of this initiative relating to the establishment of an Interministerial Monitoring Committee, in which the EUD participated as a partner and active donor.
Opportunities	**Threats**
PPD inclusivity increased in 2020: The newly established EUROCHAM has been included in the last meeting of the Comité de concertation Etat-Secteur prive, held in November 2019. EUD has regular contacts with the Eurocham, created and made operational thanks to EU support. More or less regular contacts also with local organisations representing private sector, in particular with the Togolese Chamber of commerce and Industry - beneficiary of EU support to conduct a study for the establishment of a guarantee fund for SMES- and less regularly with Association des Grandes Enterprises du Togo and Conseil National du Patronat. EUD organized the Business Forum Togo-UE in June 2019, which served as a major platform for PPD in Togo, bringing together highest government representatives and private sector both local and international, as well as financial institutions, investors and diplomatic representatives for 2 days of dialogue. As follow-up of the Business Forum Togo-EU in 2019, EUD is involved and took part in the establishment of a Forum Monitoring Committee, under the direction of the President Office and involving major private sector organizations representatives. Finally, EUD supported the effort of the Ministry of Commerce to establish the Private Sector Week Recommendations Follow-up Committee, involving private sector, donors, IFI, and other relevant government representatives (3 meetings of the committee were held between February and March 2020).	COVID-19 crisis has impacted the regularity of PPD meetings: After the 3 meetings of the Private Sector Week Recommendations Follow-up Committee, meetings were interrupted. It has also slowed down process of the establishment of an Interministerial Monitoring Committee

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: Fiscal facilities, in particular by suspending penalties for tax payment delays, reduction of fiscal imposition for the most affected sectors (notably tourism and restoration) . Discussions have been also held with the Professional Association of banks to define mechanisms to facilitate access to financing to cope liquidity crisis.
Outcome of private sector consultation by EUD: EUD has consulted and involved EUROCHAM Togo as a Team Europe member to communicate together on the European efforts to respond to COVID19 crisis.

TUNISIA

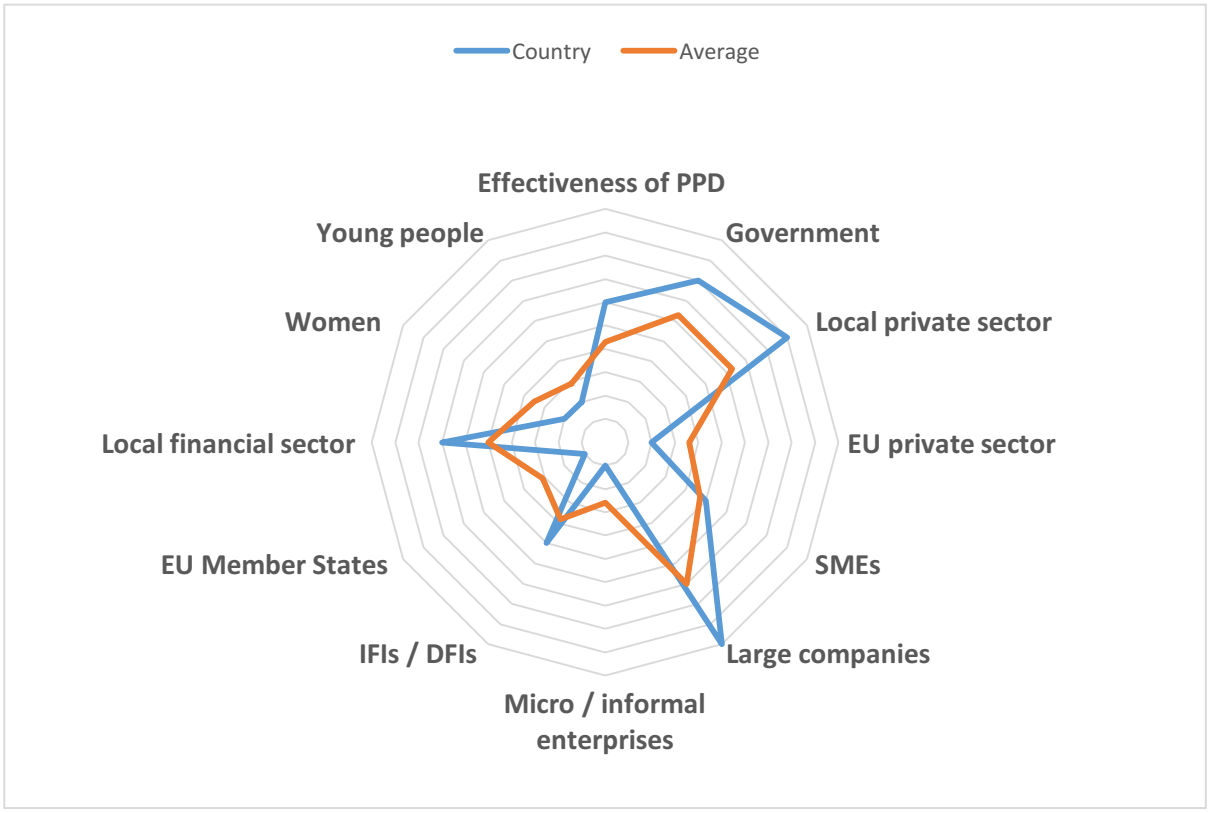
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

PPD is mainly initiated by the PSOs existing in Tunisia and is also supported by the donors - e.g. WB, in cooperation with UNDP currently supports « Dialogue des politiques économiques », as an informal framework uniting national and international actors - public and private sector – for PPD. In parallel, a National Business Agenda (NBA) project is being run by the Institut Arabe des Chefs des Entreprises together with the Office of the Presidency, and the country's two most prominent PSOs, UTICA and the Tunisian Union for Agriculture and Fishing. NBA project is implemented by the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) from 2015 to 2021 and resulted in many positive changes. There are issues about the plurality of such dialogue and also a low inclusion of women, youth and informal sector. Currently, there is no EUD - private dialogue in existence. However, the EUD is currently developing the terms of reference to establish and EUD - private dialogue in the near future, as of 2021.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✗
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
PPD is mainly initiated by the PSOs existing in Tunisia – (UTICA - Union Tunisienne de l'industrie, du commerce et de l'artisanat, UPMI -Union des petites et moyennes industries, CONECT - Confédération des Entreprises Citoyennes de Tunisie). PPD is also supported by the donors - e.g. WB, in cooperation with UNDP currently supports « Dialogue des politiques économiques », as an informal framework uniting national and international actors - public and private sector – for PPD. Also, more structured dialogue in 4 sectors was facilitated 2014-2017 with the WB Competitiveness Programme resulting meetings and workshops to formulate policy recommendations. In parallel, a National Business Agenda (NBA) project is being run by the Institut Arabe des Chefs des Entreprises together with the Office of the Presidency, and the country's two most prominent PSOs, UTICA and the Tunisian Union for Agriculture and Fishing. NBA project is implemented by the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) from 2015 to 2021 and resulted in many positive changes: Grassroots feedback, NBA with coherent economic reform roadmap In Tunisia, launch of a hotline for businesses to report bureaucratic barriers and get their cases resolved; perception surveys about reforms implementation, and substantive policy papers and draft laws.	There are issues about the plurality of such dialogue - with UTICA, together with UTAP (Union tunisienne de l'agriculture et de la pêche) having had for years a near monopoly when it comes to the representation of the private sector. Further representativeness of this process- e.g. involvement of micro-companies, youth, women remains an issue since the Tun private sector has been for years dominated by big mostly family groups. When it comes to inclusivity, it could be more difficult for MSMEs, women, youth, startups to make their voice heard, with historical trade unions, notably UTICA, UTAP mostly representing big interconnected companies. However, with CONECT and SYNAGRI - as alternative patronal organizations, this has changed for the better over the last years. However, when it comes to improving the representation of the above-mentioned groups; much remains to be desired. Situation in Tunisia is however possibly better than in the other neighboring countries (Egypt, Libya, Algeria...).
Opportunities	**Threats**
Tunisian legislative elections date back to Oct 2019. Marred with heightened political instability and worsening macroeconomic situation the private sector is being more vocal about the structural reforms needed - informal initiatives and debates springing up. However, apart from the WB-UNPD supported initiative described above, there is a National Business Agenda process - facilitated by a prominent think tank IACE. The EUD is currently developing the TOR to establish an EUD-led dialogue as of 2021. Rounds of consultations between the EU, Gov and the private sector were always held at the margins of ALECA rounds of negotiations, so far 4 rounds were held, last one in May 2019. No further round has taken place since. EUD organized ad-hoc meetings with the private sector, and ad hoc cooperation with the EBO. Further, the EUD facilitated information events with local partners on different aspects of the DCFTA under discussion to engage with the local private sector and CSOs between Sept. 2018 and May 2019.	When it comes to inclusivity, it could be more difficult for MSMEs, women, youth, startups to make their voice heard, with historical trade unions, notably UTICA, UTAP mostly representing big interconnected companies. However, with CONECT and SYNAGRI - as alternative patronal organizations, this has changed for the better over the last years. However, when it comes to improving the representation of the above-mentioned groups; much remains to be desired. Situation in Tunisia is however possibly better than in the other neighboring countries (Egypt, Libya, Algeria...).

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? 

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? 

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: the government has 2 packages of reforms, first a package of fiscal, banking -related and financial support measures mostly aiming at guaranteeing the survival of Tunisian of private sector. Second set of policy measures, albeit less rich in detail, was announced in Sept, now pointing at structural reforms needed to revive the economy.
Other actions undertaken by EUD: EUD supported IFC, which, in cooperation with the National Statistics Institute carried out a private sector survey.

UGANDA

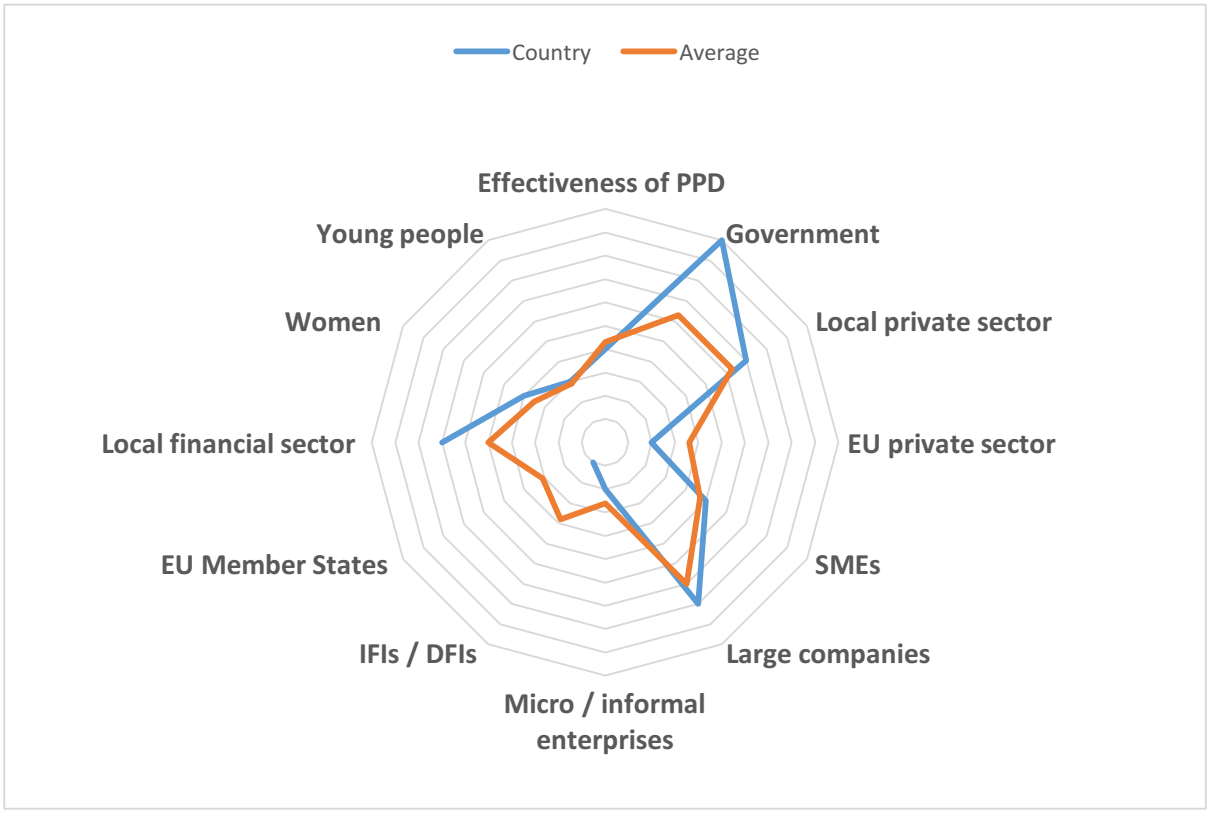
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

PPD is established in Uganda: The Presidential Private Investors' Round Table (PIRT) brings together the government of Uganda and represented private sector actors to discuss economic reforms and measures that can make Uganda friendlier to investment and businesses. It is chaired by the Head of State. Effectiveness of PPD at national level decreased in 2020: Due to Covid-19 pandemic and forthcoming elections in Feb 2021. Inclusivity of PPD at national level also deteriorated in 2020: Due to Covid-19 pandemic, weaker groups face more challenges to be included. EUD is in the driving seat of SB4U Platorm: HoD is the co-chair of the Board and TAs are provided to support the Secretariat and specific investment related actions. EUD considers Sb4u also as an EU business group, since EU private sector positions and business links are developed and supported within/by the Platform.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The Presidential Private Investors' Round Table (PIRT) brings together the government of Uganda and represented private sector actors to discuss economic reforms and measures that can make Uganda friendlier to investment and businesses. It is chaired by the Head of State.	Effectiveness of PPD at national level decreased: Due to Covid-19 pandemic and forthcoming elections in Feb 2021. Inclusivity of PPD at national level also deteriorated in 2020: Due to Covid-19 pandemic, weaker groups face more challenges to be included.
Opportunities	**Threats**
EUD is in the driving seat of SB4U Platorm: HoD is the co-chair of the Board and TAs are provided to support the Secretariat and specific investment related actions. EUD considers Sb4u also as an EU business group, since EU private sector positions and business links are developed and supported within/by the Platform. EUD also expects that over time EU businesses/associations will directly contribute to it and consider formalizing it, such as an EU-UG chamber of commerce or entity representing the EU side in the Platform. EUD has no objection if this is a too wide interpretation for the Sb4a survey, what is important to underline is that Sb4u is an attempt that aims to respond to several policy orientations, including supporting/working together with an entity representing EU businesses. Specific projects facilitating PPD implemented by the EUD include: FWC FED/2019/408043 SB4A Platform in Uganda EUR 680,325 funded by Technical Service Programme FED/2016/039072; Service Contract SB4U Secretariat EUR 1 million (call for tenders ongoing) and Enabel-PSFU contribution agreement on Skills and Attitude and Governance and Anti-corruption EUR 5 million (preparation ongoing) funded by Green Economy Uptake Programme FED/2019/041776.	In the case of UG, especially since the unfortunate experience of the EBF, there do not seem to currently exist the conditions to form a specific EU business group. Over time this may change and the Sb4u initiative shall verify whether this is realistic.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✓

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✓

Outcome of private sector consultation by government: GoU has provided several measures in the fiscal, monetary and financial space. Tax collection were deferred, Central Bank rate was reduced, and Commercial Banks have been allowed to renegotiate existing loans. All these actions were directed to reduce the impact of COVID 19 in the companies.
Other actions undertaken by EUD: Through the engagement of the members of the SB4U platform, EUD has designed a Financial Sector intervention targeting the Tourism sector private sector affected by COVID 19. The EU partner in this Project is the Uganda Development Bank.

ZAMBIA

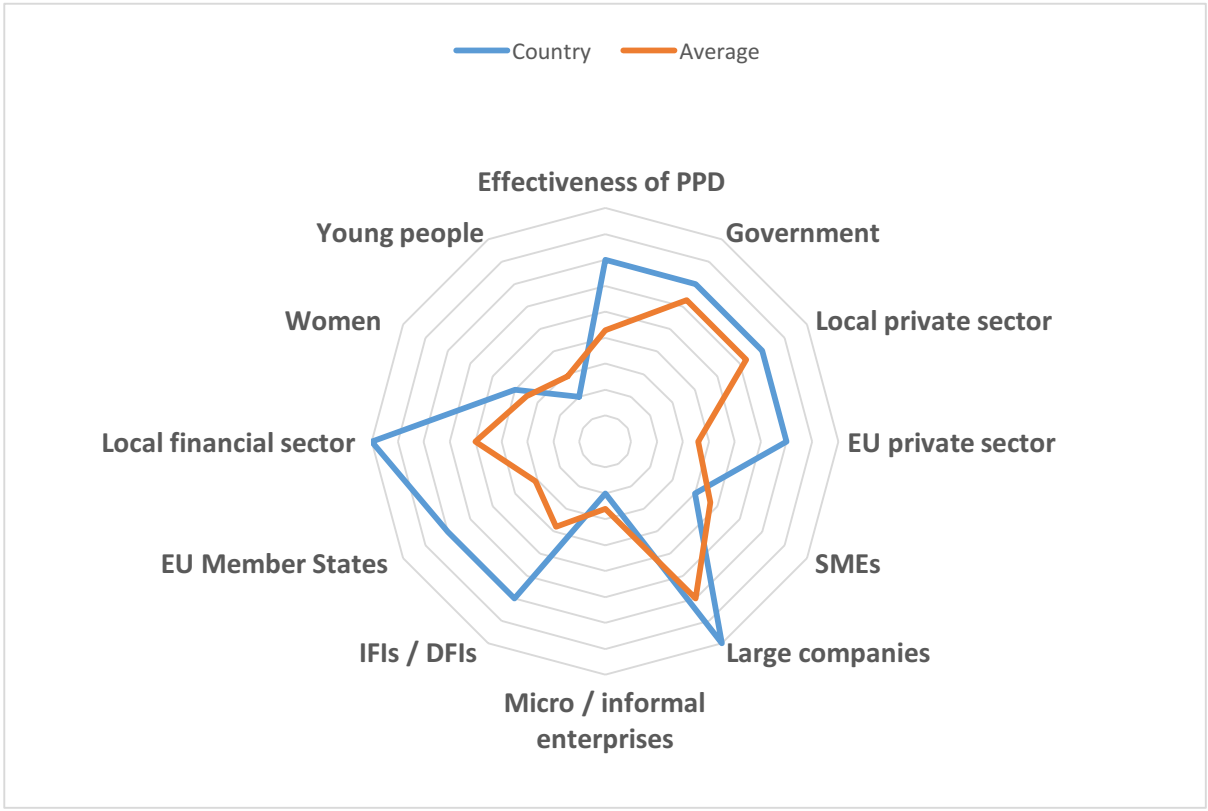
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

In Zambia, the PPD mechanism is held under the umbrella Private Sector Alliance Platform. This consists 7 large business sector associations. However, PPD is not representative as not all sector associations (especially SMEs) are represented. This Zambia Private Sector Alliance platform remains weak while the private sector remains fragmented. The EUD spearheaded the formation of the EUZBC (EBO) in 2016 and has been ensuring the EUZBC secretariat since its inception. The EUZBC is used as a platform to engage government on critical issues and is instrumental in getting government to increase attention to issues such as skills development, land policy, public procurement, taxation, work permits and energy reforms, with tangible results already achieved (e.g. Work permits). The EUD through the EUZBC engaged with the Business Council COVID19 Emergency Taskforce (BCCET) and provided input into a position paper. The paper highlighted the key issues that Government needed to address to cushion the impact of COVID. The main one being suspension of the new employment code Act. Government responses by suspended part of the provisions of the employment law.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established

Involvement of EUD in PPD

Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce

Presence of MS private sector organization

Organisation by EUD of outreach activities

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The overall PPD mechanism is held under the umbrella Private Sector Alliance Platform. This consists 7 large business sector associations.	PPD is not representative as not all sector associations (especially SMEs) are represented. This Zambia Private Sector Alliance platform remains weak while the private sector remains fragmented and often unable to effectively contribute to consultations and negotiations in the policy making process. The 7 ZPSA member associations are not representative of all players since it does not include MSMEs which provide a significant contribution in terms of employment. Sectoral business associations have established their own separate channels for PPD. This has resulted into competing interests and views conveyed to policy makers and the public by different associations. For instance, milling companies and grain traders have had divergent positions with the Zam. National Farmers Union over Maize pricing and application of maize export bans.
Opportunities	**Threats**
All the EU MS present in Zambia are part of the EU-Zambia Business Club and involved in its activities. Business enabling environment issues flagged within the EUZBC are brought to the attention of the annual EU-Zambia Political Dialogue, regularly including an agenda point on trade and investments. In 2020, the key issues flagged by the EUZBC for discussions in the dialogue are work permits, employment Code Act, VAT/Payment of Arrears. The EUD spearheaded the formation of the EUZBC in 2016 and has been ensuring the EUZBC secretariat since its inception. Currently there are about 150 members the large majority of which is from the EU. The EUZBC is used as a platform to engage government on critical issues affecting private sector. Since its inception the EUZBC was instrumental in getting government to increase attention to issues such as skills development, land policy, public procurement, taxation, work permits and energy reforms, with tangible results already achieved (e.g.work permits). The main channel of PPD by the EUD is the EUZBC and EUD ensures the secretariat of the EUZBC. So far, the EUD finances the activities of the EUZBC through the TCF funding. However, efforts are being made to ensure that the EUZBC becomes self-sustainable by introducing membership fees.	The PPD in Zambia remains mainly for the large corporations and association. The business association for SMEs and micro and small enterprises are normally left out. Although women groups have been in existence for a long time, their voice are not heard as much as they should as they are involved in low value business such as selling of crafts, low value agricultural products, raw gemstones etc.

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✅

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ✅

Outcome of private sector consultation by government (among others): Easing liquidity The Government of Zambia has committed to releasing K2.5 billion which will be targeted at easing liquidity in the economy. It is also aimed at reducing domestic arears owed to domestic suppliers of goods and services; reducing outstanding arrears to pensioners under the Public Service Pension Fund and retirees under the Ministry of Justice. Further, the money is intended to reduce outstanding third party arears and other employee related commitments.

Other actions undertaken by EUD: The EUD through the EUZBC engaged with the Business Council COVID19 Emergency Taskforce (BCCET) and provided input into a position paper. The paper highlighted the key issues that Government needed to address to cushion the impact of COVID. The main one being suspension of the new employment code Act. Government responses by suspended part of the provisions of the employment law. Position on Tax relief and payment of VAT arrears refunds to boost private sector working capital. The government has since issued a COVID bond and dismantling part of the arrears owed to private sector.

ZIMBABWE

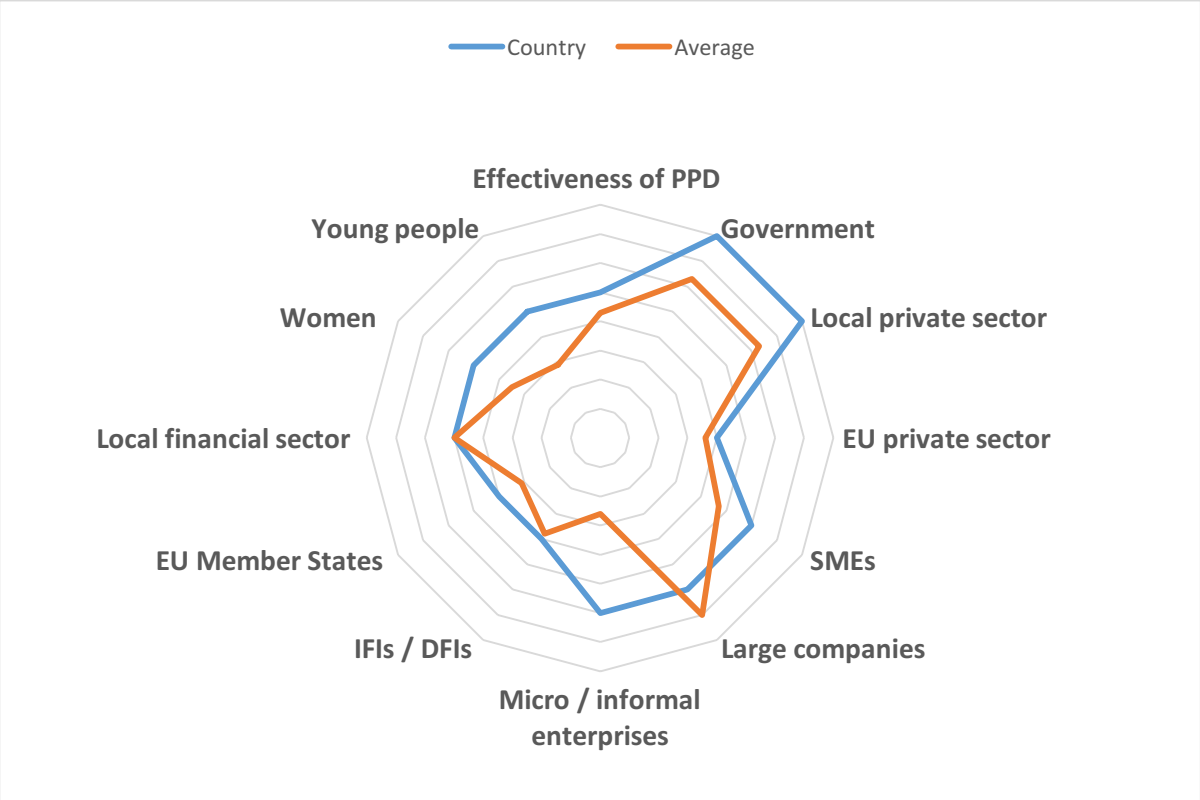
SB4A Country Profile



Key updates

The Zimbabwe National Economic Consultative Forum (NECF) is statutory body that has the mandate to conduct PPD in Zimbabwe. The NECF hosts the Zimbabwe International Business Conference annually during the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair exhibition. It is also the convener of the Annual Agribusiness Conference which is held during the Harare Agricultural Show week. The NECF has the mandate, at instigation of the private sector or government, to call for ad hoc PPD meetings. Effectiveness of PPD decreased in 2020: Several policy reforms were implemented under the Easy of Doing Business Reform initiative during the previous government. Policy reform implementation slowed down after the new government of President Mnangagwa assumed office. EUD facilitates PPD by providing TA/capacity building to PPD actors (i.e. economic ministries and government agencies involved in facilitating trade and private sector development). Through the Zimbabwe EPA project, a mapping of the actors will be realized and PPD meetings will be supported. Government adopted a €40 M mitigation/recovery plan during COVID-19, based on PPD, but no impact is seen by businesses.

PPD effectiveness and inclusivity



Main features

PPD established	✓
Involvement of EUD in PPD	✓
Presence of EU Chamber of Commerce	✗
Presence of MS private sector organization	✓
Organisation by EUD of outreach activities	✓

PPD SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
The Zimbabwe National Economic Consultative Forum (NECF) is statutory body that has the mandate to conduct public private dialogue in Zimbabwe. The NECF hosts the Zimbabwe International Business Conference annually during the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair exhibition. It is also the convener of the Annual Agribusiness Conference which is held during the Harare Agricultural Show week. The NECF has the mandate, at instigation of the private sector or government, to call for ad hoc PPD meetings.	Effectiveness of PPD decreased in 2020: A number of policy reforms were implemented under the Easy of Doing Business Reform initiative during the previous government. Policy reform implementation slowed down after the new government of President Mnangagwa assumed office.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The EUD facilitates PPD: it is providing technical assistance and capacity building to PPD actors in particular to the economic ministries and government agencies involved in facilitating trade and private sector development. Through the Zimbabwe EPA project, a mapping of the actors will be realized and PPD meetings will be supported. Specific projects contributing to PPD facilitation include: Technical Assistance to the Zimbabwe EPA Project, budget Eur3.1M. Funding source is Regional Indicative Programme for the East and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean region. The EUD engages the private sector on a regular basis: the interaction that the EUD has had with the private sector stakeholders has been mainly through development support programmes. For example, the Zimbabwe EPA Project has as one of its objectives the reform and streamlining of policies and regulations in order to incentives trade. The project is in the process of engaging a short-term expert to provide technical assistance aimed at strengthening PPD in the country.	N/A

PPD in the COVID-19 context

Has the gov engaged private sector during COVID-? ✅

Has the EUD engaged PS during COVID? ❌

Outcome of private sector consultation by government (among others): The government unveiled a ZWL 18 billion (€40 M) Economic Recovery and Stimulus Package aimed at revitalizing the economy and providing relief to individuals, families, small businesses and industries impacted by the economic slowdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The main aim was to provide liquidity support to all the productive sectors of the economy and protect employment through prevention and minimisation of COVID-19 effects. However, please note that in a recent survey conducted by the World Bank the majority of interviewed firms said that they did not receive any assistance from government.

8 CONCLUSION

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.

The SB4A State of Play 2020 report detects good progress for the uptake, by EU Delegations throughout Africa, of the SB4A strategy. Among the indicators that we have tracked, the most important progress is observed on the number of EU Delegations implementing new projects aiming at facilitating or supporting Public-Private Dialogue (PPD). More generally, staff from EU Delegations are becoming more familiar with investment climate-related matters and PPD processes.

To further support the implementation of the SB4A strategy, it is key to continue providing technical assistance and capacity building to colleagues on the one hand and develop more knowledge about structured dialogue and business environment reforms. Sharing this knowledge and exchanging best practices among colleagues, as well as involving EU Member States, will be instrumental to reinforce EU Delegation staff capacities to improve the investment climate of partner countries through PPD.

The SB4A survey reveals that PPD effectiveness and inclusiveness remain low. Important categories of economic agents such as women entrepreneurs, youth and informal sector are marginalized and tend to be underrepresented in public-private consultation. PPD processes are complex, dynamic and fragile. To support or facilitate PPD, EUD and EU HQ staff require to design interventions very carefully and implement them over the long haul to achieve tangible and sustainable results.

The SB4A State of Play 2020 report highlights that the COVID-19 outbreak has importantly pushed African Governments to engage the private sector in order to conceive and adopt economic mitigation or recovery plans. The report also stresses that many EUDs have adopted diverse actions based on private sector consultation. Surely, some initiatives undertaken in this context failed while other deserve to be supported and replicated. These initiatives should be scrutinized and properly assessed with the aim of ensuring greater efficiency, resilience and responsiveness of the EU action in the future.

TA Facilities such as the Trade and Private Sector Development and Engagement Facility (TPSD/E Facility) have demonstrated their usefulness to provide this much-needed TA and CB requested by EU Delegations. Practical results of their work enabling EUDs to facilitate PPD outlined in this report include the establishment of new European Business Organisations (EBOs), mapping of EU/local or financial sector, economic impact analyses and recommendations that serve as a basis for the design of new EU interventions. In the current context, TA facilities' role seems to be even more critical in supporting EU Delegations implement the SB4A strategy.