The Intrinsic and Instrumental value and Role of a Bar Association in Africa

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Struggle between Memory & Imagination!

**Memory**
- Slavery
- Colonialism/Apartheid
- Imperialism
- Neo-Colonialism
- Dictatorship
- Cold War
- Structural Adjustment
- Regime Change
- Patriarchy
- Racism & Tribalism

**Imagination**
- Sustainable Development
- Regional Integration
- African Unity/Agenda 2063
- Economic Structural Transformation
- **Fourth Industrial Revolution / Artificial Intelligence**
- Race for Space
The Role of a Bar Association
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resource Ownership, Access &amp;</td>
<td>• Inequitable and unjust access to land, forests, fisheries, technology, renewable energy &amp; public goods generally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>• Limited rights/access for majority poor (exclusion and marginalization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Costly and cumbersome transfers of land, mining, fishing, logging and other rights in the commons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Discriminatory regulations against customary tenures, knowledges, practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Adverse speculative use of public goods, natural resources and under utilisation/abuse in some instances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unsustainable use / ecological over-reach and overcrowding in some areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rapid and chaotic urbanization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coercive regulations in some tenures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Insecurity of some tenures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Discriminatory protection system</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Over-centralised regulations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Summary of Governance Questions. Cont

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty &amp; Inequality</td>
<td>• Related to social exclusion, denial of rights, poor organization and under-development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Economic Policy & Economic Governance | • Weak States, constricted political space for civil society/media/intelligentsia  
• Inadequacies in Leadership and institutional capacities  
• Policy biased towards market and state sectors or big transnational actors (poor ownership and participation by poor & excluded)  
• Coercive and centralised approach to economic policy formulation and implementation  
• Inappropriate and ineffective application, use of ODA/FDI/Remittances  
• Poor Domestic resource mobilization & Public Financial Management  
• Dispersed institutions  
• Poor representation of majority in economic policy  
• Poor economic literacy for majority poor  
• Weak transparency, poor accountability and increased corruption |
### Questions.cont.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Problems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Administration of justice, promotion & protection of Human Rights   | • No restitution/victims compensation for expropriation of public goods or the commons & in some instances private property  
• Inaccessible courts/mediation/dispute resolution platforms  
• Adjudication of Electoral, human rights and economic rights disputes dogged by weak institutional/State capacities  
• Hostility towards human rights; persecution of human rights defenders; weak capacities in civil society and research institutions to document human rights abuses |
| Normative Frameworks constitutional & Legal frameworks              | • Weak or absent normative/legal/policy frameworks  
• Contests over meaning, content and context of constitution-making and interpretation  
• Weak enforcement of existing laws/norms (includes discriminatory and selective application)  
• Lack of coherence, harmonization and coordination of different laws in different sectors |
### Competing Approaches to Governance Reforms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Implementation Approach</th>
<th>Countries where carried out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **State model** | → Two methods-unilateral State action impelled by donor-conditionalities, International community dominance/oversight or market based demands from potential investors  
→ Transition/Succession Moments—belligerents or state elites identify the (with or without civil society participation)                                                                                                      | Zimbabwe (after 1980)        |
|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | South Africa (1994/6)        |
|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Namibia (1991)               |
|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Malawi (1990s)               |
| **Market model**| → Became popular in the 1990’s  
→ Investors or International Financial Institutions enter into negotiations with State elites on required reforms as pre-condition for investment or balance of payment support  
→ NGOs also provided opportunity to make some input through managed/choreographed participation                                                                                                                 | Angola                       |
| **Popular model**| → Through the agency of civil or military revolutions against authoritarian/repressive regimes  
→ They self select acquire de facto control of the State, and then await legal formalisation by the state  
→ In many cases the state has indeed formalised the new reforms but in others they have remained contested.                                                                                                           | Egypt, Tunisia               |
## Competing Governance Reform Perspectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social perspective</th>
<th>Economic perspective</th>
<th>Political perspective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To provide social security to the poor and excluded</td>
<td>Emphasis on the promotion of the ‘market-friendly policies’ – potential to engender increased investment, job creation, etc</td>
<td>Means to dissolve or transform excessive/unjust/inequitable power structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessary for poverty reduction - enhances access to resources, opportunities and redress thereby improving possibilities of sustainable human development</td>
<td>Potential of redirecting production to the national market- &amp; integration of national market into the global market</td>
<td>Governance reform plays role in democratisation process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Our Context is King
African Complexity

Complex governing situations in Africa have five identical characteristics:

- Unresolved State-building and Nation-building projects
- Weak diversity management (ethnic, racial, religious, generational, gender and ideological)
- Weak State, weak institutions, weak constitutions and severe capacity constraints
- Weak, Fragile or unpredictable economies, characterized by various levels of enclavity, exclusion and deep inequalities – (socio-economic and political fragility)
- Unaccountable governance and disregard for human rights and the rule of law
- Weak Civil Society and Private Sector severely circumscribed by political patronage -sometimes suffocating -and unpredictable regulations and corruption.
Constitutional Values

• The Rational Legal State vs. State Capture (and Patrimonialism)
• Private Accumulation facilitated by the State
• International Capital
Constitutional Values.2

- Codification of Contradiction
- Property Rights vs. Equality
- Traditional Law vs. General Law
- Distribution, Redistribution vs. Rule of Law
Constitutional Values: The Post-Apartheid Vision & Burden

Myths, Symbols & Diversity
• Citizenship & Leadership
• New Nationalism (Rainbow Nation)
• National Unity & Common Identity
• Healing & Reconciliation
• Exclusion of Violence (And Self-Help)

• Prevention of Oppression
• Inculcating habits of tolerance
• Promoting financial and Economic Inclusion
• Fostering Democracy
• Building a Capable, Democratic Developmental State
• Rule of Law, Access to Justice & Human Rights
Constitutional Values: The State & Market

• Traditional Sources of Legitimacy vs. modern values of Equality (Unpacking Privilege)
• Intermingling of National, Racial, Ethnic, Class, Gender & Religious groups where there is severe competition for jobs amidst scarce resources (Discrimination vs. Socio-Economic Mobility)
• Democracy, Popular Protest vs. Power Merchants & Political Manipulation of public sentiments (Parochialism)
• State as an Imposition - but dominates the economy and is instrumental in shaping it
• State not entirely Free from International Forces - limited Indigenous Control over society, power tends to be centralized amongst economic & political elites (And is highly Informal)
• Fragmented Civil Society & Legal Profession - difficulty in holding political power to account
Constitutional Values: The State & Market

- African States still owe their genesis to imperialism – Their Present existence, nature and developmental trajectories are largely conditioned by contemporary International Economics & Politics
- Because African States do not entirely control their destiny, they find themselves failing to institutionalize power on the basis of universal rule, or to resist encroachments upon rights and democracy engineered by more powerful States and Corporations
Constitutional Values : State & Accumulation

- Those who enter politics often have –at best- an insecure stake in the economy (Popular Paupers) - Hence the suspicion of the market & desire to control it
- Use of State Resources is simply Primitive Accumulation- License & Discretion is the norm(Political Connectedness & Elite fights to embrace Bureaucratic, Military & Political Elites)
- Markets are –in part – creations of governments whose leaders ( being relatively poor or economically Insecure) are fearful of the free play of economic forces (largely Minority or Foreign Dominated)
- Because the State is the Primary Instrument of Accumulation- CORRUPTION becomes endemic- embedded in the very fabric of the State Apparatus & Big Business.....CORRUPTION is spurred on by both Economic Greed & the Imperatives of Political Survival.....You see the primary basis of a Politicians support is not his/her Party BUT ....Clientalism
- Authoritarianism grows with growing threats to the Political Hegemony of the Elite
- Fluidity of Class Relations vs. Instability of Ruling Elite
The African Dream or Deception?

- POWER(Social, Political, Economic & Military) determines the CONTOURS of [IN]JUSTICE
- POVERTY AND POLITICAL REPRESSION
- UNJUST ECONOMIC POWER RELATIONS
- LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND EXCLUSION
- PROTEST and REVOLUTION
- DIRECT AGENCY AND LEADERSHIP OF CITIZENS IN THEIR OWN LIBERATION
- RIGHTS ...A HUMAN RIGHTS....Dualism of utility by Neo-Conservative and Progressive Forces
- LEADERSHIP qualities, characters, processes&outcomes
The Pitfalls of National Consciousness

Volatile & Unpredictable Global Political Economy
- Financialization of Development
- Hegemony & Protectionism
- New Scramble for Africa
- Recolonization
- Trade, Debt, FDI, IFFs
- Re-Alignment of the World
- Pan-Africanism
- Regional Integration

Ideology of Under-Development
- Patriarchy, Gender,
- Race, Class, Ethnicity,
- Xenophobia,
- Populism, Alt-Right, Fundamentalism & Violent Extremism
- Internationalism

Vampire States & Predatory Elites
- The REAL ECONOMY,
  Distribution & Redistribution
- Development Governance
- Democracy & Democratization
- Clientalism, Kleptocracy, Plutocracy
- Conflation of State, Party, Military & Economy
- Technicism, Performance & Management
Reality Check!

- Most African countries are going through both Transition & a Series of Successions
- Beyond the Usual Rhetoric’s: the International Community has placed a much higher premium on stability than traditional concerns Democracy, Human Rights, Rule of Law and Access to Justice (e.g. Zimbabwe, DRC, Kenya, etc)
- Sub-Standard Elections seem to suffice to placate the bulk of the International community
- Africa Liberal Exceptionalism is Dead! – In light of developments in Angola, Burundi, CAR, DRC, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Kenya and South Africa ….NO ONE is going to get another HEADACHE from Africa, It must be stabilized at all costs!
- CSOs are NO SOLE TRADERS IN HOPE! - Militarized Regimes, Churches, Jihadists, Philanthropists, Facebook, Tweeter, Instagram (social media) etc
- Back to 1989, Everyone wants us to move on. This has gone on for too Long. So……What Must be Done?
State –Society Relations?

- Tension arising out of an attempt to reconcile ancient societies with imposed nation state (the Nation-Building anguish)
- Tension amongst different identities within the Nation-State (the Diversity Burden)
- Tension of trying to empower Citizens in relation to the comprador or hybrid regimes (the Democratization question)
- Challenges of trying to empower African States in relation to the Global Governance system (the Equal & Mutual Partnership Ambition)
- Challenges relating to creation of economies and institutions that are truly inclusive (the Social and Economic cohesion headache)
- Public order versus human rights; development vs. Democracy; justice vs. Peace (the Impunity Curse)
New Lens or Just Another Deceptive Narrative?
No Longer Europe’s Dark & Hopeless Continent? Why?

- Until recently, the Europe & America viewed Africa as marginal and of little political interest.
- During the 2000 presidential campaign, George W. Bush famously dismissed Africa as being a part of the world where the US had no real interests.
- More recently Donald Trump characterised some African countries as “S** THOLES”.
- However, over the last 15 years or so, emerging powers have nearly dislodged Euro-American political and economic dominance in Africa.

NB. This has led to a radical revision of Euro-American attitudes towards Africa (i.e. from ‘Hopeless Continent to Next Global Growth Pole”)

‘Thanks to the Chinese, we [have] rediscovered that Africa is not a continent of crises and misery, but one of 800-million consumers’ (Business Day, 19 October 2007)

Making Africa in their OWN IMAGE & LIKENESS?
MANY SUITORS & PLENTY OPPORTUNITIES?
Jobless Growth vs Development

### World’s ten fastest-growing economies*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001-2010†</th>
<th>2011-2015‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Excluding countries with less than 10m population and

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### GDP growth, unweighted annual average, %

- **Asian countries**
  - China: 9.5
  - India: 8.2
  - Ethiopia: 8.1
  - Mozambique: 7.7
  - Tanzania: 7.2
  - Vietnam: 7.2
  - Congo: 7.0
  - Ghana: 7.0
  - Zambia: 6.9
  - Nigeria: 6.8

- **African countries**
  - Angola: 11.1
  - Chad: 7.9
  - Mozambique: 7.9
  - Cambodia: 7.7
  - Rwanda: 7.6
New Way of Seeing Africa?

- The growth rates recorded by African economies and the renewed Euro-American economic and political interest in Africa speaks to the success of South-South Economic Partnerships.
- This newfound interest, hope & optimism regarding Africa has largely (but not exclusively) been stimulated by the phenomenal growth of countries like China, India, Brazil etc and their long-standing & growing economic links with Africa.

**African Countries have several opportunities, including:**

- New markets in which to sell their goods
- Alternative sources of financing and assistance
- Increased ability to lower their dependence on traditional partners e.g. Europe and the US
- Reducing the focus on the “old” relations of ex-colonial powers and the US as well as dependence on ODA
- Leveraging new partnerships in order to diversify their economies, with significant increase in trade, FDI, aid etc from these South-South partners.
Falling Off the Map or Redefining it? The World in 2050

World’s leading economies by 2050 (projected)
The World is a Changing...?

- Emerging South-Global Powers (EPs) are fast becoming the most important economic partners of Africa.
- These EPs-with the exception of S. Korea- do not belong to the club of traditional aid donors – the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). These include: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey.
- The World & Times are changing - the dominance of the West is as precarious as the notion of a Unipolar World dominated by the USA.
- The Balance of Power in world trade has veered towards the global South....And Indeed the Global South has become the most important Investor in Africa (e.g. In 2000, 50 % of all global trade was North-North and these flows were more than three times larger than South-South trade. In 2010, by contrast, South-South and North-North trade flows were quite equal.
- India and China are not “new” in Africa .... Our mutual histories go as far back as the 13th and 14th Centuries...
- China supported many African Liberation Movements during their struggle against colonialism ...And likewise Africa backed China’s quest for International recognition as a united China in the 1970s.
NON-OECD Trade

The most prominent South-South partners in Africa are: China, India, Iran, Korea, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Turkey

**Non-OECD trade with Africa:**
- China = 42% plus
- India = 14%
- Korea = 5.2%
- Brazil = 5.1%
- Turkey = 6.5%

In 2009, China replaced US as Africa’s main bilateral trading partner and the gap continues to broaden as Chinese trade with Africa continues to grow
The Silent Southern Majority?

• BUT NOTE: 25% of African trade with non-traditional partners is with countries outside the core 5 (China, ROK, Brazil, India, Turkey)

• Increasingly active in Africa and perhaps paid scant attention are: Thailand, Russia, UAE, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Argentina, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, etc

• Undoubtedly, Africa’s trade is increasingly diversifying

• Africa's total trade has more than doubled in size in the last two decades, and the non-OECD economies have more than doubled their share in it from 23% to 48%
South-South partners- if they wish their relationships with Africa to be qualitatively different from the West -they must act, talk and invest differently
The question on most Africans' minds is “Is it better to be exploited by a Chinese, Saudi, Indian or Brazilian capitalist rather than a British or American one?”
Chinese workers in Africa, end-2014

- Algeria: 71,542
- Angola: 50,231
- Congo: 14,483
- Ethiopia: 14,078
- Eq. Guinea: 12,550
- Sudan: 9,808
- Nigeria: 8,677
- Zambia: 7,489
- Tanzania: 5,619
- Congo DR: 5,155
- Kenya: 4,938
- South Africa: 4,186
- Liberia: 4,099
- Cameroon: 3,636
- Chad: 3,462
- Ghana: 3,351
- Mozambique: 3,214
- Uganda: 2,817
- Rwanda: 2,776
- Guinea: 2,378
- Mauritius: 2,364
- Senegal: 1,919
- Niger: 1,858
- Mauritania: 1,569
- Gabon: 1,560
- Namibia: 1,471
- Botswana: 1,458
- Sierra Leone: 1,309
- Lesotho: 1,294
- Morocco: 1,237
- Mali: 1,104
- Togo: 1,057
BRICS as South-South Hegemons?

The Most prominent of the Emerging Economies are BRICS Countries. They also include the so-called Asian Tigers whose growth will be on the back of rising ties with Africa

- It is estimated that by 2030, BRIC-Africa trade may exceed $4 trillion
- This will equal 10% of BRIC-world trade and over 50% of Africa-world trade
- Africa could see its percentage of global trade rise to 5%-6% in the next decade
Dynamics of Struggle for Governance

There has been long standing struggles for political reforms and economic development.

These struggles can be broadly divided into Five (5):

- People’s initiative or popular struggles (including #Hashtag Movements)
- Initiatives of Multi-lateral institutions (IMF, World Bank etc.)
- Ethno-nationalism (Xenophobia) Ethno-Regionalism (Tribalism/Racism)
- Defensive radicalism of regimes whose popularity is waning
- Externally sponsored or manipulated regime change projects intended to install puppet regimes
Risk Society?

- Global Insecurity, militarism and climate change
- National instability, extraction and minimalism
- Social disruption, trickle down and the subversive citizenry
- The irrelevance of law and state vs. their necessity
- Judicialization of Politics and Politicization of the Judiciary
- Militarism and Militarization of Society, the Economy and Politics – Extreme Radicalization, Violent Extremeism and State-Terrorism
- Financialization of Development, Governance and Human Rights
Secret Society vs. Mass Society

• Enclave
• Mass Market
• Disruptive Millennials
• Innovative Generation Y & Z
Open Society vs. Virtual Society

• The Deep Web
• The Dark Web
• Privacy
• Participation
• Ethics
• Celebrity
POVERTY or Impoverishment?

- Marginalization in the Global Political Economy
- Marginalization within the sub-regional and continental economy
- Exclusion from Local and National Economy
- Criminalization of Lack & Otherhood
- Non-Recognition and Deprivation of Rights
- Social and Cultural Exclusion
- Intellectual Marginalization
The Poor?

Governance and Democracy remains a futile and irrelevant aspiration as long as it does not place the poor, excluded and vulnerable populations at its core. Because Laws, Politics and Economies have:

- Marked out from Normalcy
- Criminalization of the Poor
- De-Humanization of the Poor
- Stigmatization of the Poor
- Objectification of the Poor
- Dis-organization of the Poor
- “Voiceless, Brainless, Positionless”

*Cognitive Dissonance of the Political, Bureaucratic & Economic Elite in Africa ..........Ethical Decadence for Political Parties & Integrity Poverty of both Donors and Domestic Lackeys!*
SOVEREIGNTY : Bogeyman, Fetish, Burden or Ally of Freedom?

- THE ROLE OF THE STATE : DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE
- CITIZENSHIP (AS A MATERIAL, PSYCHIC AND SOCIAL CONCEPT OF LEGAL AND POLITICAL BEING)
- POPULAR AND MATERIAL SOVEREIGNTY IS NOT REDUCIBLE TO THE STATE, BUT REQUIRES THE STATE FOR ITS ASSERTION, DEVELOPMENT AND SECURITY
- INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS THAT ARE DIALECTICALLY RELATED
SOVEREINGTY : Democracy & Regionalism

- BROADENING THE Social BASE OF SOVEREINGTY/DEMOCRATIZATION
- DEEPENING THE ECONOMIC BASE OF SOVEREINGTY/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- THE COLLECTIVE DEVELOPMENT AND SECURITY ON A REGIONAL BASIS/REGIONALIZATION
- SOVEREINGTY, THEREFORE, HAS INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONTEXTS
- SOREINGTY MUST THEREFORE RESPOND TO THE NATIONAL QUESTION AS WELL THE GLOBAL QUESTION.
CHINA & other South-South partners if they wish their relationships with Africa to be qualitatively different from the West must act, talk and invest differently.
The Question on most Africans Minds is “Is it better to be exploited by a Chinese, Saudi, Indian or Brazilian capitalist rather than a British or American one?”
OECD Development Aid at a glance 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>3-year average</th>
<th>% of all recipients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>3,584</td>
<td>3,234</td>
<td>4,074</td>
<td>3,630</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>3,538</td>
<td>2,499</td>
<td>2,130</td>
<td>2,722</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>2,651</td>
<td>2,582</td>
<td>2,318</td>
<td>2,517</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>2,479</td>
<td>2,432</td>
<td>2,501</td>
<td>2,470</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>2,661</td>
<td>2,464</td>
<td>2,189</td>
<td>2,438</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,599</td>
<td>2,107</td>
<td>2,369</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>2,240</td>
<td>1,481</td>
<td>1,992</td>
<td>1,905</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>2,106</td>
<td>1,815</td>
<td>1,531</td>
<td>1,817</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>1,964</td>
<td>1,675</td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td>1,743</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>1,634</td>
<td>1,628</td>
<td>1,757</td>
<td>1,673</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other recipients</td>
<td>28,827</td>
<td>28,635</td>
<td>27,764</td>
<td>28,409</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ODA recipients</td>
<td>54,083</td>
<td>51,044</td>
<td>49,954</td>
<td>51,694</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEVELOPING ECONOMIES
AFRICA
FDI flows, top 5 host economies, 2017 (Value and change)

2017 Inflows $41.8 bn
2017 Decrease -21.5%
Share in world 2.9%

Top 5 host economies

Outflows: top 5 home economies (Billions of dollars and 2017 growth)

South Africa $7.4 +64.5%
Angola $1.6 +40.3%
Nigeria $1.0 -1.4%
Morocco $1.0 +65.7%
Togo $0.3 +22.9%

Source: UNCTAD
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

Figure A. Top 10 investor economies by FDI stock, 2011 and 2016 (Billions of dollars)

United States $77 $77
United Kingdom $54 $54
France $49 $52
China $40 $40
South Africa $23 $24
Italy $13 $23
Singapore $17 $17
India $14 $14
Hong Kong, China $16 $16
Switzerland $13 $13
GLOBAL TRADE TRENDS

United States
2009 trade: $88.2 B
+122%

European Union
2009 trade: $298.3 B
+126%

China
2009 trade: $93.6 B
+708%

India
2009 trade: $34.3 B
+506%

Africa
MANY SUITORS & PLENTY OPPORTUNITIES?
BRICS as South-South Hegemons?

The Most prominent of the Emerging Economies are BRICS Countries. They also include the so-called Asian Tigers whose growth will be on the back of rising ties with Africa

- It is estimated that by 2030, BRIC-Africa trade may exceed $4 trillion
- This will equal 10% of BRIC-world trade and over 50% of Africa-world trade
- Africa could see its percentage of global trade rise to 5%-6% in the next decade
What the South-South Partners Offer?

Africa has a diverse range of partners that offer a wide-range of opportunities for Africa. The emerging economies in particular offer the following:

a. Products  
b. Capital goods  
c. Technology  
d. Know-how and expertise  
e. Development experience

→ Each also bring new ways of doing things which question previous assumptions
In Conclusion