



**AFRICAN FINANCIAL
SECTOR DEVELOPMENT
STAKEHOLDERS PROFILES
CATALOGUE**

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OVERVIEW

The Africa Microfinance Network (AFMIN) is a regional association of microfinance networks in Africa aimed at creating and strengthening country-level microfinance networks. The AFMIN Secretariat is based in Côte d'Ivoire where AFMIN is legally recognized as an international Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) pursuant to Ivorian laws. However, because of the political unrest in Côte d'Ivoire, AFMIN temporarily relocated its office to Cotonou in Benin.

Established: November 2000

HQ: Cotonou, Benin

Membership: 25 African countries

Donors: Ford Foundation, MasterCard Foundation, Catholic Relief Services, USAID, SEEP Network, GIZ, HIVOS, IFAD, AGFUND, SIDA (Sweden), ILO, UNCDF, DGCD (Belgium), Epargne Sans Frontière, Women's World Banking etc

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E-mail: davy.serge@afminetwork.org

Website: www.afminetwork.org

OBJECTIVES

AFMIN seeks to provide effective sustainable financial services to Africa's low income population by:

- Supporting national microfinance associations and their MFI members and helping them achieve their mission and objectives;
- Establishing shared performance standards, institutional capacity and policy change;
- Establishing systems and processes for building and sharing knowledge on best practices and innovations in microfinance; and
- Helping to improve the microfinance environment in the region and globally.

GOVERNANCE

AFMIN governing bodies are: The General Assembly, the Board of Directors; and the Executive Secretariat.

The General Assembly: AFMIN's supreme governing body which meets once a year. It consists of the leaders of the 25 country-level networks, an appointed network member and the network Executive Director. All members of the General Assembly are leaders in microfinance or network management.

The Board of Directors: The AFMIN Board of Directors is a body of seven individuals elected from among the member of the AFMIN General Assembly. Board members do not represent their networks on the board. The latter reports to the general Assembly and is responsible for developing guidelines for the long-term strategic direction of AFMIN.

The Executive Secretariat: The Executive Secretariat, together with the Board of Directors, constitutes the network support organization for AFMIN.

MEMBERSHIP

CENTRAL AFRICA	RIFIDEC - DRC	WWW.RIFIDEC.ORG
	APEMF - CONGO	WWW.APEMF-CONGO.ORG
	APEMF-CAMEROON	
EAST AFRICA	RIM-BURUNDI	WWW.RIMBURUNDI.ORG
	AEMFI-ETHIOPIA	WWW.AEMFI-ETHIOPIA.ORG WWW.AMFIKENYA.COM
	AMFI-KENYA	
	TAMFI-TANZANIA	WWW.TAMFI.COM
	AMFIU-UGANDA	WWW.AMFIU.ORG.UG
	AMIR-RWANDA	WWW.RWANDAMICROFINANCE.ORG
SOUTHERN AFRICA	APIFM-MADAGASCAR	WWW.APIFM.MG
	MAMN-MALAWI	WWW.MAMN.MW
	MEA-SOUTH AFRICA	
	ZAMFI - ZIMBABWE	
WEST AFRICA	CONSORTIUM ALAFIA-BENIN	WWW.ALAFIANETWORK.ORG
	APIM-BURKINA-FASO	WWW.APIM-BURKINA.BF
	AISFD-COTE D'IVOIRE	WWW.AISFD-CI.NET
	GAMFINET - GAMBIA	WWW.GHAMFIN.ORG
	GHAMFIN-GHANA	
	APIM-GUINEA	WWW.APIM-MALI.ORG
	AP/SFD-MALI	
	AP/SFD-NIGER	
	CDMR-NIGERIA	
	AP/SFD-SÉNÉGAL	WWW.APSFDSENEGAL.COM
	AP/SFD-TOGO	WWW.MICROFINANCE.TG
	FAMF-CAPE VERDE	

OVERVIEW

ADEPME was established in 2001 by the Senegalese Government. Its main objective is to support and develop SME's in Senegal. The Agency welcomes and informs developers and operators on the various support services to businesses. It offers them a set of practical information about creating and / or business development, funding sources and local and international financial intermediation available to MSEs and SMEs.

Established: 29th November 2001, Senegal
HQ: Dakar, Senegal
Director General: Mrs. Marie Thérèse Diédhiou
Contact : ADEPME
Mme M.T. Diédhiou
Directrice Générale

9, Fenêtre Mermoz Dakar,
BP 333 Dakar Fann, Sénégal
Tel: (+221) 33 869 70 71 / **Fax:** (+221) 33 860 16 63
E-mail: adepme@adepme.sn
Website: www.adepme.sn

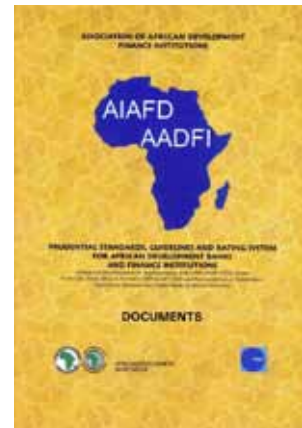
Khardiata Ndiaye
Email: khardiata.ndiaye@adepme.sn

OBJECTIVES

- Creation and Development of SME's;
- Capacity Building and Skills strengthening;
- Corporate restructuring; and
- Leveling of SME's.

OVERVIEW

The Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI) is an international organization created under the auspices of the African Development Bank in 1975. It is a member of the World Federation of Development Finance Institutions (WFDI) which brings together the AADFI and its counterparts namely the Association of Development Finance Institutions in Asia and the Pacific (ADFIAP), the Association of Development Finance Institutions in Latin America (ALIDE), the Association of Development Finance Institutions in Europe (EDFI) and the Association of Development Finance Institutions in member countries of the Islamic Development Bank (ADFIMI). The members of AADFI are banking and financial institutions engaged in development finance activities in Africa. The Association has the status of Observer at the World Bank.



Established : 1975
HQ : Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
Chairman : Mr. Peter M. Noni
Membership : 80 member-institutions; including 6 non-African institutions
Contact : Mr. Joseph Alfred Amihere
Secretary General

06 P.O. BOX 32, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
Tel: (+225) 22 527 940 / **Fax:** (+225)22 527 941
E-mail: info@adfi-ci.org / adfi@aviso.ci.org
Website: www.adfi-ci.org

OBJECTIVES

The objective of AADFI is to promote economic and social development in Africa through co-operation among development banks and finance institutions.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

The main activities of the AADFI are:

- Stimulate co-operation among Heads of development finance institutions in Africa;
- Promote the exchange of ideas and experiences through interchange of specialized personnel and by other methods;
- Facilitate the collection, pooling and dissemination of information on economic development and matters of common interest to its members;
- Organize yearly assessment and rating of member-institutions using the Association's Prudential

Standards, Guidelines and Rating System (PSGRS);

- Organize symposia, seminars, courses and other training programmes for staff of development finance institutions in Africa;
- Maintain a databank on its members, consultants and major development projects in Africa; and
- Provide members with a quarterly information bulletin, a directory of financial institutions in Africa, press clippings on development issues and activities.

GOVERNANCE

The Association is composed of a General Assembly, an Executive Committee and a General Secretariat.

The General Assembly: is the supreme organ responsible for laying down policies, determining regulations and providing any other necessary guidelines.

The Executive Committee: is responsible for conducting the Association's activities and for supervising the General Secretariat. It comprises the Bureau, composed of the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen; five members representing the five sub-regions of the Continent as defined by the UN Economic Commission for Africa or as may be determined from time to time by the General Assembly; and a member elected by the Special and Honorary members.

The General Secretariat: is the organ responsible for the implementation and managing the day-to-day activities of the Association.

MEMBERS

AADFI MEMBER-INSTITUTIONS IN 2012

ORDINARY MEMBERS (MEMBRES ORDINAIRES)	
	NATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK (GHANA)
BANQUE ALGÉRIENNE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (ALGERIA)	AGRICULTURAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF KENYA (KENYA)
BANCO DE POUPANCA & CREDITO (ANGOLA)	IDB CAPITAL LIMITED (KENYA)
CITIZEN ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (BOTSWANA)	INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (KENYA)
DEVELOPMENT FINANCE RESOURCE CENTRE (BOTSWANA)	KENYA INDUSTRIAL ESTATES (KENYA)
BANQUE NATIONALE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE (BURUNDI)	KENYA TOURIST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (KENYA)
BANQUE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES COMORES (COMOROS)	LESOTHO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK (LESOTHO)
BANQUE NATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (CÔTE D'IVOIRE)	LIBERIAN BANK FOR DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT (LIBERIA)
BANQUE POUR LE FINANCEMENT DE L'AGRICULTURE (CÔTE D'IVOIRE)	LIBYAN FOREIGN BANK (LIBYA)
FONDS DE PROMOTION DE L'INDUSTRIE (DEMOC REP. OF CONGO)	MALAWI DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MALAWI)
FONDS DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE DE DJIBOUTI (DJIBOUTI)	BANQUE NATIONALE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE (MOROCCO)
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WORKERS BANK OF EGYPT (EGYPT)	CRÉDIT AGRICOLE (MOROCCO)
NATIONAL BANK FOR DEVELOPMENT (EGYPT)	DEVELOPMENT BANK OF MAURITIUS (MAURITIUS)
PRINCIPAL BANK FOR DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL CREDIT (EGYPT)	GAPI SARL (MOZAMBIQUE)
DEVELOPMENT BANK OF ETHIOPIA (ETHIOPIA)	SOCIÉTÉ NIGÉRIENNE DE BANQUE (NIGER)
BANQUE DE L'HABITAT DU GABON (GABON)	BANK OF INDUSTRY LTD (NIGERIA)
BANQUE GABONAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (GABON)	IBILE HOLDINGS LTD. (NIGERIA)
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK (GHANA)	NEW NIGERIAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD (NIGERIA)
EXIMGUARANTY CO (GH) LTD (GHANA)	FEDERAL MORTGAGE BANK OF NIGERIA (NIGERIA)

LEASING COMPANY OF NIGERIA LTD (NIGERIA)	SPECIAL MEMBERS
NATIONAL ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION FUND (NIGERIA)	FONDS AFRICAÏN DE GARANTIE ET DE COOPÉRATION ECONOMIQUE (BENIN)
BANK OF AGRICULTURE LTD (NIGERIA)	-DEVELOPMENT FINANCE RESOURCE CENTRE (BOTSWANA)
NIGERIAN EXPORT-IMPORT BANK (NIGERIA)	BANQUE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE (CONGO)
ODU'A INVESTMENT COMPANY LTD (NIGERIA)	BANQUE AFRICAÏNE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (TUNISIA/CÔTE D'IVOIRE)
BANQUE RWANDAÏSE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (RWANDA)	FONDS D'ENTRAÏDE ET DE GARANTIE DES EMPRUNTS DU CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE (CÔTE D'IVOIRE)
BANCO EQUADOR (SAO TOMÉ & PRINCIPE)	AFRICAN EXPORT AND IMPORT BANK (AFREXIMBANK) (EGYPT)
CAISSE NATIONALE DE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE DU SÉNÉGAL (SENEGAL)	ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ETHIOPIA)
DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SEYCHELLES (SEYCHELLES)	FONDS DE SOLIDARITÉ AFRICAÏN (NIGER)
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD (SIERRA LEONE)	PTA BANK (KENYA)
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (SOUTH AFRICA)	ARAB BANK FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA (SUDAN)
DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SOUTHERN AFRICA (SOUTH AFRICA)	BANQUE OUEST AFRICAÏNE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (TOGO)
AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SUDAN (SUDAN)	GROUPE DE LA BIDC/ECOWAS BANK (TOGO)
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK (SUDAN)	EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (UGANDA)
SWAZILAND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION (FINCORP) (SWAZILAND)	HONORARY MEMBERS
SWAZIBANK (SWAZILAND)	EXIM-BANK OF INDIA (INDIA)
SWAZILAND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (SWAZILAND)	WORLD ASSOCIATION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (INDIA)
SOCIAL ACTION TRUST FUND (TANZANIA)	GIORDANO DELL'AMORE FOUNDATION (ITALY)
TANZANIA INVESTMENT BANK (TANZANIA)	BANCO PORTUGUES DE INVESTIMENTO (PORTUGAL)
SOCIÉTÉ TUNISIENNE DE BANQUE (TUNISIA)	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR LA RECONSTRUCTION ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT (USA)
BANQUE NATIONALE AGRICOLE (TUNISIA)	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (USA)
UGANDA DEVELOPMENT BANK (UGANDA)	
DEVELOPMENT BANK OF ZAMBIA (ZAMBIA)	
ZAMBIA STATE FINANCING COMPANY LTD. (ZAMBIA)	

OVERVIEW

Sanabel was established in 2002 to serve microfinance institutions in the Arab world. By the end of 2007, its members served 2.4 million borrowers with a gross loan portfolio of USD 988 million. The number of borrowers has then grown to 2.8 million borrowers at the end 2009, representing 90% of total outreach in the countries where it has membership. Currently Sanabel has 83 members in 12 Arab countries; namely, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen.

Established: 2002
Membership: 83 members
Contact: Mr. Hassan Faried
Chairman

3C Ibn Al Akhshid Street
8th Floor, Dokki, Giza, Egypt
Tel: (+20) 237 603 756/109 995 969 / **Fax:** (+20) 233 370 7 14
E-mail: info@sanabelnetwork.org
Website: www.sanabelnetwork.org

OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen the capacity of MFIs through needs-based training, technical assistance and peer exchanges.
- Advocate for a positive and conducive microfinance environment and for the inclusion of microfinance in the financial sector.
- Promote microfinance best practices among stakeholders in Arab countries through transparency, standardization, peer learning and information exchange efforts.
- Foster innovation in the microfinance sector by researching and highlighting leading trends in technological developments, product diversification and new financial services.

GOVERNANCE

The General Assembly elects the Board of Directors once every two years. The Board comprised seven members who meet at least once a year in person in addition to the two traditional meetings just before and after the annual conference and the General Assembly meeting.

MEMBERSHIP

SANABEL holds 14 member countries: Egypt, France, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Kingdom and Yemen.

<http://www.sanabelnetwork.org/membership/Ourmembers.aspx?cid=126>
(for the list of members).

OVERVIEW

SHELTER AFRIQUE was established in 1982 by African governments, AfDB, Africa-Reinsurance and CDC with the mandate of mobilizing resources for housing development in Africa. In the words of the founding fathers, "the Company was to mobilize capital from which loan and equity resources can be made available to national housing development institutions in Africa for approved schemes." SHELTER AFRIQUE is a Pan African financial institution dedicated to financing housing and related infrastructure in Africa and its membership comprises 43 African countries.

Established:	1982
Headquarters:	Nairobi, Kenya
Authorized Capital:	US\$ 300 million
Membership:	20 African countries
Contact:	Mr. Alassane Ba <i>Managing Director</i>

P.O.Box. 41479

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: (+254) 20 272 23 05 / **Fax:** (+254) 20 272 20 24

E-mail: a.ba@shelterafrique.org

Website: www.shelterafrique.org

OBJECTIVES

Shelter Afrique aims to create value added products to enhance the development of the real estate sector with a view to improving the living environment and facilitating the achievement of the goal of housing for all. This is achieved through:

- Provision and expansion of sources of affordable and sustainable financial resources available for housing programmes;
 - Collaborative partnerships with all actors in the shelter delivery process;
 - Adoption of sound management practices that emphasize superior performance, teamwork and continuous improvement in our services;
 - Sharing of information on the best means of providing quality shelter.
- This is achieved through numerous lending instruments such as: direct loans, line of credit, equity, short term facilities and trade finance; and technical assistance.

GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors works through a number of committees, that are mandated to review in details on behalf of the board, matters relating to some selected areas and in accordance with their terms of reference.

The Finance, Audit and Risk committee, reviews financial related matters, monitors the integrity of the financial statements of the company, including its reports to the shareholders and published financial reports, reviews and ensures the effectiveness of internal controls and risk management systems, monitors and reviews the effectiveness of the company's internal audits, oversees the appointment and performance of the external auditors, amongst other things.

The Administrative Affairs and the Human Resource committee reviews policies related to general administration and human resources of the company and make recommendations to the Board as well as monitor closely the implementation of the decisions of the Board on such matters.

PARTNERS

African Governments, African Development Bank, Africa-Reinsurance, and Commonwealth Development Corporation *Group*.

OVERVIEW

The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) was established by the SMEDAN Act of 2003 to coordinate, promote and facilitate the development of the micro, small, medium enterprises in Nigeria and to facilitate the access of micro, small and medium entrepreneurs and investors to all resources required for their development. The establishment of SMEDAN was justified by the need to trigger the development of Nigeria's MSMEs in a structured and efficient manner.

Established: 2003
Headquarters: Nigeria
Director General: Mr. Muhammad Nadada Umar
Contact: Mr. Muhammad Nadada Umar
Director General

Address Line 1, Postcode

Tel: (+234) 92906093/95 / **Fax:** (+267) 397 2848

E-mail: info@smedan.gov.ng

Website: www.smedan.gov.ng

OBJECTIVES

SMEDAN aims to establish a structured and efficient micro, small and medium enterprises sector that will enhance sustainable economic development of Nigeria.

SMEDAN's objectives are as follow:

- Stimulating, monitoring and coordinating the development of the MSMEs sub-sector;
- Initiating and articulating policy ideas for small and medium enterprises growth and development;
- Promoting and facilitating development programmes, instruments and support services to accelerate the development and modernization of MSME operations;
- Linking MSMEs to internal and external sources of finance, appropriate technology, technical skills as well as to large enterprises;
- Promoting and providing access to industrial infrastructures such as layouts, incubators, industrial parks;
- Intermediating between MSMEs and Government [SMEDAN is the voice of the MSMEs];
- Working in contact with other institutions in both public and private sector to create a good enabling environment of business in general, and MSMEs.

GOVERNANCE

SMEDAN was established under the auspice of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Agency is made up of six divisions: Enterprise Development and Promotion; Strategic Planning, Policy and Coordination; Engineering and Technology Promotion; Inspectorate for M&E and Enterprise Extension; Finance and Accounts; and the Administration and Human Resources division.

The divisions are all under the responsibility of the Director General Secretariat, which itself reports to the SMEDAN Governing Board.

PARTNERS

National Planning Commission (NPC); National Bureau of Statistics; National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP); New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD); Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Federal Ministry of Science and Technology; Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Oshodi (FIIRO); National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP); Raw Materials Research and Development Council (RMRDC); Federal Ministry of Finance; Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN); Nigeria Export-Import Bank (NEXIM); Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity; National Directorate of Employment (NDE); Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry (FMCI); Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC); Nigerian Export Promotion Council (NEPC); Nigerian Export Processing Zones Authority (NEPZA); Standards Organisation Of Nigeria (SON); Bank of Industry (BOI); Bank of Agriculture (BOA); National Economic Reconstruction Fund (NERFUND); Industrial Training Fund (ITF); Federal Ministry of Women Affairs; Federal Ministry of Youth Development; National Youth Service Corps (NYSC); Federal Ministry of Health; National Agency for Food and Drug Administration & Control (NAFDAC); State Governments: (State Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Tax, Land, Property/Physical Development, Investment Agencies/ Departments); Local Governments; Business Associations/Organizations; African Business Roundtable (ABR); Nigerian Economic Summit Group; National Association of Women in Business (NAWIB); Nigeria Association of Small and Medium Enterprises (NASME); Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mine and Agriculture (NACCIMA); National Association of Small Scale Industrialists (NASSI); Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN); Nigerian Association of Women Entrepreneurs (NAWE); International Development Partners (World Bank, JICA, GTZ, DFID, ADB, UNDP, UNIDO).

OVERVIEW

The African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (AFRACA), established in 1977, is a regional Association of Sub-Saharan financial and non financial institutions involved in rural and agricultural development in the region. The concept of Regional Agricultural Credit Associations (RACAs) originated from the FAO sponsored Regional Seminar on Agricultural Credit for Small farmers held in Accra, Ghana in 1973. Subsequently, the World Food Conference on credit for small farmers in developing countries held in Rome in 1975 recommended that FAO should assist its member countries to establish such associations in different parts of the world.

The AFRACA secretariat is based in Nairobi, Kenya. Its membership is open to and consists of: Central Banks, Commercial/Development Banks, Agricultural Banks, and Cooperative Banks, Government ministries, Insurance outfits, Training Institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Microfinance Institutions and their apex networks across Sub Saharan Africa.

AFRACA was registered in Kenya under the NGOs Coordination act in 1981 and in 2003 received a diplomatic status from the Kenyan government. AFRACA's governance, objectives and functions are embedded in its constitution.

AFRACA's goal is to build a strong and sustainable regional network of banks and microfinance institutions that provide opportunities for learning amongst members and promotes rural and agricultural finance in Africa.

AFRACA has continued to advocate for best practices in Africa at various levels, this has been recognized by some Development partners and Governments as witnessed when the Government of Burkina Faso honored AFRACA through awarding "*Chevalier de l'Ordre National*" to some of the members of the executive committee for promoting rural/microfinance in the Continent.

Established:	1977
HQ (secretariat):	Nairobi, Kenya
Chairman:	Mr. Assango J. Bondombe <i>(Deputy Governor, Central Bank of the Democratic Republic of Congo)</i>
Membership:	Nominal membership roll of 102 made up of but not limited to: Central Banks, Commercial/ Development Banks, Agricultural Banks, Rural Finance Institutions institutions in 20 countries.
Contact:	Mr. Saleh Usman Gashua <i>Secretary General</i>

AFRACA, P.O. Box 41378, Nairobi, Kenya
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Website: www.afraca.org

OBJECTIVES

- Foster cooperation in planning and improving financial inclusion for agricultural development in the continent;
- To facilitate promulgation of policy and legal frameworks for rural financial services development in AFRACA member countries;
- Enhance the management, outreach, products and performance of AFRACA's member institutions;
- Establish machinery for interchanging information and knowledge on sustainable rural and agricultural financial services provision in Africa;
- Initiate and support multi-country studies on issues of common interest and undertake such other activities as may be conducive to the fulfilment of the objectives of AFRACA;
- Seek to interest local and international investors in opportunities for investment in rural and agricultural sectors for accelerated economic growth in the continent;
- Facilitate demand driven training programmes for staff of member institutions and facilitate institutional capacity building through the exchange of personnel/experts within and outside the network;
- Strengthen AFRACA's capacity to provide effective services to its members on a financially sustainable basis and to build the network to be a strong advocate of rural & agricultural finance policy in Africa;
- Creating greater synergy through partnerships with local and international development partners working in the sector; and
- To encourage member institutions to build the financial and managerial capacities of rural poor as part of their social cooperate responsibilities.

GOVERNANCE

The governing bodies of AFRACA are as follows:

The General Assembly: meets every two years to assess the Association's programmes.

The Executive Committee: comprising of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary General and seven sub-regional representatives meets annually to supervise the work of the Secretariat.

- Chairman: Banque Centrale du Congo (Mr. Assango J. Bondombe, Deputy Governor);
- Vice Chairman: Bank of Ghana (Mr. Millison K. Narh, Deputy Governor);
- Western Africa, French: Director General of BNDA Mali (Mr. Moussa A. Diallo, Deputy);
- Western Africa, English: Bank of Ghana;
- Eastern Africa: Dar Es Salaam Community Bank (Mr. Edmund Mkwawa, Managing Director/CEO);
- Central Africa: Afriland First Bank, Cameroon of (Director General);
- Southern Africa: Bank of Zambia (Mr. Chisha Mwanakatwe, Director Bank Financial Institutions Supervision); and
- Secretary General: Secretary General of AFRACA (Mr. Saleh Gashua).

MEMBERSHIP

COUNTRY	MEMBER DONORS
BURKINA FASO	(CAISSE NATIONAL DE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE (CNCA
CAMEROON	AFRILAND FIRST BANK, NATIONALE COOPERATIVE D'ÉPARGNE DE CREDIT
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	BANQUE CENTRALE DU CONGO
REPUBLIC OF CONGO	(CRÉDIT RURAL DU CONGO (CRC
ETHIOPIA	DEVELOPMENT BANK OF ETHIOPIA

GAMBIA	CENTRAL BANK OF THE GAMBIA
GABON	BANK NATIONALE DE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE
GHANA	BANK OF GHANA, AGRICULTURAL BANK OF GHANA, NATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK, GHANA COOPERATIVE BANK
KENYA	AGRICULTURAL FINANCE CORPORATION, CO-OPERATIVE BANK OF KENYA
LESOTHO	CENTRAL BANK OF LESOTHO, LESOTHO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK
LIBERIA	NATIONAL BANK OF LIBERIA
MALI	(BANQUE NATIONAL DE DEVELOPMENT AGRICOLE (BNDA
NIGERIA	CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA, FIRST BANK OF NIGERIA PLC, AFRIBANK NIGERIA PLC, NIGERIA AGRICULTURAL AND COOPERATIVE BANK LTD, BANK OF THE NORTH LTD, UNION BANK OF NIGERIA PLC, NATIONAL BOARD FOR COMMUNITY BANKS, FAMILY ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT PROGRAMME (FEAP), PEOPLES BANK OF NIGERIA
SENEGAL	(CAISSE NATIONALE DE CREDIT AGRICOLE (CNCA
SIERRA LEONE	BANK OF SIERRA LEONE
SOUTH AFRICA	AGRICULTURAL BANK OF NORTH WEST PROVINCE
TANZANIA	NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
TUNISIA	BANQUE NATIONALE AGRICOLE
UGANDA	BANK OF UGANDA, UGANDA COMMERCIAL BANK, UGANDA WOMEN'S FINANCE TRUST LIMITED
ZIMBABWE	AGRICULTURAL FINANCE CORPORATION, RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE
FRANCE	(CAISSE NATIONALE DE CRÉDIT AGRICOLE (CNCA
ITALY	GIORDANO DEL AMORE FOUNDATION

OVERVIEW

AGRA works to achieve a food secure and prosperous Africa through the promotion of rapid, sustainable agricultural growth based on smallholder farmers. Smallholders--the majority women--produce most of Africa's food, and do so with minimal resources and little government support. AGRA aims to ensure that smallholders have what they need to succeed: good seeds and healthy soils; access to markets, information, financing, storage and transport. AGRA advocates for policies that provide them with comprehensive support; from access to seeds to securing land tenure, from fair trade to affordable finance.

AGRA's partners include organizations of farmers, research scientists, the private sector, national leaders and institutions, civil society, and multilateral organizations.

Established:	2006
HQ:	Nairobi, Kenya
Chairman:	Kofi Annan
President:	Dr. Namanga Ngongi
Donors:	BMGF, RF, DFID
Contact:	Mr. Nixon Bugo

PO BOX 66773, Westlands 00800 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (+254) 20 3750 000 / **Fax:** (+254) 20 3750 653
E-mail: nbugo@agra-alliance.org
Website: www.agra-alliance.org

OBJECTIVES

Smallholder farms that today produce one-quarter the global average yield could sustainably double or quadruple their output. The main objectives of AGRA are to:

- Reduce food insecurity by 50 percent in at least 20 countries.
- Double the incomes of 20 million smallholder families.
- Put at least 15 countries on track for attaining and sustaining a uniquely African Green Revolution: one which supports smallholder farmers, protects the environment, and helps farmers adapt to climate change.

GOVERNANCE

AGRA is governed by *the Management Team* led by AGRA's president and comprising directors of AGRA's major programs, which makes all vital decisions on AGRA's priorities and programs.

Board of Directors: is comprised of African leaders, scientists and eminent persons drawn from public life and business, as well as international experts in agriculture and economic development. In June 2007, AGRA selected its first Board Chairman, Mr Kofi A. Annan, former Secretary-General of the United Nations.

PARTNERS

AFDB, NEPAD, CGIAR, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Standard Bank, Equity Bank Ltd (Kenya), Kilimo Trust (Kenya), The National Microfinance Bank (Tanzania), UN, IFC, WFP, IFAD, FAO and AWEPA.

OVERVIEW

CAADP is the agricultural programme of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which in turn is a programme of the African Union. CAADP focuses on improving food security, nutrition and increasing incomes in Africa's largely farming based economies. It aims to do this by increasing public investment in agriculture to 10% of national budgets and raising agricultural productivity by at least 6% per year.

Established: 2003
HQ: NEPAD Secretariat, Midrand, South Africa
Chairman: Prof. Richard Mkandawire
Membership: 39 African Central Banks
Donors: NEPAD, AU, REC, DFID UK's Research into Use (RIU) Programme, Global Donor Platform, amongst others.
Contact: Dr. Andrew Kanyegirire
CAADP Communications Manager

NEPAD Secretariat, PO BOX 1234,
Midrand, 1685, South Africa
Tel: (+27) (0) 11 256 3615
E-mail: andrewk@nepad.org
Website: www.nepad-caadp.ne

Prof. Richard Mkandawire
Advisor and Head of Agric. Unit and CAADP

Tel: (+27)(0)11 2563626
E-mail: RichardM@nepad.org

Cordelia Kegoriloe
PA to Agricultural Unit

Tel: (+27) (0) 11 256 3618
E-mail: cordiliak@nepad.org

OBJECTIVES

The CAADP has four main objectives:

- Extending the area under sustainable land management;
- Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access;
- Increasing food supply and reducing hunger; and
- Agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.

GOVERNANCE

NEPAD coordinates CAADP through five strategic functions:

Promote CAADP Principles: NEPAD promotes CAADP principles in CAADP implementation processes and investment programmes. NEPAD helps countries to adapt the CAADP principles, operationalize the pillar frameworks, and use the CAADP roundtable processes.

Manage Communication and Information: NEPAD manages communication and information to support the implementation of the CAADP Agenda and partnerships. NEPAD collects and shares information on processes and tools.

Facilitate and coordinate monitoring and evaluation: This includes assessing impact and facilitating the sharing of lessons and peer review. NEPAD captures and shares key lessons through peer review and joint assessment.

Link resources with programmes: NEPAD builds partnerships and coalitions to link resources with agricultural investment programmes. Strong international and regional partnerships are vital for the success of CAADP.

Harness key thinking and experience: NEPAD harnesses key thinking and experience on emerging national, international and global issues related to agriculture, to articulate African perspectives and contribute to the evolution of the CAADP Agenda. NEPAD makes sure that up-to-date information on trends in African agriculture and rural development is easily available both locally and internationally.

MEMBERSHIP

Benin, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Malawi, Mali, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Zambia.

OVERVIEW

East African Farmers Federation (EAFF) is a non-political, non-profit and a democratic apex organization of all Farmers of Eastern Africa. The formation of the EAFF came out of the conviction and foresighted by the founding leaders, to address issues of interest to farmers at all levels i.e. national, regional, continental and at global level.

Established:	2001
HQ:	Nairobi, Kenya
President:	Mr. Philip Kiriro
Member Organizations:	17
Contact:	Mr. Philip Kiriro <i>Regional President</i>

P.O.BOX 13747 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (+254) 20 4451691 / **Fax:** (+254) 20 4451691
E-mail: philipkiriro@yahoo.com
Website: www.eaffu.org

OBJECTIVES

The Federation is governed by a President, two Vice Presidents and a Board of Directors made up of 10 Members. The EAFF has 17 member organizations and has 23 Partners.

OBJECTIVES

The EAFF has 17 member organizations in eight (8) different countries and 23 partners.

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS	PARTNERS
BURUNDI: COLLECTIF DES ASSOCIATION PAYSANNES POUR L'AUTO DÉVELOPPEMENT (CAPAD)	ASARECA, AGRA, FAO, IFPRI
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO : (I)SYDIP; (II) LEAGUE OF WOMEN FARMERS ORGANIZATIONS IN CONGO (LOFEPACO); (III) COOCENKI COOPERATIVE; (IV)FEDERATION DES ORGANIZATIONS DES PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLES DU CONGO AU NORD-KIVU. (FOPAC).	ACP-EU, CTA, CSA, IFAD
ERITREA : NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF ERITREAN WORKERS (NCEW).	AGRITERRA AND AGRICORD
ETHIOPIA: OROMIA COFFEE FARMERS COOPERATION UNION.	IGAD, EAC, BELGIUM GOVT
KENYA: (I) COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE OF KENYA (CAK;) (II) KENYA NATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS (KENFAP).	TERRA NOUVA, SCC
RWANDA: (I) INGABO; (II) IMBARAGA.	GTZ, AU SECRETARIAT, COMESA SECRETARIAT
TANZANIA: (I) MVIWATA (MTANDAO WA VIKUNDI VYA WAKULIMA TANZANIA); (II) TANZANIA FEDERATION OF COOPERATIVES (TFC) LTD; (III) AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL OF TANZANIA (ACT).	EC, EESC, AFDB, WB, USAID-COMPETE, MLI, INTERNATIONAL LAND COALITION, FANRPAN,
UGANDA: (I) UGANDA NATIONAL FARMERS FEDERATION (UNFFE); (II) UGANDA COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE (UCA); (III) NATIONAL UNION OF COFFEE AGRIBUSINESSES AND FARM ENTERPRISES (NUCAFE).	OXFAM, ACORD, MORE AND BETTER AND ACTION AID, PAFO

BANKING

OVERVIEW

The Association of African Central Banks was founded following the recommendations of the first Meeting of Governors of African Central Banks held in Addis Ababa from 15 to 22 February 1965. The aim of the Association is to promote co-operation in the banking, monetary, and financial spheres in Africa and to assist in the formulation of guidelines by which future agreements between African nations can proceed in these areas.

The AACB is instrumental to the regional aim of evolving into a single monetary zone by the year 2021 with a common currency and a common central bank at the continental level. This common Central Bank – The African Central Bank (ACB) has been zoned to Nigeria.

Established : February 1965
HQ : Dakar, Senegal
Membership : 39 African Central Banks
Contact : Mr. Samuel Meango

The Association of African Central Banks
P.O. Box 4128, Dakar, Senegal
Tel: (+221) 33 839 08 84 / **Fax:** (+221) 33 839 08 01
E-mail: smeango@bceao.int
Website: www.aacb.org

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Association include:

- To promote co-operation in the monetary, banking and financial spheres in the African region;
- Assisting in the formulation of guidelines along which agreements among African countries in the monetary, banking and financial fields shall be reached;
- Examining the effectiveness of international economic and financial institutions in which African countries have an interest and suggest ways of possible improvement;
- Helping in efforts aimed at bringing about and maintaining price stability and financial stability in the African region; and
- To envisage, following a well-timed and sequenced convergence process, the advent of a single currency and a common Central Bank in Africa.

GOVERNANCE

The Association is governed by the following:

Assembly of Governors: the governing body of the Association, whose members are all African Central Banks Governors. The Assembly of Governors elects a Chairperson. He/she also represents the Association in its relations with Governments and other organizations.

The Bureau: composed of the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson of the Association and Chairpersons of Sub-regional Committees meets, at least, once a year for the Ordinary Meeting of the Bureau. The Bureau is responsible for:

- Implementing the decisions of the Assembly of Governors, the co-ordination of activities and the preparation for the meetings of the Association;
- The supervision and control of activities of the Secretariat; and
- The supervision and control of the management of the accounts of the Association.

Sub-regional Committees: composed of Governors or Presidents and Heads of similar member Monetary Institutions in the five (5) Sub-regions. Membership of the Association and its Sub-regional Committees is opened to all Central Banks of member countries of the the African Union.

Secretariat: provides the secretariat for the meetings of Association and performs any other duties the Assembly of Governors may assign to it.

MEMBERSHIP

www.aacb.org/sites/default/files/Repertoire%20BC-ABCA%20-MARS%202011%20VA-VF_0.pdf

SUB-REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR NORTHERN AFRICA	BANK OF MAURITIUS
BANQUE D'ALGÉRIE	BANQUE NATIONALE DU RWANDA
CENTRAL BANK OF EGYPT	CENTRAL BANK OF SEYCHELLES
CENTRAL BANK OF LIBYA	BANK OF UGANDA
BANQUE CENTRALE DE MAURITANIE	BANQUE NATIONALE DE DJIBOUTI
BANK OF SUDAN	BANQUE CENTRALE DES COMORES
BANQUE CENTRALE DE TUNISIE	NATIONAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA
SUB-REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR WESTERN AFRICA	CENTRAL BANK OF SOMALIA
BANQUE CENTRALE DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST (BCEAO)	BANK OF TANZANIA
BANCO DE CABO VERDE	SUB-REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
CENTRAL BANK OF THE GAMBIA	BANCO NACIONAL DE ANGOLA
BANK OF GHANA	BANK OF BOTSWANA
BANQUE CENTRALE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE	CENTRAL BANK OF LESOTHO
CENTRAL BANK OF NIGERIA	BANQUE CENTRALE DE MADAGASCAR
BANK OF SIERRA LEONE	RESERVE BANK OF MALAWI
CENTRAL BANK OF LIBERIA	BANCO DE MOÇAMBIQUE
SUB-REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CENTRAL AFRICA	BANK OF NAMIBIA
(BANQUE DES ETATS DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE (BEAC	SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK
BANCO CENTRAL DE SÃO TOME E PRINCEPE	CENTRAL BANK OF SWAZILAND
SUB-REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EASTERN AFRICA	BANK OF ZAMBIA
BANQUE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE BURUNDI	RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE
CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA	

BANKING

OVERVIEW

The Banking Association (BA) was established in July 1998 with the objective of coordinating activities of national associations of banks in the countries. It has close links to Committee of Central Bank Governors and the Secretariat. It aims to play a critical role in the ongoing integration of the region and in the development and growth of the region.

The activities of the BA include: Interaction with relevant stakeholders; policy influence; facilitating uniformity across the region in identified areas; facilitating projects and activities to improve the environment for sustainable banking in the region and the efficiency and effectiveness of banks in the region; and facilitating, with other stakeholders, an environment to increase foreign and regional investment in the region.

Established:	July 1998
Headquarters:	The Banking Association South Africa
Membership:	12 Countries of the region
Executive Secretariat:	The Banking Association South Africa
Contact:	Dr. Coovadia Cas

Banking Association
P.O. Box 61674, Marshalltown, South Africa
Tel: (+27) 77 645 6706 / Fax: (+27) 11 645 6800
E-mail: casc@banking.org.za
Website: www.banking.org

OBJECTIVES

The BA was established with the objective of coordinating the activities of national associations of banks in the countries.

GOVERNANCE

The BA is currently managed by The Banking Association South Africa, which plays the role of Executive Secretary.

MEMBERS

The Association's membership comprises the national associations of banks from 12 of the 14 countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia (Seychelles and the Democratic Republic of Congo are not yet members).

OVERVIEW

The African Securities Exchanges Association (ASEA) was registered in Nairobi on 13th November 1993 with the object of, inter alia, establishing an association for systematic mutual cooperation; exchange of information, materials and persons. Mutual assistance and joint programs between the members.

The membership of the association is open to any Stock Exchange or nascent Stock Exchange located in the African region. The Association has been holding annual conferences, which are hosted by different members each year where issues relevant to the growth of the regional capital markets are addressed.

Established: November 13th 1993

Secretariat: Nairobi, Kenya

Contact: ASEA Secretariat
Nairobi Securities Exchange
Nation Centre, First Floor, Kimathi Street,
PO Box 43633, Nairobi 00100,
Tel: (+254) 20 2831000 / **Fax:** (+254) 20 224200
Website: www.africansea.org

Mrs. Silvana Wanjiru
International Relations Officer
E-mail: swanjiru@nse.co.ke

OBJECTIVES

- To establish an association for systematic mutual cooperation; exchange of information, materials and persons, mutual assistance and joint programmes between the members;
- To promote the establishment of securities exchanges in all African countries;
- To promote the development of common standards of training and professionalism among members of the Association and other market players;
- To promote common standards of issuing, listing, trading and settlement of securities;
- To facilitate the development and promotion of products and services for Africa's capital markets;
- To assist members in the promotion and development of the range of services associated with the capital markets;
- To develop and promote a data bank and information system for the mutual benefit of members;
- To study and research on matters of mutual interest to members;
- To disseminate information produce materials in all media; hold conferences, seminars and exhibitions; and conduct other public education activities relevant to the interests of members; and
- To ensure that the views and interests of the Association are promoted in the appropriate worldwide fora.

GOVERNANCE

Current President: Mr. Sunil Benimadhu, Chief Executive- Stock Exchange of Mauritius.

Executive Committee: The executive committee comprises seven members : the President of ASEA, the Vice President and five member of securities exchange heads.

MEMBERSHIP

The current Full Members of the Association include:

BOLSA DE VALORES DE CABO VERDE	LIBYA STOCK MARKET
BOLSA DE VALORES DE MOÇAMBIQUE	LUSAKA STOCK EXCHANGE
BOTSWANA STOCK EXCHANGE	NAMIBIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOURSE DE CASABLANCA	NAIROBI SECURITIES EXCHANGE
BOURSE DE TUNIS	NIGERIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOURSE RÉGIONALE DES VALEURS MOBILIÈRES DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST	MALAWI STOCK EXCHANGE
DAR-ES-SALAAM STOCK EXCHANGE	UGANDA SECURITIES EXCHANGE
DOUALA STOCK EXCHANGE	STOCK EXCHANGE OF MAURITIUS
(THE EGYPTIAN EXCHANGE (FORMERLY CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA STOCK EXCHANGES	STOCK EXCHANGE OF SWAZILAND
GHANA STOCK EXCHANGE	ZIMBABWE STOCK EXCHANGE
JSE LTD	RWANDA STOCK EXCHANGE
KHARTOUM STOCK EXCHANGE	LIBYA STOCK MARKET

The full members represent twenty nine (29) African states - Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guinée Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sénégal, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

OVERVIEW

The Committee of Stock Exchanges (CoSSE) was formed in January 1997 as a private sector initiative within the framework to fast track the development of capital markets in the region by improving the liquidity of trade in equities, bonds, derivatives and other financial instruments in Southern Africa, so as to raise capital for regional economic development and to make the securities markets more attractive to local and international investors.

CoSSE forms part of structures as it has a formal status under the Finance and Investment Protocol (FIP).

Established:	January 1997
HQ:	Harare, Botswana
Membership:	14 African Countries
Contact:	Dr. Tomàz A. Salomao <i>Secretary General</i>
	Headquarters, Private Bag 0095 Gaborone, Botswana Tel: (+267) 395 1863 / Fax: (+267) 397 2848 E-mail: registry.sadc.int Website: www.sadc.int

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the COSSE stems from its mission, which is to increase co-operation and links in operations, communications, regulations, technical skills development and other areas between the stock exchanges of the in order to:

- Maintain and improve market integrity in order to have markets that are fair, efficient and transparent with proper price discovery;
- Increase the liquidity of trading in equities, bonds, derivatives and other financial instruments;
- Enforce legislation and rules and protect market participants and investors;
- Make the securities markets more attractive to local and international investors;
- Raise capital for regional economic development, including developing infrastructure and human resources and raising living standards;
- Improve the operational capacity of stock exchanges;
- Advocate and lobby for private sector led regional market integration;
- Build co-operation between the stock exchanges and their regulators; and
- Establish a forum through which policy makers can consult the region's existing securities markets before planning further developments in this field.

GOVERNANCE

CoSSE does not have a permanent secretariat, however, and administrative support has been provided by the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (South Africa). CoSSE meetings are basically characterized by a single day CEO's consultations.

PARTNERS

Membership of the CoSSE is open to all the member countries of the . Current, it has ten members which have established exchanges (South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

OVERVIEW

IOSCO is an association of organizations that regulate the world's securities and futures markets. Members are typically the Securities Commission or the main financial regulator from each jurisdiction. IOSCO has members from over 100 different jurisdictions, which regulate more than 95 percent of the world's securities markets.

The organizations' role is to assist its members to promote high standards of regulation and act as a forum for national regulators to cooperate with each other and other international organizations. IOSCO is structured into a number of committees that meet several times per year at different locations around the world and it has a permanent secretariat based in Madrid. The Africa Middle East Regional Committee is the relevant regional committee for African jurisdictions.

Headquarters: Madrid, Spain
Membership AMERC: 22 members
Chairman: Mr. David Wright
Contact: Ms. Arunma Oteh
Chairperson AMERC
Director General

Nigerian Securities Exchange Commission
P.M.B 315, Garki Abuja, Nigeria
Tel: (+234) 9 633 0000 / **Fax:** (+234) 9 234 6276
E-mail: sec@sec.gov.ng; mail@iosco.org
Website: www.iosco.org

OBJECTIVES

IOSCO's main objectives are to assist its members to:

- Cooperate in developing, implementing and promoting adherence to internationally recognized and consistent standards of regulation, oversight and enforcement in order to protect investors, maintain fair, efficient and transparent markets, and seek to address systemic risk;
- Enhance investor protection and promote investor confidence in the integrity of securities markets, through strengthened information exchange and cooperation in enforcement against misconduct and in supervision of markets and market intermediaries; and
- Exchange information at both global and regional levels on their respective experiences in order to assist the development of markets, strengthen market infrastructure and implement appropriate regulation.

ORGANIZATION

Administratively, IOSCO is run by a General Secretariat. The Secretary General is assisted by a relatively small group of professional staff. The organization is made up of a number of committees (the Executive Committee, the Technical Committee, and the Emerging Markets Committee) that meet several times per year supported by the General Secretariat. Associate and affiliate members have no vote and are not eligible for the Executive Committee.

IOSCO also has four Regional Committees, which meet to discuss specific regional issues and concerns of the members:

- African /Middle-East Regional Committee;
- Asia-Pacific Regional Committee;
- European Regional Committee ; and
- Inter-American Regional Committee.

IOSCO members are divided into three main categories:

Ordinary members: which must be the primary regulators of securities and or futures markets in a jurisdiction. A stock exchange or self-regulatory organization may be an ordinary member, but only if it is the jurisdiction's primary securities regulator. Each ordinary member has one vote.

Associate members: which are other securities and or futures regulators in a jurisdiction, if that jurisdiction has more than one. For example, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the North American Securities Administrators Association in the United States are associate members of IOSCO with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission being the ordinary members for the United States.

Affiliate members: which include stock exchanges, self-regulatory organizations, and various stock market industry associations.

Currently, IOSCO has 115 ordinary members, 11 associate members, and 77 affiliate members.

MEMBERS IOSCO-AMERC

ALGERIA	COMMISSION D'ORGANISATION ET DE SURVEILLANCE DES OPÉRATIONS DE BOURSE
BAHRAIN, KINGDOM OF	CENTRAL BANK OF BAHRAIN
DUBAI	DUBAI FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
EGYPT	EGYPTIAN FINANCIAL SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY
GHANA	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
ISRAEL	ISRAEL SECURITIES AUTHORITY
JORDAN	JORDAN SECURITIES COMMISSION
KENYA	CAPITAL MARKETS AUTHORITY
MALAWI	RESERVE BANK OF MALAWI
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS	FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION
MOROCCO	CONSEIL DÉONTOLOGIQUE DES VALEURS MOBILIÈRES
NIGERIA	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SULTANATE OF OMAN	CAPITAL MARKET AUTHORITY

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA	CAPITAL MARKET AUTHORITY
SOUTH AFRICA	FINANCIAL SERVICES BOARD
SYRIA	SYRIAN COMMISSION FOR FINANCIAL MARKETS AND SECURITIES
TANZANIA	CAPITAL MARKETS AND SECURITIES AUTHORITY
TUNISIA	CONSEIL DU MARCHÉ FINANCIER
UGANDA	CAPITAL MARKETS AUTHORITY
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	SECURITIES AND COMMODITIES AUTHORITY
WEST AFRICAN MONETARY UNION	CONSEIL RÉGIONAL DE L'ÉPARGNE PUBLIQUE ET DES MARCHÉS FINANCIERS
ZAMBIA	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS

OVERVIEW

The AVCA is a not-profit organization which promotes, develops and stimulates private equity and venture capital in Africa. Its mission is to promote high ethical standards of business conduct and professional competence in the private equity and venture capital industries.

Established: 1998
HQ: Nairobi, Kenya
Chairman: Mrs. Tshepidi Moremong
Contact: Mrs. Tshepidi Moremong
Chairman

P.O. Box 24593-00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (+27) (11) 881-5474 / (+254) 20 386 41 77
E-mail: avca@avca-africa.org
tmoremong@yahoo.com
Website: www.avcanet.com

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of AVCA are to:

- Stimulate the promotion, research and analysis of venture capital in Africa and in other countries or territories;
- Facilitate contact with policy-makers, with research institutions, universities, trade associations and other relevant institutions;
- Encourage the creation, development and use of equity markets appropriate to the needs of venture capital investors and investees; and
- Collect, circulate information with regard to its sector of activities, promote training and best practices among the members.

GOVERNANCE

The AVCA is governed by the Chairman of the Board, Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee.

Chairman of the Board: attends all meetings and approves all actions of the Association.

Board of Directors: composed of at least four Directors elected by the General Assembly for a term of office for two years.

Executive Committee: the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors is composed of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, the Secretary General, and the Treasurer. The Executive Committee advises and prepares decisions of the Board of Directors and executes such decisions. The committee also supervises the operational activities of the Secretariat of the Association.

MEMBERS

FULL MEMBERS	ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
ACTIS	African International Legal Services (Pty) Ltd
(Advanced Finance & Investment Group (AFIG	Afriland First Bank
African Agricultural Capital	Augentius
African Capital Alliance	Barbara James
Africinvest Capital Partners	BIO
Alitheia Capital	Carole Ramella
Aureos Capital One	Chase Bank
Business Partners International	David Roeske
Catalyst Principal Partners	Development Bank of Southern Africa
Cauris Management SA	DOB Foundation
CDC Group PLC	Elsie Addo
Cenainvest SA	HRO Grant Dawe
Centum Investments	IFC
Ciel Capital	IFU
Citadel Capital	International Financial Services
.Cordiant Capital Inc	Jackson Etti&Edu
Development Partners International London	Jan-Roland Vergeer
East Africa Capital Partners	Koffi Vovor
Emerging Capital Partners	Mary Jane Potter
Enko Capital Management	Matt Troniak
European Investment Bank	Nitin Pandya
Fanisi Capital	Norsad Agency
Fidelity Capital Partners	Oiko Credit
Finlombarda Gestioni	Riscura Analytics
First Funds	Saoti Finance
FMO	SIFEM
I&P Management (Indian Ocean) LTD	Simon Merchant
Investisseur & Partenaire pour le Developpement	TBL Mirror Fund
Investec Asset Management	Trident Trust Company (Mauritius) Ltd
Investeq Capital Ltd	Webber Wentzel
JCS Investments Ltd	Xtal Strategies
Kaizen Venture Partners	
Kingdom Zephyr Management Africa	
MCB Capital Partners Ltd	
Proparco	
Societe Nationale d'Investissement	
South Suez Capital	
SOVEC Social Venture Capital Fund	
SP Actif Investments	
Vantage Risk Capital	
Venture Capital Trust Fund	
Venture Partners Botswana	

INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS

OVERVIEW

FANAF was set up to encourage the creation of insurance companies with capital wholly or partly African.

Established:	March 17th 1976
Headquarters:	Dakar, Senegal
Membership:	25 African countries
Contact:	Papa Ndiaga Boye <i>Permanent Secretary</i>

BP 308 Dakar, Senegal
Tel: (+221) 33 889 68 38/ **Fax:** (+221) 33 822 37 56
E-mail: fanaf@orange.sn ; fanaf@fanaf.org
Website: www.fanaf.org

OBJECTIVES

- Promotion of Insurance and Reinsurance in Africa
- Representation and advocacy of the profession
- The establishment of structures for reflection and cooperation in Insurance and Reinsurance
- Training of personnel in the Insurance sector
- Publication of journals, papers and pamphlets on Insurance and Reinsurance
- Extension of Insurance and Reinsurance
- Establishing relations between the Member Societies

GOVERNANCE

The Annual General Assembly: The Annual General Assembly of the FANAF is made up of all member companies, each represented by its management or Board of Directors. The General Assembly meets once a year and is chaired by the President or Vice President. The Assembly elects the members of the Executive, sets broad guidelines for the Federation and approves the financial statement of the Federation.

The Executive Board: The Board consists of five to seven members who are responsible for implementing the decisions of the General Assembly as well as making decisions during intervals of the General Assembly.

The Permanent Secretary: The Permanent Secretary is the Federation. Its mission is to execute the decisions of the General Assembly, to gather relevant information about insurance, publish and share information amongst members and to perform necessary technical and administrative duties.

MEMBERS

COUNTRY	MEMBER COMPANIES
ALGERIA-	SALAMA ASSURANCES, WWW.SALAMA-DZ.COM
BENIN	AFRICAN LIFE OF BENIN AVIE INSURANCE, WWW.AVIEASSUR.COM INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE GULF OF GUINEA (ARGG) COLINA AFRICA VIE BENIN UNION OF LIFE INSURANCE(UBA VIE), WWW.UBAVIE.COM THE AFRICAN INSURANCE ALLIANZ INSURANCE BENIN THE FEDERAL INSURANCE THE GENERAL INSURANCE OF BENIN (THE ATM SA) NEW INTER-INSURANCE COMPANY OF BENIN (BENIN NSIA) WWW.NSIABENIN.COM
BURKINA FASO	BURKINA ALLIANZ LIFE INSURANCE, WWW. ALLIANZ-BF.COM GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE LIFE SONAR UNION DES ASSURANCES DU BURKINA FASO-LIFE ALLIANZ BURKINA INSURANCE, WWW. ALLIANZ-BF.COM COLINA INSURANCE, WWW.COLINA-SA.COM GENERAL INSURANCE BURKINA RAYNAL SA SONAR UNION DES ASSURANCES DU BURKINA FASO (UAB)
BURUNDI	BICOR INSURANCE COMPANY OF BURUNDI (SOCABU)
CAMEROUN	ACTIVA LIFE, WWW.ACTIVA-CAMEROUN.COM ALLIANZ LIFE INSURANCE CAMEROON, WWW.ALLIANZ-CM.COM COLINA SA ALL LIFE SAAR LIFE, WWW.SAARGROUP.COM INSURANCE UNION OF CAMEROON LIFE ALPHA INSURANCE LTD GENERAL INSURANCE CAMEROON (MCO) INSURANCE & REINSURANCE AFRICAN SA (AREA SA), WWW.AREAASSURANCE.COM AXA INSURANCE, WWW.AXACAMEROUN.COM CAMINSUR CHANAS INSURANCE PROFESSIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY (CPA) GUARANTEE MUTUAL FRAMES (GMC) THE CITIZEN INSURANCE NEW INTER-INSURANCE COMPANY PROASSUR, WWW.PRO-ASSUR.COM SAMARITAN SAMIR SA AFRICAN SOCIETY OF INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE (SAAR) ZENITH INSURANCE SA, WWW.ZENITHEINS.COM ZEP-RE (PTA REINSURANCE COMPANY), WWW.ZEP-RE.COM
CENTRAL AFRICA	ALLIANZ CENTRAL INSURANCE, WWW. ALLIANZ-CF.COM CENTRAL INSURANCE UNION (ACU)
CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	GENERAL INSURANCE LIFE CONGO (AGC - VIE) GENERAL INSURANCE OF CONGO (MCO) INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE OF THE CONGO (ARC) NSIA CONGO INSURANCE

CÔTE D'IVOIRE	<p>AFRICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE LIFE (3 LIFETIME) WWW.AAAVIE.COM ALLIANZ LIFE INSURANCE CÔTE D'IVOIRE, WWW.ALLIANZ-CI.COM BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY COLINA LIFE COTE D'IVOIRE, WWW.GROUPCOLINA.COM EURO-AFRICAN COMPANY LIFE INSURANCE (LIFE ECA) THE LIFE LOYAL THE MILLENNIUM INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE NEW LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY INTER (NSIA - LIFE), WWW.GROUPENSIA.COM RNS LIFE UNION DES ASSURANCES DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE LIVING AFRICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE (3 A) ATLANTIC INSURANCE CÔTE D'IVOIRE ATLAS INSURANCE AMSA ASSURANCES SA AXA ASSURANCES COTE D'IVOIRE FEDAS CÔTE D'IVOIRE NEW GENERATION INSURANCE, WWW.GNASSURANCES.COM THE LOYAL CASUALTY THE MILLENNIUM INTERNATIONAL CASUALTY INSURANCE, WWW.IMAIC.CI CENTRAL MUTUAL INSURANCE (MCA) IVORIAN COMPANY INSURANCE MUTUAL (SIDAM) AFRICAN INSURANCE COMPANY (SAFA) FUTURE RE-</p>
GABON	<p>OPEN GABONESE LIFE INSURANCE UNION LIFE INSURANCE OF GABON, WWW.UAGVIE.COM) INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INSURANCE (ASSINCO) AXA INSURANCE COLINA ASSURANCES SA GABON NEW INTER-INSURANCE COMPANY OF GABON (GABON NSIA) OPEN GABONESE INSURANCE (OGAR)</p>
GHANA	SOCIETY RE-, WWW.GHANARE.COM
KENYA	KENYA-RE, KENYARE@KENYARE.CO.KE
MADAGASCAR	<p>ALLIANZ INSURANCE MADAGASCAR INSURANCE REINSURANCE OMNIBRANCHES (ARO) COLINA</p>
MALI	<p>NEW SOCIETY OF LIFE INSURANCE . (SONA - VIE) INSURANCE LAFIA NEW FUND INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE (NRAC SA) NEW ALLIANCE INSURANCE (NALLIERS) SABU NYUMAN</p>
MOROCCO	<p>CENTRAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION (VCC) WEBSITE: WWW.SCRMAROC.COM</p>
MAURITANIA	NATIONAL INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE (NASR SA)
NIGER	<p>GENERAL UNION OF NIGER INSURANCE LIFE (UGAN VIE) INSURANCE COMPANY AND REINSURANCE NIGER (CAREN SA) THE NIGERIAN INSURANCE (NIA) NIGERIAN SOCIETY OF INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE (NARS LEYME) GENERAL UNION OF NIGER INSURANCE-PROPERTY & CASUALTY (P & C-UGAN)</p>
NIGERIA	<p>AFRICAN REINSURANCE CORPORATION WWW.AFRICA-RE.COM CONTINENTAL REINSURANCE PLC</p>
RWANDA	<p>COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE D'ASSURANCES ET DE RÉASSURANCES OF RWANDA COMPANY RWANDAN INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE (CORAR SA) SOCIÉTÉ NOUVELLE D'ASSURANCES DU RWANDA (SONARWA) RWANDAN INSURANCE COMPANY (SORAS) MOTOR GUARANTEE FUND (AGF)</p>

SENEGAL	<p> AMSA LIFE INSURANCE INTERCONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (ILICO) MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY NATIONAL LIFE (SONAM VIIIE) UNION DES ASSURANCES DU SENEGAL LIFE (UASEN VIE) ASKIA ASSURANCES SA WWW.ASKIAASSURANCES.COM SECURITY ASSURANCES SENEGAL (SSA) AXA INSURANCE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY (AMC INSURANCE) NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF SENEGAL (CNAAS) WWW.CNAAS.SN STATE INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CARRIERS (CNART) WELFARE ASSURANCE (PA) AMA INSURANCE SAL MOTOR GUARANTEE FUND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CREDIT & SURETY (SONAC SA) WWW.SONAC.SN BEST RE AFRICA SENEGALESE REINSURANCE COMPANY (SEN - RE) WWW.SENRE.SN </p>
CHAD	<p> SAFAR ASSURANCES SA THE NATIONAL STAR </p>
TOGO	<p> GTA - C2A LIFE UNION DES ASSURANCES DU TOGO LIFE (ATU VIE) FEDAS ASSURANCES SA FIDELIA ASSURANCES SA GTA - C2A CASUALTY UNION DES ASSURANCES DU TOGO (ATU) JOINT REINSURANCE COMPANY (CICA - RE) WWW.CIC-RE.COM </p>
TUNISIA	<p> BEST – D TUNIS – D </p>

OVERVIEW

The Committee of Insurance, Securities and Non-Financial Authorities (CISNA) form part of the Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment Directorate with the and reports to the Committee of Ministers of Finance and Investment.

CISNA members consist of the non-banking financial institution authorities, namely capital markets, collective investment schemes, insurance companies, retirement funds and providers of intermediary services in the .

CISNA's vision is to facilitate the development and implementation of a harmonised, risk based regulatory framework for member states in that enables market growth and development, reduces the potential for systemic risk, informs and protects consumers, mobilises capital flows and contributes to prosperity in the region.

Established: 1988
HQ: South Africa
Chairperson: Mrs Nasama Massinda
Contact: Ms Melonie Van Zyl
Secretariat of CISN

Senior Specialist: Insurance Departmen
Financial Services Board in SA
Financial Services Board
Tel: (+27) 12-428-8052 / **Fax:** (+27) 12-347-1290
E-mail: meloniev@fsb.co.za
Website: www.cisna.com

OBJECTIVES

The committee's objective is to achieve its mission through a process of co-operation, exchange of information and engagement between regional regulators. This process will be directed towards:

- Harmonising legislation to ensure consistency and adherence to international regulatory standards and best practices;
- Fostering liaison, co-operation and exchange of information with regional and international regulatory bodies and agencies to develop regional capability and to counter money laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- Facilitating the development of capable, professional regulatory employees;
- Facilitating the development of well informed investors and consumers; and
- Promoting adherence to sound corporate governance practices based upon international best practice.

GOVERNANCE

CISNA reports to the Committee of Ministers of Finance and Investment through the Committee for Senior Treasury Officials.

MEMBERSHIP

Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

OVERVIEW

The Eastern and South African Anti-Money Laundering Group was launched at a meeting of Ministers and high-level representatives in Arusha, Tanzania, on 26th-27th August 1999. ESAAMLG comprises fourteen countries from the Eastern region of Africa down to the southern tip of Africa. Two of the members are located in the Indian Ocean.

Established:	1999
Headquarters:	Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
Membership:	15 Countries
Executive Secretary:	Dr. Eli Kisanga
Contact:	Dr. Eli Kisangao <i>Executive Secretary</i>

B.O.X. 9923, Dar Es Salaam,
Tanzania

Tel: (+255) 22 2667895/ **Fax:** (+255) 22 2668745

E-mail: flkweka@esaamlg.or.tz

Website: www.esaamlg.org

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) is to combat money laundering by implementing the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Forty Recommendations. This effort includes co-coordinating with other international organizations concerned with combating money laundering, studying emerging regional typologies, developing institutional and human resource capacities to deal with these issues, and co-coordinating technical assistance where necessary. ESAAMLG enables regional factors to be taken into account in the implementation of anti-money laundering measures.

GOVERNANCE

The ESAAMLG comprises of the Ministerial Council; the Financial Action Task Force of Senior Officials and the Secretariat.

The Ministerial Council will be the key Decision making Body within the ESAAMLG and consist of at least one ministerial representative from each member country. The Council will meet at least once a year. The council shall elect a President and Vice -President from among its member provided always that:

- The President and the Vice-President may not represent the same member country.
- President and Vice-President include among their number one Minister representing financial interests.

Implement any other measure contained in multilateral Agreements and initiatives to which they subscribe for the prevention and control of the laundering of the proceeds of all serious crimes.

The Financial Action Task Force is an inter-governmental body that was established in 1989. Its purpose is the development and promotion of policies, both at national and international levels, to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. The Task Force is therefore a “policy-making body” which works to generate the necessary political will to bring about national legislative and regulatory reforms in these areas.

The FATF monitors members’ progress in implementing necessary measures, reviews money laundering and terrorist financing techniques and counter-measures, and promotes the adoption and implementation of appropriate measures globally.

The Secretariat supports the Task Force and President. The Secretariat is housed at the OECD headquarters in Paris.

MEMBER COUNTRIES

Botswana, Comoros, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Seychelles, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

OVERVIEW

Created in 1994, the Financial Services Regulation Coordinating Committee (FSRCC) is a statutory committee composed of regulators in the Nigerian financial services industry. It was created to address more effectively, through consultations and regular inter-agency meetings, issues of common concern to regulatory and supervisory bodies. Its mandate is to co-ordinate the supervision of financial institutions especially conglomerates.

Established: May 1994
Headquarters: Central Bank of Nigeria
Secretariat Director: Mr. I.R. Yussuf
Contact: Mr. I.R. Yussuf
*Head of FSRCC Secretariat
Financial Policy and Regulation Department*

Central Bank of Nigeria, P.M.B. 0187,
Garki Abuja, Nigeria
Tel: (+234) 9 462 35430
E-mail: info@fsrcc.gov.ng
Website: www.fsrcc.gov.ng

OBJECTIVES

- Coordinate the supervision of financial institutions, especially conglomerates;
- Cause the reduction of arbitrage opportunities usually created by differing regulatory and supervisory standards among supervisory authorities in the financial services industry;
- Deliberate on problems experienced by any member in its relationship with any financial institution;
- Eliminate any information gap encountered by any regulatory agency in its relationship with any group of financial institutions; and
- Articulate the strategies for the promotion of safe, sound and efficient practices by financial intermediaries Deliberate on such other issues as may be specified from time to time.

GOVERNANCE

The FSRCC is governed by four (4) main bodies: the Main Committee; The Sub Committees; the Ad-Hoc Committees and the Secretariat.

- **The Main Committee:** The FSRCC consists of the Governor of the Bank who shall be the Chairman; the Managing Director of the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation; the Director-General of the Securities and Exchange Commission; the Commissioner for Insurance; the Registrar-General of the Corporate Affairs Commission; and a representative of the Federal Ministry of Finance not below the rank of a Director.

In addition three heads of institutions have positions as observers: the Managing Director/Chief Executive of the Abuja Securities and Commodities Exchange; the Director General of the Nigerian Stock Exchange; and the Executive Chairman of the Federal Inland Revenue Service.

■ *Sub-Committees*

The FSRCC has five standing Sub-Committees:

Financial Sector Soundness Sub-Committee: Its responsibilities include the provision of surveillance over potential from various sub-sectors of the financial services industry and recommend measures. This Sub-Committee is chaired by the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Harmonization and Coordinating Sub-Committee: responsibilities include the examination of the regulatory and supervisory standards of each member agency, recommend areas of joint supervision and enforcement, propose ways and means of assisting capacity building among members. The Sub-Committee is chaired by the Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Information Sharing Sub-Committee: responsibilities include the identification of information, the mechanism and procedures for information sharing, resolve conflicts in information sharing, and recommend measures to guard against misuse of information. The Sub-Committee is chaired by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Legal and Enforcement Sub-Committee: responsibilities include examine the examination of the existing legal/regulatory frameworks of member agencies, to identify areas of overlaps, gaps, conflicts, ambiguities, inconsistencies, and enforcement cooperation and make appropriate recommendations to promote such cooperation. The Sub-Committee is chaired by the Corporate Affairs Commission.

Financial Market Development Sub-Committee: responsibilities include the identification and recommendation of areas requiring improvement within the financial system, identify problem areas requiring attention and make appropriate recommendations for solutions. The Sub-Committee is chaired by the National Insurance Commission.

Ad-Hoc Committees

The Committee makes use of two (2) Ad-Hoc Committees on need basis to handle specific tasks. In 2009, the Committee set up the following Ad-Hoc Committees to enhance effective surveillance and supervision of the financial services industry.

- The Inter-Agency Committee on the Implementation of Consolidated Supervision in Nigeria; and
- The Inter-Agency Committee on Disclosure Requirements

Secretariat

The FSRCC Secretariat is domiciled in the CBN as a division under the Financial Policy and Regulation Department and provides secretariat services to the FSRCC, the five Standing Sub-Committees, Ad-Hoc and Technical Committees and coordinates their activities.

MEMBERSHIP

The current members of the FSRCC are as follows:

- Central Bank of Nigeria (Chairman);
- Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation;
- Securities and Exchange Commission ;
- Insurance Commission,
- National Insurance Commission
- Corporate Affairs Commission; and
- Federal Ministry of Finance.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

OVERVIEW

CIMA is the insurance sector authority for fourteen African countries all of which are francophone but Guinea-Bissau. Its ambition is to create a wider and healthier market, which is the first step toward the establishment of a single insurance market. To achieve this goal, it relies upon a single set of laws and a single oversight authority to which all of the fourteen Member States have transferred nearly all of their powers.

Established:	July 10, 1992
Headquarters:	Libreville, Gabon
Membership:	14 African countries
Secretary General:	Mr. Jean Claude Ngbwa
Partners:	ACP, AFRICA-RE, AFRISTAT, ADB, BCEAO, BEAC, Carte Brune CEDEAO, Carte Rose
Contact:	Mr. Jean Claude Ngbwa <i>Secretary General</i>

BP 2750 Libreville, Gabon

Tel: (+241) 44 37 79 / Fax: (+241) 73 42 88

E-mail: cima@cima-afrique.org

Website: www.cima-afrique.org

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the CIMA are:

- Create conditions conducive to the healthy and balanced development of insurance companies;
- Foster investment in the economy of their country or the region, general technical and mathematical provisions, by means of insurance and reinsurance operations ;
- Foster the creation of a broader and more integrated market under the most favourable technical conditions for insurance; and
- Train managers and technicians in the insurance field.

GOVERNANCE

The CIMA is governed by the following bodies:

Council of Ministers: this is the governing body of the Conference and is made up of the Finance Ministers the member states. The chairmanship is occupied by each member state in rotation. The Council carries out these functions: (i) It ensures political coherence of the institutional mechanisms; (ii) Established CIMA budget; (ii) Appoints members of the Regional Commission for Insurance Supervision (Commission régionale de contrôle des assurances, CRCA) and the managers of the General Secretariat; (iv) Defines, modifies or augments common regulations; (v) Holds regular meetings each year; and (vi) Hears appeals filed by companies against decisions rendered by the CRCA.

Regional Commission for Insurance Supervision: (Commission régionale de contrôle des assurances, CRCA): CRCA is the regulatory body of the Conference. It: (i) Is responsible for documents-based and on-site monitoring of insurance companies; (ii) provides general oversight and helps organize national insurance markets; (iii) expresses an opinion on licensing requests from insurance companies and their managers; The granting of such licenses by the Ministry responsible for insurance is subject to this opinion; (iv) ensures that the provisions of the law are respected; and (v) possesses the widest sanctioning powers and imposes fines.

The General Secretariat: this is the organizations permanent body. It prepares, organises monitors and implements the work of the Council of Ministers and the CRCA. It possesses a pool of inspectors (commissaries, controllers) who carry out documents-based and on-site monitoring tasks; their reports are submitted to the Commission.

MEMBERSHIP

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Chad and Togo.

OVERVIEW

The Treaty establishing the Inter-African Conference on Social Welfare (CIPRES) was signed on September 21st, 1993 in Abidjan jointly by the Ministries of Finance and those responsible for Social Welfare. This alliance was formed from the desire of member nations to establish and consolidate the bonds of social and economic integration between them. Also, concerns about weakness in their social security institutions plus the need to continue streamlining the joint operation of their welfare system is amongst the preamble for this organization.

Established:	1993
Headquarters:	Lome, Togo
Membership:	15 African countries
Chairman:	Mr. Noël RAMADAN, République Centrafricaine
Contact:	Mr. Innocent Makoumbou <i>Permanent Secretary</i>

Tel: (+11 228) 2221 1794 / Fax: (+11 228) 2221 4189

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the CIPRES are to:

- Establish common rules of management;
- Establish a management control of social security institutions to streamline their operations to better safeguard the interests of insured persons including those of migrant workers;
- Conduct studies and develop proposals for the harmonization of laws and regulations applicable to the Agencies and employee benefits; and
- Facilitate implementation, specific actions at regional level, a policy of initial and ongoing training of managers and technicians of social security institutions in Member States.

GOVERNANCE

The bodies of the conference are:

The Council of Ministers: comprises the ministers responsible for Social Welfare Organizations in the Member States. The Council is the decision-making body of the conference.

The Board of Trustees: is the supervisory board which acts as a monitor of social security. Its members are responsible for deciding on the remedies proposed by the inspection reports, providing technical assistance to help implement corrective measures, publishing such recommendations in the annual report and in the official organs of social security institutions of Member States, and following the proposals for harmonization of national legislation.

The Permanent Secretariat: is the executing agency in charge of the daily management of CIPRES's missions. The Secretariat performs testing on site and on parts of provident society. It also develops studies and proposals for the harmonization of laws and regulations, and proposals to apply common rules in the various management agencies. Finally, the Secretariat prepares the annual report on the status of the institutions and the evolution of the social welfare in member states.

OVERVIEW

The Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) was established in 2000, by the Authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS), to protect the economies of Member States from the laundering of proceeds of crime.



Established:	December 2000
Headquarters:	Dakar, Senegal
Director General:	Dr Abdullahi Shehu
ECOWAS Member States:	All 15 ECOWAS Countries
Non-ECOWAS Member:	Sao Tome and Principe
Non-ECOWAS Observer:	Mauritania
Other Observers:	FATF member countries, Development Partners, International Financial Institutions, other FSRBs
Contact:	Secretariat

Complexe SICAP, Point E, 1er Etage, Immeuble A,
Av. Cheikh Anta Diop x Canal IV, Dakar, Senegal
Tel: (+221) 33 859 18 184 / Fax: (+221) 33 824 17 45
E-mail: secretariat@giaba.org
Website: www.giaba.org

MANDATE AND FUNCTIONS OF GIABA

The Mandate and Functions of GIABA as set out in the Statutes, include to:

- Ensure the adoption of standards against money laundering and the financing of terrorism in accordance with acceptable international standards and practices including the FATF Recommendations;
- Facilitate the adoption and implementation by member States of measures against ML and FT, taking into account specific regional peculiarities and conditions;
- Function as a forum where members can discuss matters of regional interest and share experiences;
- Organize self-evaluations and mutual evaluations to determine the efficacy of measures adopted, including their conformity to acceptable international standards; and
- Coordinate and provide support to member States to establish and implement AML/CFT regimes, including the implementation of laws against the proceeds of crime through mutual legal assistance, and also in the establishment and maintenance of financial intelligence units (FIUs).

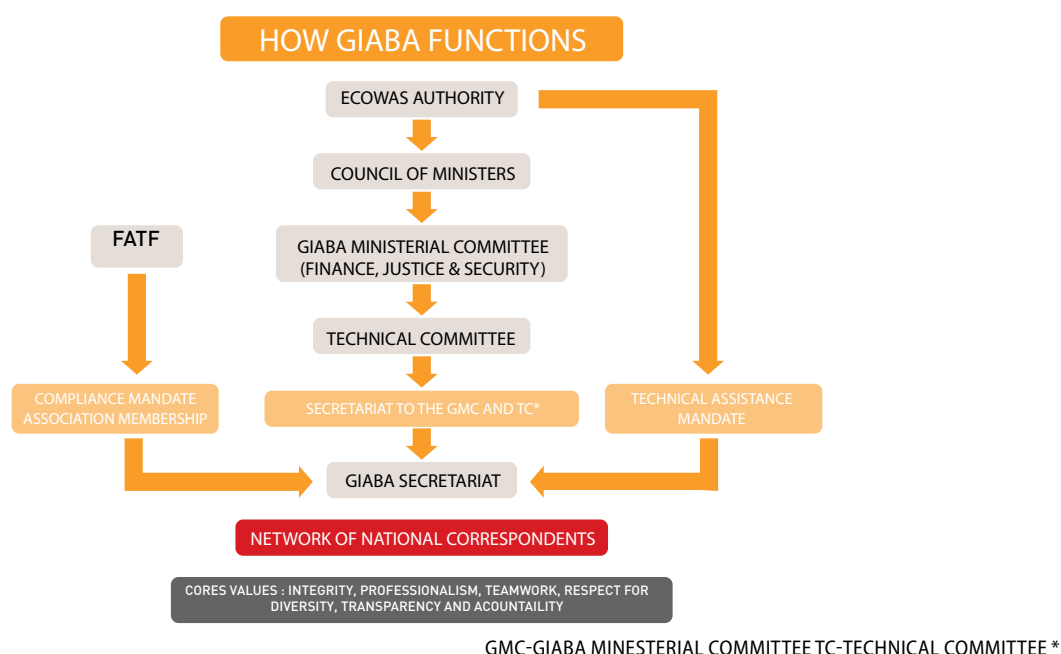
VISION AND MISSION OF GIABA

VISION AND MISSION OF GIABA

VISION	<i>GIABA is committed to be a leader in promoting a regional alliance against money laundering and terrorist financing.</i>
MISSION STATEMENT	<i>To promote concerted actions in the design and diligent implementation of harmonized AML/CFT regimes in West Africa, consistent with international standards.</i>

GOVERNANCE

The organs of the GIABA are as follow:



The GIABA Ministerial Committee: (GMC) is the principal decision-making organ of GIABA. It is composed of the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Internal Affairs or Security and the Minister of Justice of each Signatory State. The Committee is presided over by the Minister whose country is the chair of the Summit of Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS. The Committee meets at least once annually. It approves the progress report; reviews and recommends the annual work program and candidates for GIABA membership for the approval of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers; and adopts self-evaluation, mutual evaluation and follow-up reports of member States.

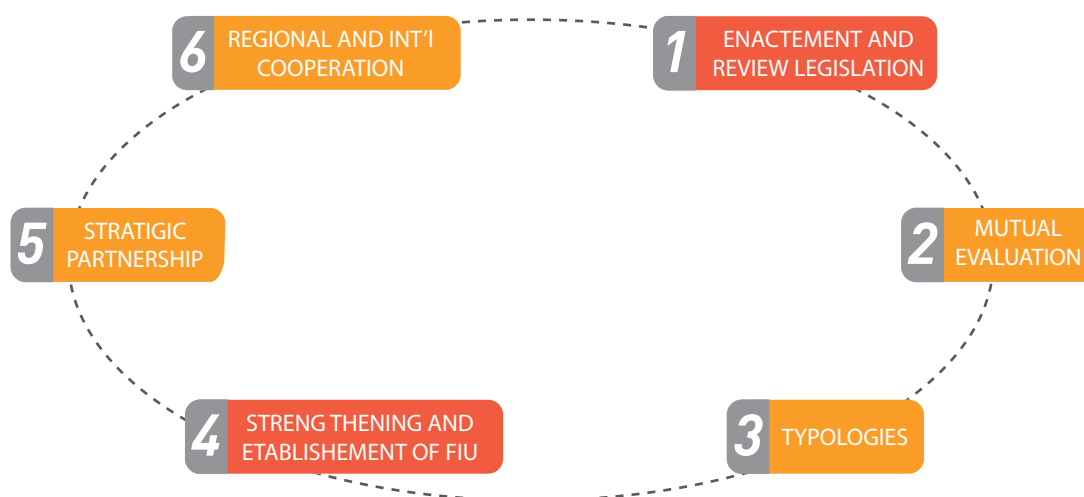
The Secretariat: is the program implementing organ of GIABA. It is headed by the Director General with the Deputy Director General. The Secretariat undertakes its mandate through three line directorates: Programs and Projects, Research and Planning, and Administration and Finance. It implements decisions of the GMC, prepares interim and annual draft budget and implements it after its approval by the Council of Ministers, prepares and participates in mutual evaluation and follow-up missions under the supervision of the GMC. In collaboration with the member States identifies their capacity development needs and ensures the implementation of such technical assistance; and builds sustainable partnership with signatory States and other regional bodies, international organizations and development partners on issues relating to its mandate.

The Technical Commission: comprises experts from Ministries of Finance, Internal Affairs or Security and Justice of member States. It meets at least twice a year and takes decisions on AML/CFT issues (mutual evaluation reports, follow-up action reports, typologies reports; etc) for the endorsement of the GMC.

The Network of National Correspondents: (NCs) is one of the main organs of GIABA. The National Correspondents are the focal persons for GIABA in their respective countries. They would normally lead their countries' delegations to the Technical Commission/Plenary Meetings of GIABA. The Roles and Functions the NCs include to (i) promote the establishment of Inter-Ministerial Committee and the effective coordination of its national efforts towards achieving the Strategic Objectives of GIABA as contained its Action Plan, and (ii) assist the Secretariat to accomplish its mandate and programmes by ensuring that all actions required to improve the AML/CFT regime in their countries, including the enactment / upgrading of legislation, developing of policies and strategies, regulations and other AML / CFT standards are in force..

MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF GIABA

MAIN STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF GIABA



ACHIEVEMENTS

GIABA has worked effectively over the past several years to help its members to build and consolidate systems to combat money laundering (ML) and the financing of terrorism (FT), and their corollary, endemic corruption. In terms of the above stated strategic objectives, the modest achievements of GIABA as summarized is as follows:

- 1- ENACTMENT AND REVIEW OF LEGISLATION - actively advocated and supported the formulation or upgrading of anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-financing of terrorism (CFT) laws. Today, 13 member States have AML law and 9 CFT law in place.
- 2- MUTUAL EVALUATION – 13 of the 15 member States have completed the first round of Mutual Evaluation while the remaining two will be assessed in 2012.
- 3- TYPOLOGIES EXERCISES AND RESEARCH STUDIES – 6 major typologies exercises and research projects were completed: cash transactions, real estate, drug trafficking; corruption ML nexus, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and tax evasion-ML nexus.

- 4- STRENGTHENING AND ESTABLISHMENT OF FIU – 13 member States have their Financial Intelligence Units established while the remaining 2 are under way in 2012.
- 5- CAPACITY BUILDING AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP - The participation growth rate of member States in GIABA activities has been phenomenal. More than 3488 relevant officials have been trained to-date. Through the engagement with the civil society, especially the media, there has been significant improvement in awareness creation and reportage on of money laundering and terrorist financing In 2011, 162 articles on money laundering and terrorist financing were published by the media in a member State compared to 123 articles in 2010.
- 6- STRENGTHENING REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION – There is enhanced cooperation and collaboration with ECOWAS Commission and other Community Institutions, the African Union, the United Nations and other key AML/CFT stakeholders such as FATF and the FSRB, the World Bank, IMF, Central Banks of member States, AfDB, and the Egmont Group of FIUs. A major achievement of this objective is admission of four of the FIUs in the region as members of the Egmont Group (the global network of FIUs).

OVERVIEW



Established in February 1991, ACBF is the outcome of collaboration between African governments and the international donor community. Its mission is to build effective human and institutional capacity for sustained growth and poverty reduction in Africa. The Foundation is a leader, major partner, and centre of excellence for capacity building in Africa.

Since inception, thirty-six (36) African countries, along with four (4) international organizations and thirteen (13) non-African countries have supported the Foundation's capacity building efforts over the years. The ACBF was designed to serve as a coordinating mechanism for donor support to capacity building on the Continent, through the pooling of resources and common governance and reporting system.

Until 2000, ACBF's interventions focused on building and strengthening capacity for macroeconomic policy analysis and development management. Since then, this focus has been expanded to cover support:

- To projects and programs designed to strengthen the core public sector and its interface with the private sector and civil society in order to enhance their contributions to good governance, poverty reduction and sustainable development;
- To regional initiatives in the areas of training, policy analysis, applied policy research, trade policy development and negotiations as well as policy advocacy;
- For the emergence of institutional frameworks for country ownership and coordination of capacity-building activities as well as for participatory development; and
- Knowledge generation and sharing for the transformation of the ACBF into a knowledge-based institution and to support the emergence of knowledge-based economies in Africa.

Established: 1991
HQ: Harare, Zimbabwe
Contact: Dr. Frannie Léautier
Executive Secretary

P.O. Box 1562, Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel: (+263) 772 253 384 / **Fax:** (+263) 4 702 915
E-mail: f.leautier@acbf-pact.org

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OBJECTIVES

The ACBF key objectives are to build new capacity, strengthen and better utilize existing capacity in a sustainable manner. ACBF achieves a track record of development results, due to the effective channelling of capacity to areas that spur economic growth and poverty reduction, strengthen good governance and enhance participation by Africa in the global economy.

GOVERNANCE

The Foundation operates a three tier governance structure, which includes a Board of Governors, Executive Board and a Secretariat. The Secretariat operates under the leadership of the Executive Secretary.

The Board of Governors: comprises representatives of African governments and bilateral donor countries to the ACBF as well as the World Bank, the African Development Bank, UNDP and the IMF. The Governors are usually Ministers of Finance and/or Economic Planning, Directors-General or Permanent Secretaries of core economic Ministries or Agencies. The Board of Governors is the highest policymaking body of the Foundation. Its main responsibility is to set the broad policies for the operation of the Foundation, as well as the appointment of the independent members and chairperson of the Executive Board. Ordinarily, the Board of Governors meets annually. The Board of Governors has a Bureau of five members, which is elected annually.

The Executive Board: is charged with oversight responsibility for operational policies, guidelines and strategies. Ordinarily, the Executive Board meets twice a year. It is composed of experts in the field of capacity building in ACBF's core competency areas. In addition to the Executive Secretary, who is an ex-officio member, the ACBF Executive Board is made up of 11 members: two representatives of the Sponsoring Agencies and eight independent members, five of whom are Africans. The Executive Board operates with the support of three committees: Finance and Human Resources Audit, and Risk and Operations. The Finance and HR Committee examines financial and resource mobilisation matters and strategies concerning the Secretariat staff, while the Audit and Risk Committee provides Board oversight on risk management, internal control systems, compliance, audit and financial reporting. The Operations Committee examines and provides guidance on projects, programs, knowledge management and other operational policy matters.

The Secretariat: administers the Foundation, in accordance with the policies and guidelines set out by the Boards.

MEMBERSHIP

Since its inception, ACBF has enjoyed support from the following:

- Multilateral Partners (4): African Development Bank, World Bank, United Nations Development Programme and International Monetary Fund.
- Bilateral Partners (13): Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, India, Ireland, The Netherlands; Norway; Sweden; United Kingdom and the United States of America.
- African Partners (36): Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The African Union is an Honorary Member.

ACBF OPERATIONS IN FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Since its establishment, the Foundation has been supporting capacity building interventions in the area of financial sector development in Africa. Most of the supported projects/programs are regional short-term and degree training programs. These programmes are hosted by well-known institutions in sub-Saharan Africa, including the following:

- The Centre d'Etudes Supérieures en Gestion (CESAG) hosts a Masters Program in Banking and Finance, which trains a cadre of professionals with the requisite skills and knowledge in the finance and banking sector;
- The Kenya School of Monetary Studies is implementing a Master Degree in Banking and Finance, with a focus on Microfinance. This aims to improve financial management and accountability of African countries in general and particularly those of Kenya, Eastern and Southern African countries in the area of banking, finance and micro-finance;
- The Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO) and the Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BEAC) project aims to strengthen the capacity for macroeconomic policy formulation and debt management in the West and Central Africa region; and
- The West Africa Economic and Financial Management Institute and the Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute in Southern Africa region are two regional institutions which are benefitting from ACBF support. This enables them to provide sustainable human and institutional capacity building in the specialized areas of debt management, reserves management, domestic financial markets development, payment clearing and settlement systems, financial institutions supervision and regulation and implementation of monetary policy in order to maintain financial stability in the member states and the region.

In addition to supporting regional institutions, many countries have been implementing ACBF-supported capacity building projects and programs, aimed at improving the national environment for sound financial accountability and transparency in the management and use of public resources.

Going forward and in line with the Foundation's new Strategic Medium Term Plan III (2012-2016), ACBF is committed to further developing capacity to engage and regulate the productive sector. In this regard, interventions in trade financing, consultative dialogues and support for enhancing the Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) required to finance infrastructure development in Africa will be critical.

MULTI-THEMATIC

OVERVIEW

The African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) is a public not-for-profit organization devoted to advanced policy research and training in economics. AERC's mission is to strengthen local capacity for conducting independent, rigorous inquiry into the problems facing the management of economies in sub-Saharan Africa. The Consortium is itself a network of 10 funders who support a commonly agreed programme of research activities, its dissemination and the training of future potential researchers.

Over the years AERC has built a critical mass of highly credible research that has enhanced the professional stature of the network both locally and internationally - and that has, moreover, focused attention on issues critical to African development. For example, without AERC's Collaborative Research project on poverty, many African countries would not have been in a position to prepare the poverty reduction strategy papers increasingly required by the donor community.

Established: 1988
HQ: Nairobi, Kenya
Chairman: Mthuli Ncube, VP & Chief Economist AfDB, Tunis
Membership: 10 member donors, 31 universities in 24 African countries
Contact: Prof. William Lyakurwa
Executive Director

African Economic Research Consortium
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Tel: (+254) 20 2734150 / **Fax:** (+254) 20 2734170
E-mail: exec.dir@aercafrica.org
Website: www.aercafrica.org

OBJECTIVES

The Consortium's objective is threefold:

- Enhancing the capacity of locally based researchers to conduct policy-relevant economic inquiry;
- Promoting retention of such capacity; and
- Encouraging its application in the policy context.

GOVERNANCE

The AERC has three principal organs:

The Board of Directors: is a mixed body that comprises both institutional Directors and Directors-at-large. The former are appointed by Members of the Consortium, the group is made up of donors who contribute

or expressly commit themselves to contribute to a minimum of US\$100,000 per annum for core activities for the subsequent fiscal year. The latter are elected by the Board. The Board manages the affairs of the Consortium and meets at least once a year. Its Executive Committee meets three times a year.

The Programme Committee: Composed of 13 members, 12 of whom are leading scholars and policy makers, is divided into three categories of membership each having four representatives on the Committee. The Programme Committee sets the Consortium’s research agenda and determines its training priorities. The Committee meets twice a year.

The Executive Director and the Secretariat: The Executive Director is the Chief Operating Officer of the Consortium, Head of the Secretariat and leads the Senior Management Team made up of himself and the Directors of Research and Training, all of whom are international employees. In consultation with the Programme Committee, the Executive Director proposes the annual Programme of Work and Budget to the Directors.

The Secretariat implements the approved Programme of Work and Budget. It is currently organized into two programmes; Training and Research, and two divisions, Resources and Communications.

MEMBERSHIP

MEMBER DONORS	UNIVERSITY OF MALAWI
DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)	UNIVERSITY OF MAURITIUS
THE MACARTHUR FOUNDATION	UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DENMARK	UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, NETHERLANDS	UNIVERSITY OF THE GAMBIA
NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (NORAD)	(UNIVERSITY OF WITWATERSRAND (RSA
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION	(UNIVERSITY OF YAOUNDÉ II (CAMEROON
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
(AGENCY (SIDA/SAREC	UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE
(US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID	(ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY (ETHIOPIA
WILLIAM AND FLORA HEWLETT FOUNDATION	(EGERTON UNIVERSITY, (KENYA
(THE WORLD BANK (IBRD	(EDUARDO MONDLANE UNIVERSITY (MOZAMBIQUE
UNIVERSITIES	(KWAME NKURUMAH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (KUMASI, GHANA
(UNIVERSITY OF BENIN (NIGERIA	(KENYATTA UNIVERSITY (KENYA
UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA	(MAKERERE UNIVERSITY (UGANDA
(UNIVERSITY OF BUEA (CAMEROON	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO
UNIVERSITY OF BURUNDI	NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF RWANDA
(UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST (GHANA	NON MEMBER DONORS
(UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN (RSA	(AFRICAN CAPACITY BUILDING FOUNDATION (ACBF
(UNIVERSITY OF COCODY (COTE D’IVOIRE	(AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AFDB
(UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM (TANZANIA	BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION
UNIVERSITY OF GHANA	FORD FOUNDATION
(UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN (NIGERIA	(INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC
UNIVERSITY OF LIBERIA	NETWORKS
UNIVERSITY OF NAMIBIA	THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (ESRF) - TANZANIA
(UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI (KENYA	ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH CENTRE (EPRC) - UGANDA

CENTRE FOR POLICY ANALYSIS - GHANA	NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH (NISER)- NIGERIA
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL POLICY SECRETARIAT (TIPS) - SOUTH AFRICA	NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION (NCEMA) – NIGERIA
MACRO ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (MEFMI) - ZIMBABWE	PROGRAMME DE TROISIÈME CYCLE INTER-UNIVERSITAIRE EN ECONOMIE (NPTCI) - BURKINA FASO
CENTRE DE RECHERCHE EN ECONOMIE APPLIQUE (CREA) - SENEGAL	BOTSWANA INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY ANALYSIS (BIDPA) - BOTSWANA
INSTITUTE OF STATISTICAL , SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH (ISSER) - GHANA	THE NAMIBIAN ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH UNIT (NEPRU) - NAMIBIA

OVERVIEW

The African Union is a Pan-African organisation which aims to provide a collective voice for the African continent. The AU succeeded the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 2002. Its goal is to propel a united continent towards peace. It aims to boost development, eradicate poverty and bring Africa into the global economy. Key decisions are made by its *Assembly*, a semi-annual meeting of the heads of states and governments of the member states. Its secretariat, the *African Union Commission* is located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Established:	July 9th 2002
HQ:	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Membership:	53 African countries (Morocco is the only exception, and four countries Eritrea, Madagascar, Cote d'Ivoire and Niger are currently suspended)
Annual budget:	\$43 million (2004fig)
Contact:	H.E Dr. Jean Ping

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OBJECTIVES

- To promote unity and peace amongst African nations;
- To encourage democracy and good governance; and
- To foster sustainable growth.

GOVERNANCE

Current Chairman: Equatorial Guinea President, Theodore Obiang Nguema

Structure: Assembly, Executive Council, Commission

Assembly: The AU's main decision-making body consists of the heads of state of member countries, who meet at least once a year (in practice twice a year). Members of the assembly elect an AU chairperson, to hold office for 12 months.

Executive Council: The council is made up of foreign ministers of member states, who advise the assembly members. It decides on matters such as foreign trade, social security, food, agriculture and communications, and prepares material for the Assembly to approve.

Commission: The administrative branch comprises 10 commissioners, who hold individual portfolios. The commission implements AU policies and coordinates the body's activities and meetings. The commission elects its chairperson to a four-year term.

MEMBERS

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Western Sahara, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

MULTI-THEMATIC

OVERVIEW

The COMESA Business Council is a program of the COMESA established within the framework of the Programme for Building African Capacity for Trade (PACT II). The aim of the CBC is to provide an open platform which brings together private sector stakeholders from the nineteen COMESA member states for productive dialogue that will inform the proposed CBC Draft Strategic Plan and Work Plans.

It is envisaged that a road map towards creating regional private sector associations, for women and SMEs, will be achieved. In addition, the Council is expected to contribute to intensifying public-private dialogue between CBC and the COMESA Secretariat, besides endorsement of the CBC Draft Strategic Plan and Work Plan.

Established: 2003
HQ: Lusaka, Zambia
Membership: The 19 COMESA member states
Donors: CIDA, International Trade Centre, COMPETE
Contact: Mr. Sindiso Ngwenya
Secretary General

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Lusaka, Zambia
Tel: (+260) 211 229 725/35 / **Fax:** (+260) 211 225 107
E-mail: comesa@comesa.int
Website: www.comesabusinesscouncil.org

OBJECTIVES

The CAADP has four main objectives:

- Sharing of various experiences and lessons learnt;
- Discussing emerging issues vis-à-vis regional trade related policies;
- Creation of opportunities, gathering of recommendation and analysis of challenges which will better inform the CBC Draft Strategic Plan and Work Plans; and
- The creation of regional private sector associations for women and SMEs.

GOVERNANCE

The CBC is governed by the COMESA Secretariat. Its board members include:

Djibouti (Chair), Kenya (1st Vice Chair), Malawi (2nd Vice Chair), Egypt, Uganda, Rwanda and Zambia (Members)



MEMBERSHIP

Burundi, Comoros, DRC, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

OVERVIEW

The *New Partnership for Africa's Development* (NEPAD) is an economic development programme of the African Union. NEPAD was adopted at the 37th session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in July 2001 in Lusaka, Zambia. NEPAD is designed to address the current challenges facing the African continent and aims to provide a policy framework for accelerating economic co-operation and integration among African countries.

The program calls for adapted policy reforms and increased investments in the areas of agriculture and food security, science and technology, environment, trade and market access, governance, infrastructure (energy, transport and water sanitation, and information and communication technologies), gender and capacity development.

Established:	July 2001
Headquarters:	Johannesburg, South Africa
Membership:	20 African countries
Contact:	Dr. Ibrahim Assane Mayaki <i>Chief Executive Officer</i>
	P.O. Box 1234, Midrand, 1685 Johannesburg, South Africa Tel: (+27) 11 256 36 00 / Fax: (+27) 11 206 3762 E-mail: robertm@nepad.org; Louisg@nepad.org Website: www.nepad.org

OBJECTIVES

- To eradicate poverty
- To promote sustainable growth and development of African countries
- To accelerate the empowerment of women through building genuine partnerships at country, regional and global levels
- To halt the marginalisation of Africa in the globalisation process
- To fully integrate Africa into the global economy by increasing Africa's competitiveness
- To reduce the risk of doing business in Africa
- To create conditions conducive for investment, high economic growth, and sustainable development
- To increase investment on the continent in order to ensure social and economic development

GOVERNANCE

The NEPAD governance structures are:

- The Assembly of the African Union (AU)
- The NEPAD Heads of State & Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC)
- The NEPAD Steering Committee (SC), and
- The NEPAD Agency

The Assembly of the African Union: The AU's main decision-making body consists of the heads of state of member countries, who meet at least once a year. Members of the assembly elect an AU chairperson, to hold office for 12 months.

Heads of State & Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC): The Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee was established in February 2010 replacing the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC). The Chairperson of the HSGOC reports to the AU Assembly on the activities of the HSGOC and makes recommendations for consideration and adoption. The HSGOC holds supervisory authority over NEPAD.

The Steering Committee (SC): The key responsibility of the NEPAD Steering Committee is primarily to develop the terms of reference for identified programmes and projects, and to oversee the work and programmatic activities of the NEPAD Agency. Secondly, the Steering Committee also provides policy guidance and strategic advice to the NEPAD Agency. Overall, the SC is the policy organ which acts on behalf of the HSGOC in translating policies and decisions into implementation.

This committee consists of the Personal Representatives nominated by the Heads of States and Government on the HSGOC. They meet every quarter, four times per year.

The Agency: The main objective of the Agency is to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of regional and continental priority programmes and projects and to push for partnerships, resource mobilisation and research and knowledge management. The NEPAD Agency functions and intervenes in the African development by assisting in creating an enabling environment to stimulate private sector engagement for sustainable growth and development, including implementing investment programmes and projects.

MEMBERS

Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, DR of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa and Sudan.

OVERVIEW

The chamber movement addresses all the economic, social and political issues affecting the business community in one way or another. The chamber movement is apolitical. It is “the voice of business” and it ensures that this voice is heard where it matters – where it is necessary to protect the interests of business, at local, regional and national levels.A

SACCI is the largest business organization in the country. Through its constituent chambers, it has a total membership of close to 20 000 businesses, most of them small and medium-sized. Some 80 of the largest business corporations in South Africa are direct members of SACCI, while nearly 20 national associations are affiliated members.

President: Mr. Chose Choeu
Contact: Mr. Naren Rau
Chief Executive Officer

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Website: www.sacci.org.za

OBJECTIVES

SACCI’s objectives are to effectively protect and promote the interests of business.

- To ensure adequate protection of the interests of business
- To formulate the policy and viewpoint of business on key issues that affect it
- To influence constructively the environment in which business operates
- To help business to adapt to realities that cannot be changed
- To assist chambers in helping their members to grow their businesses and fulfill a leading role in their communities
- To promote the private enterprise system and market-orientated approach with equal opportunities for all
- To be the voice of business

GOVERNANCE

The organs of the SACCI comprise:

The Board is elected at every Annual General Meeting and consists of the eleven members, all of whom shall be representatives of Members of SACCI, who, together with the Immediate Past President, shall serve as directors of the company.

The SACCI Council consists of representatives of members of the organization.

Office Bearers which include the President and a Deputy-President.

MEMBERS

Whereas SACCI's focus is mainly on national and international issues at the macro level, constituent chambers serve their members at local and regional levels in an equally important way.

A Chamber is established in a town or city.

OVERVIEW

On February 17, 1989 in Marrakech, the Treaty establishing the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) was signed by the Heads of State of Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Since 1990, the five countries have signed more than 30 Multilateral Agreements covering diverse economic, social, and cultural areas. However, only five of these agreements have been endorsed by all members. These include agreements on Trade and Tariffs (covering all industrial products), Trade in Agricultural Products, Investment Guarantees; avoidance of double taxation; and phyto-sanitary standards.

The AMU is currently dormant, while the Community for Sahel-Saharan states (COMESA or CEN-SAD) has become a role player in the North African region.

Established:	February 17, 1989
HQ:	Rabat-Agdal, Morocco
Secretary General:	Habib Ben Yahia
Membership:	Tunisia; Algeria; Morocco, Mauritania and Libya
Contact:	Habib Ben Yahia <i>Secretary General</i>

Arab Maghreb Union, 14 Rue Zalagh
Rabat-Agdal, Morocco
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E-mail: Sg.uma@maghrebarabe.org
Website: www.maghrebarabe.org

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the AMU Treaty are:

- To strengthen all forms of ties among Member States (in order to ensure regional stability and enhance policy coordination), as well as to introduce gradually free circulation of goods, services, and factors of production among them;
- Common defence and non-interference in the domestic affairs of the partners are also key aspects of the Treaty; and
- To promote the development of agriculture, industry, commerce, food security, and the setting up of joint projects and general economic cooperation programs.

GOVERNANCE

Council of Heads of State: The supreme institutional organ that has the authority to make decisions and to which all AMU institutions answer to. Its decisions require unanimity and the council meets once a year.

Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers: Meets regularly to prepare for the sessions of the Council of Heads of State and to examine proposals formulated by subordinate committees and four specialized ministerial commissions (economy and finance, human resources, basic infrastructures and food security).

A Consultative Assembly: This consists of 30 representatives from each Member State that can advise the Council of Heads of State.

A Court of Justice: composed of two judges from each Member State, have been set up in Algiers and Nouakchott respectively.

Secretariat General: established in 1992 permanently situated in Raba.

MEMBERS

The Arab Maghreb Union holds five members:

Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania.

OVERVIEW

The creation of the Committee of Central Bank Governors in (CCBG) was supported by the Ministers responsible for national financial matters in July 1995 and approved by Council at their meeting in August 1995.

This committee was established because of the need for a specialised body in to promote and achieve closer cooperation among central banks within the Community. The CCBG deals with the development of financial institutions and markets, cooperation regarding international and regional financial relations, and monetary, investment and foreign exchange policies.

Established:	1995
HQ:	South African Reserve Bank, Pretoria in South Africa
Chairperson:	Governor of the South African Reserve Bank
Member Countries:	15 Member Countries
Contact:	Honorable Mrs. Gill Marcus <i>Governor</i>

South African Reserve Bank
P.O. BOX 427, South Africa
Tel: (+27) 12 313 30 52/ **Fax:** (+27) 12 313 40 18
E-mail: Sandra.brown@resbank.co.za
Website: www.bankers.org

OBJECTIVES

The CCBG was created as a vehicle for co-operation in the area of monetary policy and central bank activities among Member States.

GOVERNANCE

Chairperson: The CCBG consists of 15 Governors from the central banks. The Governor of the South African Reserve Bank is the Chairperson of the CCBG.

The CCBG Secretariat: is hosted by the South African Reserve Bank and its responsibilities include the management and co-ordination of the projects of the CCBG, organisation of meetings, and research on relevant issues.

A Working Group: consisting of representatives from three central banks on a rotational basis, a representative of the Secretariat and the CCBG Secretariat was created which provides support and assistance to the Secretariat of the CCBG. The Working Group focuses its activities on achieving the implementation of the

Terms of Reference of the CCBG that were approved by the Council. The Working Group is fully accountable to the CCBG and its activities and duties originate from decisions by or requests from the CCBG.

Subcommittees: The following subcommittees are also functional within the current structure: Bank Supervisors, Financial Markets, Information Technology, Legal Committee, Macroeconomic, Payment System, and Training & Development.

MEMBERSHIP

Central Bank Governors of countries: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

OVERVIEW

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa is a free trade area within nineteen member states. Founded in December 1994, COMESA aims to be a fully integrated, internationally competitive regional economic community with high standards of living for its entire people ready to merge into an African Economic Community.

The free trade area began with nine member states in 2000 (Djibouti, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and later expanded to include members of two other African trade-blocks, the Eastern African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Established:	December 1994
HQ:	Lusaka, Zambia
Membership:	22 member states
Contact:	Mr. Sindiso Ngwenya <i>Secretary General</i>

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Lusaka, Zambia
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Website: www.comesa.int

OBJECTIVES

- To achieve sustainable economic and social progress in all Member States through increased co-operation and integration in all fields of development;
- To emphasize the integration of the economic space through removal of trade and investment barriers;
- To improve the investment sector and make it more attractive for investment in the productive sectors;
- To work with governments in COMESA to create the space and environment where the private sector can play its rightful role as the main driver of the economic integration process; and
- To provide technical services to COMESA in order to facilitate the regions sustained development through economic integration.

GOVERNANCE

The governing bodies of COMESA are:

The COMESA Authority: Authority is the main governing body and the supreme policy-making organ. The Authority gathers the Heads of State and Government of the COMESA member nations. It is responsible

for the general policy direction and control of the performance of the executive functions of COMESA. It is headed by a Chairman elected for an agreed period.

The Secretariat: consists of the Secretary General assisted by two Assistant Secretary Generals.

MEMBERSHIP

Burundi, Comoros, DRC, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

OVERVIEW

The East African Community was originally founded in 1967, collapsed in 1977, and was officially revived on July 7, 2000. In 2008, after negotiations with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the EAC agreed to an expanded free trade area. In 2010, the EAC launched its own common market for goods, labour and capital within the region, with the goal of a common currency by 2012 and full political federation in 2015.

Established: First established 1967, re-established- July 7th 2000
Membership: five countries
Contact: Amb. Juma Nwapachu
Secretary General

East African Community
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Arusha, Tanzania
Tel: (+255) 27 2504253/8 / **Fax:** (+255) 27 2504255
E-mail: eac@eachq.org
Website: www.eac.int

OBJECTIVES

The EAC aims to:

- Widen and deepen co-operation among the Partner States in political, economic and social fields for their mutual benefit;
- Establish a Customs Union as the entry point of the Community;
- Establish a Common Market;
- Establish a Monetary Union; and
- Establish a Political Federation of the East African States.

GOVERNANCE

The organs of the EAC include:

The Summit: comprising of Heads of Governments of partner states gives general direction towards the realisation of the goal and objectives of the Community.

The Council of Ministers: made up of Ministers from the partner states responsible for regional co-operation, the Council is the main decision-making institution.

The Co-ordinating Committee: consists of Permanent Secretaries and reports to the Council. The Committee is responsible for regional co-operation and co-ordinates the activities of the sectoral committees.

The Sectorial Committees: conceptualise programmes and monitor their implementation. The Council establishes the committees on recommendation of the Co-ordinating Committee.

The East African Court of Justice: ensures that Community law is interpreted and implemented in line with the Treaty.

The East African Legislative Assembly: provides a democratic forum for debate. It has a watchdog function and also plays a part in the legislative process.

The Secretariat: is the executive organ of the Community. As the guardian of the Treaty, it ensures that regulations and directives adopted by the Council are properly implemented.

MEMBERSHIP

Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda



OVERVIEW

The ECCAS was established on 18 October 1983 by the UDEAC¹ members (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon), the members of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes States (Burundi, Rwanda and the then Zaire) as well as Sao Tome and Principe. ECCAS began functioning in 1985, but was inactive from 1992-1998 because of financial difficulties (non-payment of membership fees) and the conflict² in the Great Lakes area.

Established: 18 October 1983
HQ: Libreville, Gabon
Membership: 10 Central African countries

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Secretary General

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OBJECTIVES

ECCAS aims to achieve collective autonomy, raise the standard of living of its populations and maintain economic stability through harmonious cooperation. Its ultimate goal is to establish a Central African Common Market. The four main priorities of the ECCAS are:

- To develop capacities to maintain peace, security and stability - as essential prerequisites for economic and social development
- To develop physical, economic and monetary integration
- To develop a culture of human integration
- To establish an autonomous financing mechanism for ECCAS

GOVERNANCE

The Conference of Heads of States and Government is the supreme policy-making body. It gathers the Heads of State and Government of the ECCAS member nations and meets once a year for an ordinary session. The Conference is responsible for the general policy direction and is headed by a Chairman.

¹ The Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) is the predecessor of the current Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC).

² The war in the DRC has been particularly divisive, as Rwanda and Angola fought on opposing sides.

The Council of Ministers is made up of Ministers from the partner states responsible for economic development affairs or any other Minister duly mandated to represent its country. The Council meets twice a year and is responsible to ensuring that the recommendations of the Conference are implemented.

The General Secretariat is the executive organ of the Community. It comprises the Secretary General and Assistant Secretaries-General are appointed by the Conference.

Advisory Commission analyzes project proposals submitted by other organs of the ECCAS under the scrutiny of the Council of Ministers.

Specialized Technical Committees are established in very specific areas and act within their limited mandate.

MEMBERS

Angola, Burundi, Cameroun, Central Republic of Africa, Chad, Congo, DR Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome Principe.

OVERVIEW

The Treaty of Lagos establishing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was signed in May 1975 by 15 States, with the purpose of promoting trade, co-operation and self-reliance in West Africa. Cape Verde joined in 1977 the organization while Mauritania withdrew in 1999. A revised ECOWAS treaty, designed to accelerate economic integration and to increase political co-operation, was drafted in 1991-92, and was signed in July 1993. The revised treaty pursues the achievement of a common market and a single currency as economic objectives.

The ECOWAS Secretariat and the Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development are its two main institutions to implement policies. The ECOWAS Fund was then transformed into the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development in 2001.

Established: May 1975
Membership: 15 Member States
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President of the Commission

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OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of ECOWAS are:

- To promote co-operation and integration in economic, social and cultural activity;
- The establishment of an economic and monetary union through the total integration of the national economies of member states;
- To raise the living standards of its peoples;
- To maintain and enhance economic stability;
- Foster relations among member states and contribute to the progress and development of the African Continent.

GOVERNANCE

The institutions of the Economic Community of West African States are as follows:

The Conference of Heads of State and Government of Member States is the supreme institution of the Community and is composed of Heads of State and/or Government of Member States. The Conference is

responsible for the general direction and control of the Community and takes all measures to ensure its progressive development and the realization of its objectives. The Conference meets at least once a year in ordinary session.

The Council of Ministers comprises the Minister in charge of ECOWAS Affairs and any other Minister of each Member State. The Council is responsible for the functioning and development of the Community. The Council meets at least twice a year in ordinary session.

The Treaty provides a Tribunal, whose composition and competence are determined by the Conference of Heads of State and Government. The Tribunal interprets the provisions of the treaty and settles disputes between member states that are referred to it.

The Commission is the executive body for the institution. It comprises the President of the Commission and Commissioners. In collaboration with the *ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development*, the Commission designs and implements policies, pursues a number of programmes and carries out development projects in Member States such as projects including intra-community road construction and telecommunications; and agricultural, energy and water resources development.

Other organs are:

- The Community Parliament;
- The Community Court of Justice (CCJ); and
- Specialized Commissions

MEMBERS

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea; Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

OVERVIEW

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Eastern Africa was created in 1996 to supersede the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) which was founded in 1986. The recurring and severe droughts and other natural disasters between 1974 and 1984 caused widespread famine, ecological degradation and economic hardship in the Eastern Africa region.

In agreement to revitalise IGADD and expand cooperation among member states, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government established “The Intergovernmental Authority on Development” IGAD, on 25 November 1996 in Djibouti. The IGAD mission is to assist and complement the efforts of the Member States to achieve, through increased cooperation; food security and environmental protection, promotion and maintenance of peace, security and humanitarian affairs, and economic cooperation and integration.

Established:	25 November 1996
Headquarters:	Djibouti
Membership:	7 Eastern African countries
Contact:	Eng. Mahboub Maalim <i>Executive Secretary</i>

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Website: www.igad.int

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the IGAD are to:

- Promote joint development strategies and gradually harmonize macro-economic policies and programmes in the social, technological and scientific fields.
- Harmonize policies with regard to trade, customs, transport, communications, agriculture, and natural resources, and promote free movement of goods, services, and people within the region.
- Create an enabling environment for foreign, cross-border and domestic trade and investment.
- Initiate and promote programmes and projects to achieve regional food security and assist efforts of Member States to collectively combat drought and other natural and man-made disasters and their natural consequences.
- Develop and improve a coordinated and complementary infrastructure, in the areas of transport, telecommunications and energy in the region.
- Promote and realize the objectives of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the African Economic Community.

GOVERNANCE

The IGAD is comprised of four hierarchical policy organs:

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government: is the supreme policy making organ of the Authority. It determines the objectives, guidelines and programmes for IGAD and meets once a year. A Chairman is elected from among the member states in rotation.

The Council of Ministers: is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and one other Focal Minister designated by each member state. The Council formulates policy, approves the work programme and annual budget of the Secretariat during its biannual sessions.

The Committee of Ambassadors: is comprised of IGAD member states' Ambassadors or Plenipotentiaries accredited to the country of IGAD Headquarters. It convenes as often as the need arises to advise and guide the Executive Secretary.

The Secretariat: is headed by an Executive Secretary appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for a term of four years renewable once. The Secretariat assists member states in formulating regional projects in the priority areas, facilitates the coordination and harmonisation of development policies, mobilises resources to implement regional projects and programmes approved by the Council and reinforces national infrastructures necessary for implementing regional projects and policies. The Executive Secretary is assisted by four Directors heading Divisions of Economic Cooperation & Social Development; Agriculture and Environment; Peace and Security; and Administration and Finance.

MEMBERS

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

OVERVIEW

The CREPMF is a member of the financial market regional West African Monetary Union, established in July 3, 1996. For effective functioning of this market, EU authorities have taken, in line with international standards, the principle of clear separation of duties and responsibilities of various stakeholders. This choice resulted in the creation of two distinct poles:

- A private pole, composed of the Regional Stock Exchange Securities and the Central Depository/Settlement Bank and commercial actors, namely the Management Companies and Intermediation Societies wealth management, business introducers, Consulting Companies Securities and sellers; and
- A public centre, consisting of the Regional Council for Public Savings and Financial Markets. It represents the general interest and ensures the safety and integrity of the market.

The CREPMF's mission is the protection of savings invested in securities and other investments giving rise to an appeal public offering in all Member States of the European Monetary West Africa

Established:	July 3, 1996
HQ:	Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
President:	Mr. Léné Sebgo (Burkina Faso)
Membership:	12 African countries
Contact:	Mr. Edoh Kossi Amenounv <i>Secretary General</i>

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OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the Regional Council are:

- The protection of savings invested in securities and other investments giving rise to an appeal public offering in all Member States of the European Monetary West Africa;
- To regulate the functioning of the market;
- Organize the administrative and financial autonomy of the institution, its credibility;
- Ensure representation of the public interest community; and
- Capitalize the expertise and skills necessary for the proper functioning of the market.

GOVERNANCE

The CREPMF is managed by a President, an Executive Committee and a Secretariat:

The President: appointed by the Council of Ministers of the WAMU for a term of three years, renewable once.

The Executive Committee: consists of four members which meet every three months.

The Secretariat: consists of the Secretary General, who coordinates the activities of the Regional Council. It also includes a Regulatory and Legal Affairs department and a Department of Information Systems and Communication.

OVERVIEW

The Southern African Development community (SADC) is an inter-governmental organisation which aims to further socio-economic cooperation and integration as well as political and security cooperation among 15 southern African states.

SADC's vision is that of a common future, a future within a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the people of Southern Africa.

Established: August 17th 1992
Membership: 15 member states
Contact: Dr. Thomaz A. Salomao
Secretary General

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OBJECTIVES

The objectives of SADC are to:

- Achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration;
- Evolve common political values, systems and institutions;
- Promote and defend peace and security;
- Promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance, and the interdependence of Member States;
- Achieve harmony between national and regional strategies and programmes;
- Promote and maximise productive employment and utilisation of resources of the Region;
- Achieve sustainable utilisation of natural resources and effective protection of the environment;
- Strengthen and consolidate the long standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the people of the Region.

GOVERNANCE

The SADC comprises of eight main bodies:

The Summit comprising the Heads of States or Government is the top made up of Heads of State and/or Government, the Summit is the ultimate policy-making institution of SADC. It is responsible for the overall policy direction and control of functions of the Community. The Summit usually meets once a year around August/September in a member State at which a new Chairperson and Deputy are elected.

Council of Ministers consists of Ministers from each Member State, usually from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economic Planning or Finance. The Council is responsible for overseeing the functioning and development of SADC and ensuring that policies are properly implemented. The Council usually meets twice a year in January and just before summit in August or September.

The Secretariat is the principal executive institution of SADC responsible for strategic planning, co-ordination and management of SADC programmes. It is headed by an Executive Secretary.

Other institutional bodies are:

Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation;
SADC Tribunal;
SADC National Committees;
Standing Committee for Senior Officials; and
Sectoral/Cluster Ministerial Committees

MEMBERS

The SADC has 15 Member States, one of whose membership is currently suspended: Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Suspended: Madagascar (following political deadlock)

OVERVIEW

The WAEMU was formed in 1994 to promote economic integration among member countries, which share a common currency (CFA¹ Franc) issued by the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO). Among its achievements, the WAEMU has successfully implemented macro-economic convergence criteria and an effective surveillance mechanism.

Established: January 10th, 1994
Headquarters: Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
Membership: 8 member states
Contact: Mr. Cheikh Hadjibou SOUMARE
Chairman

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OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of the UEMOA are:

- Greater economic competitiveness, through open markets, in addition to the rationalization and harmonization of the legal environment;
- The convergence of macro-economic policies and indicators;
- The creation of a common market;
- The coordination of sectoral policies; and
- The harmonization of fiscal policies

GOVERNANCE

The organs ensuring the administration of the WAMU are:

The Conference of the Heads of States and Governments: is the supreme authority of the Union. It decides on the accession of new members and settles any matter that the Council of Ministers of the Union has referred to it. The Conference of Heads of State meets at least once a year.

¹ Franc of the African Financial Community.

The Council of Ministers: Ensures the implementation of guidelines defined by the Conference of Heads of States and Governments. It meets at least twice a year.

The Commission: forwards to the Conference and Council recommendations and advice it considers useful to the preservation and development of the Union. The Commission consists of Commissioners, nationals of member states appointed by the Heads of States and Governments.

MEMBERS

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo

OVERVIEW

The establishment of an African Institute for Remittances Project (“AIR Project”) is an initiative of the African Union Commission (AUC). To facilitate the establishment of the AIR, a preparatory project was launched on 8th June 2010 with a grant from the European Commission for €1,676,271 (US \$2.4 million equivalent) to the World Bank through a Grant Agreement signed in December 2009. The preparatory phase project is to be implemented by the World Bank with the collaboration of the African Union Commission (AUC), the European Commission (EC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the African Development Bank (AfDB).

The implementation of the project is underway and on course. Among other activities, the Commission and partners (WB, AfDB, EC and IOM) have conducted studies on financial institutions and remittances flow to and within Africa; offered technical assistance to postal operators for the provision of remittance operations and financial inclusion in countries as Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Mali and Senegal; conducted assessment missions in Liberia, Malawi, Tanzania and Sierra Leone against the General Principles for Remittances Services to support Central Banks in improving their national market for remittances; and established a pilot database - an African Remittance Price Database (Send Money Africa) - to provide remittance information (in improving transparency) in the market.

The AUC, with the support of the World Bank, has conducted an in-depth study on the role, future activities, and the institutional framework for the AIR, as well as the funding mechanism(s) for the Institute. The Bank has also provided support to AUC by facilitating online discussions and convening consultative forums on the organization and establishment of the AIR. A decision on the final organizational structure and mandate of the Institution is expected to be taken at the AUC Heads of State Summit to be held in Addis Ababa in June 2012.



Budget: EUR 1,676,271 (\$2.4 million)
Current Stage: Programme/Project Identification
Governance: Commissioned by the African Union Commission

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AIR Project Task Team Leader, Senior Operations Officer

World Bank
E-mail: Smahmoudi@worldbank.org

OBJECTIVES

The core objectives of the Project are to:

- Facilitate the process leading to the creation of the Institute; and
- Develop the capacity of the Member States of the African Union (AU), remittance senders and recipients, and other stakeholders to implement concrete strategies and operational instruments to use remittances as development tools for poverty reduction.

ACTIVITIES

The AIR project will work on implementing the following activities:

- Providing technical assistance to government institutions (central banks, Ministries, financial and non-financial institutions) on establishing and operating the necessary regulatory frameworks;
- Carrying out the required training and capacity building programmes of relevant institutions and organizations (e.g. national statistical services departments);
- Studying remittances flows within Africa (including North Africa);
- Conducting policy research and dialogue and sharing information on how remittances can better contribute to the development of African countries;
- Developing content and technology platforms for country-based payment and settlement systems for remittances;
- Developing partnerships between African central banks and remittance service providers and non-bank correspondent agencies to improve financial access; and
- Disseminating data and research findings on good practices through annual reports, conferences and workshops for stakeholders as well as meetings with the region's policy makers.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- AIR creation would be facilitated;
- A selected number of AU Member Governments in remittance receiving countries would have sharpened the development impact of remittances through the application of appropriate policies;
- Remittance transaction costs in a selected number of countries reduced; and
- The dissemination of data on remittance fees in major corridors would have improved.

For more information about the project, please visit www.worldbank.org/afr/diaspora.

