

The Path to a Prosperous Africa:
A Business Perspective

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Headline Messages

- Accelerating and sustaining growth is the most important and sustainable way to reduce poverty. The biggest impact that governments and donors can have is by enabling business - large and small, domestic and foreign - the engines of this growth, to flourish. Recognising that the vast majority of poor people depend on a vibrant private sector for their livelihoods, aid should target the constraints of inadequate infrastructure, poor governance, and an economic and regulatory climate that is often hostile to investment and trade barriers.
- Whilst we welcome the progress made by the international community in relation to increased aid and debt relief, and urge governments to meet the commitments made (in light of the fact that they are not on track to meet their 2010 target to increase their annual assistance to Africa by US\$25 billion), strategies for reducing poverty will fail unless there is an effort to facilitate private enterprise and trade.
- A top priority must be action on trade. For developed countries, this means - through the Doha Development Round - cutting trade-distorting subsidies for OECD products, enhancing access for developing country products into OECD markets (including by easing Rules of Origin constraints), and boosting trade capacity through Aid for Trade - needed to enable African businesses to take advantage even of current trading opportunities. For developing countries, more effort needs to be placed on boosting intra-African trade, including through improved regional infrastructure and enhanced customs administration. A failure of the Round will dent economic confidence, weaken the perceived legitimacy of multilateralism and would be bad for the global economy, for Africa and its people, and for business.
- We believe that it is essential that action by governments, the private sector and other actors should reflect the needs and aspirations of Africa. A major World Bank survey found that poor people believe that self-employment, starting a business, or getting a job offer the best prospects, by far, for escaping poverty¹. In this respect, we call for an emphasis on enterprise and employment, and given the high levels of youth unemployment, a focus on youth employment and youth enterprise, drawing on the skills and resources of the African diaspora. Of course, progress in these areas will, above all, depend on action on the fundamental drivers of growth: effective investment climates, good governance, infrastructure and trade.
- The biggest impact that larger businesses can have is through doing good business - principally through their core business operations: doing business responsibly; paying taxes; involving and supporting small enterprises in value chains; generating employment opportunities; producing goods and services that meet the needs of low-income consumers; training and capacity building; and taking action to tackle HIV/AIDS - a central issue for business and economic growth. In many instances we as businesses can most

1) Naryan, D. (2000) "Voices of the Poor", survey of 60,000 poor people, available at www.worldbank.org/poverty

effectively achieve scale and sustainability in our impacts by working collectively. We call on governments and donors to engage the private sector in policy dialogue and in new partnerships for delivery.

- As a group, we are optimistic about the prospects for Africa (although the prospects vary significantly between different countries). Recent economic growth has at least in part reflected improved governance, investment climates and economic policies. We welcome the leadership shown by a number of African countries in tackling issues such as governance through the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). According to the World Bank¹, in 2006 2/3 of African countries made at least one reform, and Tanzania and Ghana rank among the top 10 reformers. South Africa and Mauritius are among the world's top 30 places in terms of ease of doing business. However, Africa as a whole remains the region with the highest regulatory obstacles for entrepreneurs and corruption remains widespread. Specific concerns also remain around the slow rate of, and lack of transparency around, the implementation of the APRM process.
- Growth figures have been encouraging. Africa grew by 5.5 per cent in 2006² - well above the long-term trend and for the fourth consecutive year. In 2007 the report estimates that the average real GDP growth rate for the continent will be 5.9 per cent. This is still far short of the 7 per cent needed to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)³. On current trends, the likely number of MDGs to be met by country averages 2.4 out of the 9 in sub-Saharan Africa and 7.4 in Northern Africa⁴.

1) World Bank (2006). *Doing Business 2007: How to Reform*. Washington DC, World Bank.

2) <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/27/45/38563285.pdf>

3) United Nations Economic Commission on Africa (2005). *Private Sector Key to Economic Growth*, "MDGs in Africa" website, www.uneca.org/mdgs

4) Africa Economic Outlook for 2006/2007

Governance & Transparency

1. Good governance is the foundation of economic growth and poverty reduction. The international community should support and encourage the efforts of African governments to strengthen governance standards and to fight corruption, including through the effective implementation of the African Peer Review Mechanism and through implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption, which the international community should commit to ratifying immediately. The APRM is an important framework by which to plan, measure and assess reforms. To date, twenty-six countries have signed up to the Africa Peer Review Mechanism and the country review process is underway in twelve. Ghana, Rwanda and Kenya have completed their reviews and agreed to recommended plans of action.
2. Overall, progress on governance has been positive. As the Africa Progress Panel notes, "The World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators show that several countries in Africa have made substantial improvements on the dimensions of governance, including accountability, political stability, government effectiveness and rule of law".
3. However, much remains to be done - to turn the APRM analysis into action (specific concerns remain around the slow rate of, and lack of transparency around, the implementation of the APRM process), to embed good governance and transparency and to tackle widespread corruption. Corruption is not a phenomenon that is confined to Africa but many African countries rate poorly in international surveys and the perceived prevalence of corruption in many African countries is a significant barrier to investment. Moreover, because of its lack of resources and resilience, corruption in Africa will tend to have a disproportionate impact upon governance systems and the life chances of ordinary people and small businesses in Africa. Business must play its full part in tackling corruption and must take an uncompromising stance of zero tolerance to bribe giving.
4. We welcome the continued expansion of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and call on the international community to consider the potential for similar initiatives in other key sectors and whether there are sufficient incentives for the implementation of such good governance initiatives. Fifteen resource-rich African countries have endorsed the EITI which focuses on good governance in the resource sector. Twenty-three companies are also taking part in the initiative. We call upon the international community to recognise and reward those countries which implement EITI and follow-on transparency initiatives in full. We also urge those resource-rich countries in Africa which have not adopted the EITI to do so.

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Business Action

Business Action Against Corruption (BAAC)

A flagship governance programme for Business Action for Africa led by Royal Dutch Shell, this involves action against corruption within both the public and private sectors in Botswana, Cameroon, Malawi, Nigeria, Zambia and the SADC region, with country interest to participate from Namibia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Madagascar, Egypt and Tanzania. Examples of activities include codes of conduct in Malawi, guidelines for disclosure in Botswana, a new integrity code in Nigeria, and areas for action identified in Cameroon. The programme is managed by the Commonwealth Business Council.

Trade

5. Trade has the potential to be a powerful engine for Africa's development, so a failure to achieve a trade deal over the next couple of months would be unacceptable. As businesses investing across the continent, we recognise the importance of a successful and ambitious outcome to the current trade round - for the global economy, for Africa and its people, and for business. **We call on governments, as an urgent priority, to reinvigorate their efforts to achieve a positive conclusion to the Doha Development Round.**
6. A collapse of the talks would undermine the credibility of the WTO - leaving the rules-based trading system increasingly marginalised and global economic growth would inevitably suffer. If the talks are to succeed, developed countries have to eliminate policies that undermine growth in developing countries. Such policies are both anti-poor and anti-business.
7. Key priorities are:
 - an end to trade-distorting agricultural subsidies;
 - the provision of duty-free and quota-free access for all products exported from Least Developed Countries, along with relaxation of Rules of Origin requirements for Least Developed Countries;
 - support, through additional donor funding and technical support ("Aid for Trade"), to build Africa's capacity to trade including support for trade facilitation and customs reform;
 - the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade between African countries – as part of the much needed effort by African governments to stimulate intra-African trade. This must include improved regional infrastructure and enhanced customs administration.

Business Action

Business Action for Improving Customs Administration in Africa (BAFICAA)

Led by Unilever, British American Tobacco, SITPRO (the UK's trade facilitation agency) and Diageo, BAFICAA is a flagship trade facilitation programme of Business Action for Africa. BAFICAA's primary objective is to achieve measurable and meaningful progress in customs reform by retaining a strong private sector lead while working in a wider co-operative relationship with governments, donors and other stakeholders in Africa. On the basis of a business-focused study in 20 countries, recommendations were developed. Implementation is being planned in East Africa (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) with the private sector and government authorities, and with the support of PricewaterhouseCoopers. The focus has been on six areas: the need for fast-track customs services for the compliant and low risk taxpayers and traders; the need to support change in customs administration; automation of customs processes and procedures; a service charter between the customs services department and the private sector; avoiding duplication and unnecessary bureaucracy in Post Clearance Audits and valuation processes; and training, accreditation and certification for customs agencies. Discussions are also underway in Nigeria, and are planned in Southern Africa.

Climate for Business

8. **Business Action for Africa calls on African governments to continue their efforts to improve the business climate and to tackle the barriers to, and reduce the costs of, doing business.** As highlighted by the World Bank's Doing Business Reports, the Commission for Africa and others¹, all successful economies are those that have made progress in reforming their investment climates: overcoming onerous bureaucratic requirements; making financial markets work effectively to enable access to capital; tackling sometimes counter-productive regulation; strengthening insecure property rights; and ensuring effective contract enforcement as part of an effective legal system. Such reforms are particularly important for helping smaller businesses to move into the formal sector and grow.
9. **Business Action for Africa calls on governments to reiterate their support, and broaden the funding base, for the Investment Climate Facility.** Private sector contributions to the ICF, initially led by Business Action for Africa members Anglo American, Royal Dutch Shell, Unilever and SAB Miller have helped to leverage a total fund of some US\$150 million.
10. As a group, we are optimistic about the prospects for Africa. Recent economic growth has at least in part reflected improved governance and investment climates. The Africa Progress Panel noted that "Foreign Direct Investment into Africa doubled between 2004 and 2005 to an unprecedented US\$32 billion, with most of the increase going into the natural resource sectors, especially oil".
11. According to the World Bank's Doing Business Report 2007², in 2006 2/3 of African countries made at least one reform, and Tanzania and Ghana rank among the top 10 reformers. While Africa in the last two years was the slowest reforming region in the world, this year it is the third fastest, after Eastern Europe and the OECD high-income countries. South Africa and Mauritius are among the world's top 30 places in terms of ease of doing business. Two-thirds of African countries made at least one reform, and Tanzania and Ghana rank among the top 10 reformers. In Côte d'Ivoire registering property took 397 days in 2005. Reforms eliminated a requirement to obtain the urban minister's consent to transfer property. Now it takes 32 days. Burkina Faso cut the procedures for starting a business from 12 to 8 and the time from 45 days to 34. Madagascar reduced the minimum capital for start-ups from 10 million francs to 2 million. Tanzania introduced electronic data interchange and risk-based inspections at customs. The time to clear imports fell by 12 days. Gambia, Nigeria and Tanzania reduced delays in the courts.
12. We are also encouraged by the fact that since its start in October 2003, the Doing Business project has inspired or informed reform. Mozambique is reforming several aspects of its business environment, with the goal of reaching the top rank on the ease of doing business in southern Africa. Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger are competing for the top rank in West Africa. Mauritius has set a goal of reaching the top 10 on the ease of doing business by 2009.

1) For example, World Bank (2004). *World Development Report 2005: A Better Investment Climate For All*, Washington DC, World Bank

2) World Bank (2006). *Doing Business 2007: How to Reform*, Washington DC, World Bank.

13. However, African nations still impose the most regulatory obstacles on entrepreneurs. In São Tomé and Príncipe it takes an estimated 192 days to start a business, in the DRC, 155. In Zimbabwe the cost of starting a business is equivalent to 1,443 per cent of income per capita, in Sierra Leone it is 835 per cent. According to UNCTAD, the UN Trade and Development body, Africa's share of FDI remains low (under 2 per cent of global FDI inflows) and has been on a downward trend for three decades. Around 40 per cent of African private wealth is held outside Africa¹.
14. On infrastructure, *efforts must continue to tackle Africa's infrastructure weaknesses and Business Action for Africa welcomes the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA)*. The ICA, launched in 2005, aims to enhance donor co-ordination, promote infrastructure in national policy planning, mobilize additional funds and tackle issues such as project preparation capacity. It has already achieved some important successes, securing funding decisions on eleven regional projects from NEPAD's Short Term Action Plan, worth US\$740 million. *Concerted action now needs to be taken to meet the costs of the infrastructure gap in Africa* - equivalent to around an extra US\$20 billion a year, including US\$10 billion a year in extra external financing². Unreliable infrastructure often represents one of the main costs to business operating in Africa³. The evidence shows that investing in infrastructure is good for growth⁴ and enables poor people to access market opportunities, as well as health and education services⁵.
15. *It is important that the ICA establishes mechanisms through which business and civil society can engage in constructive dialogue with it.*

Business Action

Investment Climate Facility (ICF)

The Investment Climate Facility (ICF) is a major initiative to support investment climate reform in Africa - tackling the issues highlighted by the APRM and other processes. Support for the ICF was recommended by the Commission for Africa and by business leaders at the 2005 G8 Business Action for Africa Summit. While not an initiative of Business Action for Africa, a number of Business Action for Africa members are sponsors, including Anglo American, Royal Dutch Shell, Shell Foundation, SABMiller and Unilever.

1) Collier, P., Hoeffler, A. and Patillo, C. (2001) "Capital Flight as a Portfolio Choice", *World Bank Economic Review*, 15 (1): 55-80.

2) Commission for Africa (2005), *Our Common Future*.

3) World Bank (2004). *World Development Report 2005: A Better Investment Climate For All*, Washington DC, World Bank

4) Ndulu, B., Kritzingher-van Niekerk, L., and Reinikka, R. (2005). *Infrastructure, Regional Integration and Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa*, in *Africa in the World Economy - The National, Regional and International Challenges*, The Hague: Fondad.

5) World Bank (2004). *World Development Report 2005: A Better Investment Climate For All*, Washington DC, World Bank

Enterprise & Employment

Enterprise

16. A vibrant and successful private sector is key to sustainable growth. More must be done to help small and medium enterprises access capital, skills and training, and opportunities to trade so that they can grow within the formal economy.
17. Alongside the priorities set out above, particularly on the investment climate, infrastructure, governance and trade, [Business Action for Africa supports the proposal in the Commission for Africa Report for the creation of an Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund \(AECF\) and calls on governments to provide the resources required to make it effective.](#) It is particularly important that the AECF support the growth of enterprises in the agriculture sector, given the importance of this sector to the livelihoods of the vast majority of poor people, and to growth and employment prospects across the wider economy.
18. The international community and national governments should draw on the skills and investment resources of the African diaspora worldwide. The diaspora has a key contribution through the transfer and sharing of entrepreneurial skills and investments, and this should be supported. [We call upon the international community, particularly host countries where Africans have made their homes, to recognize the range of ways - as entrepreneurs, investors, skilled professionals, and remittance senders \(individually and collectively\) - in which the African diaspora make valuable contributions to Africa. Specifically, host countries could do more to formulate coherent policies to facilitate the transnational existence of the African diaspora to play active roles in Africa, while doing the same in their host environments.](#)

Employment

19. Accelerating economic growth and stimulating private sector development are the primary means through which African countries will be able to tackle unemployment and underemployment in the continent.
20. Alongside this, we call for specific efforts to improve the quality of technical and vocational education and training and business skills programmes, with strong private sector participation in design and delivery. This should form part of a wider effort to revitalise Africa's institutions of higher education, to develop its capacity in science and technology, and to foster leadership and business skills. There are important linkages between creating graduate expertise in science and technology and the capacity of the local private sector to develop and produce local solutions to local problems, such as in the health sector.
21. Given the high levels of youth unemployment (21% of young people are openly unemployed in Sub-Saharan Africa), emphasis should be placed on providing the conditions for a substantial increase in youth employment and youth enterprise throughout Africa. We call for a specific international initiative on youth enterprise building on existing efforts, such as the Youth Employment Network.

Business Action

Business Action for Africa Enterprise Development Project

Jointly led by Anglo American, Barclays, Rio Tinto, SABMiller, Shell Foundation and Unilever, this is exploring the scope for collective action on enterprise development - including, for example, joint business development services, vocational and technical skills training for young people, employee engagement, sharing of best practice and advocacy. The scoping work was managed by IBLF and supported by Accenture Development Partners.

Human Development

22. Strengthening education and health systems is central to enabling people to participate fully in the economy, and is vital to long-term business growth. **Business Action for Africa welcomes the renewed national and international focus on the need to strengthen African health care systems, particularly in connection with the fight against HIV/AIDS.** Studies and business surveys underline the scale of the impact of HIV / AIDS on individuals, businesses and economies. We welcome the increased availability of treatment and the leadership shown by the private sector in many countries, especially in the promotion of Voluntary Counselling and Testing and treatment programmes.
23. The involvement of the business sector is critical in helping to scale up effective responses to the epidemic, especially in countries where the public health sector faces severe resource constraints - but also for the simple reason that the majority of HIV positive individuals work.
24. First, as employers, businesses can ensure that they have in place appropriate policies to address the prevention, care and treatment needs of their employees and families.
25. Second, businesses are sharing lessons learned with small, medium and large enterprises in their supplier and customer networks and in communities where they operate, where they can support local initiatives in prevention, education and other areas.
26. Third, there is also considerable opportunity for business to support and enhance existing public sector programmes through partnerships at the national level to leverage industry infrastructure, expertise and other resources that complement public sector activities. Whether companies are located in London or Lilongwe, HIV / AIDS is a core business issue, threatening workers, customers and communities.

Business Action

Business Action for Africa HIV/AIDS Project

In partnership with the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS (a Business Action for Africa member), IBLF and the South African Business Coalition on HIV and AIDS (SABCOHA), we are organising a visit of UK MPs to South Africa to learn about good practice in relation to corporate action on HIV/AIDS, including work-place programmes.

Climate Change and Africa

27. African development and climate change are related issues both because Africa needs access to secure energy supplies and because parts of Africa may be significantly impacted by the effects of climate change, especially in relation to water shortages, desertification, conflict and increasing instances of severe weather events. Models suggest that agriculture and water availability - key to sustainable development - will be particularly hit by climate change.
28. **The international community should prioritise funding for adaptation** - strengthening Africa's capacity to cope with the consequences of climate change: floods, drought, temperature increases and the incidence of pests and diseases.
29. **African Governments need to ensure that their countries take maximum advantage of the opportunities created by carbon trading and clean development mechanism projects** under the Kyoto Protocol. Africa is a major exporter of oil, gas and coal and these fossil fuels will continue to be an essential part of meeting the energy needs of many countries, thus **it is essential that the international community help to provide greater certainty about the role of technologies such as carbon capture and storage and provide support to African initiatives including through facilitating technology transfer.**
30. Climate change should not be used as justification for the imposition of new trade restrictions and **governments should act to counter false perceptions about the impact of trade on climate change, which, if acted upon, could adversely affect Africa's development.** The evidence on the environmental impact of sourcing products from developing countries needs to be more clearly communicated. In practice, the less capital intensive production methods in developing countries is likely to more than offset the impact of transporting products to developed country markets. In addition, in the UK, air-freight of fresh fruits and vegetables from Africa accounts for less than 0.1 per cent of total UK carbon emissions.

Perceptions of Africa

31. The focus of the media and the language of intergovernmental debate - debt, aid, poverty and conflict - dominate the way Africa is discussed externally, reinforcing perceptions of a continent of problems. Africa often appears to be seen as one large risky country, with little understanding of its diversity.
32. But despite the presence of some obvious problem countries, Africa deserves increasingly to be seen as a continent of opportunity. Africa's business leaders, and most investors in Africa, feel this growing sense of confidence. As highlighted earlier, African-led governance and investment climate reform is already starting to impact positively on economic growth and investment figures.
33. Business has a crucial educator role within the business community as well as more broadly to challenge misconceptions about business investment in Africa through stories that convey the diversity and opportunities of the continent.

Summary of Recommendations

Governance & Transparency

- The international community should support and encourage the efforts of African governments to strengthen governance standards and to fight corruption, including through the effective implementation of the African Peer Review Mechanism and through implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption, which the international community should commit to ratifying immediately.
- Business must play its full part in tackling corruption and must take an uncompromising stance of zero tolerance to bribe giving.
- We welcome the continued expansion of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and call on the international community to consider the potential for similar initiatives in other key sectors and whether there are sufficient incentives for the implementation of such good governance initiatives. We call upon the international community to recognise and reward those countries which implement EITI and follow-on transparency initiatives in full. We also urge those resource-rich countries in Africa which have not adopted the EITI to do so.

Trade

- We call on governments, as an urgent priority, to reinvigorate their efforts to achieve a positive conclusion to the Doha Development Round.
- For developed countries, this means cutting trade-distorting subsidies for OECD products, enhancing access for developing country products into OECD markets (including by easing Rules of Origin constraints), and boosting trade capacity through Aid for Trade - needed to enable African businesses to take advantage even of current trading opportunities.
- For developing countries, more effort needs to be placed on boosting intra-African trade, including through improved regional infrastructure and enhanced customs administration.

Climate for Business

- We call on African governments to continue their efforts to improve the business climate and to tackle the barriers to, and reduce the costs of, doing business
- We call on governments to reiterate their support, and broaden the funding base, for the Investment Climate Facility.
- Efforts must continue to tackle Africa's infrastructure weaknesses and we welcome the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa. Concerted action now needs to be taken to meet the costs of the infrastructure gap in Africa. It is important that the ICA establishes mechanisms through which business and civil society can engage in constructive dialogue with it.

Enterprise & Employment

- We support the proposal in the Commission for Africa Report for the creation of an Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF) and call on governments to provide the resources required to make it effective.
- We call upon the international community, particularly host countries where Africans have made their homes, to recognize the range of ways - as entrepreneurs, investors, skilled professionals, and remittance senders (individually and collectively) - in which the African diaspora make valuable contributions to Africa. Specifically, host countries could do more to formulate coherent policies to facilitate the transnational existence of the African diaspora to play active roles in Africa, while doing the same in their host environments.
- Alongside policies to accelerate economic growth and stimulating private sector development, we call for specific efforts to improve the quality of technical and vocational education and training and business skills programmes, with strong private sector participation in design and delivery. We call for a specific international initiative on youth enterprise building on existing efforts, such as the Youth Employment Network.

Human Development

- We welcome the renewed national and international focus on the need to strengthen African health care systems, particularly in connection with the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Climate Change and Africa

- The international community should prioritise funding for adaptation, while African Governments need to ensure that their countries take maximum advantage of the opportunities created by carbon trading and clean development mechanism projects. It is essential that the international community help to provide greater certainty about the role of technologies such as carbon capture and storage and provide support to African initiatives including through facilitating technology transfer.
- Governments should act to counter false perceptions about the impact of trade on climate change, which, if acted upon, could adversely affect Africa's development.

Perceptions for Africa

- Business has a crucial educator role within the business community as well as more broadly to challenge misconceptions about business investment in Africa.

About Business Action for Africa

- Business Action for Africa is an international network of businesses and business organisations from Africa and around the world, created in 2005 to build on the momentum of the Commission for Africa and 2005 G8.
- Participants have identified six priority themes through which to drive forward collective advocacy, joint business-led projects and knowledge sharing: Governance & Transparency; Trade; Climate for Business; Enterprise & Employment; Human Development; and Perceptions of Africa.
- Business Action for Africa has three distinct features:

Business-Focused:

A business-led board of sponsors oversees the network's direction. 80 per cent of members are businesses (55 per cent) or business organisations (25 per cent). Themes reflect the business priorities expressed during the Commission for Africa and other consultations.

Action-Focused:

Established to focus on delivery. Not a talk-shop, but a place where practitioners interact with their peers around specific objectives and practical programmes. Current programmes cover customs administration reform, anti-corruption, enterprise development, HIV / AIDS, agribusiness and infrastructure.

Inclusive:

Not a new-institution - but a diverse and global network of OECD and African businesses and business organisations with the involvement of institutions such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID). The aim is to bring together all those with an active interest in our objectives and thematic areas. Business Action for Africa is a non-fee-paying network.

- Business Action for Africa continues to grow rapidly and currently has close to 150 members, from across 18 sectors. 55 per cent are British, 27 per cent African, 11 per cent North American, the rest continental European. Of our African members, around half are African business organisations representing, between them, several hundred African businesses.
- Business Action for Africa has 14 primary sponsors, including 9 corporates (Anglo American, British American Tobacco, De Beers, Diageo, Merck & Co, Royal Dutch Shell, SABMiller, Unilever and Visa International), 1 business organisation (Prince of Wales International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF)), and 4 UK government departments (Department for International Development, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK Trade and Investment, and Department for Work and Pensions). Business Action for Africa also receives financial support from Rio Tinto, Syngenta and the International Marketing Council of South Africa.

