

How tins go look for Africa Economy for 2019

How big-economy
dey perform and better
tins wey fit still happen

Job, how business
go take grow and other
tins wey dey make
am happen

Join bodi make
Africa economy
for better



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This year African Economic Outlook dey look new big-economy development and di way tins dey look for Africa, e dey put eye for the implication of external yawa for growth, come join with the money matter of di integration (chapter 1). E dey talk about employment creation through touch-light of many things wey dey kampe (chapter 2). E dey look economics of regional integration for Africa and the policies wey go help dem make economy better (chapter 3).

HOW BIG-ECONOMY DEY PERFORM AND BETTER TINS WEY FIT STILL HAPPEN

Africa economy continue to dey grow and e don reach dat kin 3.5 percent for 2018, same as e be for 2017. E rise by 1.4 percent from di 2.1 percent wey e been dey for 2016. East Africa na im carry first as dem hammer with GDP growth wey dey for 5.7 percent for 2018. North Africa carry second with 4.9 percent, West Africa wey our obodo Nigeria dey carry third with 3.3 percent, Central Africa dey for fourth position with 2.2 percent and Southern Africa try dem best but still manage 1.2 percent.

People wey sabi on top dis matter say, dis grow wey Africa dey grow so, suppose increase from the 3.8% for 2018 to 4% for 2019 and if e go well e fit knack 4.1% for 2020. Sake of say dis numbers dey lower than other countries like China and India, people wey sabi dey reason am say Africa still try pass other countries wey dey dem level. The thing be say, small comma dey for dis Africa growth matter, based on say upon all dis grow wey we dey talk so, many people no get work and poor people full ground remain. As dem reason say Africa go grow by 4% inside 2019, North Africa go manage dem self with 1.6 percentage points, or 40 percent, but Libya no go follow for dis matter sake of the gbege wey dey dia economy and the fight fight wey bin happen dia bifor.

East Africa, where better things dey happen pass di other places, people dey expect say on top this growing economy, them go reach dat kin 5.9% for 2019 and 6.1% for 2020. Between 2010 and 2018, di growth dey around 6 percent, countries like Djibouti, Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Tanzania pass dis 6% small. Some countries like Burundi and Comoros, no too try sake of the political gbege wey dey happen for dem country.

Central Africa dey try catch up, but dem never get dia self yet because na dem dey low pass for Africa pass, as per how dem economy dey move. Di good tin for dis Central Africa be say wetin dem plant dey make sense and e suppose help dem catch up with other countries for Africa.

Them expect say di economy for Southern Africa go better small for 2019 and 2020 because dem make small progress for 2017 and 2018. The growth wahala wey Southern Africa get na because South Africa wey be di baba for Southern Africa no stand well, e shake the other countries wey dey near am.

Tin wey dey make economy ginger dey set small small

Tins wey dey ginger Africa as per economy don dey set small small as dem check am from time wey pass wey never tay. Spend spend and all di tins wey dey contribute to di country economy (wey dem dey call GDP) don reduce from 55% in 2015 to 48% in 2018, while business and all di tins wey dey bring money for economy increase from 14% to 48%. Sell tins give other countries don dey contribute well to di economy since 2014.

Upon all di ginger wey Africa dey try to make tins set, buy buy from outside Africa na major wahala even for countries for stand gidigba inside Africa.

Price of tins don come down small. Di level wey price of tins come down na from 12.6% in 2017 to 10.9% in 2018...for 2020 dem dey expect say e go fall sotay e go reach 8.1%. Gbege of any level inside country, dey make tins cost well well for market. South Sudan na place wey tins cost no be small. Na like 188% na im tins take cost dia. Dis na sake of say South Sudan no dey any union of countries or cooperative as we know am for pidgin English. We know say cooperative dey make tins cheap for person. Na so union like ECOWAS, OAU dey help countries. Infact, countries wey dey use CFA na dem enjoy pass as per how tins cheap for market dem dey close to Europe.

Say plenty African countries owe gbese no mean say yawa go blow for African economies and Africa as a whole.

Growth wen dey project of 4 percent in 2019 and 4.1 percent in 2020 na welcome progress

Gofment money matter don dey better

Between 2016 and 2018, plenty countries for Africa don consider how dem go help dem self as per trying to raise money by dem self. Di plenty money wey enter gofment hand na because of plenty money wey dem add on top things for market and better growth, but some countries also change di way dem dey collect tax. Even though money wey enter gofment hand don plenty e no still reach the tins wey di money suppose do to help people for many of the countries for Africa.

As dis problem of lack of money dey ring alarm for Africa, money wey dey enter Africa from outside increase well well from \$170.8 billion in 2016 to \$193.7 billion for 2017. This one na 0.7 percent increase for money wey dey enter gofment hand (from 7.8 percent in 2016 to 8.5 percent for 2017) Money wey people dey pay gofment dey better small small, e reach \$69 billion for 2017 and double other investments; e pass other ways wey gofment dey get money. Di money wey FDI dey carry come do business for Africa don reduce from \$58.1 billion for 2008 to \$41.8 billion for 2017, the lowest so far inside 10 years. FDI na people or company wey carry dem money come do business for Africa,

Official development assistance (ODA) as in money wey dem dey give countries wey no balance to take help themselves for Africa plenty

pass for 2013 at \$52 billion but don reduce now to \$45 billion inside 2017, Everywhere for Africa All regions saw ODA increase between 2005–10 and 2011–16; Na East Africa and West Africa get ODA pass.

Africa gbese dey rise, but e no mean say gbese wahala go dey di system

By the end of 2017, di money wey gofment dey owe and everything wey di countries for Africa produce inside the plenty country wey dey Africa reach 53% but e no be di same for every country. Inside 52 countries with data, 16 countries — Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, and Mali — get gbese, and if you compare am with money wey enter di gofment hand, na around 40 percent; but for dis other 6 countries—Cabo Verde, Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Mozambique, and Sudan, if you compare dia gbese with money wey enter gofment hand, di gbese wahala pass 100 percent. The tori wey dey ground be say 16 countries for Africa dey owe money wey pass dem power and for that reason, other countries need to do something quick quick so dat people for di country no go suffer too much. Even as gbese wahala increase for some African countries, e no mean say na di whole Africa get gbese wahala for di system.

Tins wey dey happen for outside Africa fit affect im growth for long

Tins wey dey happen outside Africa and dey affect Africa economy and business don increase plenty because the market wey each country dey sell outside no reach the market wey dem dey buy come inside so the market no balance. Di GDP- (money wey dey enter gofment hand) reduce by 4 percent for 2017 and di thing don dey reduce since 2000. This thing fit affect money wey dem dey get from outside country and e go mean say Africa go change somethings for dia plan in future.

Base on say make things no spoil, Africa suppose make sure say dem use di money dem collect from other countries well so that dem go continue to helep Africa. Africa go make sure say good reason dey for di gbese wey full ground. If Africa dey sell more than dem dey buy from outside country, things go better, and dia gbese go dey reduce small small.

Tins wey fit spoil di matter

Problems wey dey inside the matter of looking inside how African economy suppose dey.

Di first tin be say, as United States no dey gree with people wey e dey sell market with, di tin dey affect everything and na Africa go feel the heat pass unless dem settle. Di fact say US dollar come add power for world market again come spoil matter for Africa as e mean say dem no fit buy anything for di world market as na US dollar be di money wey every market dey use.

Di second tin be say, to get money to borrow do market or business go dey almost impossible because if interests wey bank for Europe and America dey collect high well well, e go hard to get money to pay for tins wey Africa dey buy outside country.

Di third tin be say, since most African countries na farming be di main tin wey dey give dem money, if rain no fall abi other problems come happen, na serious wahala di country go dey as everything go scatter.

Number four, politics wahala join with security problem for some areas fit make economies weak. Countries wey don better dem revenue, taxes and those kind tins join with how dem dey relate with other countries together with say dem get very small gbese fit stay kamkpe to any shock wey no be dem own. Countries wey no do all dis one fit enter wahala as e obvious say dem no prepare dem self

To do join bodi for money no too easy

As we see for last year say countries wey dey for union dey enjoy plenty better tins wey dey help dem economy like dem money go strong against di US dollar, big companies from abroad go dey bring money come put for dem economy, dem go sell dem market for abroad without wahala and everybody go enjoy. But dis jolly get comma, because di union go control how you go manage di big big money for any country wey dey di union economy. Di gains from African monetary join bodi, one of di things wey di region and Africa di expect from di join bodi fit no work and the big economy wahala plenty.

Pass di tin wey suppose be di standard plan wey many economists dey use no go fit work for many

African countries because tins no dey organized, dem no get record or better story of how tins be (the optimal currency area). E no possible say difference in labor markets go disappear quick quick. E also no dey possible say if yawa blow for one country e no go affect di other one. Infact no country for Africa fit say if one country fall dem go fit raise am.

For countries wey dey inside or be member of all dis money join bodi, e important and necessary make dem get better plan and organize dem self well so dat if anything go wrong e go dey easy to know how to solve di matter. If tins dey organized inside di union people go fit move about freely inside di union to find work. E go better make important tin like bank get better control for every part of di countries so dat if any person do wetin no good dem go fit control the tin or di person. All of di tins wey we don talk jus now na big problem and if di problem no solve, nothing beta fit happen to country wey dey inside the union.

Tins wey policy fit affect

As GDP (money wey Africa gofment dey make) come better pass where e dey for 2016 mean say hope dey small say tins fit better. Di plan for growth of 4 percent in 2019 and 4.1 percent in 2020 na good tin. Di tin wey dey spoil matter na di fact say many African countries dey depend on only di small tin wey dem fit sell for tins to beta for dem and if price of dat tin fall di country don enter big wahala.

E go good make African countries tink well on how dem go take find way to fit get more product to sell outside dem country and provide tins wey go help sell dem market for inside dem country all dis na money e go take. Dat is why dem must look for ways to make di money by making sure say people pay tax and all necessary charges wey go help di country. If dem no fit do dis one problem dey as even many countries don collect too much money and support from ODA and FDI. To put too much eye for tins wey we people dey buy and sell and forgetting say other tins dey to do fit cause problem between economic growth and some of di policies and plans wey gofment get. Africa need change plenty tins for how dem do business, dem need to do plenty different tins as na wetin go make di economy better be that. Plenty money wey for help African countries grow no clean because na money wey people tiff from gofment and e dey affect African economies badly

Africa don grow and e still dey grow inside twenty years wey don pass, but all dis grow no bring work for people.

People wey dey do small work go fit get better work as di economy improve if dem get training and work wey no be gofment.

as na dat money dem suppose arrange tins like road, hospital, light, water, school, for everybody to enjoy (money wey no clean na 5.5 percent of GDP in Sub-Saharan Africa and dey cost \$1–\$1.8 trillion for di past 50 years.) And continuous monitoring of di debt situation for country wey no strong dey necessary to check how weak African economies dey so dat is required systems and feedback dey to avoid wahala. In addition, e good make dem raise awareness of how to manage how countries wey owe money suppose behave at the highest political level.

As interest rates don become normal for countries wey dey abroad, e go better make African gofment prepare dem self by making sure say tins like good road, light, security dey well so people for obodo oyibo go wan bring dem money come start big business for Africa wey go bring work and also help di economy of di African countries.

E go better make countries for Africa begin plan tins wey go increase dem economy. Dem suppose look how abroad countries dey do dem tins so dat as dem learn dis ideas dem fit use am improve and expand di way dem been dey do before,

- Higher private investment good for di matter of helping market with other countries make e grow. Upon dis matter also gofment must also make sure tins wey go help business move like light, security, roads and tax wey no too harsh dey in place.
- Countries for Africa need to develop big towns wey go bring plenty opportunities like companies wey go dey produce tins wey fit sell abroad dt way money go enter di economy from outside.
- Di tin wey don work for Africa as per say dem no depend on only one tin for sell sell abroad na say dem dey buy tins wey go make dem make more money for example machine wey dey make tins instead of buying goods wey be for chop only.
- Ensuring say di quality of wetin African countires dey produce meet international standards and dem dey relate with other international join bodi so dat dem go dey current with wetin dey happen as per latest tori on top di area wey concern dem.

Dis way wetin dem produce go sell and dem go get foreign money wey go help dem reduce gbese wey dey outside.

- Reinvesting surpluses from commodity price to areas wey more profit go fit come from, make sense as per growing African economies. E still make sense for Africa to make trade a very important part of dem economy.

JOB, HOW BUSINESS GO TAKE GROW AND OTHER TINS WEY DEY MAKE AM HAPPEN

Creating job for sectors wen dey make money

Dem dey expect say di age wey dey work well well for Africa go increase from 705 million in 2018 to almost 1.0 billion by 2030. As millions of young people dey join di labor market, di pressure to provide better job go serious. Di way di number of people wey fit work dey grow now, Africa go need to create about 12 million new jobs every year to make sure di number of people wey no get work no increase. Economic growth wey strong for ground gidigba dey necessary to make job plenty for people to get work, but that one alone no dey enough. The way di economy dey and di way e dey grow, dey important.

Africa don achieve one of di fastest and most sustained growth rate for di past twenty years, yet dis grow wey di economy di grow no provide work. GDP (money wey government dey make) been increase for 1 percent between 2000-2014 but job wey dey been increase only by 0.41 percent. E mean say, job wey dey been dey increase by 1.8 percent every year or far below di 3 percent increase of people wey fit work. If e continue like dis, 100 million people go join di people wey no get work inside Africa by 2030. If dem no make arrangement wey make sense, most of di work wey go dey na handwork like welder, barber and vulcaniser work wey money no dey. If e be like dis poverty for Africa no go fit end by 2030 as people wey sabi dey reason.

Di kin work wey people dey do wey plenty pass for Africa na work wey no need office or better education like vulcanizer, welder, barber and many other tins. Infact people wey sabi on

To create better work for African people and to continue to develop Africa mean say na to dey open factories wey dey produce tins wey go move market. Wey we Africans fit sell make money for ourselves and our country.

To join hand take action by gofment go require regional governance by a regional body wey get real authority over member states to deliver regional public goods

di matter say after dem do study and check di matter well, na 72% of Africans dey do dis kind work wey no involve farming. And di thing be say, no evidence to show say dis kin work dey reduce for Africa.

Evidence from other countries wey dey develop show say person wey be clerk or storekeeper today fit suddenly move to become big oga or director, for Africa dis kin movement no possible. Africa fit change dis tin by making sure say economic policies wey go help people move up for di work wey dem dey do, dey in place.

As tins dey grow and as job dey plenty

African economy and di people inside no fit grow unless dem change how tins dey work for every part of gofment and di society. Na when all dis tins dey na in people from abroad go fit bring money come do business or open company make people see better work.

For Africa, most development for economy dey happen because of work wey dem dey produce tins wey person dey see and fit hold. Work wey person no fit see or hold wetin di company dey produce no dey move well. Work like consultancy wey person no dey see di work or fit count am no dey too help African country economy.

Growth wey come from industry wey dey produce tins na im make sense pass if you compare am with other side you go see say industry-driven dey bigger—0.034 percentage show say better tins dey happen for how dem dey provide job, 0.038 for services, 0.022 for agriculture, and 0.053 for mining.

Na true say big company dey pay better money pass small because dem get advantage of size and dem get better people wey dem fit pay to arrange how the company go run well and make better profit. Di size effect is even stronger for manufacturing firms in Africa, with 1 percent increase in size wey na because of di 0.20 percent increase in labor productivity—wey pass di 0.12 percent increase for companies wey dey provide di services.

Salaries dey higher alsmuch higher in medium and large enterprises than in small firms—and in

man-ufacturing than in services. Wages are twice as high in large manufacturing firms as in large ser-vice firms and 37 percent higher in small manufac-turing firms than in small service firms.

Di fact sat say big companies no dey for Africa or even sef di ones wey dey dey die quick na sake of say e hard for small companies to grow and become big because qualified people wey go fit tink to make di company big no go gree work for all dose small company. Gofment sef suppose help by providing tins like light ,security, water and roads to make tins simple for di small companies.

Business wahala and job wey people no get again

Wahala of doing business also dey affect job wey dey for people to do, because companies wey get wahala dey sack people wey dey work for dem. As wahala dey plenty, companies go dey close, an e mean say people no go dey get work. Companies wey no close because of di wahala go kukuma increase give job to few people or sack some people. For Africa, di tin wey go make work dey na when tins better for companies wey dey do business for di country.

Companies wey survive all di wahala stand for ground gidigba, even though some of dem still dey talk say some dis wahala dey affect dia business. Each of di wahala wey dey worry dis companies dem dey affect di number of job wey dey, by 0.1–0.34 percentage point. This mean say we loss 1.5–5.2 percent for di number of job wey dey available.

Becos of di wahala wey dey for business inside Africa plenty people for inside private work dey lose dem job very year because of the pay pay to gofment and di gbege wey dy happen for some counties like political fight and bribe wey people like to collect before dem help to do anything even wey e concern dem job wey dem dey pay for.

Inside for company to grow e must survive first and na four tins dey make company strong for Africa number first na: infrastructure (utilities, transport, communications, and other tins), human beings (skills), and institutions wey dey work. Di second tin na identifying di kind market wey good to sell tins. Third na to form groups

Africa coming together, na di only way e go fit grow to match other big countries and become where everybody for di world go wan do business with.

Do wetin go make business from one country to another easy, make sure say di way dem di manage tins for border better pass as e dey before

for di industry so dat dem go join bodi enjoy tins together. For example, if company plenty together for one place, dem fit join hand repair road wey go benefit all of dem. and fourth is attracting foreign direct investment wey be say company from abroad go put money to do business.

Plans wey industries get, make dem no do am alone, make dem involve people wey di tin concern, especially di private sector (people wey dey do business wey no be gofment), dem suppose also sabi tins wey dey important and to create strong competition. Countries suppose clear their own roads to sustainable economic transformation. Last last, to avoid situation wey e be say one country no get anytin do or di situation wey e be say when dey depend on one another too much and increase cooperation for business and other tins between neighboring countries, make dem make regional industrial free trade (buy and sell) zones so that we go all enjoy di benefits of producing plenty so dem fit sell cheaper.

JOIN BODI FOR AFRICA TO PROSPER

Africa must come together if true say na development dem dey want. Afrca must be like one big family or country so dat idey dem go use all dat power of coming together to make sure everybody benefit. E go also create bigger markets and provide new opportunities for small firms and large. At a deeper level, if African countries join bodi e go improve security, and market go grow because for anytin business to work, security and peace must dey.

Reduce money wey gofment dey collect and other tins wey fit stop better business

Still on di matter of increasing market (buy and sell) between Africa and countries for abroad, di first tin to do to ginger di matter na to increase trade among members—through three ways. Di first na to commot money for goods wey dem dey buy and sell across Africa. Di second na to commot tins wey dey official for inside gofment wey dey disturb market. Di third tin and hardest to achieve, na to provide opportunity wey go support market for African countries tins like ports, roads,

highways, and telecommunications, and a “soft” component, related to transparency, customs management and di business environment.

Increase di way wey people wey fit work go fit waka for Africa

People for inside Africa dey waka because dem wan better dem life even though some waka no get permit. Africa Union siddon look dis wahala wey dis illegal waka dey cause and come decide say dem go form Africa Union Passport, wey dem launch for July 2016 for di African Union Summit for Kigali. E go remove all di wahala of wuru wuru waka and also help people to get work or do business anywhere for Africa wey dem want.

Join bodi of people wey dey buy and sell

Even though tins dey better, di buying and selling for Africa still never blend. Di matter wey dey ground be say gofment need to reduce some of di tins wey no dey help money flow.

As Africa wan join bodi to become stronger like di European Union, e go good make dem look well well and see how dem go fit make am work because wetin dey happen now be say African leaders no dey tink of di tins wey dey involve like how dem go manage control and organize di economies of di countries wey dey involved and how everybody go play im part. While part of di agreement to create di African Union na for Africa to use di same money, di different part of Africa too dey struggle to get dem own money. Di tin wey dey important to achieve dis single money for Africa na for countries to come together and make di plan of getting di same money Africa come true

To make join bodi for tins wey dem dey sell for regions better. Di matter of African join bodi no be only about market or business alone but also about connecting Africa through rail, roads, and other means of communication. di matter don enter electricity, management of rivers and lakes wey dey inside Africa, peace and security, and di environment.

E go good as gofments for Africa dey come together make di better wey dis join bodi bring make e touch and rub people of Africa for every part of dem bodi and life because as our people

Monitor how gofment dey make sure say dem reduce money issue and other tins wey dey make am hard for people to do business from one country to another, di way African Community dey take monitor di Common Market Scordcard

dey talk if two hands rub themself, both hands dey clean pass.

Hard infrastructure (big tins like road wey dey make business work well)

Road, port, railway, pipeline, and telecommunications dey important for African join bodi. And recently, China and di African Union Commission sign agreement for inside African Union Agenda 2063 to link all African capitals through road, rail, and air transport.

If dem reduce money wey trade (buying and selling) dey cost, di expectation be say new roads, railways, and ports go improve connection for cities and encourage join bodi. Di quality and quantity of hard infrastructure (tins wey dey help country better) go determine how market go be.

Soft infrastructure (small tins wey dem make business work well)

Tins like better transport and better people wey sabi how to organize tins make smooth so dat goods go dey move freely and no problem of customs, police disturb for goods and market. Dis wan include airport and seaport all must work together to make sense.

Reduce cost of trade so that di wey people dey participate for di whole process go better

Di most important tin for the Continental Free Trade Agreement nato increase di level of market wey African countries dey sell inside Africa and abroad. As e be now, Africa no dey do plenty tins as di matter concern market, di only place wey Africa try small na for tins like crude oil and other tins like coffee and cocoa wey abroad market dey buy and sell back to Africa with better profit. Di join bodi for market go give Africa sense and power to start to dey produce dis tins here but first all di big money wey dem call trade costs and customs charges must reduce so dat people go dey encouraged to enter or start sometin.

Make we take advantage of di World Trade Organization agreement wey countries make

To reduce di wahala for supply chain to trade fit increase global GDP reach six times more

than removing tariffs (money wey govtment dey collect). If all countries fit bring border administration, together with transport and communications infrastructure, reach just half the level of global best practice, global GDP fit grow by \$2.6 trillion (4.7 percent), and total exports go increase by \$1.6 trillion (14.5 percent).

E clear say, global value chains are now the dominant framework for trade. And as seen, African countries such as Rwanda (and Ethiopia and Morocco) don dey take advantage of this gbedu. Dem no dey waste time dey do unproductive policy discussions over tariffs, dem dey redirect dem strategies to focus on trade facilitation.

The reduction in fixed trade costs wey concern time for customs and the associated monetary costs should encourage greater diversification of trade to other markets and in other products to the same market. E also fit lead to greater participation in supply chain trade for both the regional and global levels, for where goods must cross borders many many times.

Harmonizing rules of origin (how dey tin take start)

As be say duties and import restrictions may depend on the origin of imports which dey mean where the import dey come from, e get tins needed to determine the country where the good dey come from. Na dis one dem dey call rules of origin, and they be serious part of all trade agreements. E get rules when dey favour where good dey come from, na this kain rules dem dey use to say this good abi that good go get special treatment make dem come inside country.

As in other free trade agreements, di negotiations on rules of origin for the CFTA fit be dominated by strong industry lobbying. As the negotiations dey happen, West and Central Africa get preferred general rules of origin, wey look like the one for East Asia and di Pacific region. On di other side, Egypt, Kenya, and South Africa don push for product-specific rules of origin, and South Africa don lobby for adoption of di Southern African Development Community rules of origin.

Make sure say di plan wey all di govtment for Africa get to make tins better na the same tin and make sure you monitor how money dey take flow.

Wetin people wey dey gofment supposed do or not to do

All African countries go better if den join bodi di correct way, but how dem go join bodi wey wahala no go dey and everybody go enjoy am?

See tins wey people wey dey gofment suppose no do for join bodi to work.

- No worry say strong countries for abroad go get power to do some things for your country, that kind thing sef fit help things work well because dem go come bring somethings wey dem sabi inside di matter.
- No forget say those small small tins wey dey make business move dey important as na dis tins go make better gain comot for di big money wey we dey spend for di big tins (like road and bridge).
- No think say all dis join body wey we dey talk go make things dey happen for only big countries because as di tin be, tins dey happen for every area.
- No underrate di way all dis money wey gofment dey charge on top trade (buy and sell) dey affect poor people dem, e dey make tins like rice and sugar cost for market. Na so di money wey ECOWAS dey charge affect poor people for East Africa,
- No dey bias, make we no make tins for one product come forget di other products. As e be so, dem say about people wey dey negotiate for trade wan favour about 800 products and e good like that.

Di tins wey we suppose do for trade

- Make we dey torch-light how tins dey happen, di way people for East Africa don begin do. Dem dey make sure say evertin dey mover well, wey dey na money, work wey person dey do. or wetin person dey sell or
- Comot all di money wey dem dey charge people wey dey do business for Africa, make no wuru-wuru join inside. If dem do am like that, e fit increase trade for Africa by 15 percent and di gain fit reach \$2.8 billion. Dis, no too plenty but di way China, USA and Britian kolobi di tin for di whole world now, dis money no bad.

- Comot all di tins wey dey make trade (buy and sell) hard for people wey dey do business Africa, make di tin favour everybody. Dis tin go make trade better and di gain fit increase reach \$37 billion and di money wey gofment dey make from di money wey dem dey charge business people fit increase up to \$15 billion.

- As dem dey do dis tin make dem also make sure say dem do wetin dey inside WTO Trade agreement. Di agreement na to reduce how long e dey take to cross go other countries go do business. If e come happen like dis, di GDP (money wey gofment dey make) fit increase by 3.5 percent and di gain fit reach \$100 billion.

- Make we put eye for di way some countries dey charge people wey dey do business half di money wey dem suppose pay. Dis tin fit make Africa gain reach 4.5 percent and di GDP fit reach \$31 billion, di total fit come reach \$134 billion.

- Make we also consider 0.2 percent money wey dem dey charge people wey dey bring tins enter di country from outside. E fit make say di money wey dem dey spend for trade projects reach \$850 million.

Make we talk more about tins wey people fit buy for di region, countries wey no too get money go benefit for dis tin.

- Make e be say all di gofment plan for all di countries na thesame tin and make sure say di plans to torch-light how money dey change hand dey kampe. Comot all di tins wey no dey make money cross border and wey no dey make business better.

- Di Nord Power Pool for Northern Europe make tins easy for people wey dey cross border go do business. E good make Africa do the same tin. E no mean say countries wey go first join must plenty. Dem fit start we di ones wey dey, di support from all dis big countries go take style help.

- Make sure say ground level for anybody to enter your country to come do business, na so Mozambique do am, and di tin dey work for dem. About 22 countries wey get 75 percent for business wey dem do through aeroplane travel don join di African Union Single Air Transport Market wey dem launch for January 2019. Even

Arrange Africa money matter so dat people wey sabi and gofment people go know how money dey move across Africa.

Morocco open dia hand for everybody wey wan fly enter dia country and dis thin make seats increase by 10 percent pass number of people wey dey travel by aeroplane for Tunisia, Di tin come increase money wey dem make with aeroplane increase from 3 percent for 2006 come reach 36 percent for 2010 (for Tunisia di tin increase from 7 percent reach only 10

percent)

- Open your border make people dey enter without wahala. Do am di wey dem write am for di African Union Passport wey dem launch for 2016 and dem go make sure say e work fully for 2020.

BOX 1. Develop how di regional join bodi suppose to dey do tins

Here be some specific items for the integration agendas for Africa's different different economies.

For landlocked (country wey water like big river or sea no dey inside) economies—Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, South Sudan, eSwatini, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

- Do more make tins for sell for regions wey dey Africa
- Continue to dey develop national multimodal rail, road, air, and pipeline networks.
- Strengthen regional transport corridors. Under the Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Agreement, long-distance transport prices in 2011–15, despite say traffic don increase, reduce reach 70 percent from Mombasa to Kampala and 30 percent from Mombasa to Kigali. By contrast, they rose along the Central Corridor reach almost 80 percent from Dar to Kampala and by 36 percent from Dar to Kigali. The main difference be say the better improvement of logistics in the Northern Corridor.
- Make dem di new tins for di transport regulatory frameworks. Landlocked countries in Africa, many of them low income, dey engage more in intra-Africa trade pass coastal or middle income countries. But di tin be say about 77 percent of their export na transport costs, something wey fit make buy and sell with other countries hard.
- Push say make conventions and instruments increase. Dis go facilitate transit trade (pass the stalled multilateral negotiations).

For coastal economies (countries wey get water)—Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, and Tunisia.

- Expand port facilities, wey go include storage and customs administration, and increase the efficiency of handling vessel traffic and loading and unloading containers. The cost for African port facilities is estimated to be 40 percent above the global wey dem sabi, and they have long container dwell times, delays in vessel traffic clearance, long documentation processing, and low containers per crane hour (except South Africa). Last last, over 70 percent of delays in cargo delivery dey come from extra time in ports.
- Increase di speed and reliability of rail and road networks by reducing congestion and delays at checkpoints, and diversions of trucks and rolling stock for maintenance.
- Push for improving conventions and instruments beyond the stalled multilateral negotiations to facilitate transit trade.

For economies wey strong—Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, and South Africa

- Lead di waka wey dey call for a customs union by accepting greater delegation of decisionmaking to supranational authorities and resisting internal pressures to protect domestic producers and limit competition.

For resource-rich economies (countries wey get plenty tins wey come from ground)—Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zambia

- Apply di main principles of di National Resource Charter.
- Cooperate to harmonize taxation (money wey gofment dey collect) from oil, gas, and minerals to avoid races to the bottom and the associated overexploitation.