IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

CALL FOR CASE STUDIES ON DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION IN AFRICA

In the framework of the Third Africa for Results Forum - AfriK4R

Nairobi, 13-15 July 2016

Deadline: 28 April 2016

Introduction

The African Community of Practice on Managing for Development Results (AfCoP-MfDR) will be organizing the Third Africa for Results Forum in Nairobi, Kenya in July 2016. The AfCoP\(^1\) is a platform of over 4500 individuals whose primary vision is to improve the lives of citizens across Africa using MfDR practices to bring about sustainable change. They exchange on good MfDR solutions, success stories and policy experiences to make their organizations and communities more results-oriented and accountable. Established in 2007 as a response to developing countries’ call for stronger ownership and leadership in shaping results agenda and in reinforcing capacity to strengthen country institutions, the AfCoP supports country efforts to implement the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. To mainstream MfDR in Africa and play a catalytic role for better regional integration, the community contributes to building individual and institutional capacity.

To this extent, AfCoP developed the Africa for Results (AfriK4R) initiative, as a regional approach to development, to help materialize that vision by mobilizing African stakeholders around the results and regional development agendas. The AfriK4R initiative aims to: (i) strengthen public sector management systems to build capable states; (ii) strengthen results-oriented organizations for better service delivery; (iii) enhance regional convergence through MfDR to improve regional integration; and (iv) promote South-South knowledge sharing. The 3rd Africa for Results (AfriK4R) Forum seeks gather practitioners and leaders around the domestic resource mobilization issue to discuss and exchange on how principles of managing for development results can be instrumental in increasing domestic resources for Africa’s

\(^{1}\) [http://afrik4r.org/](http://afrik4r.org/)
Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) refers to the generation of revenue from domestic resources and their allocation to economically and socially productive investments. Such resource allocation can come from both the public and private sectors. The public sector does this through taxation and other forms of public revenue generation.

Background on domestic resource mobilization

To sustain the remarkable economic growth over the past two decades, Africa needs adequate financial resources. This is important to increase investments in economically and socially productive activities that will improve the living conditions of the populations. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union’s Agenda 2063 both need substantial financial resources to be achieved. African countries have historically relied on Official Development Assistance (ODA) to finance its development strategies. Today, ODA still accounts for a significant share of total development financing across African countries. However, a recent survey of donors’ spending plans revealed that aid to Africa is projected to decline\(^2\). On the other hand, African countries cannot continue to rely on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), though they are important. It has been evidenced that FDI flows to Africa tend to go mainly to the extractive sectors of a few countries and do not have much impact on employment creation and poverty reduction\(^3\).

Therefore, the huge financial needs for Africa’s development in a context of declining aid and inefficient external flows clearly call for African countries to tap into their own wealth to finance the development agendas. The 2015 Africa Capacity Report (ACR)\(^4\) provides an insightful overview of the state of domestic resource mobilization in Africa. According to the study, Africa is not mobilizing enough domestic financial resources for a number of reasons. Firstly, in terms of savings, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) has the lowest rate when compared to other developing regions and it has been trending downward since 1970. Similar trends can be observed for investment and per capita growth rates. On the tax side, tax revenues have surged in the last decade, from US$123.1 billion in 2002 to US$508.3 billion in 2013. But the increase has been mainly driven by resource rents and by direct and indirect taxes. Moreover, the informal sector – about 55 per cent of Sub-Saharan Africa’s GDP and 80 per cent of the labor force\(^5\) – reduces the tax base of African countries. Overall, there is a strong need to strengthen the financial systems of African countries to mobilize more resources and adequately allocate them to development needs.

---


The 2015 Africa Capacity Report also pointed out remittances as an important way for Africa to increase domestic resources. But for Africa to secure more resources within the continent, one of the biggest challenges is to curb illicit financial flows (IFF). The 2015 UNECA report\(^6\) on IFF revealed that that illicit capital flight from Africa is large and increasing. Kar and Spanjers (2014) estimated that between 2003 and 2012, Africa lost on average US$60.3 billion\(^7\) which is more than the US$56 billion\(^8\) received on average by the continent through official development assistance over the same period.

**Objective of the call**

This call aims to solicit DRM case studies from AfCoP community and African states for showcasing at the 3rd AfriK4R Forum. We are looking for successful practices, initiatives, policies, projects and programmes success stories from African countries on domestic resource mobilization. The AfCoP Secretariat is now inviting MfDR practitioners and African governments to submit cases studies on issues relating to domestic resource mobilization in Africa. The best case studies will be published on the AfCoP Platform and authors will be invited to attend the 3\(^{rd}\) AfriK4R Forum and present their papers (AfCoP will support the participation costs).

**Possible themes/topics for the case studies**

The AfCoP Secretariat welcomes case studies on successful practices, initiatives, policies brief and practices, projects and programmes success stories from African countries on domestic resource mobilization. The indicative topics are listed below:

- Taxation and domestic resource mobilization
- Policies and initiatives to improve national savings
- Efficient and transparent budgeting and public expenditures systems
- Success stories on Africa diaspora, remittances, diaspora bonds and domestic resource mobilization
- Innovative and alternatives sources for enhancing domestic resource mobilization
- Use of Information and Communication Technologies to improve domestic resource mobilization
- Leadership, mindset change and domestic resource mobilization
- Leadership and fiscal contract
- Success stories on policies, practices, initiatives, reforms and programmes to mobilize resources from the informal sector

---


\(^8\) ODA from OECD-DAC International Development Statistics online databases
- Success stories on policies, practices, initiatives, reforms and programmes to curb illicit financial flows
- Regional successful initiatives on domestic resource mobilization

**Guidelines for case studies**

The case studies must focus on a precise policy, initiative, reforms, programme selected for its high relevance and efficiency in improving domestic resource mobilization in Africa.

A case study should be between 2500 and 3500 words.

Each case study should:
- set the scene and provide the evidence for the case in relation to domestic resource mobilization in Africa;
- describe the case itself;
- discuss lessons learnt and the difficulties experienced;
- discuss policy implications for policy and practice, and
- formulate clear recommendations.

Authors can download the template at this link. Case studies which will not follow the template will not be considered.

The case studies should be either in French or in English languages.
The author should be available to attend the Africa for Results (July 2016) Forum and present the selected case study.

**Submission Instructions**

Interested authors must submit the following documents in one email to f.thoto@acbf-pact.org
- CV/Resume (2 pages max)
- The case study in Word version (using the template provided below).

The email should have the following subject: “Call for DRM case studies for Africa for Results Forum 2016”

Submissions should be received no later than **28 April 2016**

For further details or any inquiry, please write to Frejus Thoto, AfCoP Knowledge Management Expert, ACBF, f.thoto@acbf-pact.org
Template of the case study

You can download the Word version of the template at this link.

Information

Author’s name:
Email:
Phone number:
Organization:
Title in the organization:
Country of residence:
Country-ies of the case study:
Theme of the case study (see the call):

Title of the case study (15 words max)
The title should clearly mention the country and the action.

Summary (350 words max)
Briefly present the context and the challenges, the initiative, the outcomes and the policy recommendations.

Introduction
The introduction should describe the context of the initiative and the challenges encountered. The link between the challenges and the solution adopted for domestic resource mobilization should be clearly mentioned.

Presentation of the case study
Describe the initiative, the approach adopted, the methodology and the components. This section will vary according to the type of initiative to be presented. Overall it should clearly present what has been done, by who, when and how it has been done.

Outcomes and overall assessment
This section present what has been achieved. Author should provide in clear terms the quantitative and qualitative outcomes of the initiative. It is advised to include one or two paragraphs that provide an overall assessment of the outcomes against the existing challenges and other similar initiatives.

Lessons learned
Present the lessons learned from the initiative.

Policy recommendations
This section should discuss policy implications of the implementation of the initiative. It should also formulate clear policy recommendations.

References
Include references here.