

Connecting Africa through inclusive digital trade

Operationalising the AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol for Women, Youth and SMEs

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is building a market of over 1.3 billion people with a combined GDP of over \$3 trillion.

At the centre of this transformation is the AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol (DTP) – a continental framework designed to harmonise digital trade rules, facilitate cross-border data flows, strengthen cybersecurity and promote interoperability.

But connectivity is not only technical.
It is economic, regulatory and inclusive.



To build a truly connected African market, implementation of the DTP must:



Enable SMEs to scale across borders



Expand opportunities for women entrepreneurs



Create digital jobs for Africa's youth



Reduce regulatory fragmentation



Strengthen trust in digital payments and platforms

Building a connected African market

Connecting markets. Connecting people. Connecting opportunity.

The AfCFTA DTP provides the legal and institutional foundation for building a connected African market.

However, ambition must now translate into implementation. Delivery requires:



Interoperable digital payments



Digital identity passports



Regulatory harmonisation



SME-friendly regulations



Digital inclusion

The Digital Trade Protocol can catalyse structural transformation – but only if implementation is:

Coordinated | Inclusive | Evidence-based | Private sector-informed | Measurable and accountable

The case for inclusive digital connectivity

Africa's digital opportunity – and the inclusion gap

Africa's digital economy is expanding rapidly, yet participation remains uneven.



Digital services exports are growing
E-commerce adoption is rising
Fintech innovation is accelerating

However:



Africa still accounts for a small share of global digital services trade.
MSMEs face high regulatory and compliance costs when trading digitally across borders.
Women and youth entrepreneurs face disproportionate barriers in access to finance, skills and digital infrastructure.
Fragmented regulations and non-interoperable systems increase trade costs.

Without deliberate inclusive implementation, digital trade risks reinforcing existing inequalities.

Why the Digital Trade Protocol matters

The DTP can:



Reduce trade costs



Make digital payments interoperable



Strengthen data governance and cybersecurity



Improve business climate



Expand cross-border trade



Increase productivity and innovation



Support job creation



Scale digital entrepreneurship

But benefits are not automatic. They depend on national implementation choices.

Spotlight on Nigeria



22 billion digital transactions processed in just six months in 2024.

Nigeria has:

- ✓ A vibrant fintech ecosystem
- ✓ Real-time payment infrastructure
- ✓ Expanding digital identity systems

However:

- ✗ 84% of firms report system glitches
- ✗ 80% face cross-border payment delays
- ✗ Only 561 firms hold globally recognised corporate identities
- ✗ 96% of Nigerian businesses are SMEs that face compliance duplication

The constraint is fragmentation, not capacity.

Cross-border trade requires interoperable identity systems, aligned regulatory processes and SME-friendly payment pathways.

Spotlight on Ghana



Ghana's digital economy is already a major economic pillar:

- ICT sector valued at \$2.5 billion (2022)
- Rapid mobile money adoption driving fintech growth
- Government leadership through the Ghana Digital Agenda

If effectively aligned with the AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol:

- ✓ GDP could rise to \$71.74 billion
- ✓ Exports could increase to \$25.83 billion

However, regulatory harmonisation, data protection and SME participation remain critical to unlocking these gains.

From commitment to implementation

Operationalising the DTP for Inclusion

Based on ODI Global’s research and in-country engagements, we developed an implementation plan.

ODI Global’s 13-point Implementation Plan



Measure what matters

Track indicators such as:

				
Participation of women- and youth-led firms in digital exports	Digital MSME cross-border transactions	Cost and time of digital payments	Digital job creation	Regulatory alignment milestones achieved

What gets measured gets implemented.

Your resources for Digital Trade implementation

Explore our research and reports on the AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol. Scan the QR codes for direct access:



The Supporting Investment and Trade in Africa (SITA) Programme – ODI Global's AfCFTA Hub



Framework to assess the impact of the AfCFTA Protocol on Digital Trade



Implementing the Digital Trade Protocol of the African Continental Free Trade Area: expected impacts, early experiences and challenges ahead



Trade facilitation report: driving African trade through digitalisation



COUNTRY CASE STUDY



Cross-border digital payments and identity in Nigeria under the AfCFTA



COUNTRY CASE STUDY



Developing a digital trade strategy in Nigeria



COUNTRY CASE STUDY



Advancing implementation of the AfCFTA Protocol on Digital Trade in Nigeria



COUNTRY CASE STUDY



Advancing AfCFTA digital trade implementation in Ghana



COUNTRY CASE STUDY



Unlocking growth through the AfCFTA Digital Trade Protocol: a focus on e-commerce in Cameroon

Our digital trade experts:



Max Mendez-Parra
Principal Research
Fellow



Prachi Agarwal
Research Fellow



Alberto Lemma
Research Fellow

Contact us

Supporting Investment and Trade in Africa (SITA) Programme
ODI Global
sita@odi.org.uk
www.odi.org/sita

LinkedIn: ODI Trade and Economic Development



ODI Global