Introduction
The African Development Bank is hosting the first edition of the Africa Resilience Forum in Abidjan, Cote d’Ivoire on 10–11 January 2017. Below is the background information, the themes and sub-themes of the forum.

**BACKGROUND**

The successful implementation of the Bank’s High 5s will contribute significantly to enhancing the resilience of the Regional Member Countries (RMCs). In this process, it is important that the factors building resilience are identified and recognized in each of their contexts.

Through its Strategy on Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa (2014 – 2019), the Bank continues to give a high premium to fragility-sensitive programming in fragile situations; as well as to identify levers of resilience in transition and post-conflict situations. Within the organization, the utility of fragility assessments and the application of the fragility lens in planning and design of program and project proposals continue to be appreciated. Regarding partnerships and external outreach, the Bank is active in the key international and regional consortia and institutional initiatives like: African Union Commission’s African Solidarity Initiative (ASI), International Dialogue on State Building and Peace Building (IDPS), the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF), G7+, and the UN Peace Building Support Office (PBSO). At the bi-lateral level, the Bank is increasingly being solicited to share its experience, practices and perspectives on matters that relate to fragile situations. It is important to underline that the Bank is one of the first institutions to move away from the binary classification of states into fragile and non-fragile countries. Countries considered ‘non-fragile’ suddenly fell into unrest, broke down of law and order, and entered into conflict. There continues to be incidence of pockets of regional insecurity in countries that are considered stable. The implications of these realities have started to dawn on
both the international community of practice, as well as to our regional member countries. The growing incidence of violent extremism on the continent has become one of the most alarming and illustrative manifestations of the potential virulence of fragile situations.

Having seen the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Peace and State Building Goals (PSGs) run their course, with the related lessons drawn, the international community has now committed to Agenda 2030 with the new challenges of delivering on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The unprecedented scope of the SDGs will require extensive functional collaboration between all concerned agencies and institutions in support of national plans of action. In this regard, the Bank, on 16 March 2016, organized a Seminar on SDG16 and the High Fives in Fragile Situations with the participation of representatives of the African Union, UNPBSO, UNDP, UNSG Special Representative for West Africa, the Ministry of the Interior and Security of Cote d’Ivoire and embassies.

The seminar was organized to kick off an Africa region process of bringing together key partners to reflect on policies and approaches in support of African countries on issues of conflict prevention, peace and state building initiatives at regional and country-levels. The seminar stressed the need to leverage the respective comparative advantages of a spectrum of agencies and organizations that would need to partner in more effective ways in order to work creatively and responsively with countries. In this regard, the necessity of recognizing and effectively exploiting the opportunities that the nexus of development, security and the humanitarian was all too evident.

The justification for the AfDB Africa Resilience Forum stems from the foregoing. A better understanding of the different facets of fragility and their related enabling conditions is crucial. Addressing the drivers of fragility and adopting strategies and measures to transition to peace, stability, growth, cohesion, inclusive political settlements will always be among the ultimate objectives.
These factors and outcomes are also vital to resilience. But even where such characteristics and achievements are in place, the new paradigm of “fragile situations” requires that due cognizance be taken of possible threats and countervailing forces. This effectively means that just as resilience is the ultimate goal of transitioning from ‘fragility’ to ‘stable countries’ need to work towards preserving and sustaining their resilience through consolidation measures as well as appropriate awareness of likely threats and necessary preventive measures.
9.00-10.00: OPENING SESSION

**Venue:** CCIA Auditorium

**Moderator:** Mr. Khaled SHERIF, Vice President, Regional Development, Integration and Business Delivery Complex, AfDB

**Statements:**

- Dr. Akinwuni A. ADESINA, President, African Development Bank Group
- Mr. Ahmed BAKAYOKO, Minister of Interior, Côte d’Ivoire (TBD)
- Mr. Cheikh TIDIANE GADIO, President, Panafrican Institute of Strategy
- Mr. Ayodele ODUSOLA, Chief Economist and Head of Strategy and Analysis Team, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP
10.00-11.00 PLENARY 1

**Theme: From Fragility to Resilience**

**Venue:** CCIA Auditorium

**Moderator:** Mr. Callisto Enias MADAVO, Former Vice-President, Africa Region, World Bank Group

**Speakers**

- Mrs. Frannie LEAUTIER, Senior Vice President, AfDB
- Mr. Cheikh TIDIANE GADIO, President, Panafrican Institute of Strategy
- Amb. Hadja Kaba Saran DARABA, Secretary General, Mano River Union
- Mr. Patrick GUILLAUMONT, President, FERDI
- Mr. Ozonnia OJIELO, Regional Cluster Director, Governance and Peacebuilding in Africa, UNDP

Nations that are dealing with or in fragile situations are likely to face correspondingly more challenges in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). An analysis of the levels of achievement in relation to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) shows the significant extent to which fragility has been a constraint. The increasingly recognized multi-dimensional nature of fragility, as well as the enormity of the required resources constitute an evident challenge to the international community. There is no shortage of examples of successful or on-going transitions from fragility to reconstruction and increased resilience. Many of the communities in fragile situations have shown their ability to survive despite the challenges they face on a daily basis. However, at a general level, appropriately identifying resilience factors, and building on them for transformative purposes, would be necessary in the drive towards sustainable development.
11.30-13.00 PARALLEL BREAK-OUT SESSIONS

PBS 1.1 Understanding and Monitoring Resilience

**Venue:** CCIA-Room 1G
Hosted by the Transition Support Department, African Development Bank

**Chair:** Mrs. Gunilla CARLSSON, Former Minister of International Development, Sweden

**Speakers**

- Mr. Saroj Kumar JHA, Director, Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group, World Bank
- Mr. Patrick GUILLAUMONT, President, FERDI
- Mr. Jean de Dieu SOMDA, Special Representative of the President, The Sahel and West Africa Secretariat (SWAC/OECD)
- Mr. Benjamin Constant LEO, CEO, Copernicus
- Mr. Sibry TAPSOBA, Director, Transition Support Department, AfDB

The ability to mitigate the impact on countries and country systems of both internal and externals shocks will always depend on an accurate understanding and recognition of the related vulnerabilities. In this regard, it is vital to have the right frameworks that can have, amongst other uses, early warning indicators and a host of policy options and range of action entry points that can be leveraged. There would be interest in understanding the policy underpinnings that reflect the ways in which country resilience is perceived; the empirics that guide the adoption of certain national policies with a bearing on addressing country risks and working towards resilience; an examination of the perceptions and relative influences of the various stakeholders on the development of such policies (internal, external, including development partners, etc.). Issues that precisely deal with measuring fragility and resilience could also be examined with regard to status, approach, synergy and implementation challenges and results from: (a) Sustainable Development Goal 16 on 'Peaceful and Inclusive Societies', (b) The New Deal, (c) Africa’s Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics harmonized statistics on governance, peace and security, (d) African Agenda 2063’s component on peace and governance. In this regard, it would be of interest to discuss the modalities for the establishment of national monitoring systems on fragility and resilience, and in relation to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16 on 'Peaceful and Inclusive Societies'.
The African Development Bank’s approach acknowledges that fragility transcends national borders with sub-regional and sub-national dimensions. To address fragility and build resilience, AfDB has been a leading organization in placing the spotlight on regional spillovers. The AfDB estimates that 80% of the cost of conflict—in foregone economic growth—is borne by neighboring countries, with growth of about 0.6% a year lower for neighbors. The “bad neighborhood” effects have been estimated to be more than $200 billion a year. Countries can drag down their neighbors with violence and refugee flows and damage to infrastructure. Their territories can become breeding grounds for far-reaching networks of violent radicals, trafficking and other organized crime. In this context, drug trafficking and people smuggling pose significant challenges in both West and East Africa, with illicit markets that link African countries to other continents. Many root causes, dynamics, drivers and manifestations of fragility are of a regional nature.

In the context of the AfDB’s High 5 agenda on Feeding Africa there is a recognition that unequal access to land, seasonal migration of pastoralists and the ravages of climate change have regional impacts. There are diverse experiences that could be shared in terms of national and regional initiatives with regard to land security, resource harnessing, resourcing of farmers and building complete ecosystems for advancing industrialization through value chains. What are the possibilities?
PBS 1.3: Building Resilience against Violent Extremism in Africa: What do we Know?

**Venue:** CCIA-Room 1G
Hosted by the Transition Support Department, African Development Bank

**Chair:** Mr. Callisto Enias MADAVO, Former Vice-President, Africa Region, World Bank Group

**Speakers**

- **Mr. Cheikh TIDIANE GADIO**, President, Panafrican institute of Strategy, (IPS)
- **Mr. Theoneste MUTSINDASHYAKA**, Executive Secretary, Regional Centre for Small Arms
- **Mr. Ozonnia OJIELO**, Regional Cluster Director, Governance and Peacebuilding in Africa, UNDP
- **Mr. Amara KONEH**, Manager, Fragility, Conflict violence HUB, World Bank
- **Mr. Abdel Ehl OTHMAN**, Political Advisor, African Union
- **Mrs. Fatouma KANATE**, Gender Officer, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Côte d’Ivoire

The increasing presence of violent extremist groups in parts of the African continent, which is having a devastating impact on the local populations, especially the most vulnerable, including youth, women and children. The growth of violent extremism is also reversing development gains already made. For example, following the increasing number of attacks by Boko Haram foreign direct investment flows into Nigeria have declined by 21 percent between 2011 and 2012 – putting additional pressures on levels of unemployment. Are there any specific trends that we could identify as drivers of violent extremism? Marginalization from political processes, the lack of viable employment options and lack of hope, all can aid radicalized recruiters in targeting vulnerable groups, especially the youth. What kinds of tools do security authorities and development actors have at their disposal to deal with such challenges and what can be done to ensure that nations build capabilities for resilient communities?
14.00 – 15.30: PLENARY 2

Theme: Migrations, Internally Displaced People and Refugees

Venue: CCIA Auditorium

Moderator: Mrs. Gunilla CARLSSON, Former Minister of International Development, Sweden

Panelists

- Mr. Valentin TAPSOBA, Director, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNHCR
- Mr. Yero BALDEH, Division Manager, ORTS, AfDB
- Mrs. Maria MULINDI, Senior Advisor to the President, Civil Society and Community Based Organizations, AfDB (TBC)
- Mr. Jean Christophe SAINT ESTEBAN, Regional Director, Central and West Africa, Danish Refugee Council
- Mr. Solomane KONE, Advisor to the VP RDVP, AfDB

A major current regional and global dimension of fragility and resilience is the refugee, internally displaced and migration situation. The world is currently witnessing the highest levels of displacement on record. An unprecedented 65.3 million people around the world have been forced from home. Amongst them are nearby 21.3 million refugees over half of whom are under the age of 18. In addition there are 10 million stateless people. More than 30,000 people a day are forced to flee their homes because of conflict and persecution. And Africa is unfortunately at the heart of the refugee and migrant crisis with 29% of the world’s displaced people being hosted in African countries. Of the ten countries from which most refugees originate today, six are in Africa.

The root causes and drivers of migration are numerous and ranges from political, social, environmental to economic. Unless lasting solutions are developed, mass migration, accompanied by sudden surges of people, could become a permanent challenge of the 21st century world order. The refugee and migration tendencies begs a discussion on whether we have the right instruments available to ensure that such flow of people will not destabilize and create new conflicts.
Record-breaking numbers of people are on the move today. There are about 250 million people crossing international borders and almost three times as many who move within their countries. But the context in which this movement occurs varies greatly. While economic development and growth depends on people who move to places where there are better and more productive jobs, there are about 65 million people – or 1% of the world’s population – who are forced to flee, seeking safety from conflict and persecution, with unique vulnerabilities. Global challenges such as climate change, a slowing economy, and food security are also contributing to a complex picture.

This panel will share lessons from ongoing initiatives and experiences to address these challenges - what we know about what works and what does not to mitigate risks and build resilience to the impacts of such movements.
While much recent attention has been focused on the refugee crisis in Europe, it has been countries in the developing world that have provided assistance and protection to the vast majority (86%) of the world’s 65 million displaced people, around 1% of the human population. Globally, Africa accounts for approximately (28%) of all refugees and (18%) of all internally displaced persons (IDPs). It includes several countries with large, complex refugee populations and others that feature both refugee and internal displacement situations.

Many refugees have originated from countries affected by conflict and violence. Political and economic fragility generate repeated cycles of instability and deepen poverty. The spillover effects of conflict impact on regional trade and domestic business confidence and drive hundreds of thousands of people from their homes and across international borders for prolonged periods. Their exile amounts to a significant loss of human capital both to their own countries and to their countries of exile where they struggle to realize their full potential. The resulting costs to national governments and international donors are significant.
Local communities and national governments have typically born the greatest burden. International humanitarian aid has contributed. But there is growing recognition that new approach and measures are required to provide more robust and sustainable improvement to forced displacement situations. The combined efforts of governments, donors, the private sector, local communities and refugees themselves are required if progress towards better and more sustained outcomes are to be secured.

The purpose of this session is to explore what are the key challenges and opportunities in identifying solutions to refugee and internal displacement situations in Africa. In particular, how can development agencies and the private sector play a more influential role and how can they cooperate closely with humanitarian agencies? Panelists will draw upon their experiences and insights to suggest ways in which policies and practices can be improved to address refugee and displacement situations.

18.00 – 20.00: COCKTAIL – CCIA HALL

END OF DAY 1
9.00 – 10.00: PLENARY 3

Theme: Unlocking the Potential of the Private Sector in Fragile situations

Venue: CCIA Auditorium

Moderator: Mr. Aboubakar Seidik El Hadj Mamadou ABBA, Journalist

Panelists

- Mr. Jean Louis EKRA, former President, Afreximbank
- Mr. Bobby Jene PITMAN, Managing Director, Kupanda Capital
- Mrs. Kodeidja DIALLO, Director, Private Sector Department, AfDB -TBC
- Mrs. Cassandra COLBERT, Representative Cote d’Ivoire, IFC
- Mr. Stephen KARANGIZI, Director, Africa Legal Support Facility, AfDB
- Mr. Hippolyte FOFAK, Chief Economist, Afreximbank

A dynamic private sector is crucial to delivering the Sustainable Development Goals in a resilient Africa. This plenary session will explore the emerging role of the private sector as an actor for building resilience and fostering sustainable development. The private sector not only provides funding, but also jobs, infrastructure, technology and services. How can governments leverage the private sector – both domestic and foreign – for resilience and development in African fragile situations? What policy actions are necessary?
The private sector is a sustainable source for employment generation in Post-conflict and Fragile situations. This contributes to peace and resilience in these countries. Private sector development offers numerous opportunities to accelerate peacebuilding and statebuilding in post-conflict countries, especially where infrastructure and institutions need rebuilding. The importance of private sector development is recognized in the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States under Goal 4, on Economic Foundations. Private sector development offers opportunities for achieving solid economic foundations on which equitable development can be built. A dynamic private sector is also recognized as crucial to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Yet despite the importance of private sector development, for many countries in fragile situations, its potential is not being realized due to lack of essential infrastructure (roads, dams, electricity and ports). In addition, investors are deterred by perceived high risk. As a result, unemployment which undermines the hard-won peace. This session will seek to address this challenge confronted by countries affected by fragility considering how governments, development partners and the private sector can form partnerships that support transitions to resilience.
PBS 3.2: Improving the lives of Youth through sustainable jobs for a resilient Africa

Venue: CCIA-Room 1H

Hosted by the Human Development Department, AfDB

Chair: Mrs. Denise HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY, Ambassador of Ivory Coast to UNESCO

Speakers

• Ms. Sunita PITAMBER, Ag. Director, Human Development Department, AfDB
• Ms. Mmantsetsa MAROPE, Director, International Bureau of Education, UNESCO
• Mr. Aeneas Chapinga CHUMA, Director, Regional Office for Africa, ILO
• Mrs. Oley DIBBA-WADA, Executive Secretary, Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA)
• Mr. Parfait OUATTARA, CEO, TaxiJet, Côte d’Ivoire

Africa’s youth population is rapidly growing and expected to double to over 830 million by 2050. This youth bulge can lead to significant economic opportunities, yet persistent unemployment and underemployment constitute central challenges to development. In fragile situations, unemployment may pose an even greater risk, as unstable situations and limited social safety nets may contribute to increased fragility. How can governments promote policies which properly harness the great potential of the youth; and to support increased productivity and stronger, more inclusive economic growth across fragile situations on the continent? Presentations will include the AfDB’s Jobs for Youth in Africa Initiative, the IBE’s thinking and work on the role of Education in addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa, findings from OECD’s work on Measuring what Counts in Education: monitoring the SDG for Education, as well as ILO’s work on the role of decent work in moving from fragility to resilience.
Comprehensive analysis and management of fiscal risks can help ensure sound fiscal public finances and macroeconomic stability which is key in building resilience. This has been underscored by the global financial crisis and the collapse in commodity prices, which starkly illustrate the vulnerability of public finances to risk. Countries need a more complete understanding of the potential threats to their fiscal position. A more comprehensive and integrated assessment of the potential shocks to government finances, in the form of a fiscal stress test, can help policymakers simulate the effects of shocks to their central forecasts and their implications for government solvency, liquidity, and financing needs.

PBS 3.3: Fiscal Policy and Macro Vulnerability Management

Venue: CCIA-Room 2H

Hosted by the African Development Bank

Chair: Mr. Frank PERRAULT, Director RDVP Vice-Presidency, AfDB

Speakers

• M. Domenico FANIZZA, Executive Director for United Kingdom, Italy, Netherlands, AfDB
• Mr. Khaled SHERIF, Vice President, Regional Development, Integration and Business Delivery Complex, AfDB
• Hippolyte FOFACK, Chief Economist, Afreximbank
• Mr. Jean Paul NDJEMBA, Executive Director and Country Head of Global Banking, Standard Chartered Bank
• Mr. Robert H. MASUMBUKO, Ag. Division Manager, AfDB
Closed Door Meeting of MDB’s Heads on fragility (+ 3 & VC connection) Venue: CCIA-Room 22D

- Mr. Sibry TAPSOBA, Transition Support Department, AfDB
- Mr. Saroj Kumar JHA, Director, Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group, World Bank
- Dr. Ammar ELSHAFIE, Country Manager for West and East Africa Regions at the Special Operations Department, Islamic Development Bank

13.00 – 14.00: LUNCH BREAK– CCIA HALL
11.30 – 13.00: PLENARY 4

Theme: Private Sector Development Special Roundtable: Invest in Fragile Situation

Venue: CCIA Auditorium

Moderator: Mr. Jean Louis EKRA, Former President, Afreximbank

Panelists

- Mr. Pierre GUISLAIN, Vice-President, Private Sector, Infrastructure and Industrialization, AfDB
- Mrs. Laureen KOUASSI-OLSSON, Regional Director, Amethis Finance
- Mr. Bally MOSSADECK, CEO, AZALAÏ Hotels Group
- Mr. Emmanuel ESSIS ESMEL, Director General, Center for Investment Promotion (CEPICI), Côte d’Ivoire
- Mrs. Manal ABDEL MONEIM, Founder & CEO, Afro-Europe for Projects Development Ltd
- Mr. Simon TIEMTORE, CEO Lilium Capital
- Mrs. Sarata KONE, Managing Director/CEO, United Bank for Africa Plc

High-Level Private Sector investors/actors will discuss how to inclusive/win-win investments in fragile situations in Africa. They will share experiences and suggest ideas/areas that can attract investments. This Roundtable is meant to identify potential investments in line with the AfDB High 5s, in particular energy, agriculture, industrialization and creating employment opportunities for the youth.
14:15 – 15:30: SPECIAL LECTURE

by Prof. Paul COLLIER, Oxford University

**Theme**: Coping with Threats to Resilience: the Case of Business in Middle-income Countries

**Venue**: CCIA Auditorium

**Moderator**: Mr. Emmanuel Jacques Félix GOUJON, Journalist

The paradigm shift from fragile states to fragile situations has a particular relevance to the situation and vulnerabilities of MIC. Middle-income countries have seen their apparent resilience seriously affected by conflicts and other threats. Different countries have coped differently with such external shocks and threats. It can be assumed that MICs may have a greater potential to bounce back than LIC. But it is important to examine some case studies that provide lessons and point to strategic, political and economic levers that can be harnessed.
PBS 5.1: Empowering Fragile Communities through Energy Access

Venue: CCIA-Room 1H

In Partnership with the UNDP

Chair: Mr. Alex RUGAMBA, Director, AfDB

Speakers

- Mr. Anthony Okon NYONG, Division Manager, AfDB
- Mr. Ayodele ODUSOLA, Chief Economist and Head of Strategy and Analysis Team, Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP
- Mr Ibrahim MAYAKI, CEO, New Partnership for Africa’s Development, NEPAD
- Mr. Kevin Chika URAMA, Senior Advisor to the President on Inclusive & Green Growth, AfDB (TBC)
- Mr Abou DIENG, CEO and President, Global
- Mrs. Abze DJIGMA, CEO, Abzesolar S.A., Netherlands

The 2015 Africa Progress Panel Report has strongly highlighted the important role of access to energy and its efficiency to address fragility and poverty in Africa. Needless to say that adequate access to energy is critical for social and economic development of the continent. In fact, lack of access to energy in many African countries has exacerbated fragility conditions in many countries. The African continent has enormous energy resources, far beyond its own needs. Yet Africa has an electricity deficit and heavy dependence on solid fuels for cooking and heating. More than half of the continent’s population do not have any access to electricity, and generation is often unable to meet the demand of those who do. Per capita consumption of electricity is lower in Africa than in all other major regions of the world. The lack of energy access is constrained by chronic fragility in many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. The millions of Africans living in fragile situations and who lack access to energy are disadvantaged in a number of ways. The absence of energy limits the opportunities open for people to improve their productivity and earn higher incomes; it limits their education (only 35% of primary schools have access to electricity); prevents people from accessing good-quality health services (30% of health facilities having no electricity). It also has disproportionate effects on women and girls who often engaged in time-consuming...
and physical chores and suffer from health problems related to gathering and using traditional fuels. This panel will seek to address this challenge confronted by countries affected by fragility, considering how governments, development partners and the private sector can form partnerships that support transitions to resilience.
PBS 5.2: Sustaining Peace for Resilience in Africa – Financing and Partnerships

Venue: CCIA-Room 2H

Hosted by the Transition Support Department, AfDB

Chair: Mr. Ammar ELSHAFIE, Country Manager for West and East Africa Regions at the Special Operations Department, Islamic Development Bank

Speakers

- Mrs. Denise HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY, Ambassador of Ivory Coast to UNESCO
- Mr. Ozonnia OJIELO, Regional Cluster Director, Governance and Peacebuilding in Africa, UNDP
- Mrs. Ozong AGBORSANGAYA-FITEU, Senior Operations Officer, FVC Group, World Bank
- Mr. Bruno BOEDTS, Chief Operations Officer for Fragile Situations, AfDB
17.15 – 18.15: PLENARY 6

**Theme**: Innovative Partnerships and Financing to Scale-up Resilience in Africa

**Venue**: CCIA Auditorium

**Moderator**: Mr. Tertius ZONGO, Former Minister of Finance & Former Prime Minister of Burkina Faso

**Panelist**

- Mr. Khaled SHERIF, Vice President, Regional Development, Integration and Business Delivery Complex, AfDB
- Mr. Jean Louis EKRA, Former President of Afreximbank
- Mr. Saroj Kumar JHA, Director, FCV Group, World Bank
- Mr. Jamie DRUMMOND, Executive Director, ONE
- Mr. Desire VENCATACHELLUM, Director, Resource Mobilization & External Finance, AfDB
- Mr. Luc LE CABELLEC, Deputy-Director Cross-Operations Areas Department, Agence Française de Développement

One of the main goals of the ARF is to contribute to a mapping of partnership opportunities, as well as to bolster the scope for collaboration. International need to harmonize their procedures and pull together, as far as possible, in the delivery of technical support and appropriate assistance programs that address fragility and enhance resilience. The partnership is also about how to effectively and functionally accompany countries at both the policy development and implementation levels. The extent of resilience in any context needs to be seen in both present and potential terms. In that way, the challenges that need to be tackled to enhance the effectiveness of partnerships and to scale up resilience would be better understood.
18.15 CLOSING SESSION

**Venue:** CCIA Auditorium

- Mr. Khaled SHERIF, Vice President, Regional Development, Integration and Business Delivery Complex, AfDB
- Mr. Callisto Enias MADAVO, Former Vice-President Africa Region, World Bank Group
- Mr. Frannie LEAUTIER, Senior Vice President, AfDB - Closing Remarks

**PARTNERS (Alphabetical order)**

G7+ Secretariat
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees
The World Bank