



**AN AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE, SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA**  
ASWAN, EGYPT | 11-12 DECEMBER 2019 | PEACE. PROGRESS. PROSPERITY.

***“An Agenda for Sustainable Peace, Security and Development in Africa”***

Mövenpick Resort, Aswan  
11-12 December 2019



**10 December 2019**

**Meeting of the International Advisory Board**

**11 December 2019**

<b>8:30-9:00</b>	<b>Participants to head to the Aswan Tent (Main Tent)</b>	
<b>10:00-10:20</b>	<p><b>Opening Session</b></p> <p><b>Speech</b></p> <p><b><i>H.E. Sameh Shoukry</i></b></p> <p><b>Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt</b></p> <p><b>Keynote Speech</b></p> <p><b><i>H.E. Abdelfattah el-Sisi</i></b></p> <p><b><i>President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Chairperson of the African Union</i></b></p>	<b>Aswan Tent</b>
<b>10:20-10:25</b>	<p><b><i>Recorded Message</i></b></p> <p><b><i>H.E. António Guterres</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Secretary General, United Nations</i></b></p>	
<b>10:30-12:00</b>	<p><b><i>The Africa We Want: Sustaining Peace, Security &amp; Development</i></b></p> <p><b><i>(A conversation with African Leaders)</i></b></p> <p>Africa's potential is immense, but not fully realized. Today, the continent is home to at least half of the fastest growing economies of the world. It is rich in resources and is riding a wave of urbanization, industrialization and economic diversification. Its importance in the global economy is rising, both as a market and as an engine of global growth. Moreover, the continent is the youngest region of the world. By 2030, one in every five people in the world will live in Africa. This great promise, however, is under threat; undermined by a myriad of crises, challenges and risks to peace, security and development, including conflict, terrorism, and climate change. In the face of these challenges, Africa's ownership is indispensable. It is, indeed, the responsibility</p>	<b>Aswan Tent</b>



	<p>of this generation of African leaders, policymakers and intellectuals to provide the home-grown solutions that the continent so desperately needs, to protect the present and secure the future for generations to come. This session is a stage-setter in which African leaders will lay out their visions for an Africa that can leverage its enormous potentials to sustaining peace and development.</p> <p><b><u>Distinguished Panel:</u></b>  <b>Abdelfattah el-Sisi</b>, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Chairperson of the African Union  <b>Idriss Déby</b>, President of the Republic of Chad  <b>Mahamadou Issoufou</b>, President of the Republic of the Niger  <b>Macky Sall</b>, President of the Republic of Senegal  <b>Muhammadu Buhari</b>, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria  <b>Azali Assoumani</b>, President of the Union of the Comoros  <b>Moussa Faki Mahamat</b>, Chairperson, African Union Commission  <b>Amina Mohammed</b>, Deputy Secretary General, United Nations <b>(and facilitating the session)</b></p> <p><b>Signing of Host Country Agreement</b>  <b>African Union Center for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (AUC-PCRD)</b></p>	
12:00 -12:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
12:30-14:00	<p><b><i>Silencing the Guns in Africa: Owning the Prevention Agenda</i></b></p> <p>The logic of investing early and adequately to prevent conflict is unassailable. Conflict prevention saves lives and averts social, economic and physical destruction. When nationally owned, the conflict prevention agenda becomes a sovereignty enhancer. For this to be achieved, the prevention agenda must be integrated into national development policies and efforts, with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the core of this approach. State institutions must invest in inclusive and sustainable development that not only create growth and advance poverty alleviation, but also address inequalities, exclusion, and grievances. Moreover, acting preventively entails fostering systems that create incentives for peaceful and cooperative behavior. This session will discuss concrete and actionable ideas for advancing African ownership of the prevention agenda and operationalizing it, and for creating synergies between political, peace and security, and development actors for effective prevention. It will also address the role of the African Union, including through its partnership with the United Nations, and financial institutions, in advancing structural conflict prevention in Africa.</p> <p><b><u>Panel:</u></b></p>	<b>Aswan Tent</b>



	<p><b>James Wani Igga</b>, Vice President, Republic of South Sudan  <b>Hala El Said</b>, Minister of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform, Arab Republic of Egypt  <b>Akinwumi Ayodeji Adesina</b>, President, African Development Bank  <b>Ferid Belhaj</b>, Vice President for Middle East and North Africa, World Bank Group  <b>Charles Owiredi</b>, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, Republic of Ghana  <b>Abdoulaye Mar Dieye</b>, Assistant Secretary General, Special Advisor to the Administrator of UNDP, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  <b>Ramtane Lamamra</b>, High Representative for Silencing the Guns in Africa, African Union</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b>  <b>Ashraf Swelam</b>, Director General, Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (CCCCA)</p>	
14:00-15:00	<b>Lunch</b>	
15:00-16:30	<p><b>Twenty-One Strategies Later:</b>  <b>Why is Sustainable Peace and Development in the Sahel Still Elusive?</b></p> <p>The Sahel region is at once a land of opportunities and challenges. Protracted conflict, terrorism, transnational organized crime, human trafficking, extreme poverty and climate change are some of the complex, multi-dimensional and transnational challenges in the region. Despite considerable international attention, including 21 regional and international strategies, the primary responsibility of sustaining peace and development is that of national governments, which must identify priorities, formulate strategies, and implement projects and programs that are “people-centered”, inclusive of all communities and regions, and empowers women and youth, in particular. The AU, Regional Economic Communities, the G5 and other regional arrangements are indispensable for addressing the transnational nature of many of the threats, challenges, and risks to the region’s peace, security and development. This session will provide an opportunity for action-oriented discussions about the imperative for building national and regional capacities needed for addressing immediate and short term priorities, as well as long-term needs identified by the countries themselves, achieving complementarity and coherence between the multiple regional and international actors and initiatives, and securing predictable and sustainable funding.</p> <p><b>Panel:</b>  <b>Amina Mohammed</b>, Deputy Secretary General, United Nations  <b>Mahamat Zene Cherif</b>, Minister for Foreign Affairs, African Integration and International Cooperation, Republic of Chad  <b>Mohamed Ibn Chambas</b>, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), United Nations</p>	Aswan Tent



	<p><b>Brahim Vall Cheibany</b>, Director of the Defense College, G5 Sahel  <b>Clem Naylor</b>, UK Special Envoy to Sahel</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b>  <b>Ihab Awad</b>, Deputy Assistant Minister for UN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Arab Republic of Egypt</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Sustaining Peace in Practice: Politics, Institutions, Partnerships and Coherence</i></b></p> <p>Addressing the peace, security and development needs of countries and communities affected by or emerging from conflict is amongst the most complex challenges facing Africa. It requires inclusive politics and policies, sustained funding and engagement, and comprehensive, coherent and integrated approaches that bring together a wide array of local, national, regional and international actors, pulling together in the pursuit of collective outcomes. For this to be achieved, Africa's – and the international community - toolbox of conflict prevention, management and resolution must undergo a process of adaptation, transformation and reform. This session will examine concrete recommendations to capitalize on the ongoing reform efforts at both the UN and AU, and other institutions, to advance the primacy of politics, people-centered approaches, and the integration and coherence of national, regional and international efforts across the "peace-development continuum", and to further enhance the UN-AU strategic and operational partnership.</p> <p><b>Panel:</b>  <b>Mahdi Mohammed Gulaid</b>, Deputy Prime Minister, Federal Republic of Somalia  <b>François-Philippe Champagne</b>, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Canada  <b>Smail Chergui</b>, Commissioner for Peace and Security, African Union Commission  <b>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</b>, Assistant Secretary General for Peacebuilding Support, United Nations  <b>Jonas Alberoth</b>, Deputy Director-General, Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA)</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b>  <b>Samuel Rizk</b>, Head, Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding and Responsive Institutions, Crisis Bureau, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>	<b>Botanical Hall</b>
16:30-17:00	<b>Coffee Break</b>	

17:00 -18:40	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Managing Journeys Out of Extremism and Building Post-Terrorism Local Orders</i></b></p> <p>When military gains are achieved against terrorist groups, sustaining peace and setting countries and communities on the road to sustainable development become the most daunting task. In addition to addressing the complex strategic, political, legal and operational challenges of managing ex-combatants’ “journeys out of extremism”, states also face the enormous challenge of replacing local orders imposed by terrorist organizations with viable state structures. This session will address the imperative for a coherent, coordinated and mutually reinforcing approach to managing journeys of extremism. Furthermore, the session will shed light on the prerequisites for building new local orders, in which the extension of state authority is not narrowly confined to the provision of public goods and basic services, but also addresses the needs of (re)establishing durable social contracts between state and society, in a manner that leverages local pillars of resilience.</p> <p><b>Panel:</b> <b>Ahmed Isse Awad</b>, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Federal Republic of Somalia <b>Alexander Zouev</b>, Assistant Secretary-General, Rule of Law, Department of Peacekeeping Operations <b>Michele Coninsx</b>, Executive director, United Nations Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (UNCTED) (video message) <b>Jehangir Khan</b>, Director, United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) <b>Miwa Kato</b>, Director of Operations, United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) <b>Fauziya Abdi</b>, Founder and President, Women in International Security</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> <b>Glaucia Boyer</b>, Global Focal Point on Reintegration, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>	Aswan Tent
20:00-21:00	Dinner	
12 December 2019		
08:00:09:00	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Towards a Regional Cooperation Framework for Peace, Security &amp; Development in the Red Sea &amp; Gulf of Eden (High-Level Roundtable - By Invitation Only)</i></b></p> <p>Throughout history, the Red Sea served as one of the world’s cardinal maritime routes, and a source of shared prosperity for its littoral states. Today, the waterways connecting the Suez Canal and Bab-Al-Mandab are as vital as ever for the world economy. Abundant with vast economic resources (hydrocarbons, mineral deposits, fisheries, etc.), the Red Sea remains an untapped source of wealth for its littoral states. Several challenges, however, stand in the way of tapping into this enormous potential. On</p>	Botanical Hall





	one hand, the convergence of conflict, terrorism, piracy, trafficking, smuggling and other transnational threats is undermining peace, security and stability of Red Sea littoral states, both individually and collectively. On the other hand, the lack of a regional cooperation framework in the Red Sea continues to hamper further progress. This session will provide an opportunity for Red Sea littoral states and partners to develop a common understanding of opportunities and challenges to economic development, peace and security in the region, present concrete ideas and initiatives to achieve regional integration, and discuss modalities for cooperation with neighboring countries and partners that advance sustainable peace and development in the region and beyond.	
09:00-9:15	<b>Participants to head to the Aswan Tent</b>	
09:30-11:00	<p><b>More than a Seat at the Table: Advancing African Women's Meaningful Contribution to Peace, Security and Development</b></p> <p>The contribution of women, as a powerful force for sustainable peace and development, has long been acknowledged. To unleash their potential, women and girls must have equal rights and opportunities. As a matter of fact, SDG 5 should not be merely viewed as one of the 17 SDGs, rather as a prerequisite for inclusive and sustainable development. Moreover, African countries should also advance the comprehensive and meaningful contribution of women in preventing conflict and sustaining peace. In the lead up to the 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325, this session will present concrete and actionable recommendations to advance the implementation of the WPS agenda in Africa, with a particular focus on the participation pillar, including by addressing structural barriers to women empowerment and gender equality, and considering practical steps to enhance the role of the African Union, including by leveraging its existing structures and operationalizing current policy frameworks.</p> <p><b>Panel:</b>  <b>Catherine Samba-Panza</b>, Former Interim President, Central African Republic  <b>Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah</b>, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Republic of Namibia  <b>Maya Morsy</b>, President, National Council for Women, Arab Republic of Egypt  <b>Bineta Diop</b>, Special Envoy for Women, Peace and Security (WPS), African Union  <b>Jacqueline O'Neill</b>, Women, Peace and Security Ambassador, Canada</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b>  <b>Gustavo de Carvalho</b>, Senior Researcher, Institute for Security Studies (ISS)</p>	Aswan Tent
11:00-11:30	<b>Coffee break</b>	

11:30-13:00	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration in Africa: Time for a Paradigm Shift?</i></b></p> <p>The scale of the current forced displacement crisis is unprecedented. Despite its global nature, Africa continues to be disproportionately impacted. The protracted nature of today's conflicts, coupled with threats of terrorism and climate change, have given rise to prolonged displacement experiences, which not only affect the forcibly displaced, but also host countries and communities. As “durable solutions” (return, local integration, and resettlement) remain elusive for many of Africa's forcibly displaced, a paradigm shift from crisis management towards prevention and resolving situations of forced displacement is imperative. In celebrating the “Year of Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa,” and in the lead up to the Global Refugee Forum (GRF), this session will investigate the contours of this paradigm shift, and present actionable recommendations to advance the operationalization of a comprehensive and coherent approach to forced displacement and mixed migration in Africa along the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus, including through the operationalization of the African humanitarian architecture.</p> <p><b>Panel:</b>  <b>Hamza Said Hamza</b>, Minister of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Federal Republic of Somalia  <b>Cessouma Minata Samate</b>, Political Affairs Commissioner, Department of Political Affairs , African Union Commission  <b>George William Okoth-Obbo</b>, Assistant High Commissioner for Operations, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  <b>Aissata Kane</b>, Senior Regional Advisor for Sub-Saharan Africa, IOM  <b>Yero Baldeh</b>, Director of the Transition States Coordination Office, African Development Bank (AfDB)  <b>Amara Konneh</b>, Manager of the World Bank Group's Fragility, Conflict and Violence (FCV), World Bank Group</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b>  <b>Tsion Abebe</b>, Senior Researcher, Institute for Security Studies (ISS)</p>	Botanical Hall
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Advancing Africa's Partnership with the World in Turbulent Times</i></b></p> <p>The scale and complexity of the current threats, challenges and risks to peace, security and development in Africa is beyond the ability of any one country, organization or actor to overcome. Anchored in African ownership, the continent's partnerships with the world are imperative to unlock its enormous potential and to seize opportunities to advancing sustainable development and peace. At a time when multilateralism is under severe pressure, there is a need to forge new and innovative ways of collaboration. This session will provide an opportunity for actors on the national, regional and international levels to discuss partnerships' modalities that advance coherence and integration across the humanitarian- development- peace nexus, while enhancing African ownership and advancing African Solutions to African Problems.</p>	Aswan Tent



	<p><b>Panel:</b>  <b>Komi Selom Klassou</b>, Prime Minister, Republic of Togo  <b>Amre Moussa</b>, Chairman, Panel of the Wise, African Union  <b>Vincent Biruta</b>, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Republic of Rwanda  <b>Nakatani Shinichi</b>, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, State of Japan  <b>Hanna Tetteh</b>, Special Representative to the African Union and Head of the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU), United Nations  <b>Antonio Patriota</b>, Ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the Arab Republic of Egypt, Federative Republic of Brazil</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b>  <b>Philip Parham</b>, UK Special Envoy for the Africa Investment Summit</p>	
13:00-14:00	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
14:00-15:30	<p><b>Energy Security: Powering Africa's Future</b></p> <p>Access to reliable and affordable energy is essential for modern economies, sustainable development and political stability. While home to some of the fastest-growing economies of the world, energy security continues to be a key challenge for Africa. More than half the population in Africa doesn't have access to electricity or reliable sources of energy. The continent, especially rural areas, continues to lack adequate energy infrastructure, including power generation capacity, transmission and distribution lines. Population growth, rapid urbanization and ambitious development goals are adding to the challenges. To overcome those hurdles, African countries need to tap into their energy potential (renewable and non-renewable), put in place sound policies, introduce the required regulatory reforms, and pursue regional cooperation/integration to create an enabling environment for investment and economies of scale for both public and private parties, including through public-private partnerships. African organizations, most notably the African Union and the African Development Bank, have a key role to play in putting the continent on a path to energy security, sustainable development and sustaining peace.</p> <p><b>Panel:</b>  <b>Amani Abou-Zeid</b>, Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy, African Union Commission  <b>Caspar Herzberg</b>, President for Middle East and Africa, Schneider Electric  <b>Ahmed El Sewedy</b>, President and Chief Executive Officer, El Sewedy Electric  <b>Mustapha Bakkoury</b>, President, The Moroccan Agency for Sustainable Energy (MASEN)  <b>Monojeet Pal</b>, Energy Division Manager, African Development Bank (AfDB)</p>	Aswan Tent



	<p><b>Osama Bishai</b>, Chief Executive Officer, Orascom Constructions PLC</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> <b>Deborah Wetzel</b>, Director for Regional Integration in Africa, World Bank Group</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Harnessing Digital Financing and Financial Inclusion for Sustainable Development and Peace</i></b></p> <p>The world is witnessing a revolution in digital banking and financing, one in which Africa is leading the way. In just six years, technology has facilitated the financial inclusion of more than 1.2 billion people. “We have only just begun to tap the potential of digital finance and investment to meet the broader agenda set forth in the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate change,” noted UNSG António Guterres. While itself not one of the Sustainable Development Goals, financial inclusion is a key enabler of at least half of the SDGs. Inclusivity in access to savings accounts, loans, insurance and other financial services, help reduce poverty and inequality, achieve gender equality and women’s economic empowerment, and facilitate access to health and other basic services. Financial inclusion also promotes economic growth and jobs, and supports entrepreneurship and innovation, especially of the youth. Less considered, but no less potent, is the contribution of financial inclusion to conflict prevention and sustaining peace. Inclusivity, driven by the combined power of technology and access to finance, presents huge – and, so far, untapped - opportunities advancing SDG 16. By empowering individuals, financial inclusion not only advances the women and youth peace and security agendas (WPS/YPS), but also contributes to overcoming some of the daunting challenges facing countries emerging from conflict.</p> <p><b>Panel:</b>  <b>Ursula Owusu-Ekufu</b>, Minister of Communications, Republic of Ghana  <b>Bineta Diop</b>, Special Envoy for Women, Peace and Security (WPS), African Union  <b>Hisham Ezz Al-Arab</b>, Chairman and Managing Director, Commercial International Bank (CIB) Egypt  <b>Mohamed El-Etreby</b>, Chairman, Banque Misr  <b>Nathalie Milbach-Bouché</b>, Team Leader for Arab States, Inclusive Growth, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  <b>Neal Cross</b>, Co-founder and Chairman of Picture Wealth</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> <b>Hanaa Helmy</b>, Head of Corporate Social Responsibility, EFG Hermes</p>	Botanical Hall
15:30-15:45	<b><i>Break – Participants to be in the Aswan Tent</i></b>	

### ***Financing Post-Conflict Economic Recovery: Not Development as Usual***

Post-conflict economic recovery is not “development as usual”. On top of the traditional challenges and financing gaps facing many developing, particularly the least developed countries, transitions from conflict to peace are often fraught with weak state capacity, destroyed physical and human infrastructure, torn social contracts, and elevated – oftentimes unrealistic - expectations. The heightened risks of relapsing to conflict or prolonged instability significantly undermines the ability of countries emerging from conflict to attract private investment, both domestic and foreign. Moreover, the primacy of politics – critical to sustaining the peace – oftentimes necessitate less than optimal economic choices. To secure the resources needed to jumpstart economies and create jobs, while setting countries on a path to sustainable development and peace, the international community needs to rethink the ways and means by which it extends support to peacebuilding/statebuilding and sustainable development/conflict prevention. It must also develop innovative instruments that unleash the potential of the private sector (injecting investments, providing services, creating jobs, sustaining livelihoods, and delivering revenues to governments through taxes) as a full partner in sustaining development and peace, including by improving the return-to-risk ratio. It must take measures to ensure financial stability and resilience to external shocks, and address unsustainable debt burdens so that domestic resources can be used for necessary economic and social investments to catalyze economic recovery, generate employment opportunities, and foster social cohesion. Laying the foundations for inclusive, sustainable economic growth cannot be an afterthought to political settlements and implementation of peace agreements. Planning for a population’s economic security is as vital as providing for their physical security and every bit as necessary for sustaining peace. Therefore, planning for economic recovery and growth needs to begin from day one. Economic security considerations need to be integrated with political and/or security assistance aimed at enforcing and keeping the peace, including in the mandates of peacekeeping operations.

#### **Panel:**

**Amani Abou-Zeid**, Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy, African Union Commission

**Oscar Fernandez Taranco**, Assistant Secretary General for Peacebuilding Support, United Nations

**Abdoulaye Mar Dieye**, Assistant Secretary General, Special Advisor to the Administrator of UNDP, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

**Khaled Sherif**, Vice President for Regional Development, Integration and Business Delivery, African Development Bank

**Hans Magnusson**, Director for Africa, Swedish Development Cooperation (SIDA)

#### **Moderator:**

**Jago Salmon**, Lead Curator of the Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development in 2020 and Non-resident fellow with the Center for International Cooperation

**Aswan  
Tent**

**17:30-18:00**

**Coffee Break – Participants to be in Aswan Tent**



18:00-18:30	<p><b>Closing Ceremony</b></p> <p><b><i>“The Aswan Conclusions on Sustainable Peace and Development”</i></b></p> <p><b>Closing Remarks</b></p> <p><b>H.E. Abdelfattah el-Sisi</b></p> <p><b><i>President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Chairperson of the African Union</i></b></p>	Aswan Tent
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