3rd Africa Resilience Forum

Fragility, Migration and Resilience

African Development Bank, Headquarters and CCIA buildings, Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire
March 4-6, 2019
## DAY 1: Monday, March 4, 2019

### 16.00-17.00: OPENING SESSION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Venue: AfDB Headquarters (HQ), Babacar Ndiaye Auditorium</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Dr. Seidik Abba, Journalist, Writer</td>
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<td><strong>Statements:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Mr. Ally Coulibaly</strong>, Ivorian Minister of African Integration and Ivorians from Abroad</td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Mr. Ashraf El Nour</strong>, Director, International Organization for Migration, New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Mr. Charles O. Boamah</strong>, Senior Vice-President of the African Development Bank Group</td>
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The third edition of the Africa Resilience Forum aims to examine the most effective ways of responding to people movements and build resilience on both sides of the divide. The theme of this third edition of the Africa Resilience Forum is “Fragility, Migration and Resilience”.

Africa is the youngest continent. Forty percent of the African population is under the age of 15, while another 20 percent of the population consists of young people between the ages of 15 and 24. Africa’s youth population is expected to double to over 830 million by 2050. If properly harnessed, this increase in the working age population could support increased productivity and stronger, more inclusive economic growth across the continent.

However, African countries are faced with the challenge of reaping the benefits of this demographic development, which presents both an opportunity and a threat: it could spur production and consumption, create a virtuous circle of growth and prosperity; or it could be a source of an unmanageable “youth bulge” resulting in social unrest, exclusion, “illegal” migration and anti-social behaviour. Much depends on how Africans manage the opportunities provided by this large youth population. African countries are keen to reach the right human development level, with effective regional integration, and working partnerships with European countries to achieve sustained growth as a means to tackle poverty, displacement and unemployment, especially among youth.

### 17.00-18.00: Conversation on the perspectives of African migration

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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Mrs. Cynthia Samuel-Olonjuwon</strong>, Assistant Director General and Regional Director for Africa, International Labour Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Mr. Richard Danziger</strong>, Regional Director for West and Central Africa, IOM</td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Dr. Sibry Tapsoba</strong>, Director, Transition States Coordination Office, AfDB</td>
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Migration to a large extent is both a cause and effect of fragility. For instance, people migrate due to climatic pressures like drought and famine, and in so doing end up putting undue pressure on the institutions and infrastructure of their host communities. Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa includes international, internal and displacement.

There is a general perception around the world that Africans are leaving the continent en masse, risking their lives for greener pastures in Europe and America – but that is not the whole story. Migration is taking place within the continent at a higher rate. In 2017, it is reported that 19 million migrants moved within Africa while 17 million Africans left the continent. Also, 5.5 million people who were born outside the continent made Africa their destination.

The conversation needs to change when it comes to migration and Africa.
18.00 – 18.30: VOICES OF MIGRANTS
18.30-19.00: GROUP PHOTO and COCKTAIL

DAY 2: Tuesday, March 5, 2019
9.00-10.30 PLENARY 1

Theme: Revisiting Fragility: What has Changed?

Venue: CCIA Auditorium

Moderator: Christian Éboulé, Journalist-Writer

Panelists:

- **Mr. Ibrahim Malangoni**, Director General of Civil Status, Migration and Refugees, Niger
- **Mr. Issiaka Konaté**, Director General, Ivorians from Abroad

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<tr>
<td><strong>Dr. Sibry Tapsoba</strong>, Director, Transition States Coordination Office, AfDB</td>
<td>Fragility is not evenly distributed geographically. While all countries and cities are susceptible, fragility is overwhelmingly concentrated in low- and middle-income countries, municipalities and neighbourhoods. The numbers are visible all around us: more than 72 percent of all people living in extreme poverty reside in fragile situations and if the current trend continues, more than 80 percent of the world’s poorest groups will be resident in these fragile settings by 2030. The current population of Africa is 1.2 billion, and it’s likely to nearly double by 2045, meaning that around 20 per cent of the world’s total population could live on the continent. The stakes are high, as fragility is already holding back development on the continent. Africa has more states affected by this condition than any other region in the world.</td>
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<td><strong>Dr. Eric Mabushi</strong>, West Africa Regional Coordinator, Fragile and Conflict Situations, International Finance Corporation</td>
<td>The African Development Bank defines fragility as a condition of elevated risk of institutional breakdown, societal collapse or violent conflict. Fragility is an imbalance between the strains and challenges (internal and external) faced by a state and society and their ability to manage them. At the extreme, fragility is expressed as conflict or collapse of state functions. Viewing fragility as a condition and not a category of countries recognizes that it can affect countries, regions, or areas within countries, middle-income countries as well as low income countries.</td>
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<td><strong>Mr. Amara Konneh</strong>, Adviser, Fragility, Conflict and Violence, World Bank</td>
<td>There is no predefined “toolbox” for addressing the diverse causes of fragility that affect all countries to varying degrees. Drivers of fragility include economic, social, political and environmental dimensions, but all too often, demands for inclusion and equity underlie these drivers.</td>
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<td><strong>Mr. Hugh Macleman</strong>, Policy Advisor &amp; Head of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) Secretariat, Crisis and Fragility Development Cooperation Directorate, OECD-INCAF</td>
<td>Fragility, thus, constitutes a major obstacle to national progress and global efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and needs to be understood in all its ramifications, which is this session’s objective.</td>
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<td><strong>Mr. Jonathan Papoulidis</strong>, Executive Advisor on Fragile States, World Vision</td>
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10.30-10.45: COFFEE BREAK
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<th>Theme: Migration issues emanating from fragility</th>
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<td><strong>Moderator:</strong> Eric Manirakiza, Voix de l’Amerique</td>
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<td>- Mr. Ashraf El Nour, Director, IOM Office to the United Nations, New York</td>
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<td>- Ms. Odile Robert, Deputy Head, Global Migration and Development Program, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Dr. Ayman Zohry, Demographer and Expert on Migration Studies</td>
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According to *International Migration in Africa: Framing the Issues*, published by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the “brain drain” phenomenon has had a serious impact on Africa’s development with more than half of all highly educated migrants from Africa currently living in the U.S., Germany, Britain, France, Canada, Australia and Spain.

Unemployment and increasing poverty have forced individuals in developing countries to look for work or stability elsewhere, while developed countries have increased their demand for labour. Human migration, or the movement of people from one place to another with the intents of settling, permanently or temporarily, in a new place is an important topic that raises a lot of attention at the global level and touches different aspects of our daily lives: social, economic, and security. While migration, economic or otherwise, is not a new phenomenon, it has the potential to cause disruption in people’s lives, and, in the extreme, it can stretch the capacities of countries to manage the flows, creating new challenges, including a rise in nationalistic sentiments in receiving and transition countries.

While human migration can be beneficial to host countries and countries of origins, as well as migrants themselves, the management of human movements is at the core of international debate. Responding to both the old and new challenges of the movement of people is therefore a critical element in mitigating their vulnerabilities.

Africa is often depicted in the media as a continent of mass exodus. The often sensational and one-dimensional reporting on African international migrants has played a role in invoking fears of the so-called “flood” of migrants to Europe’s shores. These images, quite rightly, have drawn our collective attention to serious human rights abuses, as well as highlighting the dangerous situations that migrants can face when undertaking irregular migration. However, these images are increasingly at risk of being viewed as the norm. A more balanced examination of African migration is a pressing priority. Contrary to much media coverage, the majority of Africans do not leave the continent. They largely move to neighbouring countries.

Access to employment and livelihoods has emerged as the bridge between humanitarian action and development cooperation. In 2016, ILO Members adopted a comprehensive set of *Guiding Principles on the Access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market* to assist Members and other national and international partners in formulating sustainable labour market and livelihood responses to these movements.

In addition, a new landmark standard, the *Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience Recommendation, 2017* (No. 205), was adopted that provides a unique normative framework focusing on world-of-work related measures to prevent and respond to the devastating effects of conflicts and disasters on economies and societies, paying special attention to vulnerable population groups, such as children, young people, women and displaced people.

With respect to refugee response at the global policy level, in 2017 and 2018 the ILO has been closely involved with the development of the *Global Compact of Refugees* (GCR) as well as in the development and roll out of the *Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)*. In the context of this rapidly evolving enabling environment, in 2017 the ILO and UNHCR renewed their joint commitment to supporting the access of refugees to decent work and sustainable comprehensive solutions through a concrete and comprehensive operational joint action plan to maximise combined institutional strengths.

| 12.00-13.30: LUNCH – CCIA |
While for many migrant workers, labour migration can be a very positive experience, for millions of them, decent work continues to be a hard-to-reach goal, especially for low-skilled workers, those that find themselves in an irregular situation, those working in the informal economy and those who face difficult working conditions (low wages, excessive working hours, lack of social security coverage, lack of occupational safety and health protection) as well as lack of opportunities to immigration regularization. Migrants’ contribution to development and economic growth depend on their job and working conditions. However, large numbers of them confront situations including withholding of wages, illegal deduction of fees, insufficient daily, weekly and holidays’ rest periods, no payment of overtime and annual leave, withholding of passports and other identity documents, unjustified demands to carry out tasks other than those specified in the contract (such as cleaning other family members’ houses) and unjustified terminations.

Often, even those in a regular migration situation may find themselves unprotected in labour markets without the recognition of the right to equal treatment and opportunities with regard to national workers, and often with difficulties in guaranteeing their fundamental labour rights.

Well-governed labour migration can contribute to sustainable development for countries of origin, transit and destination, and can provide benefits and opportunities for migrant workers and their families. It can balance labour supply and demand, help develop and transfer skills at all levels, contribute to social protection systems, foster innovation and enrich communities both culturally and socially. On the contrary, poorly governed labour migration can bring risks and challenges, including for sustainable development and decent work, in countries of origin, transit and destination, especially for low-wage workers. These risks can include insecurity and informality, brain drain, displacement, increased risk of child labour, debt bondage, forced labour, trafficking in persons, safety and health hazards and other decent work deficits. In some cases, some of these risks have lethal consequences. Racism, xenophobia and discrimination, misperceptions and misinformation add to the overall fragility challenges migrant workers encounter during their labour migration experience.

Approximately 1% of the world’s population, 65.8 million people, are forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, or generalized violence. In 2017, 85% of the world’s refugees were hosted by developing regions while Sub-Saharan Africa hosted the largest proportion of refugees (or persons in refugee-like situations) in the world. By 2030, it is projected that nearly 50% of the global poor will live in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the Global Compact on Refugees, which was agreed by the UN General Assembly in December 2018, have recognized and reinforced the importance of State leadership and national systems in protecting human rights as well as response to large-scale forced displacement. International support for initiatives to enhance self-reliance and resilience can contribute to the capacity of States to advance protection-centred responses to displacement, as well as to the ability of people to return to their homes in safety and dignity, or on integration in their countries of asylum or elsewhere. For UNHCR, resilience centres on the ability of individuals, households, communities, national institutions and systems to prevent, absorb and recover from shocks, while continuing to function and adapt in a way that supports long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, and the attainment of human rights.

The Global Compact on Refugees aims to transform the way the world responds to refugee situations, benefiting both refugees and the communities that host them. It provides a basis for more predictable and equitable responsibility sharing, recognizing that a sustainable solution to refugee situations cannot be achieved without international cooperation. It calls for a number of arrangements,
Mr. Abdel Ethman, Political Advisor, African Union  
Mr. Yonatan Araya, Sr. Solutions and Development Officer  
Mr. Seve Diomande, Project Manager (Community Stabilization), IOM Niger  

both at the global and national level, to translate the principle of international solidarity into action. These actions necessitate engagement from a wide range of multi-stakeholder actors, including, but not limited to, refugee and host community members; international organizations; other humanitarian and development actors; international and regional financial institutions; local authorities; civil society; the private sector; media and so forth. In this forum, UNHCR and the panel would aim to take a closer look at how this community of practitioners can work together to implement the intention and design of the Global Compact, aiding in the transformation of how we look at humanitarian assistance moving towards a model that reinforces resilience, rather than diminishing it.

PBS 2.3: The role of the financial sector in building resilience - Hosted by the AfDB’s Financial Sector Development Department and Making Finance Work For Africa

Venue: CCIA Room 2E  
Chair: Guy Menan, Research and Knowledge Manager, Making Finance Work for Africa

Speakers:
- Mr. Stefan Nalletamby, Director, Financial Sector Development Department, AfDB  
- Mr. Yves Koffi, Director General, Ecobank, RDC  
- Mr. Babacar Sambe, Manager, AfDB Migration and Development Fund  
- Mr. Eric Rwigamba, Director General of the Financial Sector Development at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda

Many African countries have undergone a series of financial sector reforms aimed at modernizing and bolstering the performance of financial systems in the past two decades. Whilst these reforms have resulted in substantial improvement in African financial systems, large gaps remain. Financial access is still very low in many parts of the continent, despite recent progress largely driven by technology. The gaps are particularly more important in post-conflict economies. Financial sector performance of countries affected by fragility is significantly lagging behind the rest of other countries.

Currently, up to 20 Africa States are severely affected by high levels of fragility, according to the African Development Bank’s fragility-risk rating criteria. Development prospects of these countries are particularly limited by fragility-risk. Building effective financial systems, can help overcome this risk by creating an environment conducive for job creation, infrastructure development, and for the development of entrepreneurship and small businesses, which are the conditions most relevant to reducing a country’s levels of fragility.

The session will further explore the role of the financial sector in building resilience and supporting economic development in transition states. Country examples will be used to inform discussions on financial sector development priorities in transition states, and how development partners can support them. The session will also discuss the links between financial sector, the real sector and resilience.

Participants will share ideas for a coherent financial sector development agenda and for building resilience in transition states. They will also exchange views, lessons, and best practices of financial sector development in a post-conflict context.

15.00 – 15.30 COFFEE BREAK

15.30-16.30 PLENARY 3
### Theme: Innovative solutions and initiatives in the area of migration

**Venue:** CCIA Auditorium  
**Moderator:** Agnes Kraidy, Journalist, Fraternité Matin  
**Panelists:**  
- Ms. Veronica Mahiga, Regional Partnerships Officer, UNHCR  
- Mr. Daniel Williams Oulaï, CEO, Grainothèque, Côte d’Ivoire  
- Mr. Alexander Dougan, Head of Corporate Digital Solutions, IOM

Four innovations, effective and accessible solutions in the specific context of migration will be presented in this plenary session.

- Poverty and the lack of opportunities in most rural areas in different parts of Africa are strong drivers of emigration. **1,000 Agripreneurs** is an initiative that aims to empower 1,000 rural youth in the agriculture sector. Agriculture can employ a high percentage of young people who constitute the majority of those leaving their home countries in search of a better life elsewhere.

- Finding reliable migration-related information is not always easy. **MigApp** – the UN Migration Agency’s app – is an essential tool for migrants. It is designed to help migrants make informed decisions during their journeys by simplifying access to secure and reliable migration-related information and services. It answers questions like, “How do I send money home?” “Where can I store my passport details and other documents safely?” and “How can I overcome language barriers with my new doctor?”… etc.

- IOM recognizes that there is mounting evidence regarding the important role that diaspora members and transnational communities play towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in countries of origin and destination. **iDiaspora** is a global engagement and knowledge exchange hub for transnational communities and those looking to engage with them. It is dedicated to innovating and connecting transnational communities of migrants around the world.

- UNHCR conceived the **LuQuLuQu movement** to provide a platform that allows audiences to see their contributions have an impact on refugees. Working closely with African personalities and companies, the movement urges the public to take ownership of shaping the narrative on the displaced in their midst through simple everyday philanthropic actions to promote self-reliance and independence, and in so doing, empower refugees.

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### 16.30 – 17:30 SPECIAL LECTURE

**Venue:** CCIA Auditorium  
**Moderator:** Dénise Époté  
**Keynote Speaker:** Dr. Steffen Angenendt, Head of Research Division, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs)

**African Migration: A different perspective.**

**Topics:**

- **The Root Causes of African migration**  
  Conflict may be the biggest driver of African migration. However, today there are other drivers such as poverty, unemployment, climate change, etc., that are playing a role in displacing people from their homes.

- **The real facts about African migration**  
  Africa is often depicted in the media as a continent of mass exodus. The often sensational and one-dimensional reporting on African international migrants has played a role in invoking fear of the so-called “flood” of migrants to Europe’s shores. However, these images are increasingly at risk of being viewed as the norm. Yet these movements out of Africa are only a small fraction of the modern African migration story. A more balanced examination of African migration has become a pressing priority.

- **Economic perspective of African migration**  
  From an economic perspective, the influx of migrants provides an opportunity for both the country of origin and the host country. A growing number of development specialists argue that African migration is also a solution to inequality and poverty, and that diaspora remittances help to build investment and entrepreneurship. Remittances to the developing world are now reported to be more than foreign aid.

- **Success stories: The diaspora**  
  From “brain drain” (the exodus of African talent and highly skilled workers to Western countries) to “brain gain” (African talent and experts trained in Western countries contributing to sustainable development in African countries)

**END OF DAY 2**
### DAY 3: Wednesday, March 6, 2019

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<td>9.00 – 10.15:</td>
<td><strong>PLENARY 4</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Theme:</strong></td>
<td>Migration-Security-Development-Humanitarian nexus</td>
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<td><strong>Venue:</strong></td>
<td>CCIA Building, Auditorium</td>
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<td><strong>Moderator:</strong></td>
<td>Liliane Nyatcha, Senior Broadcast Journalist, BBC Afrique</td>
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<td><strong>Speakers:</strong></td>
<td>Mr. Richard Danziger, Regional Director for West and Central Africa, IOM</td>
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<td>Mr. Sidikou Maman, Permanent Secretary G-5 Sahel</td>
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<td>Mr. Gilles Yabi, Political analyst and economist, founder of the think tank WATHI</td>
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<td>Mr. Salvatore Faraglia, Regional Specialist for Resilience and Livelihoods (Sahel and Lake Chad regions), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</td>
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Migration, security and development are linked. Policies in one area can promote positive outcomes in another. Secure borders are an integral component of well-managed migration, which in turn can help match migrants’ skills to labour market demands, while also empowering migrants to contribute to development in their countries of origin. Equally, and especially where policy is poorly coordinated, unintended consequences can ensue. While numerous factors contribute to the global growth of migrant smuggling, there is strong research evidence that smugglers may profit when border controls tighten, exposing migrants to risk, exploitation and vulnerability.

Understanding the linkages between migration, security and development is important not just to support more effective policy coordination and outcomes, but also to help correct unsubstantiated assumptions regarding migrants. For example, it is widely perceived that migrants compete with locals in the labour market, or exploit social welfare systems, thus impacting national economic growth. It is also often argued that national sovereignty and migrants’ rights are irreconcilable goals; and that is almost impossible to resolve the dual imperatives of security in destination countries, and development and poverty reduction in origin countries. More directly, some people view migration and migrants as a security threat.

Understanding these linkages is not easy. Migration, security, and development are each complex and dynamic concepts. Migration encompasses a wide range of people, with different backgrounds and skills, moving for different motivations, over different distances and time periods, and both legally or in an irregular fashion. Distinctions are often made between “soft” and “hard” security, national and human security, as well as security at the local, urban, state, regional and global levels. Equally, development applies in economic, social and ecological arenas, and ranges from poverty reduction through women’s empowerment to climate change. While there is a robust body of research on migration and development, there is little research on the migration-security nexus or its implications for development. The debate about migration and security is politically sensitive, too. Around the world policy-makers have different understandings of the security dimensions of migration – in the U.S. and Australia, for instance, it usually associated with border control; whereas in the EU it has traditionally been understood as a development issue.

The development-security nexus has become a central focus of policy, practice and thought. It is informed by a constellation of players, including governments and politicians, humanitarian agencies, and scholars – each with its own unique perspective.

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<td>10.30-12.00:</td>
<td><strong>PARALLEL BREAK-OUT SESSIONS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>PBS 4.1:</strong></td>
<td>Managing security as a pillar for resilience</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Venue:</strong></td>
<td>CCIA Room 1H</td>
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<td><strong>Chair:</strong></td>
<td>Mrs. Ann Sow Dao, Chief Capacity Development Coordinator, African Development Institute</td>
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Security is a topic that is tied up with many fears and prejudices of a socio-economic and security policy nature. When it comes to addressing security and building resilience, there is a need to re-evaluate the traditional concept of security.

Security is more than the absence of violence. Security includes political, social, economic and ecological security. Living in security also means protecting people from hunger, disease, environmental disasters, deficits in human rights and poverty. Security should
Speakers:
- **Dr. Arthur Bainomugisha**, Executive Director, Advocate Coalition for Development and Environment
- **Mr. Deprose Muchena**, Regional Director, Amnesty International South Africa
- **Dr. Sentongo Ashad**, Director of African Programs at the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR)
- **Mr. Massimo Angelo Ramazin**, Project Coordinator, Integrated Boarder Management, IOM Senegal

International migration can be seen as any movement of people from one country to another (voluntary and involuntary).

For this session, a focus will be placed on the ongoing efforts towards creating “a new economic Pan-Africanism,” highlighted in the close links between the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) and the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, based on the recognition that the free movement of people, not just goods and services, is necessary to achieve Africa’s economic transformation.

Once the AfCFTA treaty is ratified by the respective African parliaments, African goods, services, people and ideas will freely roam from Cape to Cairo, from Somalia to Senegal.

Peace and political dividends to be reaped from a large African market cannot be underestimated. With a sense of common purpose, unity and free movement of African people both at home and in the diaspora, the benefits of a continental trading bloc are substantial.

This session will explore what member states, regional integrations officers, and destination countries are doing to make use of the benefits of intra-African migration

Topics:
- The benefits of AfCTA for African migration in general and migrants in particular
- Related to AfCTA – What are the necessary steps to ensure the conventions and protocols focusing on migration/refugees are signed and finally enter into force?
- How can the implementation of the existing conventions and protocols with regard to migration be expedited?
- What impact does one expect from the legally non-binding Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees for regional integration efforts on the African continent?
As the risks from a warming world intensify, so will the consequences for humanity and the natural environment—from disruptions in food, water, and energy supplies to increases in damage from extreme weather and sea level rise, including loss of livelihoods.

While the changing climate will impact everyone in some manner, poor citizens in developing countries will suffer the most. They tend to live in places more exposed to climate risks, and they have fewer resources to adapt to changing conditions or recover from extreme weather events.

As the magnitude and intensity of such extreme events increase, the consequences also increase, often resulting in the creation of environmental refugees as people migrate to less vulnerable locations. Such migrations further exacerbate conflicts and feed a vicious cycle of vulnerability. Furthermore, institutions mandated to respond to such crises often lack the tools, resources, and other capacities that they need to effectively serve these vulnerable populations. In addition, the people themselves have limited power, voice, and access to information.

This session will explore the linkages between climate change vulnerability, migrations and conflicts and how these can be prevented in Africa.

Topics:
- The pathway through which climate change is creating environmental refugees and exacerbating conflict across Africa and what are the consequences.
- The role of climate data and information in planning for and managing climate change disasters and attendant migrations.
- How the African Development Bank is building resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.
- The challenges in delivering humanitarian interventions during climate disasters. What needs to be done?
Theme: Resilience-building through empowering communities to help themselves.

Venue: CCIA Auditorium

Moderator: Francis Laloupo, Africa N1

Panelists:
- **Ms. Vanessa Moungar**, Director, Gender, Women, and Civil Society, AfDB
- **Dr. Fatoumata Nafo-Traoré**, Director, Africa Region, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- **Mr. Joel Kaigre**, President Hamap-Humanitaire, France
- **Mr. Idrissa Diagne**, UNDP Africa Senior Economist for Côte d’Ivoire

There are many definitions and understandings of resilience. The international Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)’s definition of resilience is “the ability of individuals, communities, organizations or countries exposed to disasters and crises and underlying vulnerabilities to anticipate, reduce the impact of, cope with, and recover from the effects of shocks and stresses without compromising their long-term prospects.” (IFRC, 2015)

Much of the humanitarian effort in crisis situations is focused on emergency responses to save lives. However, communities facing simultaneous or repeated hardships are more effectively supported when humanitarian action also addresses underlying vulnerabilities and capacity building. The starting point for any humanitarian support must be to recognize and consider the efforts made by individuals.

This plenary session would look at the different ways of building resilience in communities through development and empowerment activities and projects.

Topics:
- *How do we empower communities and make sure that everyone is included?*
- *What kind of activities help to empower communities?*
- *How have businesses contributed to more empowered communities?*
- *How should success be measured?*

13.15-14.30 LUNCH BREAK

14:30 – 16:00 PLENARY 6
The increasing frequency and intensity of disasters and humanitarian crises pose a major threat to peace, stability and growth. This is of particular concern in countries in fragile situation. There is an urgent need to help countries and communities avoid these shocks. In other words, help them build their resilience.

Knowledge and policy management in the areas of addressing fragility and building resilience within the continent will be showcase during this plenary session.

**Topics:**

- **The African Development Bank’s Country Resilience and Fragility Assessment (CRFA) tool.**  
The CRFA tool assesses the pressures and resilience capacities along seven dimensions – Legitimate politics, Security, Justice, Economic and social inclusiveness, Social cohesion, Externalities/spill-over effects and Climate/environmental impacts

- **Challenges in Community Identification – new approaches**  
  Finding and targeting vulnerable communities across Africa with detailed information about the population to mobilize resources to accelerate project planning

- **Building Resilience to Climate Change in the Water and Sanitation Sector through policy reforms**  
  Challenges of access to safe water are exacerbated by climate change, water scarcity and flooding, resulting highly contaminated water supplies, unhygienic conditions and consequently migration. What aspects of human rights to water and sanitation need to be included in policy reforms and have far-reaching benefits?

- **Analysing and strengthening the impact of policies for the Sahel**  
  What are the policies, plans and projects implemented, the modes of action, the evaluation methods, as well as observed or expected impacts on the population in the Sahel and in various sectors to inform the decisions of public and private actors in their action to overcome the crisis and promote sustainable development in the Sahel region.

**16.00 – 16.15 COFFEE BREAK**

**16.15-17.30 PARALLEL BREAK-OUT SESSIONS**

**PBS 6.1: Mobilizing knowledge and financial resources for more resilience investments in Africa: Role of the Diaspora**  
The issue of migration, not only generates problems, it creates opportunities. Migration contributes to the development of skills through the exchange of experience, hence the ability of the diaspora to contribute to the development of their countries of origin.

Today’s African diaspora consists of approximately 30 million adults, sending about USD 40 billion annually to their families and local communities back home. For the region as a whole, this represents 50 percent more than net official development assistance (ODA) from all sources, and, for most countries, the amount also exceeds foreign direct investment (FDI). In several countries in fragile situations, remittances are estimated to exceed 50 percent of GDP. As such, remittances constitute a vital lifeline of support.
**Chair:** Babacar Sambe, Coordinator, Migration and Development Fund, AfDB

**Speakers:**

- **Mr. Issiaka Konaté**, Director General of Ivorians from Abroad
- **Ms. Khady Sakh Nianh**, President Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT)
- **Mr. Patrice Kiiru**, Equity Bank Group, Associate Director, Diaspora Banking and Remittances.
- **Mr. Joseph Orega**, Coordinator of the Champion Project, Côte d’Ivoire
- **Ms. Monnou Brice Binouri**, Senior Consultant, Expert on Migration and Development

for tens of millions of African households, and are a potential source of local economic development for the communities where the recipients of these remittances live.

The important role of the diaspora is seen in the fact that many origin countries have established diaspora engagement strategies and have included them in their development plans. Origin countries in Africa need to develop effective policies to better harness the economic potential of their diaspora, by encouraging the engagement of the diaspora in investment and knowledge networks, to enhance national development prospects (Anyanwu and Erhijakpor, 2010; Ndiaye et al, 2011; Ratha, Mohapatra and Scheja, 2011).

This session will highlight the place of the African diaspora in the development of the continent.

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**PBS 6.2: The root causes of fragility and economic migration: building resilience through employment**

**Venue:** CCIA Auditorium

**Chair:** Agnes Kraidy

- **Ms. Ruchika Bahl**, Chief Technical Advisor, ILO
- **Mr. Tapera Jeffrey Muzira**, Coordinator, Jobs for Youth in Africa, AfDB
- **Mr. Naoufel Labiedh**, Chargé de mission at the Ministry of Vocational Training of Employment, Tunisia
- **Mr. Mamadou Touré**, Ubuntu Capital; Member, Presidential Youth Advisory Group at AfDB

There is now a global consensus about putting prevention first and addressing the root causes of fragility, which often lie in poverty, inequality, acute decent work deficits, climate change and serious violations of human rights. The 2016 Resolutions on Sustaining Peace adopted by the UN General Assembly mark the start of a new approach to peace, based on a more balanced humanitarian and development nexus. A recent World Bank and United Nations report “Pathways for peace” (2017) provides evidence to this. It is estimated that, for every one US dollar spent on prevention, up to seven dollars could be saved – over the long term. This means seven dollars which, instead of being spent on fragility response, can go towards developing and advancing, societies. Thus, addressing the root causes of fragility directly is more effective in terms of human lives, in financial savings and in development gains.

The session aims to increase the momentum among development actors and stakeholders to spur up policies and interventions that addresses the structural bottlenecks to efficient education and training, entrepreneurship and job creation and youth employment in African countries.

**Topics:**

- Why is the coherence between employment and labour migration policies necessary?
- What will it take to fundamentally transform Africa’s current Labour market situation to dramatically increase sustainable employment and the quality of jobs?
- How are countries dealing with the structural challenge around the root causes of economic migration?
- How are countries dealing with informality and productive employment?
- What good practices can we learn on safe, orderly and regular migration for employment purposes?
- What role can the private sector play to accelerate the pace of job creation and what will be the implication for policy actors and development stakeholders?
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<td><strong>Statements:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Mr. Ally Coulibaly, Ivorian Minister of African Integration and Ivorians from Abroad</td>
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<td>• Mr. Charles O. Boamah, Senior Vice-President of the African Development Bank Group</td>
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