



2019 CONFERENCE REPORT

People | Growth | Development





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Five Pillars of the Kigali Global Dialogue

Kigali Dialogue is conceived as a flagship conference engaging with geopolitics and geo-economics. It is designed to explore and examine the prospects and opportunities for Asian integration as well as Asia's integration with the larger world. It is predicated on India's vital role in the Indian Ocean Region and how India along with its partners in the region and beyond can build a stable and prosperous world order.

The 2016 conclave focused on Asia's physical, economic, human and digital connectivity and attempted to discover opportunities and challenges for the region to manage its common spaces, as well as the global partnerships needed to develop common pathways in this century.

This two-day annual conference is structured as a multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral conclave involving policy and decision makers, including cabinet ministers from various governments, high-level government officials and policy practitioners, leading personalities from business and industry, and members of the strategic community, media and academia. The inaugural 2019 dialogue hosted between July 1st and 3rd this year in Kigali, Rwanda witnessed participation of more than 100 speakers from over 35 countries.



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FOREWORD





Richard Sezibera, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Republic of Rwanda

ON behalf of the Government of the Republic of Rwanda, I would like to congratulate the Observer Research Foundation and the Rwanda Convention Bureau on the inaugural edition of the Kigali Global Dialogue.

This Dialogue represents an important milestone in the long-standing friendship between Rwanda and India. Our nations share more than historic ties – we possess a common aspiration for the well-being and prosperity of our peoples. And like India, Rwanda seeks to create pathways for sustainable development by unleashing the potential of its citizens.

As Rwandans, we have realised that it is our collective responsibility to script our own story – we are our biggest assets. And it is this vision that drives our choices – whether it is investing in health and education, implementing climate change policies, or creating conducive environments for technological innovation. We take every step with purpose and conviction, to ensure our people have the tools they need to steer our nation to prosperity. As such, I am happy that the Dialogue will foster conversations on these key issues, not only because we have much to learn, but also because we have much to share.

I am also pleased that the Dialogue will convene experts and practitioners from Africa and beyond, to discover and devise solutions for the most pertinent challenges of our time. The collaborative spirit of the Dialogue is a true reflection of Africa and its pursuit of inclusive development. I further applaud the concerted efforts towards

achieving gender parity, and to ensure that all stakeholders are mainstreamed into these critical debates. It is my hope that this platform will emerge not only as an incubator of new ideas, but as a gateway for sharing Africa's experiences with the world.

Perhaps, there may not be a better location for a platform like this than Rwanda, situated right in the heart of Africa. And I am confident that, in time, the Kigali Global Dialogue will become the centre for global conversations on growth and development, creating new models and pathways that will guide humanity through the 21st Century.

With this, I look forward to hosting you all in remarkable Rwanda, and hope to see many of you return next year.



Nelly Mukazayire, CEO, Rwanda Convention Bureau

WE are delighted to announce the inaugural Kigali Global Dialogue, Rwanda, an Africa based global forum for conversations on development and growth. Over the next three days, the Rwanda Convention Board and the Observer Research Foundation will convene over 300 participants from nearly 55 countries to script a new agenda for Africa.

There is little need to justify the importance of this platform. Our fundamental assumptions about our social, political and economic systems are being challenged. Technology, of course, is unleashing opportunity and innovation even as it creates new social risks. Climate change, meanwhile, will compel emerging economies to discard carbon-intensive development models. Amidst these shifts, African states must create economic opportunity and social mobility for over a billion individuals.

Of course, there is a larger narrative under which these shifts are operating: the balance of global economic power is inexorably shifting eastwards. In other words, it is African communities who will define growth and development in the 21st century. And the paradigms that will script this story will certainly be different from the system set up by a small community of Atlantic stakeholders in the 20th century.

As daunting as these stakes may be, we see this as an opportunity. Our innovators and entrepreneurs are leveraging tech to create ‘bottom of the pyramid’ solutions for financial inclusion and basic public services. Our states are creating the optimal regulatory environment for investments in renewable energy. And our societies are collectively preparing our young with the digital skills and tools they will need to navigate a new industrial era.

Indeed, African communities are keenly aware that our choices will influence the ar-

chitecture of our global system. The Kigali Global Dialogue was born out of a desire to provide a platform for these voices, ideas, and solutions. It is certainly a timely moment to do this. Our understanding of the world is changing. The old binaries of East and West, North and South are giving way to a world that is more interdependent and networked than ever before. Africa's voice must influence the norms, institutions, and arrangements that will shape this new world order.

To this end, there are three primary objectives we hope the KGD will achieve.

The first of course is to incubate 'out of Africa' conversations on sustainable development, climate change, and technological disruptions. For too long, the actors who will be most implicated by change have been left out of decision-making platforms. The KGD will correct this error—it will bring together diverse stakeholders from every African nation to set the terms of the debate. We will amplify African voices on conversations about the future of work, inclusion and diversity, global trade and investment, environment and sustainability and the international system itself.

The second is to create partnerships and pathways for collaboration. The scale and velocity of change cannot be managed or leveraged by any one institution or nation. Our objective with the KGD is to bring together invested actors from government, business, civil society and media to share lessons and solutions. We hope that this process will create resilient and sustainable channels for the omnidirectional transmission of individuals, capital, technologies, ideas and policy choices.

And finally, we hope that the KGD will result in solutions. More importantly, we hope that it will create replicable templates for inclusion, growth, and development. Africa is certainly diverse--and there is no 'one size fits all' policy prescription. Nevertheless, the institutional arrangements we discuss and debate today will certainly create a roadmap that can augment and support decision making across the continent.

This 'continental consensus' will hold the potential to catalyze growth and development for the largest, youngest and perhaps most important cohort of humanity. To do all of this, we have lined up over 100 speakers and ideated 20 conversations spanning everything from climate change and sustainability, gender and inclusion, to technology and the future of work.

We hope that the next three days will leave you with a common understanding of the choices that must shape Africa's, and by extension, the worlds, growth and development. We look forward to hosting all of you at Kigali!



Sunjoy Joshi, Chairman, Observer Research Foundation

IN an ever changing ever moving world Africa has always represented the cradle of human civilization. Today it is set to emerge as the crucible of its future. A world in fatigue finds itself drawn irrevocable to the dynamism of the African continent. The infectious energy emanating from the aspirations of the world's youngest population, makes the Africa story the one that will pave the road for a new saga of sustainable growth and development across the world. In the 21st century any global conversation that Africa is not a part of, can hardly be considered complete. Here is a multitude of new voices and new actors eager to break free from the hesitations of history to emerge as powerful voices upon the global stage to discuss and define the international order of this century. These are the new voices that the established global political, economic and security architecture must come to terms with. These are the voices that the Kigali Dialogue hopes to give a platform to.

The continent faces an unprecedented challenge. It must deliver economic growth, battle debilitating inequity, empower the next billion at a time when technology, even as it opens new opportunities, threatens to disrupt established modes of production and change the established order of things. How to meet the energy demands of the next billion, enable them to ride the wave of native enterprise and industry, in a world that is going to be increasingly resource constrained. How to let the ideas and imagination of this region steer the world to a better tomorrow.

It is for this reason that ORF decided to not just bring global conversations to Africa but give centre stage to African communities through forums such as these. We have also launched the Centre for New Economic Diplomacy as a policy research platform to encourage and strengthen partnerships that can respond to the challenges of our times.

The work may have just begun but, the results already give us cause for enthusiasm and optimism.

In March, the India-Africa Partnership for Sustainability in Kenya gathered over 40 stakeholders from 11 countries to co-create pathways for sustainable development. Following its success, we launched the Global Programme for Women's leadership in April, a programme that brought together over 100 young women from India, Africa and the Bay of Bengal communities for a 7 day programme to build a trans-continental network of future leaders.

And now, the Kigali Global Dialogue is convening over 300 individuals from 55 countries to shape a new and equitable development architecture for the largest benefit of humanity.

In this endeavour, Africa and India find themselves natural partners. Our destinies are intertwined. We are old civilisations, but young societies. We have been connected through history, through geography, through trade. Now, fired by the common aspirations of our youth we are set to connect through virtual communities,

There is a certain determinism that has enabled this. One that stems from deep-rooted communities that have thrived through millennia while empires, kingdoms and states went through their cycles of prosperity and oblivion. Through all these our traditions and communities have been the guiding force behind our coming to terms with and establishing a sense of co-ownership of the planet that we inhabit. This now gives us a sense of purpose as we work shape a common future together.

We are committed to our partnership with the communities that inhabit this continent. Even as we emerge from the past, exorcise the expeditionary greed that ravaged our lands, we move together to mould the future: create a platform where the next billion are given the opportunity to shape the consensus that will define the 21st century.

I wish you all an engaging three days of debates and conversations!



Chairs' Note: Unleashing Growth, Development and Human Capital

THE world's centre of gravity is inextricably shifting. Over the last decade, transformative economic growth has ushered an era of unprecedented prosperity in the developing world—a process that is changing the very fabric of the global economic architecture. As the rest of the world confronts a period of economic uncertainty, Asia and Africa have maintained their trajectory of rapid industrialisation, digitisation and integration with the global economy. All signs indicate that this trajectory of growth will continue, with emerging economies projected to account for 60 per cent of the global economy by 2030. Given that declining growth and shrinking labour pools will continue to ail advanced economies, it is clear that the 21st century growth story will be scripted by a young and new cohort, residing in hitherto unexplored regions of the world. As a corollary, it is clear the choices made by the African continent will form the core of this new narrative.

Africa offers, simultaneously, the world's most compelling and complex growth story. Home to the youngest and most rapidly urbanising population, Africa is poised to be a significant growth pole. To unleash

this human potential, Africa must contend with development challenges that are diverse and wide-ranging. Africa is not a monolith—the continent is an intricate tapestry of 54 nations that are in different phases of development. Even as the world obsesses to discover a silver bullet to respond to multiple challenges, it is clear that solutions to Africa's future reside within. These solutions cannot be dictated by a small set of trans-Atlantic stakeholders, who often talk at and not with the actors for whom the answers are designed. Indeed, the old adage of African solutions for African problems has never been truer. And Africa has a development companion, Asia—together the solutions they devise will define the Afro-Asian Century.

Indeed, the new models of development and growth that African nations co-create will not only address their own challenges, but also provide a template for other regions of the world as well. The Kigali Global Dialogue will serve as a Rwanda-based global platform to cross-pollinate ideas between established and emerging actors and make available a bouquet of solutions, policies and processes gleaned from around the world to all who seek them. In time, the platform seeks to

contribute to the global architecture of the future.

The three-day Dialogue will delve into three strands of contemporary local, regional and international governance posers.

First, it will examine the institutions, investments and capacities that are needed to allow the world and the continent to work together. Financial, technological and social solutions tailored for Africa will need regional institutions to work collectively. This is a prerequisite for creating an 'Africa first' global proposition that recognises the continent's centrality in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), combatting climate change, creating jobs and livelihoods and harnessing gender equality. Only by designing effective institutions and devising viable offerings can investments be catalysed in the way that the continent demands them.

Second, it will create a fountainhead for African solutions - an amphitheater that assists the *reverse* flow of innovations, ideas, and arrangements that will allow stakeholders from this dynamic continent to reimagine and craft a new economic architecture. It seeks to help the global development community shed the binaries of east and west, and north and south to identify and focus on collective solutions for common in socio-economic challenges.

Samir Saran

Chair, Kigali Global Dialogue;
President,
Observer Research Foundation

Third, and perhaps most importantly, the dialogue will focus on the pre-conditions necessary for multidimensional growth and development. The dialogue will explore policies that place women at their core; showcase technological tools to expand and scale development solutions; highlight arrangements to re-prioritise financial flows; and essentialise globalisation as a means of value creation. These will form the basis of Africa's transformations, and consequently, the success of the SDGs.

Accordingly, the Kigali Global Dialogue will be designed around three themes: climate change and sustainable growth; livelihood and human capital; and technology and the Fourth Industrial Revolution. It will curate over thirty conversations on these subjects, bringing together 300 voices from over fifty-five countries, from Africa and the rest of the world.

We the hosts, hope that the Kigali Global Dialogue can emerge as an incubator of solutions in the heart of Africa; as a platform where contesting ideas can flow freely and ultimately shape a new pathway to our common future.

We look forward to hosting you in Kigali, Rwanda.

Terri Chapman

Co-Chair, Kigali Global Dialogue;
Associate Fellow and Community Lead,
Observer Research Foundation



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PANEL REPORTS



The Kigali Consensus: A New Chapter for Growth and Development



MODERATOR

Rathin Roy

Director, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, India

PANELLISTS

Claudine Uwera

Minister of State in charge of Economic Planning in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Rwanda

Jane Holl Lute

President and Chief Executive Officer, SICPA, USA

Mohamed Nasheed

Speaker of the Parliament
Former President of Maldives

Neena Malhotra

Joint Secretary, East and South Africa
Ministry of External Affairs, India

Philip Parham

UK Government's Envoy to the Commonwealth, UK

DEVELOPED nations have historically used fossil fuels and thermal energy to drive their industrial revolutions, but the climate change debate and its relation with economic growth have changed the outlook for developing countries. Although developing countries recognise that the historical responsibility of the cost of climate change lies with the developed countries, they understand the importance of following a low carbon transition path to development. The current panel thus focussed on the role that India and the African countries will play in the development model of the future. The expectation will be to complete the development transformation without significant incremental recourse to fossil fuels. The questions as to whether this will be economical will need to be debated. We are



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in uncharted territory here. Therefore, the discussions in the current conference will have views on climate change that will vary from those of the rest of the world. Today, in economics, the theory of efficient markets is no longer of value. The benefits of a globalised economy or zero tariffs are no longer regarded as interesting. There is a history in the development community of punishing countries for failures as measured by the frameworks set by the rich countries: be that good governance, rule of law, human rights, structural adjustment, or the free markets paradigm. This is not going to work anymore. The metric of success and failure will not be decided in London or Paris alone. Further, the discussion also pointed out the growing feasibility of following a low carbon development model. It was pointed out that in a bid for a power station in India, the renewable energy bid was cheaper



than the coal bid. California, the 5th largest economy in the world, is becoming carbon-neutral. It is now possible to produce electricity in any given situation through renewable sources that are cheaper than fossil fuel.

—Nandini Sharma

Health Systems in Fragile State

MODERATOR

Virginia Comolli

Senior Fellow for Conflict, Security and Development, The International Institute for Strategic Studies, Italy

PANELLISTS

Agnès Binagwaho

Vice Chancellor of the University of Global Health Equity, Rwanda

Freddy Nkosi

Senior Manager, Advocacy and Communications, VillageReach, Congo

Issa Mardo Djibir

Member of Parliament, Chad

Patrick Ndimubanzi

Minister of State in the Ministry of Health in charge of Public Health and Primary Health Care, Rwanda

Rachel Toku-Appiah

Nutrition Programme Manager, Graça Machel Trust

DELIVERY of basic health services in contexts involving elevated risk of institutional breakdown, social unrest or violent conflict is a policy challenge across many African countries. The need to strengthen health systems in contexts of fragility has to be examined from both political and technical perspectives. Lessons learned from successful health system improvement in specific country contexts can suggest ways to advance effective health service delivery in fragile states. These are some is-



sues discussed by speakers at the panel, Health Systems in Fragile States at the Kigali Global Dialogue 2019.

A common thread from countries across continents that have managed to deliver quality health care services in hard to access areas or fragile contexts has been political will and government leadership, innovative partnerships, a willingness to be creative in the financing mechanisms and a constant engagement with communities or the intended beneficiaries of the service. Chad, facing climate change as well as security challenges, has seen advocacy led by parliamentarians to make health a priority despite a difficult economic situation.

The work done in Lesotho, where HIV-AIDS services and treatment needed to be delivered across the country in a challenging, mountainous terrain is a case in point. The partnerships that were developed in order to deliver services in Lesotho—the government getting support from the Irish Aid and the Clinton Foundation, among others, in terms of funds and technical expertise—can function as a good case study for countries in fragile contexts.



ability in improving health services is key, but there is a need for the non government organisations to regulate themselves too. A corrupt NGO making a living off people’s misery is as bad as a government which does not take care of its people. Civil society should focus their energies to bring into the respective countries fresh ideas and innovation, but should do so in an accountable manner.

The question of nutrition education is an important component of reducing malnutrition in times of prolonged fragility. Meaningful community engagement with scientific messaging can compound the impact of nutrition interventions on the ground. The health programmes should endeavor to break the stranglehold of ignorance, disease and poverty in many pockets of the society. What Africa needs is not poverty alleviation but wealth creation, and investments in human capital in the form of a functioning, sustainable health system will be an important building block for the continent’s prosperity.

A countrywide assessment of Lesotho’s health system with active engagement of the communities had preceded the initiative, the Government of Kenya stepped in to improve the shortage of health staff, supply chain bottlenecks were overcome through innovative partnerships, and international expertise was tapped into for ongoing training of health system staff. Over time, the government’s capacity to absorb the initiative was built up, and sustained service delivery was guaranteed, bringing down disease prevalence across the country.

It was reiterated that if fragile and conflict affected states can still find domestic resources to cover their defense budgets without having to wait for external funding, it should be possible to do the same for health budgets as well. Health should be seen as a main pillar of national security, as Ebola’s debilitating impact on many African countries have shown. A sustainable national health system should be able to withstand political, economic, and environmental shocks.

The civil society’s role in ensuring government account-

tion but wealth creation, and investments in human capital in the form of a functioning, sustainable health system will be an important building block for the continent’s prosperity.

The tendency of using ‘Africa’ as a synonym for ‘fragile’ was questioned, as countries are fragile for different reasons in different contexts. A range of social determinants of health which fall outside the health sector affects health outcomes. Health will not be improved unless there is holistic government effort, with focus on education, infrastructure, water and sanitation, and other sectors that contribute indirectly. In Rwanda, fighting child malnutrition is a joint effort involving different ministries like agriculture, health as well as the local governments.

There was broad agreement that Africa’s voice in the global health forums is fragmented, as the WHO African Region does not include all the countries on the African continent. There is a need for Africa to invest in global health reform and unify its efforts to make global forums like WHO more democratic and participatory.

—Oommen C Kurian

Food, Lifestyle and Health



MODERATOR

Rohit Bansal

Group Leader, Reliance Industries Ltd., India

PANELLISTS

Katherine McManus

Director, Department of Nutrition,
Brigham and Women's Hospital,
Harvard Medical School Teaching Hospital, USA

Shoba Suri

Senior Fellow, Observer Research Foundation, India

Suvir Saran

Michelin Star Chef, Speaker,
Author - American Masala, India

THE panel on 'Food, Lifestyle and Health' aimed to discuss the challenges of malnutrition and communicable diseases as well as the rise of non-communicable diseases caused by lifestyle changes in the developing world. The panelists sought to discuss and assess how African health systems have adapted to the emerging challenges of lifestyle diseases, the engagement of the private sector in food retail and lifestyle businesses. They brought focus on towards the need for comprehensive awareness programs to promote healthy changes in one's lifestyle. Suvir Saran highlighted the issue of bifurcation of food based on Western standards. Mr. Saran argued that it is important to change the language and approach towards "ethnic" and locally-created food and cuisine and embrace the advantages. The discourse must rise above its colonial connotations and create a fair playing field for the culinary field. Katherine McManus emphasised the importance of surveillance of what individuals are consuming at a macro level. The lack of adequate information on what individuals are consuming is at the core of lifestyle diseases and it is crucial to analyse the



billion-dollar marketing strategies that big corporations are feeding the masses with packaged food. The effort towards awareness cannot purely emerge from corporations, but requires facilitation into the education systems of the world. Shba Suri discussed the major causes of lifestyle diseases which can be attributed to sedentary routines and high consumption of fat, sugar and salt. The big food corporations are responsible for this, but there is a need to delve into the issue at the health system level. The need of the hour is investing in health promotion, as well as disease prevention. Coupled together, this is the key to a healthy lifestyle, and to improving lives. Consumers must be made aware of what they are purchasing, cooking and consuming through education, awareness and campaigns to make this a reality. Rohit Bansal questioned the impact increased “informationisation” and digitisation has had on consumer awareness and the changes it has brought towards food safety and health standards. Ms. McManus argued for the surveillance of not just measures such as height and weight, but rather haemoglobin levels, blood pressure, and lipids, amongst some of them. Starting from childhood and moving into adolescence and

adulthood, there must be a continued surveillance over an individual’s life- as the development of a baseline is key to identifying patterns. In order to make a healthy lifestyle successful, an individual must work in tandem with the family, workplace and the government. Further supporting the importance of a wholesome approach to tackling lifestyle diseases, Mr. Saran underscored the importance of a cohesive mindfulness bolstered by the decisions made by individuals, families and communities in order to progress. Conversations about malnourishment and deficiency, health promotion, and disease prevention need to happen in tandem: Children that are malnourished today, will be the adults taking decisions tomorrow. As a society, there mustn’t be another generation of adults making poor health choices. In conclusion, the panelists agreed that it is important to look at food, lifestyle and health in a bigger context, but make it a part of the discussion at the micro level from day 1. Behavioural change does not come easily and through campaigns and education, the awareness must permeate deeply into the minds of individuals. A healthy lifestyle needs to be our #1 priority.

—Pulkit Mohan

From Labour to Leadership: Investing in Children



MODERATOR

Anjali Nayyar

Executive Vice President, Global Health Strategies, India

PANELLISTS

Anita Asiiimwe

National Coordinator of the National Early Childhood Development Program, UNICEF, Rwanda

Catherine Duggan

Vice Dean and Professor, African Leadership University School of Business, Rwanda

Chimaraoka Izugbara

Director of Global Health, Youth and Development, International Centre for Research on Women, USA

Eugene Mutimura

Minister of Education, Rwanda

Hisham Mundol

Executive Director, India and Child Protection, Children's Investment Fund Foundation, India

As the world focuses on and strives to attain the Sustainable Development Goals, the chances of success depend heavily on Africa's performance. The possibility of meeting global education, nutrition, gender and health objectives relies on the realization of Africa's demographic dividend and its potential for longer-term development. It will be essential to invest in African youth by extending fiscal space, enhancing expenditure ability, making optimum use of assistance and finding innovative sources of financing.

Investing in human capital and economic growth go hand in hand. The correlation of knowledge, skill sets and expertise with experience, and the economic value this provides for a workforce can lead to increased productivity. The large youth population of Africa presents a tremendous opportunity for development, such that by investing in schooling, skill growth and other social projects, harnessing the potential of African youth can reap enormous dividends and stimulate the growth of the continent.

There has been a concentrated effort to maximise the interaction between the public and the private sector in investing in the youth in Africa. The Programme of Capacity Development in Africa (P4CAD) is a step in the very same direction that introduced Youth Led Advisory and the Extension for Development initiative. All of these programmes



address the challenges that policy institutions face when they try to implement programmes without grass-roots engagements. Africa's many problems are associated with food security, youth employment and diminished investments. P4CAD has now aligned its work with other partnerships that seek to support African countries in addressing multiple SDG agendas to end hunger, with perspective on industry, innovation and infrastructure, as well as revitalising the global partnership for sustainable work through collaborations with others.

Optimum nutrition is essential for children in terms of health, well-being, and socio-cognitive development, as it furthers the economic growth of communities and countries. The clear need to deconstruct the role of health and nutrition in learning outcomes has never been so urgent as at present. Children belonging to low-income populations suffer from multiple micronutrient deficiencies, and are often stunted or underweight when they start school. In situations like these, it becomes critical to recognise the need for—and the benefits of—school-based food and nutrition intervention, as this investment reaches further towards greater access to education, social protection and rural agricultural development.

Education plays an important role in strengthening the performance of human capital in the world, as, coupled

with requisite skills, it creates competencies, improves the national gross product and increases efficiency and effectiveness in the spheres of decision making and socio-economic governance. Early investment in children's education is important as it yields higher returns and increases the chances of future earning by 25%. Africa's growing youth population has more access to education than ever before. This population, however, needs to continuously be engaged with focused efforts on accelerating gender equality and women's empowerment.

The creation of leaders and value producers can only be ensured by empowering women in achieving gender equality, that will lead towards sustainable development. Gender equality should be ingrained in early childhood practices and subsequent learning behaviours. Investing in children and youth is essential to defending their human rights and leads to better social results, including poverty reduction and efficiency improvement.

It is fundamental for the youth to be inclusively and equitably part of the development and the decision making process within the framework of the SDGs. It is through this interaction, as well as the integration of policies and stakeholders, that the global community can come close to achieving its SDGs.

—Vasundhara Singh

Trust in Technology

MODERATOR

Samir Saran

President, Observer Research Foundation, India
(Moderator)

PANELLISTS

Abdul-Hakeem Ajjola

Chair, Consultancy Support Services Limited, Nigeria

Cathleen Berger

Lead, Global Governance and Policy Strategy, Mozilla, Germany

Faith Keza

Chief Executive Officer, Irembo, Rwanda

Kevin Alison

Director of Geo-technology, Eurasia Group, USA

Nanjira Sambuli

Senior Policy Manager, World Wide Web Foundation, Kenya

AS we approach the third decade of the 21st century, the idea that technology should always remain a loosely defined agent for “positive change”, has proven naive. Around the world, technology is increasingly being leveraged as a tool to undermine human rights for the economic and strategic state benefits. Unsurprisingly, the United Nations has identified a “widespread trust deficit” in technologies as one of the key barriers to developing policy solutions, both globally and at the local level.

Three major trends are defining this declining “trust in technology:” first, governments now see digital spaces as strategic assets, and have conflated technology and national security. Secondly, as a consequence of this shift, trade, technology and geopolitics have collided at an unprecedented velocity. Finally, private technology platforms have themselves amassed power in this debate, and are often seen as unaccountable monolith institutions that operate from the confines of Silicon Valley. Taken together, these structural forces have acted to the detriment of the citizen



and consumer, who are now increasingly voicing concern about the resilience of their digital ecosystem.

However, as Cathleen Berger of the Mozilla foundation points out, this point is not just about technology. The world is more parochial and nationalist than ever before, and trust between communities is at an all time low as well. The divides in the physical world, she argues, are being aggravated in and by digital spaces. Individuals, she laments, have less trust in each other in cyberspace. However, according to experts like Faith Keza -- the CEO of Irembo -- the picture is not universal. She argues that when citizens and governments rely on technology for the provision of basic services, as is the case in many parts of the developing world, it is difficult to imagine that this relationship is not built on trust. To exemplify this point, she cites the case of Rwanda, where digital public services have improved livelihoods so well, that concerns around privacy are often seen as secondary.

Indeed, this points to the fact that that “trust” is not a universally defined value. How African communities view trust and how the West may understand it are different, and this difference has significant policy implications. Today’s debates about trust in technology are heavily rooted in the contextual



realities of the West. Voices and concerns from other parts of the world are marginalised. This Nanjira Sambuli of the World Wide Web Foundation adds another dimension to the trust issue. This point raises questions such as the following: Why should communities from Asia and Africa trust Western governments and businesses to make decisions for them?

Engaging with these questions is especially important when the very social contract between individual, business and state is being rewritten. Increasingly, the private sector is providing public goods, such as urban transportation and even healthcare solutions. The state meanwhile, is increasingly a platform that is building tools to connect grievances with solutions. How then, is the citizen to find accountability? When unelected boardrooms can make decisions with public consequences, and elected governments are mere intermediaries, how should citizens respond? Abdul Halim Ajjola, a member of the Global Commission on the Stability of Cyberspace, believes that international institutions and domestic regimes must consider new forms of accountability.

This endeavour, however, seems unlikely in the short term, given that trust between nation states themselves is at an all time low. The emerging contest for trade and technology be-

tween the United States and China represents a new normal in global governance: i.e. it proves the conflation of national security and economic interests. Kevin Allison of the Eurasia Group made the point that the Trump administration defines the “national security innovation base” as practically the entire gamut of activities that takes place in Silicon Valley. This is not unique to the US and competing “sovereign tech” propositions are undermining multilateral or community led efforts to maintain trust in a global technology ecosystem.

The challenge, of course, in reclaiming trust in tech is that digital technologies are now deeply interwoven into our social and political fabrics. At the same time, the infrastructure that underpins these technologies is intertwined with multiple economic and digital regulatory regimes. As such, the insecurity between communities, and between private technology platforms and states are colliding to create a zeitgeist in which “trust” in technology is at an all time low. Nanjira Sambuli argues that it is time to view these multiple insecurities as interconnected, rather than study them in silos. Only then will the root of this trust deficit become apparent, which will allow for more informed policy prescriptions domestically and globally.

—Akhil Deo

Rethinking Globalization: People, Institutions and Ideas



MODERATOR

Maitreyi Bordia Das

Manager, Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice; Global Lead for Social Inclusion, World Bank

PANELLISTS

Boris Tadić

Former President, Serbia; Member, WLA-Club de Madrid

Ebtesam Al-Ketbi

Founder and President, Emirates Policy Centre, UAE

Philani Mthembu

Executive Director, Institute for Global Dialogue, South Africa

Rathin Roy

Director, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, India

Stephan Klingebiel

Director, Global Policy Centre Seoul, United Nations Development Programme, Germany

WITH the emergence of disparate views on the relevance and efficacy of globalization, it has become imperative for thought leaders across the globe to rationalize contemporary trends for a better understanding of where we are headed as a global community. While on the one hand, there are individuals who question the idea of globalization on the basis of national identity, there are those that continue to clamor for greater global integration. Further still, there is a sizeable community of scholars and experts that believes that benefits of globalization have so far been geographically uneven,

and that the time has come to rethink and reinvent the very notion of globalization. They assert that it needs to respond to the global challenges confronting the world today.

While cultivating new models of collective action, premised on the principle of inclusive development, an important question that the global community as a whole must grapple with is whether the world, as it stands today, has the capacity to manage the consequences of globalization or not. Given the declining ability of the global community to deal with the hybrid nature of global threats today, the first step in ensuring optimization is improving inter-governmental relations. This is a point that Mr. Stephan Klingebiel, Director, Global Policy Centre Seoul, United Nations Development Programme, Germany brought up. Further, for collective action to be meaningful, all relevant actors – including members of government institutes, private sectors, think tanks, and the social media community --must be integrated into the process of orchestrating a strategy to deal with contemporary global issues. A clear example of a multi-sectoral enterprise that achieves this is the C40, which is a network of the world's megacities that are committed to addressing climate change by collaborating via knowledge-sharing and creating sustainable action plans.

Collective action aimed at developing an adequate response to the issues facing the global community today must also promote development cooperation among countries and international institutions. In fact, eventually, the term 'development cooperation' must evolve into 'global



cooperation.’ this would broaden the ambit of transnational engagement in support of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 agenda. In other words, the forces of globalization must assimilate complementary energies not just along the north-south, and north-north, but also along the south-south dimension. A significant part of this is the Rwanda Cooperation Initiative, which facilitates the exchange of ideas and experiences with other countries in the interest of South-South Cooperation (SSC).

Today, globalization is facing a crisis of confidence. For the past decade or so, the multilateral fora involving some of the most powerful actors in the world advocated for open markets and greater interconnectivity. However, now, the same players can be seen undergoing internal crises; they are increasingly choosing isolationist policies over free movement of goods, services, ideas and people. However, unlike in the past, the Global South has ceased to rely on Western drivers of globalization -- such as the United States -- and is consciously and actively trying to reinvent the meaning of globalization by providing institutional support to the free movement of people. As Mr. Philani Mthembu, Executive Director, Institute for Global Dialogue, South Africa highlighted, the Global South is also trying to invest in new technological engagements.

Moreover, countries of the global south, especially those in Asia or the Middle East, and those located along the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), are acquiring western companies and franchises, which in turn is creating a crisis of

confidence within the societies of the Global north. This is leading the latter to turn increasingly inwards and therefore creating the narrative of a crisis in globalization. However, that in itself is not enough to stall the momentum of a force as potent and relevant in today’s age as globalization and greater interconnectivity. Moreover, the next phase of globalization is unlikely to be led by the traditional actors. The global shift in power relations is affecting both the global north and the south, but in very different ways: on the one hand, the Global South is increasingly acquiring a larger stake in international trade and development cooperation, and on the other hand, a landscape like Europe is losing sight of the need to be better integrated with the rest of the world, noted Boris Tadić, Former President, Serbia; Member, WLA-Club de Madrid.

Therefore, In keeping with the growing need to reinvent globalization, the international community must work towards creating a new global architecture, which is environmentally friendly, and ensures that consumption patterns do not over exploit natural resources or disturb the ecological balance. Ebtesam Al-Ketbi, Founder and President, Emirates Policy Centre, UAE, argued that such an arrangement must also strive to maintain a correlation between growth and development on the one hand, and advance social justice and fight corruption on the other. This suggests that while globalization cannot be stopped, it can certainly be reformed

—*Shubhangi Pandey*

The Right to Breathe: Discussing Air Pollution and Urbanization



MODERATOR

Hisham Mundol

Executive Director, India and Child Protection, Children's Investment Fund Foundation, India

PANELLISTS

Emily Sheldon

Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, African Health Innovation Centre, USA

Eng. Coletha Ruhanya

Director General of Environment Management Authority, Rwanda

Joyce Msuya

Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director of United Nations Environment Programme

Samson Samuel Ogallah

Senior Climate Specialist, Solidaridad Network, Nigeria

Ritu Lal

Senior Vice President, Amplus Energy Solutions, India

A global epidemic is currently infringing upon humanity's inalienable right to breathe. Air pollution is the world's biggest environmental risk, responsible for approximately 9 million fatalities each year. The effects of toxic air are not limited, however, simply to the ambit of increased mortality rates. The repercussions are widely felt, with studies showing links between poor air quality and decreased labor productivity, increased welfare expenditure, and lower agricultural yields. According to the World Bank, the macroeconomic cost of poor air quality, taking into account the burden placed on welfare systems, is the equivalent of eight percent of global GDP. A solution for this silent health crisis is needed – particularly for urban areas.

The reasoning behind an urbanization focused solution to poor air quality is intuitive. Air pollution tends to originate from transportation-related emissions, discharges from industrial and power plants, and poorly managed waste disposal systems. The majority of these sources are based in urban areas –consequentially leading to deteriorated levels of air quality in cities. Alleviating the air pollution health epidemic is therefore very much dependent on reducing particulate emissions from the aforementioned urban sources.



With the intention of finding ways to tackle this imperative issue the Observer Research Foundation, in partnership with the Children's Investment Fund Foundation, hosted a panel on Air Pollution and Urbanization at the first edition of the Kigali Global Dialogue.

One of the key issues discussed during the panel focused on the financing of air pollution solutions. As Ms. Joyce Mysua, deputy executive director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), stated during the panel, while vision and leadership are key factors in improving air quality levels, funding for proposed solutions is equally important. Simple transfers of fund are not enough, however. It is imperative, that the fund transfers are designed in a manner that ensures tangible results. The case of Beijing illustrates the importance of a well-planned financing package.

Beijing has long been regarded as one of the most polluted cities in the world. In 2014, air toxicity had reached record levels, driven primarily by two factors. The first of these were Beijing's thermal power plants which were producing inordinate amounts of harmful particulate matter, driven by the need to power one of the largest manufacturing centers in the world. The second major source of pollution was attributable to harmful particulate emissions produced by

the millions of internal combustion vehicles being used by the inhabitants of one of the largest cities in the world. Any proposed measures to reduce harmful emissions from the two sources were sure to incur significant transaction costs for the city in the form of subsidies, refurbishment expenditures, and financial incentives. Beyond the simple quantum of expenditure, there was an added layer of complexity due to the number of agencies, ministries and policies that the funding needed to be diverted to.

Despite the nuanced financing challenges involved with improving Beijing's air quality, the World Bank and UNEP found an innovative solution. The UN organizations, working in coordination with Chinese Government officials, designed a detailed and considered financial package that apportioned funding to a diverse set of projects across the power and transportation sectors in order to ensure that mitigation efforts were effective and impactful. As a result of the implementation of the financing package and the associated policy measures, the level of harmful particulate matter in Beijing has been reduced by 35% in the span of four years.

The Beijing finance package is an excellent example of a template that can be applied to a variety of regions



and cities. The funding itself can come from a multitude of sources, including multilateral development banks, bilateral loans, municipal bonds, and even domestic revenue. Ensuring that the assistance is tailored to account for city-specific pollution sources, State and City government regulations, and overarching national air pollution framework, is crucial to successfully addressing the global air pollution epidemic.

Another key issue discussed during the panel was the, counter intuitively, crucial effect that rural areas play in increasing air pollution levels within cities. Samson Samuel Ogallah, Senior Climate Specialist at the Solidaridad Network, spoke about the cascading effect of slash and burn policies for cities, a prime example of which can be found in India. The seasonal burning of crop residue from states with significant rural populations contributes significantly to harmful particulate matters in Indian cities. Additionally, agricultural supply chains, especially emissions from transportation vehicles, are also a source of air pollution within urban areas. Policies to improve air quality in cities, therefore, cannot be restricted to urban spaces, especially in countries with large agricultural sectors. The adoption of climate smart agriculture, sustainable farming and green value chains are key to any truly holistic air pollution policy solution.

The last substantive issue discussed by panel was the role that rooftop solar could play in reducing air pollution in urban areas. Ms. Ritu Lal, Senior Vice President at Amplus Solar, expressed her belief that a global renewable energy

revolution is inevitable. A number of factors that could make the exponential uptake of clean energy sources viable were cited, the most important of which is the fact that power produced from renewable sources is now more economical than thermal power in many parts of the world. The clean energy revolution has not extended to rooftop solar yet, however, despite benefits such as easy grid connectivity, the lack of transmission and distributions losses, and the lack of land related expenditure.

According to Ms. Lal, traditional distribution companies are the primary barrier preventing the exponential growth of the rooftop solar sector. The current economic model of rooftop solar makes it a loss-making proposition for distribution companies, resulting in a recalcitrance to facilitate the large scale adoption of rooftop solar. There is a solution on the horizon, however. A new economic model is being formulated by firms such as Amplus Solar that allows distribution companies to profit from rooftop solar power production. If the model proves to be successful, emissions from urban thermal power plants, which as stated earlier are a major cause of air pollution in cities across the world, could be significantly reduced.

While air pollution is one of the largest global health afflictions in the world, the means to combat the issue exist. Intelligent, holistic policy solutions that attack the problem at its various sources have the ability to dramatically improve global air quality. Yet, these solutions have largely not been implemented. The reasoning behind this is simple – air pollution is a silent killer, with impacts being felt over decades rather than months or years. The need to catalyze public and political support is, therefore, crucial to solving the problem. Policy conversations, such as the Air Pollution and Urbanization panel at the Kigali Global Dialogue, are the first step towards creating the awareness and political willpower to truly engender the change that is needed.

—Aparajit Pandey



Out of Africa: Green Growth and Development

MODERATOR

Terri Chapman

Associate Fellow and Community Lead, Observer Research Foundation, India

PANELLISTS

Gwendoline Abunaw

Managing Director, Ecobank, Cameroon

Kwame Owino

Chief Executive Office, Institute of Economic Affairs, Kenya

Mariam Yinusa

Principal Economist, African Development Bank, Ivory Coast

Mohua Mukherjee

Program Ambassador, International Solar Alliance, India

Monale Ratsoma

Director General, New Development Bank, South Africa

Is Africa ready to make the transition to green growth and development? This question formed the central theme of discussion of a panel that included Ms. Gwendoline Abunaw, Managing Director, Ecobank, Cameroon; Ms. Mariam Yinusa, Principal Economist, African Development Bank (AfDB), Ivory Coast; Ms. Mohua Mukherjee, Program Ambassador, International Solar Alliance (ISA), India; Mr. Monale Ratsoma, Director General, New Development Bank (NDB), South Africa; Mr. Kwame Owino, Chief Executive Office, Institute of Economic Affairs, Kenya and moderated by Ms. Terri Chapman, Associate Fellow and Community Lead, Observer Research Foundation, India. All the panellists agreed that climate change is a reality and going green is unavoidable. Below are the key takeaways of the discussion.



The Context

It was noted that the African context needs to be recognised to appreciate the challenges and opportunities for a low-carbon transition. The state of economic development in the African continent presents both political and economic challenges in transitioning to a green economy. Most African countries are in the midst of rapid growth and industrialisation and are dependent on oil and minerals. Livelihoods of communities are dependent on basic natural resources. Africa is also the fastest growing young population in the world. Mr. Owino observed that the problem with taking the low-carbon path is that, demographically, most African countries require jobs and if the absence of job opportunities were to generate political heat, governments would abandon green initiatives.

The other problem consists in the structural realities of African economies. Mr. Owino observed that the issue is not only a financial one, but also a need for a structural

transformation in many African countries where the value added from the manufacturing sector has to go up. Lack of partnership is another challenge. Even when African banks are willing to go digital, the regulators prefer the traditional banking system. African countries also suffer from risk perception. Mr Ratsoma raised a valid point as to whether places with high levels of inequality, unemployment and poverty, where the sources of growth are from traditionally carbon emitting sources of energy, can manage the green transition.

Despite the challenges, it was noted that several key stakeholders in Africa that have been taking steps in the direction of a low-carbon path in sectors that include the agriculture sector, the energy sector and development banks. Ms Yinusa observed that the AfDB has been focusing on building 'anti-risking finance' for the agriculture sector to allow the private sector to play a role while ensuring that the development pathway is green, sustainable and inclusive,



thereby making the sector mainly private sector driven and public sector enabled. Mr. Ratsoma noted that the NDB has been financing technologies that reduce emissions. Similarly, Ms Abunaw observed that banks in Africa have started the process of going green by going digital.

The Way Forward

There was a consensus among the panellists that Africa provides a huge opportunity for green growth and development. The panellists identified various sectors and possible solutions by suggesting ideas such as increased access to green energy, green financing, focusing in economies of scale, digital access, 'blended finance', financial inclusion and access to technology. In the agriculture sector, Ms. Yinusa raised a critical point by noting that 80 per cent of Africans work in the agriculture sector and 30 per cent of the GDP in all the African countries comes from this sector, but Africa receives only four per cent of

private climate change financing. In the agriculture sector, Ms. Mukherjee shared some of the ISA programmes such as solar irrigation pumping, rooftop solar and capacity building at the grassroots level that might be suitable for the African context.

For a clean energy transition, Ms. Mukherjee suggested that the African countries with a low rate of grid level need off-grid solutions. The grid coverage and energy spent are important factors to consider in the energy transition strategy. Ms. Mukherjee also emphasised the need to focus on pursuing economies of scale and reducing information costs going forward. It was also pointed out that a step towards 'climate justice' would be to use the Green Climate Fund to pay for the capital cost so that people pay only for the energy they consume. It was suggested that the move to a low-carbon path could begin by honing in on making energy access green rather than looking at the whole economy. Mr. Ratsoma proposed that multilateral finance institutions could contribute to green economic development by financing technologies that consume less electricity as well as reduce emissions. The need to have institutions to educate the people was also stressed.

The panel suggested two critical points that would help external stakeholders in strategizing climate change interventions in Africa. First, 'Africa is not homogenous.' It is important to recognise the different stages of development among the African countries in order to see that change would happen separately and at different levels. Therefore, a 'geographical specific' strategy would be critical. As Ms. Abunaw observed, the green growth transition would not "happen at the same rhythm in all the countries" in Africa. Similarly, Mr. Owino noted that the notion that Africa would be making the transition together as a whole could be "a very dangerous narrative." Second, there is a need to recognise that the African path to green growth and development would be guided by 'African solutions for Africa'. In the words of Ms. Yinusa, Africans need to 'embrace change on our terms' and 'develop our own path.' In other words, it is critical for external players to first look at the strategies that Africans themselves have developed before developing an African strategy.

—K. Yhoma

Dismantling Patriarchy: Gigabyte by Gigabyte



MODERATOR

Kazadi Danielle Kayembe
 Founder, GreyFire Impact, USA

PANELLISTS

Abhinandan Sekhri
 Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Newslaundry.com, India

Barbara Christine Nimusiima
 Programme Manager, Gender/ICT, International Women's Centre for Empowerment, Uganda

Daisy Amdany
 Executive Director, Community Advocacy and Awareness Trust, Kenya

Pranjal Sharma
 Contributing Editor, Business Standard, India

Saikat Datta
 South Asia Editor, Asia Times, India

THE ubiquitous presence of technology in our society today has consequently raised concerns about the impact patriarchy has had on this domain and consequently over the entire online world. Rewrite: This paper draws attention to the relationship between patriarchy and technology in our world today. It suggests how the two co-exist, and shape each other.

From social media to mobile phone apps to artificial intelligence, there is an increased awareness about how biases in society are impacting everyday technology across the globe. Online interactions do not exist in a vacuum. They are a reflection of what is going on offline, and within the society at large.

The hegemony of patriarchy has unsurprisingly, shaped



technology as well. Patriarchal technology manifests itself in varied ways: an example is the exclusion of girls in STEM education, which allows the system to increase female surveillance. The culture of the community plays an important role in the development of technology.

Uganda provides another compelling example: here, the private lives of women have been exposed on the internet so as to intimidate them and hinder their work. In contrast, there is no instance of similar tactics being used on men. That in itself does not seem to be the problem. In societies that encourage women to take a backseat, such as?? If the argument is that patriarchy is everywhere, which are the societies that are exempt from this?? men are the ones who have the first access to technology. The fact that they are also more likely to be economically capable of access-

ing costly technology has also been seen as a factor that works to the detriment of women in being able to use the latest innovations that can be of help to them.

There is an urgent need to address these issues and one way to do that is by making the producers of technology more accountable for their products. Another aspect of this is to address the prevalent patriarchy and misogyny in seemingly modern companies, spanning both the developed and developing world. This becomes all the more important as AI gains increasing popularity and usage. The AI depends on the makers and the biases like race, gender etc. are reflected in it, making the sensitization of designers towards these issues critical.

One way to address this is to have more women in technology where they can affect change. In order to ac-



not been enough and there is a need for intervention from the government and multilateral platforms to increase women-focused funding. The fact that very few women are in positions of power in the technology domain has meant that the male gaze is reproduced there as well.

These issues have exploration of ways in which technology can be used to make lives better. Apart from added investment, there is an urgent need for more women in leadership roles as seeing them in non-traditional positions gives other women confidence to follow their path. Besides, it is of utmost importance that women are made aware of the role that condi-

tioning plays in encouraging them to accept standard roles, so that they can resist the pressures of a patriarchal society. I think this whole paragraph needs to be deleted. Without specifics, it adds nothing.

compish this, the changes have to start at the school level, where young girls should be encouraged. Instead of technology being positioned as a male-dominated field, envision it should be presented as something that can provide equal opportunity for everyone.

While looking at the impact of patriarchy on the technologies being developed and its subsequent consequences for women, there have been unintended benefits that women have been able to reap. In Kenya, women who were not part of the formal labor sector have benefited from mobile money transactions. This has helped their inclusion in the financial mainstream. The technology of text messaging has also been used to alert mothers about vaccinating their children. These positive examples can be used to rethink tech and examine how it can be tailor made to deliver solutions for women and empower them to resist patriarchy.

The role of media here plays a very important role, both in reinforcing stereotypes as well as in creating perceptions at an early age. Intervention in this area can help raise awareness and also examine the issue of gender representation in different industries.

Women working in the technology sector also face the challenge of financing, as they experience huge funding gaps. In this case, the presence of market forces alone has

The role of culture, community and society is at the core of this, since any inventions that come from a place of bias will be skewed as well. A consciously gendered approach to the issues involved will help in addressing the issue. Also, given the increasing role of big data in the world of tech, gender bias in this domain will also have to be structurally addressed to achieve more equitable results.

—*Nivedita Kapoor*



Reconfiguring Development Partnerships

MODERATOR

Simon Billett
Diplomat, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK

PANELLISTS

Anna Tunkel
Senior Vice President, Head of Partnerships and Strategic Initiatives, APCO Worldwide, USA

Idee Inyangudor
Managing Partner, GDSC Inc., Canada

Lucy Corkin
Business Strategist, Rand Merchant Bank – a Division of First Rand, South Africa

Leonardo Pas Neves
Intelligence Analyst, FundaçãoGetulio Vargas, Brazil

Steven Blockmans
Head of EU Foreign Policy, Centre for European Policy Studies, Belgium

WHEN describing the current international development architecture, the only constant is change: the world is undergoing a period of profound rebalancing, where rapid economic development -- aided by technological leapfrogging -- has blurred the lines within the 'North-South' paradigm. As globalisation continues to connect capital, goods and people, it also lays bare the limitations of traditional development paradigms, dominated by a small set of trans-Atlantic actors. Institutions and partnerships created and endorsed by the post-war order no longer fit the contemporary map of challenges that we face today. Development partnerships, therefore, must be reconfigured to reflect the dynamism of the sustainable development challenge and account for the



emergence of non-traditional actors.

In recent years, perhaps the most notable actor within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda has been the private sector. Generating nine out of ten jobs in developing countries, its natural role has firmly been established. However, corporations are becoming actively involved shaping new development models. The reason for this, as Anna Tunkel, Senior Vice President, APCO Worldwide, puts it, is that “perception matters”. In the age of hyper-visibility, private companies have made a conscious decision to move beyond writing cheques; they want a seat at the proverbial table to help develop “impact oriented solutions that have a bottom line”.

This argument was echoed by Lucy Corkin, Business Strategist, Rand Merchant Bank, who further stressed the need for corporations, and by extension, private financial institutions to have an applied role in developing communities where they have a presence. However, Corkin also cautioned at the new role private companies are taking on, given the scale at which they operate. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) has taken on a new meaning, where the private sector is increasingly imbibing the role of ‘deliverers of public goods’, that previously, was sole the duty of governments. As power is further decen-

tralized, and ‘private governance’ becomes more prominent, the social contract itself comes into question. A new social contract must be envisioned where this “fluid categorisation” is addressed, and the rights and responsibilities of citizens, governments and enterprise are clearly delineated.

In devising this social contract, multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral, partnerships are critical. Companies must not operate in silos; deepening engagement with governments and communities is key in creating holistic long-term solutions. Idee Inyangudor, Managing Partner, GDSC Inc., advocates the use of blended finance, as an effective multi-stakeholder initiative to direct financial flows to emerging economies. According to The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), an estimated \$5-7 trillion is required to achieve the SDGs, with developing countries facing an investment gap of \$2.5 trillion. It is clear that a significant amount of this capital will be private – however effective deployment of this capital will require government intervention. As highlighted by Inyangudor, blended finance will not only help bridge the investment gap by leveraging additional capital, but has the potential to become the vehicle around which governments mobilise their own resources.



While the private sector has proved its significance in shaping the new development paradigm, the role of the governments, and collaborations between them, remain seminal. Using Brazil as an example, Leonardo Pas Neves, Intelligence Analyst, Fundação Getúlio Vargas illustrated the importance of trilateral cooperation to create robust archetypes of development cooperation. While emerging economies like Brazil may not always have abundant capital, grappling with specific development challenges has equipped them with effective policy solutions, which, with assistance, can be adapted elsewhere. This has led to the emergence of atypical trilateral cooperation, such as the one between Brazil-Japan-Mozambique, which has in turn contributed to the re-strengthening of ‘South-South’ development cooperation.

The changing nature of development actors, both state and non-state, necessitates a reorientation of development cooperation strategies by traditional actors such as OECD member states. As Steven Blockmans --Head of EU Foreign Policy, Centre for European Policy Studies – highlighted, traditional aid providers such as the European Union (EU), and the G20 have been on ‘the back foot’, given domestic concerns over issues such as migration, especially within the African context. While concerted efforts have

been made to rejuvenate their partnership with the continent, with initiatives such as the G20 Compact with Africa, ‘North-South’ cooperation remains largely ineffective. A new partnership, as argued by Blockmans, must not only effectively articulate North-South cooperation strategies, but also work towards strengthening ‘South-South’ cooperation. A possible way of doing so is using geography to its advantage, by offering greater investment to encourage the creation of companies who are integrated at a Euro-African level. Creating value chains within these geographies will further address issues of poverty and inequality, and through effective partnerships with other stakeholders has the potential to create social purpose.

In conclusion, it is clear that the current development paradigm is insufficient to address the scale and dynamism of the challenges we face today. While we have already begun to think about ways to reshape these paradigms and partnerships for effective reconfiguration, fundamental questions on power diffusion and the social contract must be addressed. Furthermore, given the large scale of capital that is needed to achieve the SDGs, issues of financial flows must also be grappled with.

—Aastha Kaul

Roundtable: Clean Energy Transitions in Africa: New Business Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurs in the Energy Sector

MODERATOR

Khalila Mbowe

Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Unleashed Africa Co. Ltd., Tanzania

PANELLISTS

Candice Davis

Founder and Director, Nubia Network, South Africa

Charity Wanjiku

Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Strauss Energy Limited, Kenya

Diana Mbogo

Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Engineers, Tanzania

Patricia Appiagyei

Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Ghana

Mobilizing actions and creating sustainable partnerships is central to overcoming the challenges of energy poverty. Catalysing investments between the major stakeholders of clean energy solutions — i.e. the government, civil society and the private consumers — is necessary to meet the evolving patterns of energy requirements and consumption. The focus however, remains on the inclusion of women, who are the key actors in the politics of clean energy access. “Women have carried firewood; they now carry solar lamps. Women have, are, and will always be the carriers of energy. They must be the beneficiaries of energy, and the value creators of energy,” remarked Dr. Samir Saran, President of the Observer Research Foundation. He expressed his views during a roundtable discussion on business opportunities in the energy sector for women entrepreneurs in Africa. This roundtable was part of the inaugural Kigali Global Dialogue held in Kigali, Rwanda from July 3 - 5, 2019 and was jointly organised by ORF and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rwanda.

Joyce Msuya — Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director of United Nations Environment Pro-



gramme — opened the discussion by urging panelists to recognise the challenges of unemployment faced by women in the Sub-Saharan Africa. Women collectively lack access to capacity building and finance and face the challenges of societal pressures. However, in response, Ms. Msuya optimistically stated: “I strongly believe that Africa is the next frontier when it comes to the Energy sector and climate change. This presents opportunities for (women) entrepreneurs to make a change”.

Following the opening remarks, the moderator of the roundtable, Khalila Mbowe, Founder and CEO, Unleashed Africa Co. Ltd. explained that energy remains a key enabler in achieving the SDGs. A lack of gendered development in the energy sector will continue to be a barrier in achieving sustainable growth. Despite claiming the demographic majority in Africa, women lack the capital, skills and technology required for scaling up businesses. As agents of manifesting change, the panelists must figure out a concrete action plan that can be collectively taken forward to address these issues.

Charity Wanjiku, the co-Founder and CEO of Strauss Energy Limited, opened the discussion. She claimed that the energy challenges in Africa can be significantly attribut-

ed to population growth and transformations which have disrupted sustainable energy supplies across the continent. Given the lack of coherent policy and regulation implementation, and the abysmally small inclusion of women in the decision-making framework, there are several barriers that prevent equal opportunities for women entrepreneurship and employment. In order to create a gender-sensitive energy and climate solution, promoting productive energy use for women by increasing their access to our great pool of both renewable and non-renewable energy, reducing the time dedicated by women in fulfilling the energy needs of the family, and removing investment barriers should all be considered.

Candice Davis, Founder and Director of the Nubia Network, added that ironically Africa has always tried to catch up with the Western world, whereas in reality, most of the energy technologies are based on African models. Africans must realise that they have access to the world’s most clean and sustainable energy resources which they must capitalise on rather than trying to merely imitate a European model. Thus, African women must take a step back and understand how powerful their ancient traditions and cre-



ations are and use them for their empowerment.

Diana Mbogo, CEO of Millennium Engineers, critiqued the ways in which international organisations build capacity. The interventions made by financial institutions and private venture funds prevent women from realising their own capacity. They further ignores the actual target groups. Empowerment needs to be be channelled through all levels, and need to needs to trickle down to the grassroots level. It is here that women are actually missing out on employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.

John Kalisa, the Senior Natural Resource Economist of the World Bank Group in Rwanda, supported the views of

his fellow panelists. He suggested that women continue to use traditional sources of energy and that there is a need for capacity building and supporting women by switching to cleaner, renewable sources of energy. He stated: “Before creating a clean energy regime, we must assess how many people will benefit from it. There is financing, but does it reach the people who require it? If not, how do we make it happen? We must think of all these factors and tackle these issues”.

The final comments were from Patricia Appiagyei — Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation — who spoke about the inclusion



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of women in leadership roles to ensure that relevant and prudent policies are implemented for their empowerment. The Minister further stated that the government should be articulate and transparent about its policy objectives. Drawing on her personal experiences, she stated: “As a policy developer, something I insist must be done, is the implementation of institutional dialogue with multiple stakeholders”. To ensure that women participate in economic activities, direct financial support must be included in the state budget. A strong and impenetrable legal framework that is sensitised to the women’s needs can further ensure a coordinated approach between the legislation, regulators, and

implementors.

The moderator concluded the roundtable by summarizing the key questions that prevent the scaling of women-led initiatives, and the limited participation of women in the formal economy. She enlisted the key issues touched upon by the panelists ranging from capacity building, partnerships, growth, access to data and finance, and women as the key consumers of energy. This insightful discussion confirmed the need for global women-led approaches, to ensure a sustainable future.

—Rashi Sharma

Securing Tech: Responding to Challenges in the Digital Century

MODERATOR

Vivan Sharan

Partner, Koan Advisory Group, India

PANELLISTS

Debayan Gupta

Assistant Professor, Ashoka University, India

Gulshan Rai

Former National Cyber Security Coordinator,
Government of India, India

Innocent Bagamba Muhizi

Chief Executive Officer, Rwanda Information
Society Authority, Rwanda

Joanna Swiatkowska

Adjunct, AGH University of Science and
Technology; Programme Director, European
Cybersecurity Forum—CYBERSEC, Poland

Mallory Knodel

Head of Digital, Article 19, Kenya

TECHNOLOGIES are now, perhaps more than ever before, caught in multiple contests between and amongst states, technology firms, civil society and users.

Panellists addressed the trade-off between security and privacy from various vantage points. Dr. Gulshan Rai stated that, given that digital technologies will drive industry competitiveness in the coming decades, the adoption of emerging technologies will necessarily outpace the government's ability to mitigate cyber vulnerabilities. Added to this is the dual challenge of heterogeneity in organisational roles and in capacities. In light of this, the government must take the middle seat and formulate policies that are flexible and balance security, privacy and innovation. Mallory Knodel, citing the oft-mentioned tensions between state control, profit motives and human rights, proposed a reframing of policy discussions. When people are at the center, privacy and human rights will emerge as the driving force behind technologies. If cost is brought to the center, then security and efficiency no longer clash with each other. Professor Gupta stated simply that the commoditisation of data will always be met with pushback from civil society. However this viewpoint, by placing the remit of privacy on civil society, misses the fact that such processes



are not uniformly robust all around the world, especially in cases where civil society actors have little to no recourse to a formal process of justice. Basic tenets such as security, privacy, access and human rights must drive all institutional responses to the new challenges of new technologies.

Even in the midst of the tussle between these seemingly incompatible interests, the globalisation of technologies also means that vulnerabilities in technology and in its deployment are a shared, global concern. Professor Witkowska, for instance, contended that it is natural that emerging markets will make mistakes while working to fulfill their digital potential. The challenge is to transform these challenges into opportunities. In this vein, she brought up the examples of the EU's GDPR and Digital Single Market, both of which can provide valuable lessons through both their mistakes and their successes. She also asserted that while the cybersecurity environment within each country is the individual state's responsibility, cybersecurity cooperation is essential to build infrastructure that is resilient against the astounding variety of known and unknown risks.

Panellists also pointed to the fallacy of the common belief that any new and convenient technology is an improvement. Professor Gupta pointed to the fact that institutions are made up of people, and people will inevitably do bad

things, especially in socially-fractured contexts. With this in mind, often the best solution to an existing problem is not to through the hi-tech route, which often entails sacrificing basic freedoms and rights, but through simple improvements in existing analog processes. A pertinent example is Californian Automated Licence Plate Recognition (ALPR) system, which reads and stores license plate numbers. While the system ostensibly helps local police identify potential criminal or terrorist targets, in reality, only 0.02% of the nearly 4 million license plates stored over a 6-month period has resulted in criminal matches and not a single plate was associated with "known or suspected terrorists". There is therefore no justification for this disproportionate violation of privacy for the result it produces.

Finally, the speakers provided recommendations for technology regulations and norms. Ms. Knodel stressed the need to correct the lack of participation by civil society and governments of developing and smaller states in global bodies for internet governance. Innocent Muhizi spoke on the need to integrate security into every step of design. He also emphasised imparting cybersecurity training and education from a young age and pointed to Rwandan efforts to establish cybersecurity clubs in universities as a model.

— Trisha Ray



Mainstreaming Climate Resilience: Making Adaptation Bankable



MODERATOR

Jaydeep Biswas

Senior Governance Advisor, UK Department for International Development, British High Commission, India

PANELLISTS

Jan Corfee-Morlot

Founder and Senior Advisor, 3Cs and New Climate Economy, France

Jayant M. Mauskar

Advisor, Observer Research Foundation, India

John Kalisa

Senior Natural Resource Economist, World Bank Group, Rwanda

Kira Venke

Project Lead EPIICC, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany

Sunjoy Joshi

Chairman, Observer Research Foundation, India

As our climate continues to change, and climate-related disasters increase, our ability to develop resilience is becoming even more more critical. Strengthening resilience, particularly in vulnerable, developing regions is a key element of sustainable development, and in achieving the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. This session of the Kigali Dialogue 2019 aimed at exploring how investment in resilience actions can be increased; the session recognized that doing so will help vulnerable regions adapt to a variety of changing conditions and withstand shocks while still maintaining its essential functions. Failing to invest in resilience threatens progress made in economic growth while erasing gains already made in reducing poverty.

While the government and public sector funds the infrastructure and agriculture development of a country, not fac-



toring in the climate risk and climate projections, can make infrastructure which seems resilient now, highly exposed to future risks. For example, in the Philippines the zones that were safe for building cyclone shelters earlier, were inundated during cyclone Hian; this resulted in the drowning of shelters and their residents. The way a country currently builds development through enhancing connectivity networks and agriculture and irrigation infrastructure, may be negated by what climate change could bring. Therefore, it is of greater urgency to think about future public-private collaborations, and how to use available funds and resources as well as their strategic allocation in order to develop an effective resilience project.

The cost of adaptation for developing countries, particularly in Africa, are projected to be very high – the estimate is around 1.4 trillion by 2023. While African countries are already spending approximately 2.9% of their GDP on the adaptation of relevant activities in Africa, it is grossly inadequate to meet resilience needs.

The public and government investments are directed at key sectors like agriculture, education and health, and therefore have limited funding capacity for separate adaptation action. The World Bank is coming up with new innovative approaches and financial instruments to support governments in developing strong proposals on how to acquire resilience bonds through green bonds. It is also looking at how to decentralise for municipal bonds.

To come up with effective resilience project proposals and subsequent implementations, the World Bank launched a coalition with Ministers of Finance in April 2009. This coalition was meant to deliberate on the respective fiscal policy and public finance related to climate-resilient infrastructure, sustaining global food security, and primary sustainable development targets.

The World Bank is using the ‘deep dive’ approach by selecting key countries through regional economic blocs from

East Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, Southern African countries to undertake studies and inform policymakers on how to partner with business, private sector, and civil society organisations on climate action. Moreover, the World Bank is supporting government with new financial instruments such as resilience bonds, forest bonds, water bonds, their incubation models for businesses. It is also providing pilot demonstrations of cases that could drive action in climate change.

However, besides support from multilateral organisations on how to develop resilience projects to tap into financing, it is imperative for governments to strengthen the capacities at the regional level so that countries are able to produce their own science on climate projection. This will allow them to clearly map subsequent adaptation requirements. In Africa, there are only 300 weather stations that feed into the world meteorological information base. For the sake of comparison it is important to note that Germany only has about 200 stations. An effective adaptation action is contingent upon reliable data and projections.

The use of modern technology such as in the agricultural sector can address funding gaps while unlocking financial dividends. Digitisation can help farmers to become more independent from large agricultural corporations. Innovative technology to monitor the fields could decrease use of fertilizer and pesticide, and the use of apps to deliver agri-based information to farmers -- through smartphone apps or SMS services—can make farming much more efficient. Integrating modern technology with indigenous knowledge can be beneficial both in terms of building resilience but also in terms of lowering the required costs.

Currently, the argument on pricing in climate finance rests on a 'tautology.' This uses the primary hypothesis as the proof of the argument which is inaccurate. Resilience, arguably, is a public good. The problem with raising finance for a public good is about pricing in climate risk. It is difficult to de-risk an adaptation project, especially in developing countries, where the cost of raising funds are 300 basis points higher than raising a fund in Africa and approximately 200 basis points higher than a project in In-



dia. Pricing in climate risk dramatically increases the cost of borrowing. The poor, or the most vulnerable to climate change, on the other hand, have to bear the cost of adaptation using their own savings. The ones who access self-help groups or micro-financing institutions are usually charged high interest rates of up to 20% to lend funds to the most vulnerable under the market pricing mechanisms.

In order to making resilience projects bankable, it is important to build proper models for risk sharing; an example would be between the state and the banks or the communities. While we think a major solution lies in building public-private partnerships, in the last 20 years, this model have failed. PPPs has largely proven ineffective in delivering infrastructure (leave aside climate adaptation and climate mitigation projects) projects anywhere in the developed world. Therefore, before adopting the PPP model for resilience building, it is important to review why the model has largely failed. One of the key reasons has been the lack of adequate risk sharing arrangements. Cases from the majority of countries suggests that the public sector wants to pass on all the risk to the private sector, and the private sector refuses to accept this; this results in an accumulation of non-performing assets. Furthermore, even when there is adequate risk sharing arrangement, segregate genuine projects, we need to experiment with how we can build proper hybrid risk sharing models by way of guaranteed interest credits, guaranteed returns, and annual annuity models. This is going to be a hard work in progress.

— *Aparna Roy*



Relocating The Human Capital Imperative in the 4th IR

MODERATOR

Clarissa Rios

Founder and Director, Ekpa'palek, Switzerland

PANELLISTS

Jainaba Jagne

High Commissioner, The Gambia High Commission in India, The Gambia

Sujay Santra

Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Ikure Techsoft Pvt. Ltd., India

Diana Mbogo

Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Engineers, Tanzania

Elodie Rusera

Chief Skills Officer, Rwanda Development Board, Rwanda

THE fourth industrial revolution (4IR) can help Africa accelerate its economic transformation and achieve higher rates of productivity and growth. The United Nations estimates that Africa's population will more than double between 2015 and 2050. There will be a substantial demographic shift, as the continent's working-age population rises. This panel will discuss the human capital imperatives for the 4IR. It will seek ways to address unemployment and underemployment in a world where labour arbitrage is no longer a viable option. The panel will also examine the role of the private sector in these efforts, and suggest how regional, continental or national initiatives can become more efficient.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution is characterized by a fusion of technologies that is blurring the lines between the physical, digital, and biological spheres. The speed of current breakthroughs has no historical precedent, and when compared with previous industrial revolutions, the Fourth



has been evolving at an exponential rather than a linear pace. Moreover, it is disrupting almost every industry in every country. The breadth and depth of these changes herald the transformation of entire systems of production, management, and governance. The possibilities of billions of people connected by mobile devices, with unprecedented processing power, storage capacity, and access to knowledge, are unlimited. These possibilities will be multiplied by emerging technology breakthroughs in fields such as artificial intelligence, robotics, the Internet of Things, autonomous vehicles, 3-D printing, nanotechnology, biotechnology, materials science, energy storage, and quantum computing. It is clear that the Fourth Industrial Revolution has the potential to raise global income levels and improve the quality of life for populations around the world.

Clarissa Rios, Founder and Director, Ekpa'palek, begins the panel by discussing the future of work and how foreign distribution can help each country in the fourth industrial revolution. She broadly discusses the issues faced by the youth in Latin America and how, without resources, professional ambitions are not possible. She stresses the importance of mentoring programs to connect young professionals to skilled professionals around the world to learn and grow. This prompts the question of what different organizations and countries across the globe can leverage. It asks what was missing in the industrial revolution, and what the

possible downside of the fourth industrial revolution can be.

The first speaker Sujay Santra, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Ikure Techsoft Pvt. Ltd., India, deliberates how technological interventions can be used to relocate human capital in the fourth industrial revolution. He explains that by using technology, Ikure can provide affordable and accessible primary healthcare to 8 million people in 8 cities. Ikure aims to transform village women to front line community workers, equipped with smartphones and innovative devices to help provide comprehensive health care in remote areas without electricity or Internet. It also provides health workers and patients access to digital carts to be able to review medical data in an offline space on their phones. The idea is to reduce the healthcare delivery gap system using a bottom up approach in which health care will shift from a curative model to a pre-emptive and preventive model. With the ever-rising population, he believes that collaborative work with non-profit organisations and universities is imperative: this will push support for frontline community workers with access to innovative tech. When talking about what was missing in the Industrial revolution, he considers automation, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of things. He expresses that these were very important pioneering solutions but also warned us of the challenges pertaining to privacy breaches and the ethics of AI. He strongly agrees that while profit is important for corporations, tech is by hu-

mans and for humans, above all. Thus, technology must remain inclusive and provide benefits to all.

Elodie Rusera, Chief Skills Officer, Rwanda Development Board, Rwanda points out the necessary skills needed to navigate through the fourth industrial revolution and the types of initiatives that have been taken up by Rwanda. The Chief Skills office in Rwanda is the apex development body that coordinates interventions and innovative strategies for skill development and employment promotion, with a primary focus on ICT, agriculture, hospitality, tourism and manufacturing. The recently developed Skill Development Strategy aims to boost skills needed for the future, with an emphasis on digital literacy. She stresses the need to analyze the gaps in existing skills of the priority sectors to be better prepared for tomorrow.. The most prominent interventions by Rwanda have been the eight vocational training institutes set up to boost industrial capacity, and the internship programs aimed at imparting soft and hard skills to the youth while on job. Elodie also confers the importance of soft skills such as communication and language. She also emphasizes the importance of emotional intelligence, which is missing in the 4IR.

In her intervention, Diana Mbogo, Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Engineers, Tanzania discusses the use of technology in Tanzania and other African countries. She stresses the importance of urgently customizing solutions. Her initiative, Millennium Engineers, provides innovative and custom solutions using solar and wind technology in South Africa, Mozambique, Swaziland and Tanzania. They concentrate on understanding and discovering the problems faced by different communities, providing cutting edge solutions, and helping the community adapt to the new technology using the help of the local people. She believes that while there are a plethora of solutions, personalization- solutions are missing. She stresses the need to customize according to the dynamics of the region and its people to be effective. Building skill and tech capacity in the local communities has also become important: not only does it help provide skills, and therefore jobs to people, but also helps corporations reduce their costs by letting the communities handle and maintain technology. According to Diana, passing down skills in the African society is



lacking: The lesson from the Indian counterparts suggests that African parents must become the first platform for educating the future generation to impart the entrepreneurial skills they have developed, and accelerate the growth of the youth.

Jainaba Jagne, High Commissioner, The Gambia High Commission reflects on the best practices witnessed by NGOs and private organisations. Since Gambia has a youthful population, there has been mass exodus of talent from the country towards the Mediterranean for better opportunities. Most of the Gambian policies and programs aim to mitigate this issue by addressing youth employment and unemployment in the Fourth Industrial revolution. In the era of science, AI and big data, interventions like National youth Policy and National employment policy aim to harness academic and technical skills. Jainaba believes that preparing job generators is more important than preparing job seekers: to provide innovative solutions for the problems faced by the youth, we must ensure the youth have the necessary entrepreneurial skills based on what the market demands. Furthermore, building bridges between individuals, government, private corporations and academia has become necessary to keep learning and evolving, to the current context.

—Kriti Kapur



From the Old to the New: Incumbents, Transitions and Opportunities

MODERATOR

Derek Yach
President, Foundation for a Smoke-Free World, USA

PANELLISTS

Samir Saran
President, Observer Research Foundation, India

Neal Baer
Paediatrician, Television Writer, and Executive Producer of *Law & Order: Special Victims Unit* and *Designated Survivor*

Oluwatosin Durotoye
Chief Operating Officer, FilmoRealty, USA

Peter Vrooman
US Ambassador to Rwanda, Rwanda

Economic growth increases incomes and wealth but does not necessarily lead to sustainable development. Unfortunately, economic growth and profits often take precedence over social, environmental, and health concerns. For instance, high economic growth on account of high growth in mining, polluting industries or production and sale of harmful substances like tobacco may have negative environmental and health consequences for a country. In the contemporary world, the very meaning of development is being hotly debated because economic progress has caused immense damage to human health and environmental degradation. Business as usual is not an option anymore. To solve the current problems of poverty, climate

change, poor health, climate change, and environmental degradation, a more nuanced approach is needed. Some of the most critical questions are as follows: What is the role that science and technology can play in reducing the risks to humans and the environment? How can governments regulate industries and drive innovations for sustainable solutions? Do people demand products and services which are truly healthier and more sustainable?

According to Samir Saran, neither the current global leadership nor the national governments can drive transformation because they don't prioritise sustainability. In the aftermath of the global financial crisis, leaders of the G20 countries agreed to commit US\$ 5 trillion to save the global financial system in 2009 but committed only US\$ 100 billion in Copenhagen to save the planet. Similarly, polluting industries spend trillions of dollars on advertising every year to increase their market share and normalise pollution. Moreover, economic growth and innovation have far outpaced regulatory and institutional growth. Therefore, the solution lies in making boardrooms more accountable to the citizens of the country that they operate and serve in. There is also a need to encourage new thinkers, innovators, and industries to challenge the incumbents.

Media and communication science will play a leading role in addressing development challenges through awareness and social change. For instance, the television series ER dispelled a lot of myths about AIDS and raised awareness of cervical cancer. However, media also plays an important role in manufacturing consumer choice through advertising. According to Neal Baer, consumers should have a choice but in case of harmful products, like tobacco or sugary drinks, it is not an informed choice because the consumer's choice concerning such products is influenced by storytelling and inaccurate scientific evidence.

On the other hand, inclusive decision making by promoting gender equality and more women in leadership positions is likely to be beneficial because women leaders have been found to exercise power differently. According to a report by McKinsey, women as leaders tend to focus more on people development, rewarding success, role-modelling, inspiration, and participative decision making. According to some studies, companies which have women in

leadership roles have 30% higher returns on investments. Oluwatosin Durotoye gave the example of Jacinta Arden, the Prime Minister of New Zealand and the way she steered the country out of the crisis that her country faced after the mosque massacre. New Zealand's 'Wellbeing Budget' which focuses on poverty, domestic violence, and mental health is also a progressive step which should be emulated by other countries. Similarly, Angela Merkel's response to the refugee crisis was also special. If women play a greater role in foreign policy then they can change the zero-sum game in international politics.

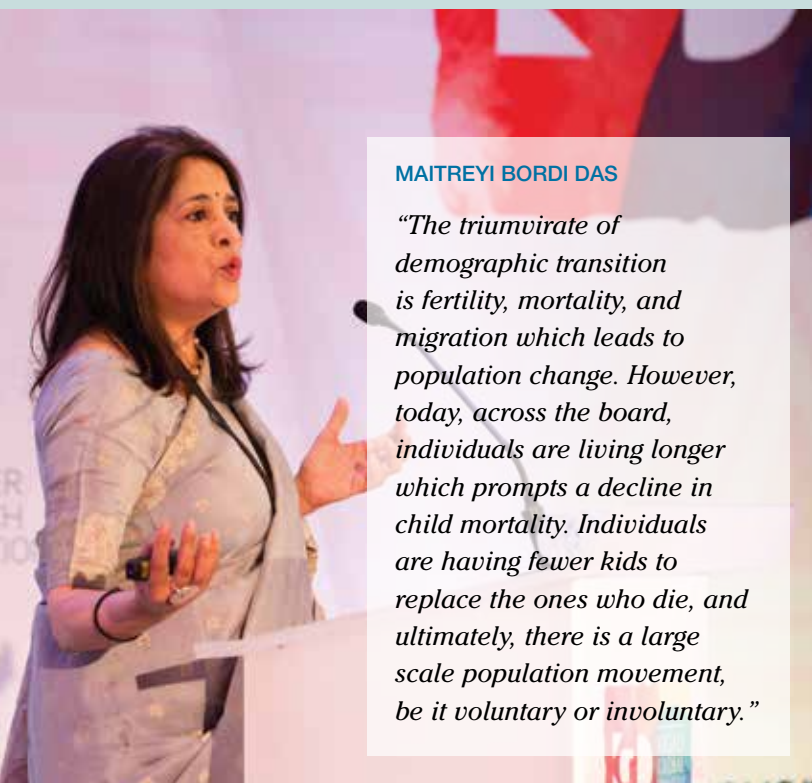
The last few years have also witnessed a remarkable shift in international development. Countries like the United States which were large donors have changed their approach to from donor framework to partnership and self-reliance. According to Peter Vrooman, listening to other countries and their learning from innovations in developing countries has improved the effectiveness of US aid and led to positive development outcomes. He gave two examples from Rwanda's vaccination programme, cervical cancer and hepatitis, where listening to women leaders has led to development successes. Rwanda is now the first African country to embark on a national prevention programme for cervical cancer. Similarly, the current Health Minister of Rwanda is keen on achieving 100% vaccination in hepatitis infection. Learning from the innovations taking place in Africa has also enabled private businesses to provide better solutions in other countries. Zipline, a drone company which works with the Rwandan government to help deliver blood, plasma, and drugs to every part of the country through drones within 30 minutes is a case in point. Rwanda's success is inspiring other countries like Ghana to adopt the same system. In a nutshell, science and technology have the potential to provide development solutions to improve human health and promote sustainable development. However, governments have to play an important role in ushering in such development solutions. Promoting health and environmental awareness amongst the people through stories which provide accurate scientific information and connect emotionally also plays a very important role in changing human behaviour, a necessary condition for sustainable development.

—*Malancha Chakrabarty*



NEENA MALHOTRA

“India presently has taken up new initiatives to propagate climate-smart agriculture. This is not exclusively to increase productivity and profitability, but also to transform and reorient agricultural systems under the new realities of climate change. India has accumulated valuable agricultural experience and is now in a position to identify, scale-up, and share proven agriculture development practices within the nation. Eventually, these practices can be applied globally.”



MAITREYI BORDI DAS

“The triumvirate of demographic transition is fertility, mortality, and migration which leads to population change. However, today, across the board, individuals are living longer which prompts a decline in child mortality. Individuals are having fewer kids to replace the ones who die, and ultimately, there is a large scale population movement, be it voluntary or involuntary.”



NICHOLE YEMBRA

“What are we really doing after talking about these issues? We should be building innovation villages, we should be encouraging our pension funds to invest in VC and PE firms locally. Our news and journalists should now move from highlighting poverty to highlighting our growth and innovation. If we don't, history will repeat itself – Africa will be colonized again despite to its vast resources.”

KHALILA MBOWE

“The conversations that are taking place in this room ought not to remain between us and these four walls, instead they should trickle down to the grassroots. This will only happen with inclusion. In the present time, it is imperative that we look for deep solutions to our continent’s pressing challenges (minus the ego and sole ambitions of soaring careers)... but with a deliberate wanting to propel a legacy of an Africa that could and did it.”



VIRGINIA COMOLLI

“The challenges of climate change and the resulting unemployment has a significant impact in terms of the normalization and integration of former fighters”



DARIA ILLY

“When women play a central role, we have healthier families. They are better sustained which prompts an increase in income. This results in more disposable income and more savings... the reinvestment likewise, goes up. This implies that what is valid for families may likewise be useful for urban communities and nations.”



Cities, Communities, and Coalitions: A New Climate Collective

MODERATOR

Sunjoy Joshi
Chairman, Observer Research Foundation, India

PANELLISTS

Charity Wanjiku
Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer
Strauss Energy Limited, Kenya

Joanes Atela
Senior Research Fellow
African Centre for Technology Studies, Kenya

Meagan Fallone
Chief Executive Officer and Director
Barefoot College International, United Kingdom

Mariam W. Oiro Omolo
Executive Director, The African Policy Research Institute, Kenya

Mmabatho Motsamai
Director, The Afrolutionist, Botswana

WHILE globalisation and global governance are strained, new actors – like corporations, foundations, cities, and communities – are forming new coalitions. At the Kigali Global Dialogue, during the panel “Cities, Communities, and Coalitions: A New Climate Collective,” panelists discussed the emerging role these actors, be it cities, communities, quasi-state and partial-state actors are playing, in accelerating climate action. Increasingly, community-led models of resources and climate governance are creating a new blueprint that is changing dominant climate policies and politics. Amidst the reluctance of old institutions and the developed world to demonstrate climate leadership, the vital role played by continental and regional coalitions assumes greater significance.



Right at the outset, Mr. Sunjoy Joshi, Chairman, ORF, pointed to the last Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report launched in September last year, often referred to as the ‘doomsday’ report, which warned and urged people to wake up and act in the next twelve to fifteen years. We are already beyond the 1.5-degree climate target and are well on our way to reaching 2 degrees and beyond. As a result, there is a sudden surge in climate activism around the world. Indeed, when a government fails to ensure rights to its citizens, people have the right to act. In a recent interview, UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres, opined that, “Climate Change is not a problem for multilateralism, but is a problem for all of us.” This begs the question is the world, or multilateral institutions like the UN, giving up on multilateralism? Are they hoping to ride

this wave of new climate activism, and become activists in their own right?

The first speaker, Ms. Charity Wanjiku, Co-founder and CEO of Strauss Energy Limited in Kenya, stressed the importance of setting up mini-grids and solar panels. Creating more proactive uses and teaching people, especially women, how to use power is extremely important. Creating more awareness on the use of electricity and power is the need of the hour. However, there are various inherent barriers as well. Often, companies find it difficult to convey to the community or locals on how to apply electricity and power. This lack of buy-in poses a serious challenge, as do language barriers.

During his intervention, Mr. Joanes Atela, Senior Research Fellow at the Africa Centre for Technology Studies in Kenya, stated that non-state actors or communities are



doing positive things when it comes to climate change action around adaptation and mitigation. Today, almost eighty percent of decision-making and implementation of climate change action are done by non-state actors. In Africa, there is the issue of the visibility gap in terms of understanding or appreciating what the non-state actors are doing in an attempt to inform the global discourse on climate change. Presently, African voices and initiatives are not very visible. Africa still remains outside the global dialogue on climate change at a time when climate change actions, resource mobilization and allocation take place only at the global level. Therefore, without the voice of non-state actors, this poses a serious limitation. The real question is how non-state actors in Africa can organize themselves, up-scale, and communicate their actions and initiatives in a better manner. In August 2018, the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA) was launched. Such African initiatives need to be highlighted and advertised better.

Mariam W. Oiro Omolo, Executive Director of the African Policy Research Institute based in Kenya, pointed at the outset that there is not much interest in financing trade-related issues of climate change such as promoting adaptable and resilient activities. Non-state conducted research is crucial. One such research finding shows that with climate

change, trade in products which enhance food security like wheat, maize, beans, sorghum, millet etc. will be drastically affected. Scaling up at the regional and international level through policy influence and policy advocacy is indeed difficult. However, the task becomes easier when one works with communities. Local communities tend to assimilate information better and foster more meaningful conversations. Scaling up activities at the local level is important but one must account for all the financial considerations and legal and judicial frameworks.

Mmabatho Motsamai, Director of The Afrolutionist based in Botswana, deliberated on the question of whether

new and emerging technologies are enablers or disablers, and the efficacy of technology in disseminating information. Technology is very broad and all-encompassing in its definition. It is not only about internet connectivity, but also includes indigenous forms of technology. In terms of information dissemination through newer technology, The Afrolutionist, which runs corporate social responsibility projects that promote sustainable development goals, looks at the analogue world, i.e. the unstructured supplementary service data (USSD) coding. Although there has been a massive surge in mobile phone usage throughout Africa, this does not necessarily mean that there is high internet penetration, since internet data and high internet pricing is a hindrance to people accessing this data. It is also important to tap into the communicative technology, which indigenous cultures have, and continue to create. It is vital to engage with both state and non-state actors to raise awareness and converse on issues of social importance, such as climate change. This helps to develop a better understanding of everybody's woes in societies and helps to create sound value propositions.

—Abhishek Mishra



Common Futures: Discussing Rwanda's Leadership in the Commonwealth

MODERATOR

Harsha Vardhana Singh
Chairman, Ikdhvaj Advisers LLP

PANELLISTS

Philip Parham
UK Government's Envoy to the Commonwealth

Philip Cotton
Vice Chancellor, University of Rwanda, UK

Tanoubi Ngangom
Associate Fellow and Programme Director, Observer Research Foundation, India

Usta Kaitesi
Acting Chief Executive Officer, Rwanda Governance Board

THE Commonwealth—a voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states—is home to 2.4 billion people and includes both advanced economies and developing countries. The association strives to create and sustain a relationship that is mutually respectful, resilient, peaceful and prosperous. Within this, equality and diversity are shared values. During the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) hosted by the United Kingdom in April 2018, 46 Heads of Government from member countries came together in London and reaffirmed their common values. They then charted out a plan to address shared global challenges in order to create a better future for all citizens, and particularly for young people. Given that 60 percent of Commonwealth's population are under the age of



30, it was determined that youth empowerment as well as gender equality are critical for realising the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030).

The commitments and activities of the Commonwealth broadly fall under four categories: Security, Prosperity, Fairness, and Sustainability.

Under prosperity, for example, is the Commonwealth connectivity agenda, under which Commonwealth governments are working with the private sector to enhance connectivity of all kinds in an attempt to increase flow of trade and investments. This includes digital, regulatory, and business-to-business connectivity. With regards to regulatory connectivity, the creation of a Commonwealth Standards Network -- which is funded by the UK and was implemented by the British Standards Institute in September 2018 -- has been an important initiative. It urged all member-states to adopt and implement international standards in ways that would increase several countries' ability to trade effectively internationally.

Under security, cyber security is the most critical component. The Heads of Government have issued a cyber-declaration under which work to conduct cyber audits in Commonwealth countries is in process. This work will identify vulnerabilities and build capacities in order to meet recognized challenges. Other works includes projects to tackle human trafficking and online child exploitation.

Under fairness, the most important component is edu-

cation for girls. A total of 11 Commonwealth countries are currently trying to move towards the 2030 targets -- these goals are centered upon providing all children a quality education at least up to twelve years of age.

Under sustainability, the top headline is the Blue Charter, which concerns the sustainability of oceans. Currently there are nine member-state action groups under this framework, and they are led by different member-states. Addressing and tackling the amount of plastic in the ocean is also a key concern of the Commonwealth Key Notion Alliance, which is co-led by the UK and Vanuatu. At present, 27 Commonwealth countries are signatories to this initiative.

This is the context in which Rwanda will be taking over the Chairmanship of the Commonwealth after it hosts the Heads of Government meeting in Kigali next year. Rwanda has already developed a policy framework which has five major strands: Trade and Business (which marks significant continuity from the prosperity strand), Energy and Environment (which marks continuity from sustainability strand), ICT and Innovation (which has links to works already underway on cyber security issues), Governance and Rule of Law (which has links to the fairness agenda), and finally--youth. While there is a lot of continuity, there is also an equal focus on concrete outcomes. Rwandan authorities are already focused on the outcomes of the next Commonwealth meeting, which will be in 2022.



In 2019, at the Kigali Global Dialogue, which was hosted by Observer Research Foundation in collaboration with Rwandan Convention Bureau, there was a session titled “Common Futures: Discussing Rwanda’s Leadership in the Commonwealth.” Here, the panelists discussed the prospects of what Rwanda—the youngest member of the Commonwealth—will bring to the table.

Mr. Philip Pharam—the UK Government’s Envoy to the Commonwealth—suggested that Rwanda’s unique experience and perspective will add great value to issues like the use of new technologies under ICT and Innovation.. Also, under Energy and Environment, there is a new emphasis on sustainable urbanisation and sustainable human settlements, which the Rwandan experience can shed light on.

During his address – Mr. Philip Cotton, the Vice Chancellor of University of Rwanda, UK—emphasised on the role students can play in shaping the future of education, specifically higher education. He suggested that the method of teaching needs to change for education to liberate learners. Instead of being obsessed with knowledge-led intended outcomes and sitting people in classrooms, the focus needs to be placed on setting up centers of excellence. In the last few years, the University of Rwanda has developed four World Bank Centers of Excellence in the second phase of funding: The Africa Center of Excellence in Innovations in Teaching and Learning Math and Science, The Center of Excellence

in Big Data, The Center of Excellence in Internet of Things, and The Center of Excellence in Energy for Sustainable Development. These centers have a total budget of \$80 million.

Tanoubi Ngangom is the Associate Fellow and Programme Director, Observer Research Foundation, India. In her address, she reiterated that the Commonwealth is a community and a collective, spanning six continents. The answer to the future of the Commonwealth lies in the composition of its membership, and the diversity of this composition. She emphasized that the Commonwealth is a platform for sharing of ideas and experiences to address common challenges, as we move forward to achieve sustainability, prosperity, common languages, and institutions. However, she also stressed that in order to move forward, we need a disruption; a discontinuity from the past and a commitment to the future..

Usta Kaitesi—Acting Chief Executive Officer, Rwanda Governance Board—highlighted the strategic choices Rwanda has taken in order to emerged from the fragile situation it was in. Rwanda has pursued togetherness while agreeing on certain universal things, and created accountability mechanisms as reflected in the annual Rwandan Governance Scorecard published by the Rwanda Governance Board. Moreover, the annual Citizen Report Card produced by the Rwanda Governance Board has been instrumental in ascertaining levels of community satisfaction with regard to public delivery services, implemented by the government. Rwanda has also been a leader in producing home grown solutions for the challenges it faced. The manner in which it has developed its own legal system to deal with millions of cases—especially after genocide—by establishing community courts known as ‘gacaca,’ has helped to speed up the prosecution of hundreds of thousands of genocide suspects awaiting trial.

Rwanda brings its unique story to the Commonwealth: as the youngest member of the union, it has undergone terrible experiences, and still trying to bring a uniform understanding on common values, while simultaneously thinking about new innovative approaches to deal with common developmental challenges. Rwanda will indeed play a leadership role in the Commonwealth by bringing lessons from its excellent governance system; through this, it can find ways to overcome fragility and vulnerability.

—*Abhishek Mishra*

She Leads: Scripting a Women-Led Approach to the SDGs



MODERATOR

Julia De Clerck-Sachsse

Senior Advisor, European External Action Service, Germany

PANELLISTS

Claudine Uwera

Minister of State in charge of Economic Planning in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Rwanda

Daria Illy

Coffee Culture Director, illycaffè s.p.a, Italy

Jane Holl Lute

President and Chief Executive Officer, SICPA, USA

Johannes Oljelund

Director-General for International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden

IN September 2015, over 150 world leaders gathered together at the United Nations (UN) Headquarters in New York City to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 17 Goals—which serve as a blueprint to achieve a peaceful, more prosperous, equitable, and sustainable future for peoples across the planet—officially came into force on January 1, 2016. In the three years since, countries across the world have worked on redesigning their national strategies and foreign policies to incorporate the Goals into their development agendas.

While the SDGs have been a milestone achievement in multilateral cooperation, the world now finds itself faced with the urgent need of giving agency to the weakest and most vulnerable actors in the global community. At a time where resistance and tensions are rising, it is imperative to give a voice and agency to those who need it most—those who could potentially suffer at the expense of powerful actors who trudge on without thinking of the ripple effect their actions cause.



Amongst those with the greatest need for agency are women. The fifth SDG, *Gender Equality*, views gender equality as a fundamental human right, and a necessity for realizing our common goals. While gender equality and women's empowerment are recognized—and rightly so—as their own SDG, it is important to mainstream women's decision-making authorities and place this crucial issue at the very center of the global development agenda.

The question that stems from the recognition of this need for agency then becomes how to more effectively mainstream women's empowerment into the SDGs as a whole, and in to our policy processes on a deeper level. The final panel of the Kigali Global Dialogue, *She Leads: Scripting a Women-Led Approach to the SDGs*, was designed to address exactly this question. The need to view the SDGs and the broader development agenda through gendered lenses and categorically assess whether socio-economic, technological progress is equitable is key. Is there a need

for a new 'feminist' agenda? If so, what would it look like, and what would its impact on a future-focused, inclusive development architecture be?

Julia De Clerck-Sachsse, Senior Advisor at the European External Action Service, the moderator of the session, began the discussion by shedding light on the urgency with which mainstreaming women's issues and encouraging their participation in global dialogue is required. On this subject, she said, "Women's empowerment isn't just part of [the Sustainable Development] Goals, it's really at the heart of what we're trying to achieve with this agenda for change. I think women's empowerment can play such an important role, and so, developing and scripting this approach where we have women's empowerment at the center and not as an add-on of this global agenda will be really crucial."

Claudine Uwera, Minister of State in charge of Economic Planning in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Rwanda, with examples from her home coun-



try, emphasized that the need of the hour is female leadership in governments, legislation and policy making: “When it comes to positions in government bodies, we know from the statistics that female parliamentarians presently occupy 61% of the Chamber of Deputies, and in the Cabinet comprises of 50% women, from the rate of 36.8% in 2014.”

She stated that under the Government of Rwanda’s National Strategy for Transformation and Vision 2050, no one is left behind. The Government’s key priorities are gender equality, women’s empowerment, and environmental sustainability; and ensuring equal access to education, healthcare, and financial services—all of which have been mainstreamed and monitored through all sectors of the economy. She proudly stated, “Rwanda’s economy is set to grow at an average GDP of 9%. We are aiming to reach this target through reforms, transformations, and stakeholders who are engaged to reach this target.”

Minister Uwera attributed the successes of the Government of Rwanda’s initiatives to strong female decision-making when and where it really mattered. She shared, “In our traditional society, women are the most vulnerable to all decisions that were made that excluded them. There is a

marked difference when you integrate women as compared to when you don’t involve them in decision making.”

When asked what the biggest difference women’s empowerment has made over her lifetime, Jane Holl Lute, President and Chief Executive Officer of SICPA, said it was the emergence of four norms that governed societal interactions: The first norm was that of ‘inclusivity’, where no decision that pertained to or affected an individual was undertaken without their consultation. The second was ‘transparency’, to ensure that all decision-making processes were clear and straightforward. The third was ‘reciprocity’, to guarantee a system of checks and balances between decision makers and those who were affected by the decisions made. And the last, was ‘accountability’, to warrant there was someone responsible for what has happened, and what has not. Ms. Holl Lute said, “These norms have not grown up in a vacuum, their emergence and their prevalence in the world today - has arisen and become operative because of women.”

She emphasized the global need to listen to other perspectives, and not immediately shun that which doesn’t appeal to others or pertain directly to others. She point-



ed out what she felt is a key problem: “Men have scenery, and women have actors. As women, we believe deeply in the animated human beings that we are engaging with. If I could change one thing, I would take the scenery off the stage, and ask the men to focus on the actors.”

As no discussion on women’s issues is complete without a man’s input, Johannes Oljelund, Director-General for International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden, entered the discussion by highlighting that while it was important to have these discussions, the key focus must be on having the right representation present when these conversations are taking place. He supported his stance by saying that Swedish foreign policy has strived to create analytical frameworks where equal emphasis is laid on rights, representation, and resources, and not prioritizing one over the other.

Providing the private sector view, Daria Illy, Coffee Culture Director at illycaffè s.p.a., indicated that businesses at large, and subsequently economies overall, benefit from employing more women. Empowering women and enabling them to be a part of decision-making processes can create more ethical ways of doing business/more ethical busi-

ness strategies and operations. She further explained, “Our decision-making is a circular process: you cannot have a responsible business which succeeds and grows without thinking about the next generation, the environment, education, and the people you engage with every day.” Ms. Illy stressed that increasing opportunities for women to access financial services and enhance their employability would improve women’s role in the socio-economic transformation.

As we move towards the 2030 target of achieving the SDGs, it is imperative to understand the questions we are trying to answer before we look for solutions. We need to localise, contextualise, and individualise our SDGs to fit our specific contexts by breaking down our challenges at the micro level. Women’s issues are at the heart of innovation, new technologies, AI, climate change, health, education, finance, and every major sector in the global economy. Giving agency to 50% of the world’s population and elevating them will enable a new global transformation, and accelerate equitable progress across all spheres, and deliberations and debates such as this are crucial in informing that change.

—Meghna Chadha



3

2019 CONFERENCE AGENDA



Conference Agenda

Kigali Global Dialogue

July 3-5, 2019, Marriott Hotel, Kigali, Rwanda

DAY-1 Wednesday, July 3, 2019

08:00 - 09:30 Registration

10:15 - 11:15

Inaugural Session: Unleashing Growth, Development and Human Capital

Welcome Remarks: Terri Chapman, Co-Chair, Kigali Global Dialogue; Associate Fellow and Community Lead, Observer Research Foundation

Opening Remarks: Sunjoy Joshi, Chairman, Observer Research Foundation

Inaugural Address: Richard Sezibera, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Republic of Rwanda

Closing Remarks: Samir Saran, Chair, Kigali Global Dialogue; President, Observer Research Foundation

11:15 - 12:20

The Kigali Consensus: A New Charter for Growth and Development

This panel will initiate conversations on key features that must define local, regional and international development regimes by 2030. It will seek to highlight how international collaborations, partnerships and institutions must reorient their agendas to focus on Africa's growth potential. It will also propose solutions that the region can share with the world. Finally, it will examine how the global development architecture and its national and regional counterparts may be effectively reimagined to help integrate the Africa story as a central component of globalisation in the 21st century. It will discuss how and if connectivity, trade, technology and communications can serve this global ambition.

- Rathin Roy, Director, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, India (Moderator)
- Jane Holl Lute, President and Chief Executive Officer, SICPA, USA
- Mohamed Nasheed, Speaker of the Parliament, Former President of the Maldives
- Neena Malhotra, Joint Secretary, East and South Africa, Ministry of External Affairs, India
- Philip Parham, UK Government's Envoy to the Commonwealth, UK

12:20 - 12:40

Tea and Coffee Break

12:40 - 13:40

Health Systems in Fragile States

This panel will discuss how the delivery of basic health services in challenging contexts across Africa can be strengthened. It will consider this from both political and technical perspectives. It will also explore lessons learned from successful health system improvements cases, and suggest ways to advance health service delivery in fragile states.

- Virginia Comolli, Senior Fellow for Conflict, Security and Development, The International Institute for Strategic Studies, UK (Moderator)
- Patrick Ndimubanzi, Minister of State in the Ministry of Health in charge of Public Health and Primary Health Care, Rwanda
- Agnès Binagwaho, Vice Chancellor of the University of Global Health Equity, Rwanda
- Freddy Nkosi, Senior Manager, Advocacy and Communications, VillageReach, Congo
- Issa Mardo Djabir, Member of Parliament, Chad
- Rachel Toku-Appiah, Nutrition Programme Manager, Graça Machel Trust

DAY-1 Wednesday, July 3, 2019

13:40 - 15:00

Lunch

13:40 - 15:00

Lunch Sessions

Venue: Seminar Hall 1

Food, Lifestyle and Health

While undernutrition and communicable diseases persist, the double burden of malnutrition and noncommunicable afflictions caused by lifestyle changes is emerging as a major health system challenge for most of the developing world. Yet most health systems continue to be shaped around priorities from the previous decade, such as maternal and child health, as well as communicable diseases. The risk of resource scarcity is an issue, when the adaptation to new health challenges is considered. In this context, the following questions are crucial: How have African health systems started adapting to the emerging challenges of lifestyle diseases? How can the private sector engaged in food retail and lifestyle businesses help respond to this burden? And, how can campaigns, education and awareness programme lead to changes in personal diet and health-related choices?

- Rohit Bansal, Group Leader, Reliance Industries Ltd., India (Moderator)
- Katherine McManus, Director, Department of Nutrition, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School Teaching Hospital, USA
- Shoba Suri, Senior Fellow, Observer Research Foundation, India
- Suvir Saran, Michelin Star Chef, Speaker, Author - American Masala, India

Venue: Seminar Hall 2

From Labour to Leadership: Investing in Children

The success of the global community in meeting the SDGs will depend on Africa's performance. If Africa succeeds, the global community succeeds, and these learnings can serve as a blueprint for other nations. Meeting global education, nutrition, gender, and health goals depends on Africa nurturing its demographic dividend. It will be crucial to invest in Africa's youth by expanding fiscal space, improving spending capacity, using aid optimally and finding innovative funding sources. This panel will discuss how policies and the private sector are aligned to the idea of investing in youth. It will deconstruct the role of health and nutrition in learning outcomes, as well as the form and format of education and skills that are necessary to produce leaders and value creators.

- Anjali Nayyar, Executive Vice President, Global Health Strategies, India (Moderator)
- Eugene Mutimura, Minister of Education, Rwanda
- Catherine Duggan, Vice Dean and Professor, African Leadership University School of Business, Rwanda
- Chimaraoka Izugbara, Director of Global Health, Youth and Development, International Centre for Research on Women, USA
- Emmanuel Muvunyi, Executive Director, Higher Education Council, Rwanda
- Hisham Mundol, Executive Director, India and Child Protection, Children's Investment Fund Foundation, India

15:00 - 15:20

Keynote Address: Mohamed Nasheed, Speaker of the Parliament, Former President of Maldives

15:20 - 16:20

Trust in Tech: A New Paradigm for Democracy, Government and Governance Online

From government services at the click of a button to social media serving as a conduit between policymakers and citizens, technologies are rewriting the social contract between governments and those that they govern. With this increased reliance on technologies, there must be a renewed impetus for maintaining trust and security of these platforms of engagement. How can governments, especially at the state and local levels, ensure that citizens trust public-tech solutions? What initiatives can spur the adoption of these solutions? And how must an ecosystem of institutions be nurtured to guard against state and corporate overreach?

- Samir Saran, President, Observer Research Foundation, India (Moderator)
- Abdul-Hakeem Ajjola, Chair, Consultancy Support Services Ltd., Nigeria
- Cathleen Berger, Lead, Global Governance and Policy Strategy, Mozilla, Germany
- Faith Keza, Chief Executive Officer, Irempo, Rwanda
- Kevin Alison, Director of Geo-technology, Eurasia Group, USA
- Nanjira Sambuli, Senior Policy Manager, World Wide Web Foundation, Kenya

DAY-1 Wednesday, July 3, 2019

16:20 - 16:40 Tea and Coffee Break

16:40 - 17:40

Rethinking Globalization: People, Institutions and Ideas

This discussion will engage three vital factors of inclusive development, responding to climate change and economic growth. At a time when appetite for globalisation seems to be diminishing, the legitimacy and effectiveness of institutions underwriting global governance need great attention. How can the global community work together to carve a new model for collective action, discover new forms and norms for enhancing trade and financial flows, and help restore reputation and efficacy for the many organisations that are failing and flailing?

- Maitreyi Bordia Das, Manager, Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice; Global Lead for Social Inclusion, World Bank (Moderator)
- Boris Tadic', Former President, Serbia; Member, WLA-Club de Madrid
- Ebtesam Al-Ketbi, Founder and President, Emirates Policy Centre, UAE
- Philani Mthembu, Executive Director, Institute for Global Dialogue, South Africa
- Rathin Roy, Director, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, India
- Stephan Klingebiel, Director, Global Policy Centre Seoul, United Nations Development Programme

17:40 - 18:40

Urbanization and Air Pollution

This panel will examine how governments have responded to the challenge of rapid urbanisation. It will explore, identify and discuss the key lessons that have emerged from the successes and failures of current urbanisation models. It will aim to address the following questions: How can urban local bodies and municipal authorities be financially and politically empowered to deal with air pollution? What are the channels/mechanisms through which global best practices, knowledge and technology can be shared? And how can emerging economies tackle air pollution while ensuring continued growth and a rise in the standard of living?

- Hisham Mundol, Executive Director, India and Child Protection, Children's Investment Fund Foundation, India (Moderator)
- Emily Sheldon, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, African Health Innovation Centre, Ghana
- Joyce Msuya, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director of United Nations Environment Programme
- Samson Samuel Ogallah, Senior Climate Specialist, Solidaridad Network, Nigeria
- Eng. Coletha Ruhama, Director General of Environment Management Authority, Rwanda
- Ritu Lal, Senior Vice President, Amplus Energy Solutions, India

18:40 - 19:00 Tea and Coffee Break

19:00 - 19:20

Ministerial Address: Paula Ingabire, Minister of Information and Communications Technology, Rwanda

19:20 - 20:20

Out of Africa: Green Growth and Development

Africa is in the midst of rapid growth and industrialisation. While economic expansion is an imperative, it is also clear that Africa cannot follow traditional pathways for growth and development that were based on profligate models of carbon consumption. This panel will examine how Africa can become a leader in a low-carbon transition while ensuring that it continues to raise development standards. It will discuss how the international community must come together to catalyse greater financing and access to technology. Furthermore, it will examine how the private sector can partner with communities to achieve sustainable industrialisation.

- Terri Chapman, Associate Fellow and Community Lead, Observer Research Foundation, India (Moderator)
- Gwendoline Abunaw, Managing Director, Ecobank, Cameroon
- Kwame Owino, Chief Executive Officer, Institute of Economic Affairs, Kenya
- Mariam Yinusa, Principal Economist, African Development Bank, Ivory Coast
- Mohua Mukherjee, Program Ambassador, International Solar Alliance, India
- Monale Ratsoma, Director General, New Development Bank, South Africa

20:30 - 22:00 Dinner

22:00 - 23:00

Nightcap Session with Bharatbala Ganapathy, Director and Filmmaker, Bharatbala Pictures Pvt. Ltd., India

DAY-2 Thursday, July 4, 2019

08:30 - 09:30	Registration
09:30 - 10:30	<p>Dismantling Patriarchy: Gigabyte by Gigabyte</p> <p>While technology is proliferating at a rapid rate, the inequalities that exist in the real world are also being replicated in the virtual domain. Indeed, there is no dearth of examples when it comes to patriarchal structures in emerging technologies with. For instance, LinkedIn prioritizes advertisements for leadership positions targeted at male candidates, while virtual personal assistants are always feminised. This panel will discuss ways in which new technologies can be made gender-sensitive. How can new artificial intelligence products and services fairly represent the next billion users? How can a new market place of products and services catering to and designed by women emerge?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kazadi Danielle Kayembe, Founder, GreyFire Impact, USA (Moderator)• Abhinandan Sekhri, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Newslandry.com, India• Barbara Christine Nimusiima, Programme Manager, Gender/ICT, International Women's Centre for Empowerment, Uganda• Daisy Amdany, Executive Director, Community Advocacy and Awareness Trust, Kenya• Pranjal Sharma, Contributing Editor, Business Standard, India• Saikat Datta, South Asia Editor, Asia Times, India
10:30 - 10:50	<p>Speed Talks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maitreyi Bordia Das, Manager, Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice; Global Lead for Social Inclusion, World Bank• Neena Malhotra, Joint Secretary, East and South Africa, Ministry of External Affairs, India
10:50 - 11:10	Tea and Coffee Break
11:10 - 12:10	<p>Reconfiguring Development Partnerships</p> <p>This discussion will engage with the old and new formats of development partnerships that are prevalent across the developing world. It will assess how these have enhanced or implicated agency for the recipients of aid and assistance and caused traditional donors to move away from the business-as-usual model. It will also discuss the changing role of the private sector, foundations, and communities in shaping development agendas. Finally, the panel will explore the challenges presented by new forms of development cooperation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simon Billett, Diplomat, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK (Moderator)• Anna Tunkel, Senior Vice President, Head of Partnerships and Strategic Initiatives, APCO Worldwide, USA• Idee Inyangudor, Managing Partner, GDSC Inc., Canada• Leonardo Pas Neves, Intelligence Analyst, Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil• Lucy Corkin, Business Strategist, Rand Merchant Bank - a Division of First Rand, South Africa• Steven Blockmans, Head of EU Foreign Policy, Centre for European Policy Studies, Belgium
12:10 - 12:30	<p>Keynote Address: Ilyas El Omari, President Regional Council of Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Morocco</p>
12:30 - 13:00	<p>Speed Talks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Khalila Mbowe, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Unleashed Africa Co. Ltd., Tanzania• Nichole Yembra, Founder and Managing Director, The Chrysalis Capital, Nigeria
13:00 - 14:30	Lunch

DAY-2 Thursday, July 4, 2019

13:00 - 14:30
Lunch Sessions

Venue: Seminar Hall 1

Barriers Byte: The Politics and Economics of Access

Inclusion and access are the only ways to fulfill the transformative potential of technology. While in theory, the virtual world offers unlimited opportunity, social and political barriers limit the ability of individuals to leverage technology. This panel will discuss the range of current solutions available to tackle these constraints. It will examine global policies and initiatives that have been successful in providing access to communities for both economic and political engagement. It will also examine the implications of dominant models on the issue of access to devices, capabilities, products and prosperity.

- Ritika Passi, Associate Fellow and Project Editor, Observer Research Foundation, India (Moderator)
- Keketso Tlhabanelo, Senior Manager, AT Kearney, South Africa
- Benjamin Nortey, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Mint Innovations, Ghana
- Amandeep Singh Gill, Executive Director of the Secretariat for the UNSG High Level Panel on Digital Cooperation
- Mariam Wardak, Founder, Her Afghanistan, Afghanistan
- Rufino Ovono Ondo Engonga, Minister of Transport Posts and Telecommunications, Equatorial Guinea

Venue: Seminar Hall 2

Roundtable: Clean Energy Transitions in Africa: New Business Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurs in the energy sector

Access to clean energy solutions will be a key determinant in achieving the SDGs. African women will be key actors in this effort. However, for this to materialize, the region needs innovative partnerships and interventions from governments, the private sector and civil society. This roundtable will discuss the role and responsibility of different stake holders in catalysing investments and partnerships that could be successful. It will also suggest ways in which these efforts could be financed to create social, economic and environmental impacts in the region.

Opening Remarks

- Joyce Msuya, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director of United Nations Environment Programme
- Samir Saran, President, Observer Research Foundation, India

Roundtable Discussion

- Khalila Mbowe, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Unleashed Africa Co. Ltd., Tanzania (Moderator)
- Patricia Appiagyei, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Ghana
- Candice Davis, Founder and Director, Nubia Network, South Africa
- Charity Wanjiku, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Strauss Energy Limited, Kenya
- Diana Mbogo, Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Engineers, Tanzania
- John Kalisa, Senior Natural Resource Economist, World Bank Group, Rwanda

DAY-2 Thursday, July 4, 2019

14:30 - 15:30

Securing Tech: Responding to Challenges in the Digital Century

Even as technology promises to assist developing countries meet their development and growth imperatives, they are confronted with an emerging reality; technology is now at the tip of the geopolitical spear, and rivalry between global powers has made the digital sphere more divided. Countries also have to balance the needs of their domestic market against multiple other factors. These include the imperative to protect their citizens and assets, the promotion of civil and political liberties online, and the social and economic rights guaranteed through technology in their founding charters. Is there a perfect regulation “mix” that can resolve the digital “trilemma” between security, privacy and access? The internal and external churn are both implicated in the case of “ungoverned” technologies — for example, AI and Biotechnology, — that have seen wide adoption across jurisdictions, but elicited few commitments from governments in their civilian and military deployment. As technology permeates all dimensions of personal, economic, political and military activity, can new regimes and institutions be crafted to ensure their management does not remain the monopoly of a few stakeholders?

- Vivan Sharan, Partner, Koan Advisory Group, India (Moderator)
- Debayan Gupta, Assistant Professor, Ashoka University, India
- Gulshan Rai, Former National Cyber Security Coordinator, Government of India, India
- Innocent Bagamba Muhizi, Chief Executive Officer, Rwanda Information Society Authority, Rwanda
- Joanna Świątkowska, Adjunct, AGH University of Science and Technology; Programme Director, European Cybersecurity Forum – CYBERSEC, Poland
- Mallory Knodel, Head of Digital, Article 19, Kenya

15:30 - 15:50

Speed Talks:

- Virginia Comolli, Senior Fellow for Conflict, Security and Development, The International Institute for Strategic Studies, UK

15:50 - 16:10

Tea and Coffee Break

16:10 - 17:10

Mainstreaming Climate Resilience: Making Adaptation Bankable

Even as climate mitigation projects capture headlines, the real battles are being waged in rural areas, coastal communities and hinterlands far removed from media and political attention. Resilience and adaptation to climate change are an enduring need of our times and yet they fail to receive adequate support and attention. What can be done to attract capital to build capacity and resilience in geographies susceptible to extreme climatic events? How can agricultural development banks be used to make forests, farmlands, and fisheries more climate-resilient? And how can knowledge around climate resilience for infrastructure be mainstreamed for institutional investors?

- Jaydeep Biswas, Senior Governance Advisor, UK Department for International Development, British High Commission, India (Moderator)
- Jan Corfee-Morlot, Founder and Senior Advisor, 3Cs and New Climate Economy, France
- Jayant M. Mauskar, Advisor, Observer Research Foundation, India
- John Kalisa, Senior Natural Resource Economist, World Bank Group, Rwanda
- Kira Venke, Project Lead EPICC, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany
- Sunjoy Joshi, Chairman, Observer Research Foundation, India

DAY-2 Thursday, July 4, 2019

17:10 - 17:20	Ministerial Address: Rufino Ovono Ondo Engonga, Minister of Transport Posts and Telecommunications, Equatorial Guinea
17:20 - 18:10	Relocating The Human Capital Imperative in the 4th IR The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) can help Africa accelerate its economic transformation and achieve higher rates of productivity and growth. The United Nations estimates that Africa's population will more than double between 2015 and 2050. There will be a substantial demographic shift, as the continent's workingage population rises. This panel will discuss the human capital imperatives for the 4IR. It will seek ways to address unemployment and underemployment in a world where labour arbitrage is no longer an option. This panel will examine the role of the private sector in these efforts and suggest how regional, continental and national initiatives may be employed. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clarissa Rios, Founder and Director, Ekpa'palek, Switzerland (Moderator)• Jainaba Jagne, High Commissioner, The Gambia High Commission in India, The Gambia• Sujay Santra, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Ikure Techsoft Pvt. Ltd., India• Diana Mbogo, Chief Executive Officer, Millennium Engineers, Tanzania• Elodie Rusera, Chief Skills Officer, Rwanda Development Board, Rwanda
18:20 - 18:30	Keynote Address: Boris Tadic', Former President, Serbia; Member, WLA-Club de Madrid
18:30 - 18:50	Tea and Coffee Break
18:50 - 19:50	From the Old to the New: Incumbents, Transitions and Opportunities Legacy frameworks for industrial growth promise economic prosperity but rarely consider sustainable development. This discord is perhaps best exemplified by Africa's experiences with foreign investments in traditional sectors like mining, tobacco and cash crops. Any transition will require growth solutions that are both equitable and sustainable. This panel will discuss policies that can bridge the gap in domestic capacity, and reimagine the enabling role that governments must play in this endeavor. It will identify solutions that have been operationalised in parts of the developing world, and ideate on how issues of gender and ethnicity can be made central to the new development conversation. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Derek Yach, President, Foundation for a Smoke-Free World, USA (Moderator)• Samir Saran, President, Observer Research Foundation, India• Neal Baer, Paediatrician, Television Writer, and Executive Producer of Law & Order: Special Victims Unit and Designated Survivor• Oluwatosin Durotoye, Chief Operating Officer, FilmoRealty, USA• Peter Vrooman, US Ambassador to Rwanda, Rwanda
19:50 - 20:00	Speed Talk: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daria Illy, Coffee Culture Director, illycaffè.p.a, Italy
20:00 - 21:30	Dinner
21:30 - 22:30	Nightcap Session with Neal Baer, Paediatrician, Television Writer, and Executive Producer of Law & Order: Special Victims Unit and Designated Survivor

DAY-3 Friday, July 5, 2019

09:00 - 09:30

Registration

09:30 - 10:30

Cities, Communities and Coalitions: A New Climate Collective

While globalisation and global governance are both facing headwinds and challenges, new actors such as corporations, foundations, cities and communities are forming new coalitions for collective action. This panel will discuss the role of these actors in accelerating climate action. It will discuss how continental and regional coalitions are stepping up to fill the void created by the reluctance of old institutions and the developed world to demonstrate climate leadership. It will discuss how community-led models of resource and climate governance are creating a new blueprint that is changing dominant climate policies and politics.

- Sunjoy Joshi, Chairman, Observer Research Foundation, India (Moderator)
- Charity Wanjiku, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Strauss Energy Limited, Kenya
- Joanes Atela, Senior Research Fellow, African Centre for Technology Studies, Kenya
- Meagan Fallone, Chief Executive Officer and Director, Barefoot College International, United Kingdom
- Miriam W. Oiro Omolo, Executive Director, The African Policy Research Institute, Kenya
- Mmabatho Motsamai, Director, The Afrolutionist, Botswana

10:30 - 11:20

Common Futures: Discussing Rwanda's Leadership of the Commonwealth

The prospects of what can emerge from Rwanda's stewardship role in the Commonwealth is exciting. From the effort to respond to climate change, to the global commitment to achieving the sustainable development goals, the progress of commonwealth countries will implicate the success of these ventures individually, and as a whole. This moment offers a great opportunity to put together a forward-looking agenda around gender equality, digital inclusivity and a people centered climate agenda. This panel will discuss the specific themes that require innovative thinking including around a more robust trade arrangement, a reconfigured development partnership within the group, and a new governance framework that allows the Commonwealth to be a 21st century institution that is both democratic and decentralised.

- Harsha Vardhana Singh, Chairman, Ikdhvaj Advisers LLP (Moderator)
- Philip Parham, UK Government's Envoy to the Commonwealth, UK
- Philip Cotton, Vice Chancellor, University of Rwanda, Rwanda
- Tanoubi Ngangom, Programme Director, Observer Research Foundation, India
- Usta Kaitezi, Ag. Chief Executive Officer, Rwanda Governance Board, Rwanda

11:20 - 11:40

Tea and Coffee Break

11:40 - 12:00

Keynote Address: Grace Hightower, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Coffee of Grace, USA

1130-1220

She Leads: Scripting a Women-Led Approach to the SDGs

This panel will assess the sustainable development goals and the broad development agenda from a gender perspective. Technological and economic progress is not necessarily accompanied by a change in gender equality. Despite 'progress' on many fronts, women agency remains elusive. What should a new development architecture and feminist agenda look like? How can this be mainstreamed? And, what is needed to make it inclusive?

- Julia De Clerck-Sachsse, Senior Advisor, European External Action Service, Germany (Moderator)
- Claudine Uwera, Minister of State in charge of Economic Planning in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Rwanda
- Daria Illy, Coffee Culture Director, illycaffè s.p.a, Italy
- Jane Holl Lute, President and Chief Executive Officer, SICPA, USA
- Johannes Oljelund, Director-General for International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden

13:00 - 13:20

Closing Remarks and Vote of Thanks

Tanoubi Ngangom, Programme Director, Observer Research Foundation, India

Frank Murangwa, Director of Destination Marketing, Rwanda Convention Bureau, Rwanda

13:20 onwards

Lunch

Live @ Kigali

Kigali Global Dialogue

July 3-5, 2019, Marriott Hotel, Kigali, Rwanda

DAY-1 Wednesday, July 3, 2019: Live Studio Programme

12:30	<p>Is There Anything Common about the Commonwealth?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harsha Vardhana Singh, Chairman, Ikdhvaj Advisers LLP, India (Moderator)• Michael Gyekye, Policy and Advocacy Committee Member, Commonwealth Youth Human Rights and Democracy Network, Ghana• Philip Parham, UK Government's Envoy to the Commonwealth, UK
13:15	<p>In Conversation with Mohamed Nasheed, Speaker of the Parliament, Former President of the Maldives</p> <p><i>Moderated by Samir Saran, President, Observer Research Foundation, India</i></p>
13:45	<p>Politics for People: Is it time for an SDG Manifesto?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saikat Datta, South Asia Editor, Asia Times, India (Moderator)• Vinayak Dalmia, Media Spokesperson, Indian National Congress, India• Priyanka Chaturvedi, Deputy Leader, Shiv Sena, India
15:30	<p>The India-Japan Partnership in Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saikat Datta, South Asia Editor, Asia Times, India (Moderator)• Renu Modi, Professor, Centre for African Studies, University of Mumbai, India• Shihoko Goto, Deputy Director for Geoeconomics, Asia Program, Woodrow Wilson Center, USA• Takayuki Miyashita, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Japan in the Republic of Rwanda, Japan
16:20	<p>In Conversation with Boris Tadić, Former President, Serbia; Member, WLA-Club de Madrid</p> <p><i>Moderated by Sunjoy Joshi, Chairman, Observer Research Foundation, India</i></p>
18:40	<p>In Conversation with Patrick Ndimubanzi, Minister of State in the Ministry of Health in charge of Public Health and Primary Health Care, Rwanda</p> <p><i>Moderated by Anjali Nayyar, Executive Vice President, Global Health Strategies, India</i></p>
19:30	<p>Skills for Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abhinandan Sekhri, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, NewsLaundry.com, India (Moderator)• Catherine Duggan, Vice Dean and Professor, African Leadership University School of Business, USA• Ross Nathan, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Skill Africa Limited, Rwanda

DAY-2 Thursday, July 4, 2019: Live Studio Programme

09:30	<p>The India-Africa Partnership for Accessible Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Priya Balasubramaniam Kakkar, Senior Public Health Scientist; Director, PHFI-RNE Universal Health Initiative and The Urban Health & Innovations Project India, Public Health Foundation of India, India (Moderator)• Faith Odwaro, Founder and Managing Trustee, The Mazira Foundation, Kenya• Stacey Ann Pillay, Chief Executive Officer, Africa Health Placements, South Africa
10:50	<p>In Conversation with Meagan Fallone, Chief Executive Officer and Director, Barefoot College International, UK</p> <p><i>Moderated by Abhinandan Sekhri, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Newslaundry.com, India</i></p>
12:30	<p>The Rights Continent: Privacy, Security and Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saikat Datta, South Asia Editor, Asia Times, India (Moderator)• Ephraim Percy Kenyanito, Lawyer/Public Policy Analyst, Article 19
14:30	<p>Empower: Women for Clean Energy Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tameisha Henry, Foreign Service Officer, US Embassy in Rwanda, USA (Moderator)• Jan Corfee-Morlot, Founder and Senior Advisor, 3Cs and New Climate Economy, France• Jingmin Wang, Professor, Shandong University of Finance and Economics, China
15:15	<p>BRICS in Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leonardo Pas Neves, Intelligence Analyst, Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil (Moderator)• Igor Makarov, Associate Professor, National Research University, Higher School of Economics, Russia• HHS Viswanathan, Distinguished Fellow, Observer Research Foundation, India• An Yanzhen, Researcher, BRICS Research Center of Guangdong University of Technology, China• Philani Mthembu, Executive Director, Institute for Global Dialogue, South Africa
16:30	<p>Startup Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ashraf Patel, Digital Economy Associate, Institute of Global Dialogue, UNISA, South Africa (Moderator)• Candice Davis, Founder and Director, NubiaNetwork, South Africa• Nomuntu Ndhlovu, Managing Director, SiyaBuddy Recycling and Waste Management, South Africa• Sheila Onyango, Managing Director, Okapu Bags, Kenya
17:15	<p>In Conversation with Maitreyi Bordia Das, Manager, Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice; Global Lead for Social Inclusion, World Bank</p> <p><i>Moderated by Terri Chapman, Associate Fellow and Community Lead, Observer Research Foundation, India</i></p>
18:00	<p>Emerging Actors and the SDG Agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tanoubi Ngangom, Programme Director, Observer Research Foundation, India• Faith Mabera, Senior Researcher, Institute for Global Dialogue, South Africa (Moderator)• Chen Xi, Vice President, ZTE Corporation, China• Paul Tembe, Senior Researcher, Thabo Mbeki African Leadership Institute, South Africa
18:40	<p>In Conversation with Elizabeth Kasujja, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Clear Yo Mind, Uganda</p> <p><i>Moderated by Nikhila Natrajan, Fellow (Digital), Observer Research Foundation, India</i></p>

DAY-3 Friday, July 5, 2019: Live Studio Programme

09:30

Out of Africa

- Abhinandan Sekhri, Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Newslaundry.com, India (Moderator)
- Johannes Oljelund, Director-General for International Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden

10:45

Women Leadership: Unleashing Half the Sky

- Samir Saran, President, Observer Research Foundation, India (Moderator)
- Grace Hightower, Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Coffee of Grace, USA
- Daria Illy, Coffee Culture Director, illycaffè s.p.a, Italy

11:20

Gendered Century: Challenges and Opportunities

- Annette Wandera, News Anchor, Standard Group PLC., Kenya (Moderator)
- Donnalee Donaldson, Country Director, Educate! Rwanda, Rwanda
- Rachel Uwase, Humanitarian Negotiation Officer, International Committee of the Red Cross, Rwanda

12:10

In Conversation with Miriam W. Oiro Omolo, Executive Director, The African Policy Research Institute, Kenya

Moderated by Ritika Passi, Associate Fellow and Project Editor, Observer Research Foundation, India

13:00

In Conversation with Joyce Msuya, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director of United Nations Environment Programme

Moderated by Terri Chapman, Associate Fellow and Community Lead, Observer Research Foundation, India





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