



**AFRICA
SOCIAL
IMPACT**
SUMMIT

REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Africa Social Impact Summit (ASIS) 2022 held on Wednesday, July 13 and Thursday, July 14, 2022, at the Transcorp Hilton, Abuja. The hybrid event convened critical actors in the African social development sector including state and non-state actors, social entrepreneurs, local and international impact investors, the private sector and the government to facilitate the attainment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030 with a priority focus on Climate Solutions, Circular Economy, Health, Education, Renewable Energy, Food Security and Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH).

The Africa Social Impact Summit (ASIS) is a gathering of principal actors and leaders from the private and public sectors, civil society organizations and development community to deliberate and find innovative and sustainable solutions to Africa's Key developmental challenges.

ASIS brought together different players from Africa redefining the pathway to transformational success for the continent to share knowledge for a unified approach, alignment of purpose and for sustainability. The objectives of ASIS are to: establish a collaborative frame for monitoring and measuring the achievement of the SDGs in Africa; promote regional networks and knowledge sharing in the development community in Africa to encourage collaboration for proffering solutions to the challenges that the continent is facing; facilitate sustainable development through leveraging local and global expertise via impact investment to the benefit of the continent; promoting collaborations and partnerships for impact.

The discourse for the two-day event was structured as keynote speeches, remarks, goodwill messages and immaculately moderated plenaries, and the discussions were well channeled to focus on the theme of the Summit, **Rethink, Rebuild, Recover: Accelerating Growth for the SDGs**. Below are the highlights of the plenaries:

The first plenary focused on impact investments, and identified major bottlenecks to scaling impact, which include inadequate access to basic infrastructure, such as water and electricity, and unemployment, now at an all time high.

"Broad suggestions from the sessions included promotion of gender equality in investment policies; scaling of MSMEs; Private-Public Partnerships and collaborations, amongst others."

The second plenary session focused on rebuilding the education sector, solving the challenge of quality and access. The following key issues were raised: lack of funding, archaic education legacy issues, misplaced priorities, and unavailability of data. The broad policy recommendations were around local generation of data; inclusive and modernized education.

The third plenary looked at primary healthcare delivery in Nigeria and how to build sustainably to ensure equitable access and profitable growth. The panelists highlighted the following challenges: Lack of widespread insurance services and plans; negative perception of primary health care; inadequate health care financing; over-regulation and lack of trust among the stakeholders. The suggestions for improvement were: blended financing through impact financing; enabling environment through policy consistency; deployment of technology and collaboration between the government and the private sector.

The fourth session was on Climate Action, and the panel listed the following as barriers to positive climate action: plastic climate crisis; increase in gas emissions and the gender inequality factor. They suggested the following solutions to address these problems: improved stakeholder engagement; prioritizing the critical sectors; contextual definition of circular economy and a coordinated global response to plastic pollution.

Panelists on the fifth plenary session which was on governance, enabling policies and implementation monitoring to aid the SDGs, identified unstructured governance of the SDGs; unavailability of data and lack of priority for the SDGs as the key challenges hampering achievement of the SDGs. The recommendations from the session were the creation of measures to track the progress of the SDGs; accelerating implementation of policies; and sustenance of innovation, amongst others.

The second day of the Summit kicked off with the session on gender empowerment where the following issues were discussed - the high percentage of women living in poverty; high rate of gender-based violence; low investments and employment opportunities for women, etc. The following recommendations were made: awareness and advocacy to curb domestic violence; women's economic empowerment, etc.

The seventh session focused on youth development; empowering young talent for wealth creation, saw panelists raise concerns on inadequate technology and vocational skills among youths and suggested that there was a need for deliberate investment in youth education, to prepare the youth for the future of work.





DAY 1

WELCOME ADDRESS

Mr. Abubakar Suleiman

Board Member, Sterling One Foundation;
Managing Director, Sterling Bank

"Blessed is he who has no stage fright, he shall become a comedian. Unfortunately, I'm not one of those." Mr. Abubakar Suleiman began the welcome address with humor while he acknowledged the distinguished participants. In the welcome speech, he explained the idea behind the Sterling Bank logo stating that the bank has prioritized five sectors of the economy - the HEART sectors representing healthcare, education, agriculture, renewable energy and transport, and the heart pumps blood thus the red on the logo depicts the blood. The white spot on the logo, he described as the rising sun, from where hope is drawn.

Reminiscing on a quote from his university days, *"too many excuses are always less convincing than one"*, Mr. Suleiman explained that the essence of the Summit is to focus on one important thing that will leave a lasting impression, rather than expending time on five that people will not remember. He stated that it is imperative for people to leave the Summit with the willingness to take action. He noted that his inordinate ambition for the program was to have the creation of social impact as one of the factors of production as taught in school, which we reward. He explained that there should be a way to reward those who prioritize impact as this will have a ripple effect on other things that are more important. "Imagine if the reward for land wasn't just the financial outcome that comes from exploiting it. If we exploit land, the cost of exploitation of that land is somehow included in determining what is the true reward", he said.

He noted that wages are not just wages, which is why value is placed on some types of job more than others, based on individuals' preferences. This is contrary to the mainstream thinking which believes one must work for the employer that pays the most. He further explained that just like in financial accounting, to declare profit, there is a need to take into consideration all the factors that led to the profit, so profit should be value that has been created from the capital injected, such that corporate capital creates value that cannot go into the pockets as profit. Sadly as he pointed out, some value created isn't reported, for example, responsibility to the community or society in solving problems and creating a more viable economy, and the event was **essentially designed to stir some different thinking**. There is a need to place value on our decisions, where do we allocate capital and put our energies into? Explaining the consequences of our decisions is the expected outcome of the Summit.

"Currently, impact investors or non-governmental organizations control less than 5% of the available resources. Therefore, until we can bring in or get people to bring the needed 75% to the table, we will continue to struggle to have the kind of impact we want."

He further noted that everyone in the room must leave knowing that the Summit mattered for the following reasons: First is to start the conversation - we cannot do social impact or impact investing as an afterthought. He stressed that considering the resources available to solve problems, in most parts of the world, and certainly in Africa, less than 20% of the resources will ever pass through the government. *Currently, impact investors or non-governmental organizations control less than 5% of the available resources. Therefore, until we can bring in or get people to bring the needed 75% to the table, we will continue to struggle to have the kind of impact we want.*

In addition, the conversation must center around how we value and evaluate performance. Questions like what is the return on capital should be a starting point. Mr. Suleiman mentioned that a lot of relationships have been created and more will be established. ***In his words - there are more formal alliances but uncoordinated efforts.*** Also, there are many efforts in various spaces toward solving the same problems. Thus, the missing piece is that the people involved do not have the opportunity to think things through from the beginning to the end. The way to scale after the problem has been figured out by the impact ecosystems is often an afterthought. Whereas, this should be part of the reflection or planning from the beginning. There should be an alliance between the government (figuring out the policies that will aid the achievement of the impact goals) and the impact investors, non-governmental organizations, as well as development finance institutions, to ensure that the policies are crafted in a way that is implementable to deliver the expected outcomes.

"If we exploit land, the cost of exploitation of that land is somehow included in determining what the true reward is."

In concluding his remarks, he noted that beyond the risk in the ecosystem and allowing private sector participation, everyone must be committed to rebuilding lifelong relationships that go beyond their current jobs, roles, or institutions. He further said that full commitment to the impact ecosystem is not as many as it ought to be and that the little that has been achieved so far is through the efforts and commitments of the few stakeholders, and urged the participants to start something that cannot be stopped, while thanking them all for coming.



GOODWILL MESSAGE



Mr. Ben Llewellyn-Jones - British Deputy High Commissioner in Lagos, Nigeria.

Mr. Ben Llewellyn-Jones acknowledged the distinguished ladies and gentlemen in attendance and appreciated the efforts of Sterling One Foundation in getting people to discuss issues that matter.

Faced with so many immediate challenges, Mr. Llewellyn-Jones noted that it is very easy to forget some more difficult, systemic but important challenges such as sustainability.

"Currently, the world is faced with an illegal Russian invasion of Ukraine, the global energy crisis and Nigeria's immediate problems of price inflation - food and diesel inflation. Hence the long-term or medium-term can seem far away" he said.

He further noted that these problems will not cloud the judgments of the UK government and the British High Commission in Nigeria as to addressing important issues like sustainability and how to practically deal with the challenges of climate change.

"In Nigeria, the UK Government is supporting a shift to sustainable supply chains for agricultural commodities."

In Nigeria, the UK Government is supporting a shift to sustainable supply chains for agricultural commodities. These efforts, which are in collaboration with state governments and companies in Edo and Cross River States, seek to support sustainable palm oil production. He hinted that UK overseas development assistance, alongside the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization, have been working to support rehabilitation of mangrove ecosystems in Cross River State. A similar initiative is adopted by the UK overseas development assistance program. The programme is over eight years old and roughly provides GBP95 million in support for climate-smart agriculture and sustainable forest products in Nigeria. There is also the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund (IWTCF) to tackle illegal wildlife trade and support sustainable livelihoods. These are all available to Nigerians. Another round of initiatives is the UK-Nigeria Climate Finance Accelerator - taking climate finance and projects as well as matching them. The Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero practically made a difference in Nigeria; businesses, banks, and institutions have committed money for practical projects in Nigeria.

"The Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero practically made a difference in Nigeria; businesses, banks, and institutions have committed money for practical projects in Nigeria."

In closing his remarks, Mr. Llewellyn-Jones mentioned his hopes that the Summit would take cognizance of the challenges and discuss how the efforts and resources committed will yield positive results.



GOODWILL MESSAGE

**Ms. Sanda Ojiambo**

Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations Global Compact

In her goodwill message, Ms. Sanda Ojiambo shared some thoughts on the role that businesses can play in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Agreement. Before COVID-19, the world was off track on achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, and neither was there progress on climate change. And now, the Pandemic has set us back even further. Social and economic inequalities are widening around the world and women face a vast stubborn economic gender gap. The digital divide still hinders access to information & opportunity, while greenhouse gas emissions and global warming are well above the limit set by the Paris Climate Agreement

"To build forward and better, the business community needs a coordinated international plan based on these principles and the 2030 agenda."

Meanwhile, COVID-19 has fuelled a massive crisis in Public Health and Human Development. The pandemic has likely pushed tens of millions of people back into extreme poverty, the first of such increase in global poverty since 1998. In this new normal, business as usual is no longer an option. In 2020, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres launched a decade of action to fulfill the promise of the 2030 agenda, and as he said at the time, "we need to move together, leaving no one behind". Those words are really truer now than ever before. She encouraged people to sign on to the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact to discover how to build forward and better in the recovery from COVID-19. *To build forward and*

better, the business community needs a coordinated international plan based on these principles and the 2030 agenda.

Such a plan is critical to support people and companies impacted by the pandemic to limit further economic disruption to build business continuity for a sustainable and inclusive recovery. These are also among the objectives of the UN Global Compact's current strategic plan, which will guide the work through to the end of 2023. The strategy covers the business ambition and business action to advance the 2030 agenda and the Paris Agreement, because if COVID-19 taught us anything, it is that our collective health and prosperity depend on working together.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Ms. Patricia Obozuwa

Vice President, Public (Government) Affairs, Communications & Sustainability, Africa, Coca Cola

While welcoming attendees to the Africa Social Impact Summit - a forum she described as one for the advancement of regional inclusive development, Ms. Obozuwa stated that the objective of the event was to foster the dialogue that's greatly needed to create frameworks that will expedite impact investments in Africa and enhance the journey towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Providing some context to the essence of the event, she stated that the country has witnessed a marked shift in the understanding of the concept of development. The thinking has evolved from a narrow focus on economic growth to a broader notion of human development. For example, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, unanimously adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, laid out the 17 SDGs which aim to mobilize global efforts to end poverty, foster peace, safeguard the rights and dignity of all people, and protect the planet. She posited that everyone is familiar with the SDGs and the agenda and must begin to place people at the center of development. And for that reason, stakeholders need to prioritize continuous community engagement as a key to sustainable development.

Examining the impact of COVID-19 across diverse African contexts, Ms. Obozuwa noted that it is important to recognize the progress Africa has made as a continent before the pandemic. Globally, efforts to end poverty are on track, which is the first Sustainable Development Goal. Poverty has declined from 15.7% in 2010 to 8.2% in 2019. And there were projections for further reduction up to 6% by 2030. In Africa, similar progress was made with respect to poverty. The proportion of households with a consumption level below the 1.9 dollars-a-day poverty line in Africa declined from 40% in 2010 to 34% in 2019. Thus, the COVID 19 pandemic arrived at a moment when the prospects of many countries in Africa were promising. In addition, the continent was on track to continue its economic expansion at the beginning of 2020. According to the IMF and World Bank, Africa had five of the fastest growing economies in the world, she cited. The impacts of the pandemic were felt across board and resulted in a tremendous setback for the continent.

Ms. Obozuwa also mentioned that there is a need to recognize that the pandemic is indeed a setback for the achievement of the targets to end poverty. Stakeholders must understand that getting back on track will require doubling of efforts. Similarly, she emphasized that there was a need to consider the impact on gender equality. Women had been seen to be much more vulnerable to job losses in times of crisis than men. Women accounted for 39% of global employment and experienced 54% of job losses due to the pandemic. The loss of income for women has far-reaching implications. In her words; "when a woman has 1000 Naira, 900 of that money goes to the well-being of her children and the community. If there's a significant loss of income for women, the far-reaching implications would include increased levels of child malnutrition, discontinued education for a lot of youth, poor health, and child labor." This is not a good outcome.

She further emphasized the role of Coca-Cola Africa in elevating the current conditions of women during her speech noting that the company has recognized women as the key pillars of society. One of such efforts is the JAMII Africa sustainability platform which houses existing and new sustainability initiatives, and was launched early 2022. JAMII embodies the true spirit of community and continues to expand on past accomplishments with key focus on three areas - water stewardship, waste management, and economic empowerment for women and youth. Ms. Obozuwa noted further that strategic partnerships with like-minded organizations will accelerate impact and help scale interventions/investments from the Coca-Cola Foundation and other partners. There is also a program called the 5 by 20 initiative launched in 2010, globally, and it sought to provide economic empowerment to 5 million women entrepreneurs across the value chain by 2020. At the end of 2020, the program had exceeded that target by enabling economic empowerment of more than 6 million women globally and of that figure, two million women were from Africa.

Another successful program by Coca-Cola Africa is the Replenish Africa Initiative (RAI). It was developed to address Africa's key growth challenges and serve as a primary contributor to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals on clean water and sanitation access across the continent. Today, RAI has improved the lives of over 7 million people in more than 4,250 communities across Africa by providing increased access to water sanitation and hygiene, productive

"The SDGs provide time-bound targets in key sectors, including health, education, employment, energy, infrastructure, and the environment, for all nations to achieve. The only thing that remains is a way to scale stakeholders' efforts significantly and work towards achieving these targets in Africa."



use of water, watershed protection, nature-based solutions and community empowerment activities. Since its inception in 2010, RAI has supported a total of 126 projects across 41 countries positioning RAI as the largest Pan African clean water program on the continent.

Speaking on the negative impacts of the pandemic and restrictions that came along with it, she stressed that the pandemic provided unique opportunities to impact the communities across different sectors. For example, the pandemic redefined operations across workplaces and classrooms. Coca-Cola also experienced a paradigm shift in operating structures throughout these sectors through technology adoption. Also, noteworthy is the availability of relief funding and support packages from multilateral organizations such as the EU, the African Development Bank, Afrexim Bank, World Bank, and the IMF to improve public health interventions which was a huge step forward in terms of addressing community needs.

"To achieve the planned success, there is an urgent need for effective and coordinated partnerships and collaboration."

The Coca-Cola Foundation has also provided grants of about \$55 million to communities and organizations as part of community-based relief programs, including the provision of medical supplies, equipment to health facilities, and volunteers during the pandemic - the outbreak and recovery phase. However, a greater multilateral effort will be required to address the challenges of food security and climate change in the long term.

Drawing on lessons from the pandemic and the barriers that lie ahead, Ms. Obozuwa stated that the attainment of the SDGs 2030 agenda cannot be ignored. *The SDGs provide time-bound targets in key sectors, including health, education, employment, energy, infrastructure, and the environment, for all nations to achieve. The only thing that remains is a way to scale stakeholders' efforts significantly and work towards achieving these targets in Africa.* While some African countries have made significant progress, the continent will need to double its efforts as it hopes to achieve the SDGs by 2030. *To achieve the planned success, there is an urgent need for effective and coordinated partnerships and collaboration. She posited that no one organization or company can do it alone.*

The Summit contributes to driving the needed collaboration and anticipates immersive participation in the critical conversations that have been scheduled. She assured everyone of Coca-Cola Africa's commitment to remain a key contributor in driving the 2030 Agenda.



KEYNOTE ADDRESS



Matthias Schmale, PhD

UN Resident Coordinator, United Nations in Nigeria

Starting off his address, Dr. Schmale noted that the Summit is a timely gathering of social enterprises, thought leaders, impact investors, and development practitioners, who share the common goal of realizing the development aspirations of people across the beautiful continent of Africa. This is not only to achieve the United Nations' 2030 agenda, but also the African Union's 2063 agenda.

He shared that it is evident that addressing the continent's key developmental challenges requires effective collaboration to accelerate Africa's sustainable growth for the benefit of all, and admonished all stakeholders to roll in the same direction, to achieve the seven African aspirations for 2063, which align with the SDGs. Dr. Schmale also noted that within the UN family, there is an interesting organization, the International Labor Organization (ILO) with much to learn from as its major role is to advocate for and work towards effective tripartite collaboration between organized labor, employers, and governments. According to him, that is an important part of effective collaboration into the future.

The UN Resident Coordinator stressed that the deal room is an interesting aspect of the Summit, as it is an intriguing format that will bring innovators and problem solvers together with financiers and investors. Given that ideas to be pitched in the deal room work and are solutions

that can be scaled, it could be a fruitful and new source of businesses and organizations that can drive the development sector, he highlighted.

He also noted that the theme of the Summit: **Rethink, Rebuild, Recover and Accelerating Growth for the SDGs** is apt after a difficult couple of years for Nigeria, Africa, and in fact, the world due to the COVID 19 pandemic and more recently, the war in Ukraine. Nigeria, Africa's largest country by both population and size of the economy, is obviously critically important to the success of the 2030 agenda - for Africa and the World. Dr. Schmale further made references to Nigeria's unfortunate performance on the track to reaching many of the SDGs by 2030. He opined that a guiding principle for development and social impact is an inclusive approach.

With the teeming population of women and youth, as well as internally displaced persons and refugees, the growing unemployment, spiraling inflation and insufficient access to quality education and health services, it is imperative to pay more attention to the most vulnerable on the continent. Africa is predicted to have a staggering 830 million young people by the year 2050. "This high youth population could be viewed as a blessing rather than a curse for the continent as it is a resource that can power its economies and societies to greater heights. However, reaping the benefits of what is often referred to as the youth dividend is not guaranteed; the potential of young people must be cultivated and supported."

He also mentioned that the youths also face the headwinds of challenging mega trends, such as climate change, biodiversity loss, the fourth industrial revolution and growing inequality. The challenge for the older generations, he said, is to create an enabling environment for young people to reach their full potential. At present, Africa's youths arguably are its greatest natural resource and stakeholders are not collectively doing enough to harness their potential. Hence, there is a need to identify youth-oriented solutions and find better ways to tap this reservoir of talent. A reference was made to countries that have seen rapid development like South Korea. These countries were behind Nigeria in the 60s on many development indicators. One of the factors of success is that companies that were successful were supported and given the space to thrive; innovation and success must be rewarded and perceived as a positive incentive. The former Secretary General of UN, Mr. Kofi Annan, rightly said that gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development, and building good governance. If women and girls are positioned at the center of economies, there will be more sustainable outcomes and support for all; this will put the continent on a rapid recovery path to enhance the attainment of the 2030 agenda and its accompanying SDGs.

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Dr. Schmale related his experience living in Nigeria over the last eight months. He mentioned that many captains of industry, and leading business managers that are women, have inspired him; and this is a positive example for achieving greater gender equality to further fuel African economies. Also, there is evidence that empowering women and girls helps in expanding economic growth. Studies show that women and men participating equally in the economy could add a further \$28 trillion to global annual GDP by 2025. In addition, economic growth and social protection programs must go together. It is evident that there is no quick fix solution to challenges in a country like Nigeria such as lifting the almost 100 million people living on less than 370 Naira a day out of poverty. Those losing out must in the short and medium term be protected in effective and innovative ways, for example through cash transfer programs. It is imperative that support and subsidies aimed at making life more bearable for the poor reach them and that significant adjustments are made when they don't.

"Within the UN, it is agreed that inclusive social impact can only be achieved through the right mix of sustainable economic growth, social protection, and a conducive environment that includes basic health and educational services for all."

Furthermore, he highlighted that the underlining impactful development requires investment in quality education and affordable primary health care for all. *Within the UN, it is agreed that inclusive social impact can only be achieved through the right mix of sustainable economic growth, social protection, and a conducive environment that includes basic health and educational services for all.*

In closing, Dr. Schmale stated that currently tracking efforts to attain the SDGs are truly transformative initiatives that will catalyze tangible change in the lives and livelihoods of Africans. This year's edition of the Africa Social Impact Summit will hopefully be an insightful laboratory for innovation, and a Petri dish for solutions that will improve the lives of millions of people across this diverse continent. He commended the Sterling One Foundation for its leadership in the development space and extended his gratitude to the CEO. It is bound to be a wonderful platform for stakeholders to meet, connect and engage with other stakeholders, he noted, stressing that the common idea is of building a better future for the people of Africa.

PLENARY SESSION 1

IMPACT INVESTMENT PANEL - IMPACT INVESTMENT, FUNDING, MEASURING OUTCOMES AND SCALING IMPACT



L-R: Etemore Glover, Projects Lead, Impact Investors Foundation; Prof. Joseph Nnanna, Chief Economist, Development Bank of Nigeria, Odunayo Sanya, Executive Secretary, MTN Foundation; Dabesaki Mac-Ikemenjima, Senior Program Officer, West Africa, Ford Foundation; Ade Adefeko, Vice President, Corporate & Government Relations, OLAM Nigeria

Moderator:

- **Etemore Glover**
Projects Lead, Impact Investors Foundation.

Panelists:

- **Odunayo Sanya**
Executive Secretary, MTN Foundation
- **Joseph Nnanna**
Chief Economist, Development Bank of Nigeria
- **Dabesaki Mac-Ikemenjima**
Senior Programs Officer, West Africa, Ford Foundation
- **Adesuwa Okunbo Rhodes**
Founder & Managing Partner, Aruwa Capital Management
- **Victor Mark-Onyegbu**
Head of Grants, Africa No Filter
- **Ade Adefeko**
Vice President, Corporate & Government Relations, OLAM Nigeria.

Session Objective(s):

The impact investment panel prioritized achieving the following goals:

- Identifying the major challenges hampering the accelerated growth of the impact investment ecosystem in Nigeria and Africa in comparison to other international markets highlighting the impact of the pandemic
- Sharing knowledge pieces on what investors want and how to measure impact in ways that are clear and credible for investors
- Discussing effective strategies for setting the right return expectations for impact investing, both financial and impact, including building consensus on the expectations for scale, carrying all stakeholders along, particularly end users/beneficiaries and those at the bottom of the pyramid while leveraging and structuring blended financing
- Identifying regulatory changes needed to encourage impact investing
- Discussing how to ensure a full deal pipeline of impact investments to meet rising demand

Background/Context

The Global Impact Investing Network defined impact investment as investments made into companies, organizations, and funds that generate measurable social and environmental impact alongside financial returns. Investors across the world are embracing impact investment as a sustainable way of making investments that address social development challenges as summarized in the SDGs.

The International Finance Corporation values the global markets at around 2.3 trillion US dollars, and about 31% of that is deployed in emerging markets like Africa. Also, the Global Impact Investing Network is making efforts in this direction and more investors are investing in the continent. Yet, some issues pose a threat to these investments in Africa. The traditional way social development is addressed is through public funding and philanthropic sources, however, these sources are dwindling. A recent study showed that Africa needs about \$500 billion to \$1.2 trillion to achieve the SDGs. The enormous social issues facing African countries threaten the achievement of SDGs by 2030.

Issues/Challenges Identified

Limited Pipeline of Investment: Having a pipeline of investable businesses remains a critical challenge. Impact investment is not a solution if there are no business opportunities or ventures to invest in.

Unavailability of Data: The unavailability and low quality of data hinder the tracking of impact investment on specific issues that are unique to Africa. Most data available in Africa are provided by international organizations like the UN, IMF, and World Bank, which are not locally generated.

Lack of Social Amenities: A recent study revealed that 50% of people lack access to clean water in Sub-Saharan Africa, 28% of the population do not have access to infrastructure, and 600 million people do not have access to electricity. Poor investment in health care, among others, is an enormous challenge threatening the achievement of SDGs by 2030 in Africa.

Inadequate Funding of the Critical Sectors of the Economy: The collapse of the critical sectors of the economy, particularly education and healthcare, can lead to the collapse of any economy. Unfortunately, these critical sectors of the economy are not adequately funded in Africa. Also,

players in the impact investment market seem to be working in silos which has affected social development in Africa.

Inadequate Policies to Support the Impact Investing Market: There are many policies and policymakers are not paying enough attention to whether the policies are yielding the necessary dividends. Some policies are also more favorable to one company over another.

Recommendations and Action Points

Promotion of Gender Equality: Government, financial institutions, and other development agencies should invest in businesses founded and led by women, or businesses that are providing essential goods and services that will help to improve women's livelihoods. Financial institutions should engage in gender lending, by providing care for people who specifically operate in sectors where women are underrepresented. This will help to improve the viability and sustainability of such sectors in an effort to promote gender equality.

Public-Private Partnership and Collaboration: Government and private sector organizations should collaborate on the local generation of data and funds to drive impact investment in Africa. Also, there is a need to build platforms for more collaboration to unlock unutilized resources and fund critical sectors of the economy, particularly education and health. In addition, there is a need to Cohabit, Cooperate and Collaborate. A lot of sectors work in silos. This affects impact investment across the continent. Different ecosystems need to work together to provide a good pipeline of investable businesses.

Promotion of Investment Policies and Incentives: It is imperative to promote policies that drive and accelerate social investment in Africa. More so, policies that enable easy exit without any restrictions on repatriation of funds should be implemented.

Social Dividends: Investors want to see social dividends and financial returns. Therefore, investors that invest in key sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, waste management, and renewables, among others, should be given tax holidays for 3-4 years. This is also referred to as pioneer status.

Systematic Approach to Development of the Impact Investing Ecosystem: Institutions need a systemic approach from an ecosystem perspective, and philanthropic organizations, charities and development institutions that provide the capital must see the need to encourage these quantitative metrics. It is important to note that what doesn't get measured, doesn't get done. There is a need to deliberately set and measure outcomes.

Focus on Scaling of MSMEs: Financial institutions and other development agencies should finance MSMEs, train the MSMEs and provide help to properly structure the businesses of MSMEs. Financial institutions should provide technical assistance and close monitoring of the performance and activities of the MSMEs to position them for significant impact investments.

Summary of Session

The panel session discussed practical ways impact investing can be unlocked through private capital. The session identified drivers of sustainable investment in Africa.



PLENARY SESSION 2

SDG GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



EDUCATION PANEL- BUILDING BACK BETTER: SOLVING THE CHALLENGE OF QUALITY AND ACCESS



L-R: Olapeju Ibekwe, Chief Executive Officer Sterling One Foundation; Folawe Omikunle Chief Executive Officer, Teach for Nigeria; Adetomi Soyinka Director of Programmes and Regional Director, Higher Education, British Council; Tonia Uduimoh, Programme Manager, Oando Foundation; Olawale Samuel, Regional Africa Hub Coordinator, USAID LTLGP; Obinna Ukachukwu, Divisional Head, Business Growth and Transaction Banking, Sterling Bank; Olu Salami, Head, Strategy, Investment Management and Corporate Performance, VFD Group Plc

Moderator:

- **Folawe Omikunle**
CEO, Teach for Nigeria

Panelists:

- **Olawale Samuel**
Regional Africa Hub Coordinator, USAID LTLGP.
- **Richard Olong**
Regional Programme Manager, East and Southern Africa- Education Out Loud Programme, OXFAM
- **Obinna Ukachukwu**
Divisional Head, Business Growth and Transaction Banking, Sterling Bank
- **Olu Salami**
Head, Strategy, Investment Management, and Corporate Performance, VFD Group Plc.
- **Adetomi Soyinka**
Director of Programmes and Regional Director, Higher Education, British Council
- **Tonia Uduimoh**
Programmes Manager, OANDO Foundation

Session Objective(s)

The panel is curated to achieve the following;

- To gain insights into ways the pandemic presents an opportunity to scale significantly in addressing the challenges of education quality and access for all children in Africa.
- To share proposed next steps in driving increased access to quality education across the country and continent with focus on early learning (primary) education and future of work skills for the youth.
- To share risk returns, and a reliability-based model for funding sustainability in program execution across the continent with effective results optimizing resources available to block the inequality gaps.
- To identify country-specific and regional collaboration structures to drive sustainable financing in ensuring education for all children and youth in Africa with emphasis on immediate low-hanging fruits

Background/Context

Education is very vital to the economy. The absence of a sound education system can lead to the collapse of a country or continent. Therefore, education is not only a fundamental human right but also fundamental to increasing employment and income opportunities, breaking the cycle of poverty, unlocking freedom, and Africa's bedrock for social and economic development.

Recently, a report was shared at a high-level political forum on sustainable development goals that 84 million children and young people will be out of school by 2030, with Nigeria accounting for 10% of the total. At the forum, the President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council stated SDG 4 was most severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic stating that 147 million learners missed half of their class instructions over the past two years which is already a massive challenge for the continent. It referenced that Nigeria is not on track to meet the SDGs by 2030.

Issues/Challenges Identified

Misplaced Priorities: Africa does not prioritize education as a continent. For instance, Nigeria does not prioritize education and learning evident with the lingering ASUU strike for close to five months and the lowest budget for education in decades in 2021. Although some good strides have been made in getting children back to school, many are still out of school.

Archaic Education Legacy: The education legacy of quality and access surrounding education in Africa is outdated. Although, a child needs to have basic literacy and numeracy skills. However, children in the developed world are moving beyond basic literacy and numeracy skills to include innovation in education to solve today's problems and prepare for the future.

Lack of Funding: The reality is that education is expensive, but unfortunately, the bulk of the responsibility for providing education rests with the State. In low and lower-middle-income countries, the government spends about 80% of the overall spending on education. However, in 2021 in Nigeria, about 7% of total government expenditure was allocated for education,

the lowest in decades and short of the international standards of about 15% to 20%. Also, the households account for about 17% of the total education spending in low and middle-income countries. For instance, 39.1% of Nigerians live below the poverty line, and approximately four in every ten are poor. This also hindered the ability of the households to fund 17% of the education sector.

Unavailability of Data: Unfortunately, the requisite data needed for financial planning and budgeting often doesn't exist. This leads to the budget having a shortfall of what is needed to achieve the desired outcome

Constant Competition: The desire for competition has hindered the needed collaboration to achieve the educational development impact required. Competition among key players hinders prioritization of the education of the future drivers of the economic growth of the country.

Recommendations and Action Points

Public-private Partnership and Collaboration. In reality, there is a need to find experts who can achieve these goals through collaborations that are deliberately driven by both the public sector and key players from the non-profit organizations or governmental agencies to galvanize private sector players for the needed funding. Also, Donors partners should collaborate for cross-organizational learning and sideline competitiveness to achieve impact at scale. Forums like the ASIS should not just be about having conversations about these issues but creating a platform to enable collaboration and learning from one another to reduce responsibility assigned to the government.

Provision of Funding. There is a need to prioritize education to interest private sector organizations to fund education. Incentives such as the education tax credit, similar to the infrastructure tax credit, should be available. At the same time, there is a need for good focus on the small and medium-scale enterprises to effectively work with the government to provide the extra funds needed to drive impact.

Prioritize Inclusive Education. Primary and secondary education levels should be prioritized to equip students at both levels with entrepreneurial skills rather than spending a lot of money on less productive higher institutions. In addition, the government should explore signing Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) with the Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) based on their products to guarantee the productivity of investment in the system.

Local Generation of Data. International organizations' data have helped so far to solve African problems, but the uniqueness of these problems calls for a need to create and generate data peculiar to these local issues. There is a need to proffer solutions to the continent's problems locally.

Modernize the Educational System. Introducing the modern education system relevant to the present and future workforce is necessary. Also, there is a need to rethink the delivery of education in Africa. The knowledge that has worked in other parts of the world can be domesticated in Africa.

Reconceiving Education as an Investment rather than an Expenditure: There should be a change of mindset, especially by political leaders and policymakers, to regard education as an investment rather than an expenditure.

Summary of Session

The session delved into some of the challenges hindering quality and access to education for all, opportunities and the innovations that exist to accelerate impact towards quality and universal education, and potential funding to advance these innovations.



PLENARY SESSION 3

SDG GOAL 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



PRIMARY HEALTH CARE – BUILDING BACK BETTER: SOLVING THE CHALLENGE OF QUALITY AND ACCESS



L-R: Dr. Anne Adah-Ogoh, Head of Policy, Private Sector Health Alliance of Nigeria; Dr. Olaokun Soyinka, Chairman, One Health Workers Fund; Dr. Mukhtar Muhammad, National Coordinator, Presidential Steering Committee for COVID-19

Moderator:

- **Dr. Anne Adah-Ogoh**
Head of Policy, Private Sector Health Alliance of Nigeria

Panellists:

- **Dr. Janet Byaruhanga**
Senior Programme Officer, Public Health, AUDA-NEPAD
- **Mories Atoki**
CEO, African Business Coalition for Health (ABC Health)
- **Obinna Ukachukwu**
Divisional Head, Business Growth and Transaction Banking, Sterling Bank
- **Dr. Olaokun Soyinka**
Chairman, One Health Workers Fund
- **Dr. Mukhtar Muhammad**
National Coordinator, Presidential Health Steering Committee for COVID-19

Session Objective(s)

Using the Nigerian healthcare system as a case, this panel was geared at achieving the following:

- To gain insights about recovery strategies for the Nigerian and African health sectors from the pandemic with focus on low-hanging fruits for the achievement of universal health coverage while sharing proposed next steps in driving increased quality and access across the country and continent.
- To share funding models for sustainable financing for quality health access program execution across the continent to block the inequality gaps, especially in primary healthcare
- To share thoughts on policy guides and ways to ensure effective implementation of policies, plans and programmes

Background/ Context

Nigeria is currently on the march towards achieving universal health coverage by the year 2030. This can only be achieved if the country focuses its resources on primary healthcare. Primary health care is the bedrock of any healthcare in the country. However, in Nigeria where there are three levels of healthcare, healthcare statistics is one of the most abysmal in the world with only 20% functioning primary healthcare centers out of 30,000. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the situation. Also, about 70% of the healthcare expenditure in Nigeria is an out-of-pocket expenditure, which means that every Nigerian is one healthcare ailment away from poverty. Nigeria's primary healthcare still faces issues around access, uptake, and utilization. It is, however, more important now than ever to improve healthcare indices through impact investment.

Issues/Challenges Identified

Lack of Insurance Services/Plans: People without a healthcare insurance plan underfund the healthcare value chain in the country. They contribute to the challenge of healthcare in the country. The risk associated with out-of-pocket expenditure is high, therefore, investors are unwilling to invest in rural primary health due to lack of insurance services.

Low Motivation for Healthcare Workers to Work in Primary Healthcare: According to health statistics, 70-80% of professional doctors are located in the federal tertiary institutions and the private sector because that is where they are incentivized. Doctors and healthcare workers emigrate with the sector suffering from brain drain. The healthcare workers are usually ready to quit primary health care for other areas where premiums are paid or where they are well remunerated. Regardless of how good the healthcare system is, if there are no healthcare workers, then healthcare cannot function.

Negative Perception about Primary Healthcare: There are negative perceptions that primary healthcare is for the poor. Most people do not patronize primary healthcare while others that do, are seen as being unable to access quality healthcare. Also, there is a disparity in the rural-urban distribution of healthcare workers. In urban areas, healthcare workers are well distributed while in rural areas, it is difficult to find trained doctors or experienced midwives.

Inadequate Healthcare Financing and Redundancy of Medical Facilities: The current financing levels, especially relying on out-of-pocket, cannot sustain ethically acceptable healthcare service. In addition, there is a lot of redundancy in teaching hospitals. Most doctors work for a few hours and are more committed to their private practices.

Over Regulation and Lack of Trust Among Stakeholders: Primary healthcare is being over-regulated and State or Local Governments are not allowed to adequately play their roles. Also, primary healthcare centers are not provided the necessary resources to make them sustainable. This makes primary healthcare less functional and creates distrust in the system.

Recommendations and Action Points

Blended Financing through Impact Investment: Financing needs to be driven by the government. Governments should not consider health insurance as a way for them to back out of financing. There is a need for government financing and other innovative financing measures in the primary healthcare sector.

Ensuring Enabling Environment through Policy Consistency: The availability of an enabling environment provides an opportunity for investment in primary healthcare. Government should provide a business-friendly environment for the private sector to invest in primary health care. This also includes deliberate policies that will motivate young health workers to work at primary health care facilities.

Healthcare Should Be Seen More as a Social Good rather than as a Social Service: Healthcare is not just a social service, it is a social good, and for it to be sustainable, there is a need to build models that generate returns that can be used to fund it. In addition, there is a need to advocate the importance of primary health care. This will help to address the lack of trust among stakeholders.

Collaboration Between the Government and the Private Sector: Addressing the gaps in health in Africa cannot be left in the hands of either government alone, or the private sector. There is a need for collaboration between the government and private sector to address pestering issues, especially in the primary healthcare sector. Interventions should also be complete, continuous, and comprehensive.

Deployment of Technology in Delivering Medical Services: Technology solutions need to be enabled, promoted, and advocated at the different levels of government, as far as advancing healthcare in Africa is concerned. There is a need to look beyond the vertical programming around health and ensure integration across the several divides. Also, there is a need to contextualize solutions that are simple, easy to use, easily replicable, cost-effective, and efficient

Improving Working Conditions of Health Workers Including the Pay Structure: Medical personnel should be adequately remunerated alongside provision of necessary infrastructure. In addition, adequate staffing of primary healthcare is critical to restructuring primary healthcare. This will reduce redundancy in teaching hospitals, and it is important to be able to replicate them across different regions.

Summary of Session

This session discussed innovative approaches to solving the challenges of access to qualitative primary healthcare in Africa, leveraging Nigeria as a case study.

PLENARY SESSION 4

SDG GOAL 13 CLIMATE ACTION



CLIMATE ACTION - STRUCTURE, REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND OPPORTUNITIES IN TRANSITIONING TO A CIRCULAR ECONOMY



L-R: Bankole Oloruntoba, Chief Executive Officer, Nigeria Climate Innovation Center (NCIC); Olapeju Ibekwe, Chief Executive Officer, Sterling One Foundation; Tolulope Dada, Chief Commercial Officer (CCO), Havenhill Synergy Limited; Nneka Eze, Managing Director, VestedWorld and member of NABII

Moderator:

- **Bankole Oloruntoba**
CEO, Nigeria Climate Innovation Center (NCIC)

Panelists:

- **Dele Faseemo**
Group Head, Energy, Sterling Bank
- **Sean Melbourne**
Head of Climate Change and Energy, West Africa, British High Commission
- **Tolulope Dada**
Chief Commercial Officer (CCO), Havenhill Synergy Limited
- **Nneka Eze**
Managing Director and Partner, Vested World
- **Funto Boroffice**
MD/CEO, Chanja Datti

Session Objective(s)

The session was curated for the following:

- Exploring the opportunities available across the value chain in the transition to a circular economy
- Highlighting the relevant structure and regulatory environment taking learnings from other climes and empirical evidence.
- Identifying the role of governments, financial investors, investment promotion bodies, development institutions and the private sector in harnessing the climate action opportunities while highlighting the benefits of partnerships and best practices to create a more sustainable, equitable, and prosperous society through the application of circular economy principles, practices, and policies for development.

Background/Context

Waste production is a huge problem in Nigeria because as long as there is production, there is bound to be waste. For Nigeria, considering the demographics and the economic growth, green manufacturing represents \$2.2 billion opportunities since 2013, and the estimated revenue for the local manufacturer of new plastic products like pellets, water tanks, plastic furniture, etc. from waste is estimated at \$500 to \$600 million. If Lagos state alone can eliminate waste, it will create a 25billion naira economy. This would save millions of tons of plastic going into landfill and rivers of the Atlantic Ocean and also save an estimated 2 million tons of CO₂ equivalent. Hence, the importance of waste management cannot be overemphasized in the development of any economy.

Issues/Challenges Identified

Plastic Climate Crisis: The number of plastic bottles in dump sites in Nigeria is growing at a faster rate. Most of these bottles are also found in drainage systems resulting in the frequent occurrence of floods in some parts of the country.

Increase in Green Gas Emissions: In 2015, the total volume of greenhouse gas emissions was around 26.4 million tonnes of CO₂ in Lagos and was driven by energy production, transport, and waste management. This has increased significantly.

Climate Change and Gender: Women, girls and marginalized groups are disproportionately impacted by climate change but are also critical leaders and agents of change and climate action.

Recommendations and Action Points

An Adaptive Approach to Climate Change: A lot of the discussions about the circular economy are more about climate change mitigation. However, Africa should focus on the adaptation aspect because the region is more vulnerable than many of the regions that are having more impact on the environment.

Advocate the Importance of Green Solutions: There is a need to create awareness about the profitability of adopting green solutions. A financially suitable solution will be well adopted by the private sector. It is important to link how circularity helps to solve the present problems of poverty and job creation and how it helps to solve strategic issues of the environment in the long term. Also, people need to be properly educated about the importance of recycling. They should be encouraged to visit recycling plant sites to increase participation.

Easy Access to Local Funds: Local funds should be accessible and attractive to investors. The role of finance for green solutions cannot be overemphasized. With the availability of local funds for renewable energy, companies will reduce their cost of production on diesel, be more competitive, and sustainable.

Proper Disposal of Plastic Bottles: Plastic should be seen as a recyclable resource and therefore, should be properly disposed of so that recyclers can easily process them and send them to manufacturers in the value chain. This would also help to tackle marine or waterways pollution in Nigeria.



Prioritize Sectors that Contribute Significantly to Climate Change: Circular economy is not about recycling alone. There is a need to pay attention to areas of vulnerability, both as a nation and as a continent, and not only within geographies. If the energy and transport sectors are prioritized, greenhouse gas emissions will be significantly reduced.

Improved Stakeholder Engagement, including Women Participation in Climate Change: It is important to involve everyone in the process of a green economy. Government actions, corporate actions, education, all influence consumers' behavior. It's absolutely vital to continue to amplify the voices of those whose lives are most often impacted and are at the forefront of climate impact. There is a need to empower women in particular, as decision-makers, advocates, and leaders through events and approaches.

A Coordinated Approach to Plastic Pollution: To arrest and reverse plastic pollution, for example, there is a need to ensure a coordinated global response from government, businesses, and civil society to tackle these problems. Also, there is a need to take a longer-term view to address issues around waste management at scale. The circular economy working group in Nigeria needs to go from just discussing initiatives to scaling up real practical solutions. It is important to build a collection infrastructure to mop up waste from the environment

Contextualize the Definition of Circular Economy: There is a need to define the circular economy for Nigeria given that resources have been constrained over several decades, rather than necessarily as part of a global conversation. It is important to have conversations on what a circular economy could look like in Nigeria, whether it's around the natural ecosystem or waste and pollution.



MR BABAJIDE SANWO-OLU

EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR OF LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

To start his brief remarks, His Excellency thanked the organizers of the Summit, for what he believes has been an incredible and rewarding time. Reflecting on the theme - Rethink, Rebuild, Recover, and how to ensure all of these can help with achieving all of the components of the SDGs, he shared the following points:

- All goals of the SDGs have a complete agenda. On governance, the government must truly be speaking to the needs of its people. This includes promoting accountability, transparency, and efficiency.
 - This election era is the time to ask the real questions on various platforms and hold leaders accountable.
 - Lagos as the commercial nerve center of the Nigerian economy, has its own challenges. The city has several issues such as flooding and other environmental issues due to global warming among others.
 - There are issues of the circular economy and its impact in the state, and Nigeria by extension, and all these issues are important because Lagos is 0.8 meters below the sea level. So, heavy rain during the rainy season causes flash floods in the state.
 - All these issues are important because Lagos is 0.8 meters below the sea level.
 - Government is working towards ensuring environmental sustainability of the state.
 - The state government is encouraging exploration of off-grid power sources including renewable energy among others.
 - Government is working on ensuring that access to quality education for all is not only for a chosen few. This is going to assist in meeting the 2030 goal - Education for all by the year 2030.
 - In the last two years, the government has not only increased the number of staff, both on the frontline, but also increased our infrastructure. 15 rural hospitals have been renovated, and the state is building capacity in all health facilities.
 - There is also a health insurance scheme for Lagosians. For example, the government provided health cover for 100,000 vulnerable citizens that cannot pay for health services.
- Finally, he stated that this is a very difficult time for leadership at all levels in Nigeria.



PLENARY SESSION 5

GOVERNANCE PANEL - ENABLING POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING TO AID THE SDGS



L-R: Ade Adefeko, Vice President, Corporate & Government Relations, OLAM Nigeria; Ms Oluwatoyin Adegbite-Moore, CEO Sheafam & Tam Limited; Dr. Olaokun Soyinka, Chairman, One Health Workers Fund

Moderator:

- **Ms Oluwatoyin Adegbite-Moore**
CEO, Sheafam & Tam Limited.

Panelists:

- **Professor Kenneth Amaeshi**
Sustainable Finance and Governance, European University Institute, Florence, Italy
- **Daniel Ikuenobe**
Country Director, Tony Blair Institute, Malawi.
- **Mr. Sam Ebugbe**
Commissioner for Budget and Planning representing Governor Babajide Olusola Sanwoolu, Executive Governor of Lagos State
- **Mr. Emmanuel Etaderhi**
Executive Secretary Financial Centre for Sustainability & Senior Vice President, FMDQ Group

Session Objective(s)

The SDGs are a compilation of systems that represent progressive pathways for the economy and this panel is curated to achieve the following;

- Gain exclusive insights into plausible strategies, policies, programmes and funding models to accelerate towards the SDGs on a national and sub-national level across African states and Nigeria
- Share constraints and recommendations for increased sustainable wealth creation and economic growth in Nigeria and Africa leveraging technology and entertainment.
- Gain exclusive insights on what we have been doing wrongly and how we can build back strongly maximizing innovation and comparative assessment of countries to understand how to ensure accelerated growth towards the SDGs within an increasingly volatile market leveraging the right policies and effective monitoring and execution.

Background/Context

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals require good governance to promote accountability, transparency, efficiency, and the rule of law at all levels and allow efficient management of human, economic and financial resources for equitable and sustainable development, guaranteeing civil society participation in decision-making processes. In addition, sustainable development promises a political response to several issues, and governance is at the heart of the response.

Issues/Challenges Identified

Unavailability of Data: Data is a big problem as regards the SDGs. Although countries prepare annual reports, things are constantly changing with issues like the COVID-19 pandemic and inflation. As much as efforts are made progressively, such progress can only be determined appropriately and accurately with data. Unfortunately, these data are not available in Africa.

Lack of Access to Renewable Energy: Renewable energy is an issue because about 60% of Nigerians do not have access to grid energy, and about 54% of the continent is still in darkness.

Unstructured Governance of the SDGs: Governance is a critical problem as regards the SDGs. Support from various institutions is not well structured as countries and companies responsible for driving the SDGs are more in support of their own agendas.

Lack of Priority for the SDGs: SDGs are still seen as peripheral behind the main business of the government. Those occupying positions like the Special Adviser on SDGs role are struggling to remain relevant and are derailed by philanthropic activities and humanitarian assistance.

Recommendations and Action Points

Active Private Sector Participation in Governance to Leverage Assets to Achieve the SDGs: For example, Nigeria has revenue to GDP of about 6% to sustain economic development and momentum toward the SDGs. It is essential to grow this budget by about three times. Also, frameworks should force citizens' engagement in the public budget to harmonize and track through a budget mechanism. More attention needs to be focused on how citizens participate in governance to celebrate achieving the SDGs.

Accelerate Implementation of Policies. There is a need to get innovative ways to tackle global crises through an accelerated approach to rebuild hope, trust, capacity, and interest of governments. The State and the Federal government should create a form of war room for agile policymaking and accelerate the implementation of the policies by bringing the best capabilities within government, the private sector and the community of social impact professionals.

Sustain Innovation: Innovation is very critical because sustainability becomes difficult without innovation. Although SDGs may no longer be emphasized by 2030 like the Millennium Development Goals, the notion of sustainability should not be lost, and this thinking should not necessarily be limited to the SDGs.

Create Measures to Track the Progress of SDGs: Emphasis should be placed on tracking the progress of SDGs. There should be a scorecard to track and verify the implementation of these goals at all levels.

Partnership and Collaboration: All federal, state, and local government stakeholders must be involved in creating awareness, capacity building, and accountability.

Transparency and Accountability: The Sustainable Development Goals are achievements for people and cannot happen without people. Therefore, governments everywhere should express and exercise sufficient transparency and accountability to the people to build systems and processes and not underestimate the benefit a nation can derive from people's trust in the governance systems.

Prioritize Critical Aspects of Sustainability: Africa needs to prioritize certain aspects of sustainability like social sustainability, health, education, poverty alleviation, inequality, and so on.

Create a Dedicated Department of Government for SDGs: Just like Lagos State of Nigeria structure, creating the position of Special Adviser on SDGs supports the governance of the SDGs, should be replicated and at the federal level and continental level to track the SDGs.

Comprehensive Alignment: Governance needs to find a way to align macro practices with macro issues, and the federal level agenda needs to align well with the state-level agenda. Efforts must be made to ensure a good line between the federal and the state, and the different functions at the state level should cascade to the local government level.

Leverage Entertainment and Technology: Government should deliberately invest in capacity building for players in the entertainment space by supporting and partnering with them including international investors and organisations. Also, technology should be used to stimulate youth enterprise, reduce unemployment, improve health and education while creating a digital cabinet system to monitor outcomes and key performance indicators.

Summary of Session

The panel discussion revolved around the role of government in driving and accelerating the actualization of the Sustainable Development Goals.





DAY 2

RECAP OF IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES ON DAY ONE OF THE SUMMIT



Both anchors of the Summit attested to the fact that Day One of the Summit was impactful as discussions and activities, including the keynote addresses and the plenary sessions, centered around the theme of the Summit, "Rethink, Rebuild, Recover: Accelerating Growth for the SDGs" provided strong context and room for real solutions to emerge. Ms. Nancy started by presenting a summary of key highlights of Day One of the Summit. The activities included five plenary sessions and three goodwill and two keynote messages from the British Deputy High Commission to Nigeria, Dr. Matthias of the United Nations (UN) and others.

She highlighted that the first plenary focused on impact investments. The session identified major bottlenecks to scale in impact, some of which included inadequate access to basic infrastructure, such as water and electricity, and unemployment at a significant high rate. Broad suggestions from the session included advocacy campaigns to create a conducive tolerable environment for ecosystem players, adoption of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model as well as inclusive collaboration among stakeholders and SME financing. The second plenary on education sector focused on building back better solving the challenge of quality and access. The following key issues were raised; 84 million children and young people will be out of school by 2030, with Nigeria accounting for 10%. The broad policy recommendations were the need to rethink or redefine approaches to education delivery through the establishment of key performance indicators and creating a global learning framework as well as contextualizing the outcome locally.

Third plenary looked at primary healthcare delivery in Nigeria and how to build back sustainability and ensure equitable access and profitable growth. The panelists highlighted the following as bottlenecks - inadequate and inequitable access to current health care indices in Nigeria with only about 20% of 30,000 healthcare facilities functional, increased rate of mortality and morbidity. To address these challenges, the session recommended the need to motivate primary health care workers to stay in their jobs, particularly in rural areas, improved government funding and other innovative financing measures for the primary healthcare sector. The fourth session was on Climate Action. The panel listed the following as barriers to climate action - pollution and waste management and environmental degradation and suggested the following solutions to address these problems. These include the well-defined circular economy for Nigeria and emphasized adaptive factors and plastics recycling for a healthy economy.

The last session was on governance, enabling policies and implementation to aid the SDGs. During the discussion, the fundamental problems with governance were emphasized which include lack of accountability and transparency and insufficient data on SDGs. To address those concerns, the panelists suggested the need to leverage public participation in governance and promote interstate operations and connections.



PLENARY SESSION 6

SDG GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY



GENDER EMPOWERMENT - LEVELLING THE PLAYING FIELD: ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPRESSION, INVESTMENT, SELF-DEVELOPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT



L-R: Sheila Ojei, Director, Strategy, Funding and Stakeholder Management, Lagos State Employment Trust Fund (LSETF); Usie Charles Emmamuzou, Country Director, Plan International; Hansatu Adegbite, Executive Director, WIMBIZ; Michael Ilesanmi, Senior Social Development Specialist and Task team Leader, Nigeria for Women Project.

Moderator:

- **Sheila Ojei**
Director, Strategy, Funding & Stakeholder Management, LSETF, Lagos

Panelists:

- **Hansatu Adegbite**
Executive Director, WIMBIZ
- **Michael Ilesanmi**
Senior Social Development Specialist and Task Team Leader, Nigeria for Women Project, World Bank
- **Usie Charles Emmamuzou**
Country Director, Plan International
- **Naomi Nwokolo**
Executive Director, UN Global Compact Network, Nigeria

Background/ Context

Gender equality and women's empowerment are intrinsic to achieving the 2030 Goals. According to IMF Statistics, women constitute over 60% of the poorest people in Nigeria, thus the need to create investments and employment opportunities for women. However, Gender equality is not only women based, it is rather based on leveling spaces around equality and career growth. Despite several attempts and efforts that have been put in place by many organizations to improve the livelihood of women in Nigeria and to lift them out of poverty, the current statistics are not encouraging as a large number of women still continue to wallow in extreme poverty. This was further aggravated by the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic..

From the World Bank's perspective, ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity cannot be achieved without focusing on women and girls since they constitute a large proportion of people that are in extreme poverty, especially in Nigeria. It is also believed that women are often denied access to land ownership and important positions in politics among many other opportunities. Evidence from the World Bank's report shows that closing gender gaps in the country could save 9.3 billion to 22.9 billion US dollars which is a lot of resources that can be invested into supporting more households. Thus, it is pertinent for private organizations and the government to bridge the gaps in gender inequality and provide more opportunities for women and girls in Nigeria and Africa as a whole.

Issues/Challenges Identified

Women Constitute a Sizable Percentage of People Living in Extreme Poverty. Nigeria is projected to have the world's fifth largest population by 2026, and according to IOM data, 90 million people are living in extreme poverty, 70% of which are women. This condition has been further aggravated by the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic.

High rate of Gender-based violence which prevents women from attaining their full potential. It has been established that the issue of gender-based violence is prevalent as it affects one out of every three females. It also prevents women from attaining their full potential which results in lower tax revenue and greater expenses for healthcare, education and the justice system thereby affecting businesses and the economy as a whole.

Low investments and employment opportunities for women. The number of female leaders in business management and in public service is very small. According to JobberMan Gender research statistics, the current unemployment rate for women lies at about 5% which shows that there is a very huge cost to gender inequality, especially in Nigeria.

Inadequate actionable opportunities for women. According to IOM (International Office for Migration) statistics, which produces data called the "displacement tracking matrix", over 760,000 people were displaced within the North Central area of Nigeria in the last quarter of 2021, 76% of whom were women and girls.

Unequal rights to economic resources, access to ownership of property and control over land for women. There is an unconscious bias towards women in terms of owning assets and economic resources as a whole. This bias kicks off from the household level to the community level.

Recommendations and Action Points

Inspire and empower women to attain leadership positions. This can be achieved by hosting empowerment programs like the annual professional women conference, annual lectures on International Women's Day, the Big Sisters program which focuses on girls in public secondary schools, "Winning without compromise" program which focuses on female undergraduates. And advocacy programs which are very critical to women on boards, in politics, and in the public and private sector.

Create Safe spaces for women in terms of physical, mental, and emotional contingencies. Women should be provided with better contingency plans due to their biological necessities. This can be achieved by engaging them in advocacy programs to make them more comfortable wherever they are. This will also support women to build alliances and strengthen their collective agency.

Focus on raising awareness and advocacy for the law enforcement agencies to curb domestic violence issues. There is a need for access to justice for domestic violence victims. This can be encouraged by setting up a response team for domestic violence victims which Lagos state in Nigeria already has. It is a domestic and sexual violence Response Team, which has been working tirelessly to ensure that the issues of domestic violence are being addressed. More states in various countries need to also adopt them and work towards the implementation of the laws that they have adopted.

Encourage women's economic empowerment to support household income and contribute to household decision-making. Women should be treated as the head of their respective households since resources given to them will go directly to their children and the community at large.

Support Government's development programs. International organizations should support the Nigerian government to engage women in development programs. The World Bank has supported governments with several projects, one of which is the "Nigeria for Women Project". This is a Flagship women's economic empowerment project in Nigeria, supporting women across selected states to improve their livelihoods. They also have health, and education projects, one of which is "Adolescent girls, the initiative for learning and empowerment"

Build confidence and the communication capacity in women. This can be achieved by imbining some competencies and leadership skills in women while encouraging them to serve in various capacities and committees. Women should also be sensitized and convinced by taking them through logical explanations and using data to show them practical examples of what is feasible.

Summary of Session

The panel discussion revolved around how private organizations and the government can bridge the gaps in gender inequality and provide more opportunities for women and girls in Nigeria and Africa as a whole.

PLENARY SESSION 7

SDG GOAL 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



YOUTH DEVELOPMENT - EMPOWERING YOUNG TALENT FOR WEALTH CREATION



L-R: Olasubomi Sofowora, Brand Marketing & Program Manager, Flour Mills of Nigeria Plc [FMN]; Bosun Tijani, Chief Executive Officer and Co-founder, Co-creation Hub; Olapeju Ibekwe, Chief Executive Officer, Sterling One Foundation; Olayinka Makinwa, Head Competence Center, Agribusiness, Delegation of German Industry and Commerce in Nigeria; Femi Taiwo, Executive Director, LEAP Africa

Moderator:

- **Subomi Sofowora**
Brand Marketing & Program Manager, Flour Mills Nigeria

Panelists:

- **Olapeju Ibekwe**
CEO, Sterling One Foundation
- **Femi Taiwo**
Executive Director, LEAP Africa
- **Pearl Uzokwe**
Director, Sahara Foundation
- **Bosun Tijani**
CEO and Co-founder, Co-creation Hub
- **Olayinka Makinwa**
Head Competence Center, Delegation of German Industry and Commerce in Nigeria.

Session Objective(s):

The panel on Empowering Young Talent for Wealth Creation provides insights on best practices and execution plans to provide lasting solutions for a sustainable and youth-led economy. The panel is curated to achieve the following;

- To identify strategies for establishing structural and scalable solutions to ensure the Nigerian and African youth are ready to support and drive the global economy.
- To gain exclusive insight into approaches for comparative assessment through a side-by-side comparison of the experience in various African climes
- Recommendations for empowering the youth in Nigeria and Africa leveraging technology, culture, and entertainment.

Background/ Context

Africa has the youngest population globally which makes the subject of youth development very critical. The government has to prioritize in youth development as it focuses on empowering young talents for wealth creation. Thus, there is a need to re-shape the concept around vocational training and the importance of vocational training for the economy. It must also be established that not every youth needs formal education, they should rather be sensitized to understand their pathways whether educational, entrepreneurial, or vocational. Therefore, the identification of agendas and collaborations between government and private organizations must be prioritized in order to encourage youth development both in rural and urban areas.

Africa is underutilizing one of the factors or drivers of economic prosperity in the world, which is a lot of talented young people who naturally are inclined towards using technology. Today, there is absolutely no nation in the world that can develop without technology, and manpower is also needed to build a strong economy. Thus, graduates should be encouraged to prioritize technology education which can be facilitated by collaborating with IT companies like GIZ to create vocational training for youths.

Issues/Challenges Identified

Poor Technology Education Among the Youths: Youths are one of the major drivers of economic prosperity in the world. Nigeria and Africa as a whole is underutilizing this opportunity it has as most youths do not have adequate technology education which is essential to drive a sustainable economy.

Inadequate Vocational Training Among Youths: In Africa, one of the biggest challenges has always been the inadequacy of highly skilled labourers, and people especially youths start certain trades without having a theoretical or practical knowledge background.

Unwillingness of Organizations to Invest in Training Programs: There is little or no financial contribution from the public sector to support vocational training or trainees in organizations. Most companies are also very skeptical when it comes to investing in training programs. Also, there are no strong policies regarding vocational training.

The Highest Level of Education of many Youths is Secondary School Education: It has been established that the major issue is not the level of education but the fact that the quality of learning they have been exposed to has not adequately equipped them for the realities of life. This makes them unable to navigate themselves from that point, whether through self-employment or entrepreneurship.

Recommendations and Action Points

Prioritize technology education by collaborating with IT companies: Vocational training programs should be initiated. This can be enhanced by bringing in experts from various sectors and setting up different operational training programs where training in different fields can be done both theoretically and practically. Government should also collaborate with the private sector and important institutions like ITF and GIZ who can dialogue with the public sector, and get other international stakeholders involved to help create a structure around vocational training that can benefit every single stakeholder involved.

Help young people understand their pathways: (Various pathways exist for the youth including educational, entrepreneurial or vocational. There is a need to help make secondary education work by sensitizing youths about having the right pathway in their careers and helping to advocate for what equality secondary education programs could be for Nigeria and Africa as a whole.

Engage youths in leadership positions: Since the greatest asset, most important competitive advantage and unique selling proposition for Africa are young people, considering that the election cycle will bring in a new administration, one of the best things that could be done is rethinking ways to get the best of us to serve the rest of us by making young people develop the policies for young people.

Make the action points of youth development ambitious and catalytic: This can be encouraged by maximizing the demographic dividend and showing it in the national policy, national ambition, national vision, regional ambitions, regional visions, and national programming in the educational curriculums while putting young people at the forefront of it.

Ensure access to Capital: Access to early-stage capital is crucial in Africa, as it helps to unlock more capital for youths building creative ideas. The government needs to invest enough capital in early-stage businesses to encourage foreign direct investment into the country and create massive job opportunities.

Prepare the Youth for the Workforce of the Future: The human resources required to drive economic activities across both critical and non-critical sectors locally and globally over the next 5 decades should be envisioned to strategically position the Nigerian and African youth to be significant contributors to and drivers of the flow of capital in the future both within the country, continent and across the globe to ensure the benefits of its fast-growing youth population are harnessed properly.

Summary of Session

The panel discussion revolved around how private organizations and the government can empower the youth in skills development toward creating wealth and economic empowerment in Nigeria and Africa as a whole.

GOODWILL MESSAGE



Mr. Emeka Offor

Ag. Executive Secretary/CEO, Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC)

Standing on already established protocols, Mr. Offor, on behalf of the management and staff of the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC), expressed delight with the opportunity to deliver a goodwill message at the Africa Social Impact Summit 2022. As the world recovers or attempts to recover from COVID 19 pandemic, it is important to evaluate and re-strategize on global efforts that are driving impact investments towards attainment of Sustainable Development Goals. He stressed that it has become imperative to develop social policies that have impact on investments and businesses.

The effect of COVID-19 has increased the global shift towards services that have a positive impact on the people and the planet. *According to a study, about 90% of young adults favor a brand that supports a good cause over other brands of similar quality and price. He reiterated further that 51% of people worldwide are willing to pay extra for products or services with positive social and environmental impact.* So, it is important to stress that *"impact investments play a vital role in offering socially acceptable products and services capable of impacting social welfare, environment, health care, education and governance of the populace as well as delivering on the SDG goals".*

Mr. Offor used the opportunity to explain the position of NIPC on impact investment, stating that impact investment is considered as a means of developing social infrastructure, creating employment, and stimulating economic growth. But for impact investment to thrive, there is a need for stakeholders' engagement at regional and sub-regional levels, to identify sources of funds and unlock smart processes for businesses. On the other hand, there is a need for data gathering. It is also very important as availability of data will inform investment decisions

and reduce fatality of businesses, especially at the early phase. Establishing an appropriate legal framework to support private and public sector finances and infrastructure. Ensuring competitive bidding procedures, sustainable policies like contract agreement, dispute settlements, or tariff regimes among others are some of the required provisions or institutional supports for impact investment.

Nigeria, as many are aware, has joined a global community in combating climate change through the signatory to an international agreement to reduce carbon emissions signed in 2015 in Paris, France. One of the outcomes of the 21st United Nations Conference of Parties is the launch of an aggressive campaign to develop those sectors in Nigeria to achieve the SDGs. With a population of 200 million, about 34% of Nigeria's population are youth between the ages of 18 and 29. The World Bank reports that a significant percentage of Nigeria's population is living in poverty due to lack of job opportunities. To curb the menace of unemployment, the government and private sector have to come up with numerous schemes for skills acquisition and due to employment programs to assist the youth to cater for their needs. With such a huge population of people unemployed, there is a need for us to do more.

As an agency of government established by the NIPC act of 1995, the agency's major role is to encourage, promote, and coordinate investment in all sectors of the Nigerian economy. Two of the key statutory mandates of the Commission are to initiate and support measures which enhance the investment climate in Nigeria for both Nigerian and non-Nigerian investors, and to advise the federal government on policy matters, and measures designed to promote industrialization of Nigeria or the general development of the Nigerian economy. Mr. Ofor stressed that towards fulfilling its mandate, NIPC is currently driving critical reforms and developing legal framework for investments in Nigeria to attract responsible, inclusive, balanced, and sustainable investments. The agency tagged this move as the RIBS philosophy with specific focus on the three pillars of investment protection, investment, facilitation, and sustainable development.

NIPC is, therefore, delighted with the theme of this summit ***Rethink, Rebuild, Recover: Accelerating Growth for SDGs***, aligned with the current policy direction of the Federal Government on attracting sustainable investments that will not only meet the profit expectation of investors, but also meet the developmental aspirations of Nigeria. In addition to the quest for sustainable development, another key component of the reforms currently underway in Nigeria's legal framework for investment is the expansion of investment facilitation dimension

"According to a study, about 90% of young adults favor a brand that supports a good cause over other brands of similar quality and price. He reiterated further that 51% of people worldwide are willing to pay extra for products or services with positive social and environmental impact."

of international investment agreements along with the national investment legislations. The agency is happy to see the comparison of impacts of the pandemic in the international market as one of the discussions of this Summit. He introduced the summit deal rooms, as it is a vital ingredient in delivering the goals of the Summit. The hope and belief are that the projects considered will transform into signing of investment deals and investments are at the heart of what the Nigerian Investment Promotion commission does.

In addition to the efforts highlighted above, the NIPC has developed a deal book and adopted the strategy of deal rooms as part of the means to promote and attract sustainable investments in Nigeria. The deal room provides an opportunity for investors and project owners or innovators to be in a room to discuss and pitch their ideas with the hope of attracting investment financing and funding and technical expertise to drive the investment aspiration. Also, deal rooms provide an initial step for these investees to pitch their opportunities with a view to starting their journey and realizing their investment aspirations. It is the belief of the agency that it will go a long way in ensuring that those aspirations are realized and transformational in Nigeria's economic development.

"One of the outcomes of the 21st United Nations Conference of Parties is the launch of an aggressive campaign to develop those sectors in Nigeria to achieve the SDGs."

Some of the services of NIPC to investees, investors, project owners and stakeholders include providing assistance in navigating challenges in investing in Nigeria. There are challenges in investing in Nigeria and it is the agency's desire and aspiration to help those who have taken the decision to invest in Nigeria to navigate these challenges. The body also assists with connecting prospective foreign investors with domestic partners. It helps in facilitating discussions with government agencies and policymakers as well as assisting investors with quality information to help them implement their investment plans in Nigeria. The NIPC's website has a huge stock of relevant materials that will aid investors in their process or aspiration to make investment decisions. When there are problems, NIPC's one-stop Investment center lab will provide a platform for resolving challenges faced by investors on a case-by-case basis. The work of NIPC is mostly behind the scenes with other relevant agencies of government to ensure that the desired objectives are achieved.

It is always nice to draw attention to critical areas that need the focus of the government, and relevant stakeholders, both public and private.

NIPC will always be ready to collaborate with the organizers to promote and showcase the opportunities in Nigeria.

GOODWILL MESSAGE



Dr. Sarah Alade

Special Adviser to the President on Finance and the Economy

Dr. Alade congratulated the Sterling One Foundation and all the supporting partners for organizing the event and stated that it is a wonderful and beautiful idea. She noted that the impacts being discussed are definitely the kinds of impacts that developmental stakeholders are preaching today.

Following the trend of discussion at the Summit, Dr. Alade centered her remarks on the National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025. The government has put in place a lot of things to ensure social impact works in Nigeria. During the stakeholder consultations, half of the people that wanted to be in the plan's implementation are youths, and the youths were represented at the very top, but they are needed at the bottom to be able to push their ideas on how to change the country. She also hinted that people are working individually, they could work in cooperation with the government. The NDP is expected to get 85% of its funding from the private sector, and only about 15% from the government. And if the private sector is going to take the chunk of funding of the plan, the government needs to be involved in many things being discussed by the private sector. Partnership with the government is important; cooperation is important, and the government is ready and willing to work with the private sector to be able to take advantage of Nigeria's huge population.

A whole section of the plan is dedicated to the youths. The government wants to engage the youths either by ensuring that they are either in school or at work. All stakeholders at the event are encouraged to be part of the implementation process of the plan. Dr Alade also informed the house about the on-going work on putting together the Nigerian Agenda 2050. Emphatically, a lot depends on the youth and the private sector to make a difference. To drive home the reason for active youth and private sector participation in Nigeria, she encouraged everyone to be part of the process of achieving a market-driven economy with a vibrant and healthy population.

There are policies and projects whose success depends on the private sector. So, the government cannot do it alone. Partnership between private sector and government is critical.

DEAL ROOM PITCHES



The Deal Room Pitch session was held in partnership with the Impact Investors Foundation and moderated by Etimore Glover - Project Lead, Impact Investors Foundation


Investors

- **Abubakar Suleiman**
Managing Director, Sterling Bank
- **Nneka Eze**
Managing Director, VestedWorld and member of NABII
- **Olowo Aminu**
Associate, CrossBoundary
- **Collins Onuegbu**
Founder and Chairman, Signal Alliance Technology Holding

The pitch session was an important part of the Summit's activities. It provided business leaders whose businesses are focused on social impact in the thematic sectors, the opportunity to pitch their innovative solutions and access funding to drive scale and accelerate impact. The session aimed to identify credible enterprises, put them through some investment readiness, create opportunities for them to meet investors, and support them to have access to finance for their businesses. There were 13 pitchers: 10 from Nigeria, 1 from Ghana, 1 from Kenya and 1 from Namibia. The pitchers were given 5 minutes each to pitch and investors were also given time to give robust feedback to each pitcher. The table below shows the companies' descriptions, countries and comments from investors.

	Nigeria	<p>Detail Africa is an award winning SME that locally produces premium quality yet affordable leather bags and accessories in Nigeria, using locally sourced resources. The business combines its leather accessory production with training of local artisans, mainly women and youth to produce globally competitive/premium quality leather goods to help them earn a decent living.</p>
	Kenya	<p>Neural Labs Africa is an innovative medical technology company using artificial intelligence (AI) to transform medical imaging diagnosis. Neural Labs Africa Innovation Hub has developed an algorithm that uses deep learning and computer vision to identify diseases in real time and this technology (NeuralSight™) is capable of identifying over 20 respiratory, heart & breast pathologies.</p>
	Nigeria	<p>USAIFA Agro-Allied Limited is a sustainable farming business that provides over 7000 smallholder farmers with farm extension services, input credit and serves as aggregator. The company is focused on zero-waste agriculture, using an integrated cycle where the waste of each of their produce is used to develop nutrient for the other. Currently, the business is focused on production of poultry, fisheries, snail, rabbits, animal feed and organic fertilizer from grass and poultry droppings; while its training arm provides extension services to smallholder farmers in rural areas of Nigeria.</p>
	Ghana	<p>Shopa is a platform that allows informal retailers (Mom & Pop Shops) to source goods directly from suppliers and have it delivered to their shops within 4 hours. Retailers also gets to access credit on the Shopa platform, thus are able to restock their shops without leaving or closing their shops. Shopa's platform collects relevant data and provides data analytics tools for manufacturers to have insight into how their products are performing on the market.</p>
	Nigeria	<p>Unify is a digital learning platform that replicates the physical organization, infrastructure, and business operating model of tertiary institutions. The platform's purpose is to prepare tertiary institutions for the future, which will be accomplished by digitizing all present business operations as well as current educational administration. The platform is accessible via web services and a mobile application, and covers finance operations, education delivery, administration, student/alumni relations, and extracurricular activities within its infrastructure and services provision.</p>

	Nigeria	<p>Mavis Computel is an educational technology company that enables the provision of high quality, yet affordable basic education for as low as (\$6)/child/month using its product Talking Books - which consists of the Mavis Pen and the Mavis Book which allows a user to tap on the text and pictures in the Mavis Book with the Mavis Pen, and have audio come from the pen for the learners to hear and learn.</p>
	Nigeria	<p>Primed E-health is a full-service organization serving the needs of Physicians, practices, clinics, health centers, and other healthcare providers; with an integrated line of software products designed to help simplify the business of healthcare. The company focuses on solving the issues on poor infrastructure in the health sector and long waiting times in hospitals.</p>
	Nigeria	<p>Schoolable is a FinTech company that is focused on revolutionizing the state of pre-tertiary education in Africa. The company current operates two key products; Schoolable Pay - which provides school finance management by allowing parents to save and get loans to pay tuition while helping schools to track and reconcile payments seamlessly, and Little - which allows kids earn allowances for chores and receive monetary gift from family and friends, while helping parents to send their kids money, set regular allowance and one off payments including rewards for tasks and school purchases.</p>
	Nigeria	<p>LiveVend is an easy to use web platform that connects vendors of construction materials as well as labour with buyers, while eliminating all the complexities in-between. LiveVend provides a transparent bidding platform which also provides real time data on materials prices and an escrowed payment system where payments are held till fulfilment of tasks/deals.</p>
	Nigeria	<p>Quadloop is a social enterprise company leveraging electronic waste to develop solar lanterns and solar home systems with lower environmental impact. The company focuses on efficient home systems using 70% e-waste, making them more affordable and healthier to the user, while creating jobs across the recyclables value chain.</p>

	Nigeria	OOMA Kitchen is a digital chef service that allows users to design a healthy meal plan and have their meals delivered to them at any frequency they opt for - daily, weekly or monthly. The platform allows users to create very specific meal plans based on dietary needs and send meals to friends based on their own unique diet needs.
	Nigeria	Ashdam Solar is a renewable energy company operating in Nigeria since 2007. Ashdam provides clean, affordable and uninterrupted smart energy solutions through decentralized, off-grid systems that offer the opportunity for low-income urban and rural people to access clean, safe and affordable energy. Ashdam specializes in design, installation, operations, and maintenance of solar systems for a variety of uses. Ashdam Solar Academy, the company's training aim is focused on raising an army of skilled entrepreneurs and engineers that will expand the market for renewable energy and make the energy transition to clean energy sources possible across Africa and beyond.
Desertdant Edible Oil	Namibia	Desertdant Edible Oil Namibia Company is a registered edible oil production firm in Gobabis District, Omaheke Region of Namibia, focused on growing and processing sunflower and other vegetables oil producers in commercial quantities for retail outlets, food businesses and households. Desertdant aims to become Namibia's leading locally produced edible cooking oil.

Deal Room Conclusion

In closing, it was recommended that investors and investees should be engaged further by the team with a view to closing the deals presented at the Africa Social Impact Summit 2022.

SUMMIT COMMUNIQUE PRESENTATION



Tumi Onamade

Senior Manager, United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)

Mrs. Tumi Onamade, Senior Manager at the United Nations Global Compact Network Nigeria thanked everyone for their time as she presented the Summit communique.

She pointed out that the 2 days Summit covered seven key areas that are the bedrock of any society. Five sessions were covered on the first day while the other two were on the last day. The first session was on Impact Investment: Funding, Measuring Outcomes, and Scaling Impact. She said that the session highlighted bottlenecks to scaling impact, which include; a high rate of unemployment, and inadequate access to basic infrastructure, among others. She added that the recommendations to resolve the issues include; Public-Private partnerships and Collaboration, advocacy campaigns for creating a tolerable environment for players in the ecosystem, and MSMEs funding and financing, among others. Also, the second session focused on education. She described the session as significant as it addressed pestering issues affecting the education sector in Africa. Recommendations from this session include; rethinking, and redefining approaches to delivering education by setting key performance indicators. The session also stressed the need to create a learning framework globally while contextualizing the results locally.

The third session discussed Primary Health Care issues and provided recommendations that will accelerate profitable growth in the health care sector. During this session, panelists raised concerns about the inefficiency of primary health care and the increased mortality attributed to this first tier of the health sector. The recommendations proffered include; motivating primary healthcare workers, especially those in the rural areas. Also, the session stressed the need for adequate access to innovative funding, among others. The fourth session was on Climate Action. The issue of pollution, waste management and the plastic crisis were highlighted as critical issues in this session. Outcomes from the session suggested that the government should redefine the circular economy in the African context and focus on the adaptation aspect of climate change.

The fifth session was the last session of the first day and focused on Governance. Some of the issues raised include; Insufficient Data on SDGs and the lack of accountability and transparency within the SDGs, among others. Also, some recommendations highlighted include leveraging citizens' participation in governance and promoting interstate partnerships and connections where there's a peer-to-peer learning among states.

The second day kicked off with the session on Gender Empowerment; Levelling the Playing Field: Access to Opportunities for Expression, Investment, Self-Development, and Employment. During this session, the panelists addressed issues of gender-based violence and increased poverty among women. The session suggested that there should be access to justice and legal standards, and stressed the need for awareness, with men as change agents. The last session was on Youth Development. During this session, the panelists raised concerns about inadequate vocational skills among youths and suggested that there is a need for deliberate investment in education, especially as regards vocational education training.

In concluding her presentation, Mrs. Tumi Onamade urged all participants to work on the implementation of the recommendations and make a substantial change to the African Continent.



CLOSING REMARKS



Olapeju Ibekwe CEO, Sterling One Foundation

Mrs. Olapeju Ibekwe, the CEO of Sterling One Foundation and the Convener of the Africa Social Impact Summit thanked all speakers, panelists and participants for their contributions to the success of the Summit. She extended her appreciation to the partners including; Sterling Bank, Coca-Cola company, VFD Group, Proshare, Ventures Africa, Techcabal, the Nigerian Climate Innovation Centre, the Nigerian Economic Summit Group, and the Impact Investors Foundation for their immense contribution to the success of the Summit.

In her remarks, Mrs. Ibekwe described the Summit as amazing, thought-provoking, and insightful. She added that the outcomes from the Summit will be monitored and that there will be a close follow-up with everyone to ensure that recommendations from the Summit are implemented.

The CEO of Sterling One Foundation stated that the importance of partnership cannot be overemphasized, and that Sterling One Foundation is open to partnerships to ensure that the set goals are achieved.

In closing, while she thanked everyone for their participation, she urged all to embrace partnerships as it is the only way to scale and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals 2030.





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