



AFRICA SOCIAL IMPACT SUMMIT 2026

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUÉ

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Issued jointly by the Summit Co-Conveners

- Sterling One Foundation
- United Nations Nigeria
- Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning

Preamble

With Africa being home to the world's youngest and fastest-growing population, yet the continent where the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) progress metrics are most behind, the imperative to accelerate economic transformation and achieve the SDGs by the 2030 deadline remains extremely urgent.

Designed with the promotion of market-led approaches to drive sustainable growth for Africa in mind, the Africa Social Impact Summit (ASIS) brought together leaders across sectors for the fifth time to answer the question:

How can Africa boost confidence in its potential and spur more funding for its ambitious goals?

Driven by the belief that there is no shortage of capital in the world, but a shortage of confidence that capital deployed will find the right structures and execution capacity to generate desired outcomes, the Sterling One Foundation, in collaboration with its Co-Conveners, the United Nations in Nigeria and the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, Nigeria, and the support of 1 Host City Partner, 2 Strategic Government Partners, 6 Strategic Partners, 2 Deal Room Partners, 9 Theme Partners, 34 Technical Partners, and 7 Media Partners, hosted key development stakeholders from a pool of registrants from across 42 countries as participants in transformational conversations across 6 summit tracks: education, health, food systems, creative economy, climate action and empowerment (displacement, gender inclusion, youth innovation and entrepreneurship).

With C-level executives and senior management professionals making up 54.6% of the total registrant pool, which had African representation from Nigeria, Tunisia, Kenya, Niger, Togo, The Gambia, Guinea, South Africa, Senegal, Lesotho, Morocco, Uganda, Cameroon, Liberia,



Sierra Leone, Namibia, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Botswana, Malawi, Tanzania, Ghana, Madagascar, Rwanda, Egypt, Republic of Benin, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, and Zambia, the Summit explored real insights from decision-makers.

Beyond Africa, registrants from the United Kingdom, India, Canada, the United States of America, Spain, France, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Japan, and the Netherlands showed continued interest in seeing what is already working and learning where Africa's growth plans are focused.

As has been the objective of the convening from inception, ASIS 2026 sought to:

- Share knowledge and unique insights in a way that aids stakeholders already doing impressive work to find and build more effective multi-level and multi-sector partnerships for increased impact;

- Showcase what homegrown solutions are working and what gaps more catalytic, innovative and patient financing can fill, to ensure projects are sustainable; and
- Create alignment on what policy changes matter across sectors, for inclusion, accelerated growth and true resilience for the continent's emerging economies.

Aligned with sub-national, national, continental and global development priorities of participating stakeholders, and the organisations, industries and nations they represent, ASIS 2026 hosted deep and insightful interactions structured into 5 key formats:

1. Data-driven presentations x-raying the state of play across sectors and investment outlooks before the 2030 SDG deadline and beyond, and speeches spotlighting strategic work being done to ensure the numbers in those presentations don't live only on paper and digital screens.
2. Panel discussions with experts representative of ASIS' multi-sectoral pool, giving diverse perspectives to the solutions driving progress on the continent and the challenges that necessitated them in the first place.

3. Sector-specific roundtables where resolutions are reached through deep-dive debates on policy, delivery strategy and impact measurement style, as well as workshops to intimate players on best practices and new trends.
4. A deal room for African enterprises looking to scale proven solutions, and
5. An exhibition of best-in-class tools powering the African transformation and the knowledge products and country-level fact sheets to show where progress is happening.

Bringing its vibrant energy as commercial anchor for Africa's largest population, Lagos State, as the Host City for the fourth year in a row, once again gave the Africa Social Impact Summit tangible examples to look to for inspiration of what is possible with innovative financing, especially with results of its flagship investment platform, Invest Lagos, still reeling in.



1.

INTRODUCTION



The Africa Social Impact Summit (ASIS) 2026, co-convened by Sterling One Foundation, the United Nations Nigeria, and the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, commenced with a Pre-Summit convened on 21 July 2026 and concluded following three days of high-level dialogue, technical engagement, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. Held under the theme “Financing for Development: Building Resilience and Transforming Emerging Economies,” the Summit convened government leaders, development partners, multilateral institutions, private sector executives, development finance institutions, philanthropies, academia, civil society organisations, innovators, entrepreneurs, and youth leaders from across Africa and beyond.

The Pre-Summit established the strategic foundation for the Summit by examining priority issues in health and education, while the plenary and parallel sessions expanded these discussions to financing, enterprise development, innovation, climate action, digital transformation, gender equality, youth leadership, and sustainable economic growth. Across all deliberations, participants reaffirmed that Africa's development trajectory depends on strengthening domestic institutions, mobilising sustainable financing, investing in human capital, and fostering partnerships capable of delivering measurable and lasting impact.

Participants further recognised that declining concessional financing presents both a challenge and an opportunity to accelerate domestic resource mobilisation, strengthen public-private collaboration, improve institutional effectiveness, and unlock innovative financing solutions that support Africa's long-term development aspirations.

The Summit therefore reaffirmed that Africa's transformation will be driven not solely by the availability of capital, but by the quality of institutions, governance systems, partnerships, and implementation mechanisms that translate investment into sustainable development outcomes.





2.

COLLECTIVE OBSERVATIONS



Participants noted that Africa stands at a pivotal moment in its development journey, requiring a decisive transition from aid dependency towards resilient, investment-led growth supported by stronger institutions, domestic resource mobilisation, and accountable partnerships. There was broad consensus that sustainable development can only be achieved through coordinated action among governments, development partners, financial institutions, the private sector, civil society, academia, and local communities.

The Summit recognised that investments in human capital remain the foundation of economic transformation. Participants reaffirmed that quality education, accessible healthcare, nutrition, skills development, and workforce

readiness are not solely social priorities but strategic economic investments essential to productivity, competitiveness, and long-term resilience.

Participants further observed that while significant financial resources exist for development across multiple sectors, institutional readiness, governance capacity, project preparation, and investment readiness remain major constraints to capital deployment. Strengthening these enabling systems was identified as a priority for improving access to finance, particularly for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, women-led businesses, youth enterprises, and emerging industries.

The Summit acknowledged the growing importance of innovative financing models, blended finance, impact investing, results-based financing, and domestic capital mobilisation in responding to declining Official Development Assistance. Participants recognised that sustainable financing will increasingly depend on strengthening local financial markets, improving regulatory certainty, enhancing investor confidence, and expanding collaboration between public and private institutions.

Deliberations also highlighted the transformative potential of digital technologies, artificial intelligence, and data-driven governance across education, healthcare, agriculture, manufacturing, public administration, and financial services. Participants stressed that technological innovation must remain human-centred, inclusive, ethical, and supported by robust governance frameworks to ensure equitable access and responsible deployment.

Recognising Africa's demographic advantage, participants reaffirmed that women and young people must be positioned at the centre of development financing, entrepreneurship, innovation, and job creation strategies.

The Summit further acknowledged the creative economy, local manufacturing, social enterprise, and entrepreneurship as important drivers of economic diversification, employment generation, and inclusive growth.

Participants also recognised that climate resilience, environmental sustainability, and regional economic integration have become central pillars of Africa's development agenda. Accelerating implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), strengthening regional value chains, expanding local manufacturing, and increasing Africa's participation in global carbon markets were identified as critical opportunities for building resilient and competitive economies.

Throughout the Summit, participants consistently reaffirmed that effective governance, transparency, accountability, evidence-based policymaking, and cross-sector collaboration remain indispensable to achieving sustainable development and ensuring that investments deliver measurable social and economic impact.



3.

KEY OUTCOMES

The Summit reaffirmed Human Capital Development as the cornerstone of Africa's long-term prosperity and called for sustained investment in education, healthcare, nutrition, digital skills, and workforce development to build productive, inclusive, and resilient economies.

Participants underscored the importance of innovative financing and encouraged the expansion of blended finance, development impact financing, guarantee mechanisms, and results-based financing to mobilise greater domestic and international investment while improving access to finance for women-led enterprises, youth entrepreneurs, and small and medium-sized businesses.

The Summit emphasised the need to strengthen governance, institutional effectiveness, and accountability, recognising these as prerequisites for attracting investment, improving service delivery, and ensuring efficient utilisation of public and private resources. Participants welcomed efforts to strengthen evidence-based policymaking, performance measurement, and institutional transparency across national and sub-national levels.

Participants reaffirmed the importance of accelerating local manufacturing and industrialisation, particularly within healthcare and pharmaceutical value chains, while promoting value addition across agriculture, manufacturing, and emerging industries.



Greater regional cooperation under the African Continental Free Trade Area was recognised as essential for strengthening supply chains, expanding trade, and improving Africa's economic competitiveness.

The Summit highlighted the transformative role of digital innovation and artificial intelligence in improving public service delivery, strengthening education and healthcare systems, supporting enterprise growth, and enhancing public sector efficiency. Participants encouraged responsible adoption of emerging technologies while investing in digital infrastructure, digital literacy, and inclusive innovation ecosystems.

Climate resilience remained a strategic priority throughout the Summit. Participants reaffirmed the importance of expanding renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, circular economy initiatives, green infrastructure, and carbon market participation, while strengthening regulatory frameworks that can mobilise long-term climate finance and support Africa's transition towards sustainable economic growth.





Across all discussions, participants reaffirmed that the economic empowerment of women and young people is fundamental to inclusive growth and sustainable development. Deliberations called for increased investment in gender-responsive financing, entrepreneurship support, leadership development, market access, and skills development to unlock the continent's demographic dividend.



Finally, participants recognised that stronger partnerships among governments, development finance institutions, the private sector, philanthropic organisations, academia, and civil society will remain essential to translating policy dialogue into measurable development outcomes and accelerating implementation across the continent.

3.1 Sector Recommendations

Given the multisectoral composition of the Summit, participants' recommendations targeted the activities of each sector – government, private sector, civil society, diplomatic corps, etc. – across various industries/workstreams.

3.1.1 African Government/Public Sector Recommendations

On investment and capital formation, governments were advised to:

- a. Transition progressively from reliance on external assistance toward domestic capital mobilisation and resilient local financial markets.



- b. Prioritise strategic infrastructure investment to improve productivity and competitiveness.
- c. Introduce capped individual tax deductions with strict rules, and tiered charity regulation by organisational size.
- d. Invest in education, workforce readiness and skills development to convert demographic growth into economic dividend, in collaboration with development partners who can support with insights from their own journeys.
- e. Strengthen domestic capital mobilisation by creating incentives for pension funds, family offices and institutional investors to invest in African businesses and infrastructure.
- f. Improve the investment environment by strengthening contract enforcement, legal systems, regulatory frameworks and investor protection.
- g. Increase access to reliable market data to help investors make informed decisions across African markets.
- h. Strengthen macroeconomic stability by improving inflation management, exchange-rate predictability, economic growth and sovereign creditworthiness.

On health, strategic advice was to:

- a. Mandate a National Health Information Exchange, enforcing interoperability standards linked to the National Identity Number.
- b. Deploy AI-enabled trade corridors to streamline regulatory approval and cross-border drug logistics.
- c. Implement actuarial HMO price controls under strict NHIA regulatory frameworks.
- d. Scale/institutionalize successful partnership models such as MTN Foundation-PSHAN to reach more communities.
- e. Reform public financial management systems to enable private-sector participation.
- f. Invest in reliable, verifiable data systems as a precondition for scaling results-based financing.

On education, recommendations for government focused on:

- a. Expanding community ownership of education initiatives to improve sustainability.
- b. Positioning Early Childhood Development as a

national investment strategy rather than solely a humanitarian intervention.

- c. Strengthening state-level implementation capacity and creating a structured inter-state peer-learning mechanism.
- d. Increasing public financing for integrated early childhood development (ECD) programmes covering education, nutrition, health and psychosocial support.
- e. Investment in teacher recruitment, professional development and welfare as the precondition for other reforms.
- f. Continuing the expansion of technology-enabled teacher development programmes and accelerating state domestication of the National Policy on Non-State Schools.
- g. Keeping digital transformation central to national education reform.
- h. Building of measurable, transparent learning-outcome indicators, especially for vulnerable and out-of-school children.

Regarding food systems, recommendations to government included:

- a. Prioritising investment in agricultural infrastructure to reduce waste and cost across the value chain.
- b. Investment in reliable agricultural data systems to improve credit assessment.

Conversations on the creative economy, which mainly focused on media and information literacy for further catalysing Africa's economic transformation, yielded the following recommendations for government:

- a. Formally integrating Media and Information Literacy (MIL) into national education, digital transformation and public-policy agendas.
- b. Establishment of dedicated financing mechanisms for MIL, creative industries, digital innovation and content production.
- c. Building stronger infrastructure around creative skills, intellectual property, financing and digital platforms.



- d. Strengthening of trusted information ecosystems through transparent government communication, professional journalism, fact-checking and citizen media literacy.

On climate action, government was advised to:

- a. Publish clear, gazetted operational guidelines for the National Carbon Market Framework, and finalise state/national carbon-ownership legal protocols.
- b. Enact and enforce predictable regulatory frameworks — including the Climate Change Act — to minimise policy risk for long-term private capital.
- c. Mandate verified, government-validated ESIA sign-offs before projects seek external capital, while streamlining sign-off timelines.
- d. Continue enhancing digital visibility and public access to baseline climate metrics via approved platforms like climatecouncil.gov.ng.

- e. Implement child-centred, health and gender provisions in practice and integrate occupational health and safety standards into environmental, mining, recycling and waste-management policies.

Discussions on empowerment, which covered displacement, gender inclusion, youth entrepreneurship and innovation, recommended that government should:

- a. Develop dedicated youth financing programmes and actively attract investor participation.
- c. Expand gender-responsive financing by designing products around specific needs of women, youth and underserved entrepreneurs.
- c. Strengthen partnerships between government, financial institutions, development partners and the private sector.
- d. Accelerate intellectual property reforms, including enabling IP as loan collateral.
- e. Strengthen public-private-academia partnerships for training, internships, mentorship and innovation hubs.

- f. Improve awareness and accessibility of existing youth-focused government programmes and invest in AI infrastructure and digital innovation hubs across government-owned institutions.
- g. Treat the displacement crisis as an economic opportunity addressable through innovative financing and private sector partnership.
- h. Adopt the pSPI as a governance performance tool to monitor progress and guide evidence-based decision-making.
- i. Improve transparency through timely publication of audited financial statements and public performance data.
- j. Strengthen interstate collaboration and peer learning from higher-performing states.
- k. Explore innovative financing mechanisms and mobilise private-sector investment for women's health and GBV programming.

3.1.2 Private Sector Recommendations

Given the critical role of the private sector in mobilising capital for development, whether through for-profit structures like venture capital, angel investing, debt financing or philanthropic structures, session recommendations were to:

- Accelerate investment in manufacturing and regional value chains.
- Strengthen institutions and governance by contributing to stronger investment policies.
- Pursue joint, coordinated investment rather than parallel, independent corporate social investment programmes.
- Treat coordination among corporate funders and implementing partners as a non-negotiable precondition for scale.
- Map the giving ecosystem and establish neutral convening institutions to build cross-sector trust.
- Support development of better investment-ready projects through technical assistance and capacity



building for African businesses, particularly early-stage and small businesses.

- g. Expand structured giving — trusts, endowments, community spaces — into secondary cities.
- h. Apply the Ladders, Nets and Dignity framework when designing jobs, evaluating enterprises or shaping labour regulation.
- i. Expand the use of blended and catalytic finance to reduce investment risk and encourage private investors to enter underserved markets.
- j. Improve risk assessment and pricing so that African investment risks are accurately understood rather than overstated.
- k. Reform international financial institutions to better serve developing economies.
- l. Shift development financing toward investment-led and partnership-driven models.
- m. Increase investment in transport and logistics infrastructure to improve intra-African trade, reduce supply-chain costs and prevent agricultural losses.

Regarding the transformation of the healthcare sector, recommendations leaned toward:

- a. Increased investment in digital health solutions to improve access, service delivery and system resilience.
- b. Establishment of proposal-packaging bootcamps for healthcare SMEs seeking access to low-interest capital facilities.
- c. Commercialisation of university clinical and herbal research through formal bridges with local pharmaceutical manufacturers.
- d. Positioning as investors in measurable outcomes, not just donors.

On education, recommendations for the private sector focused on:

- a. Increasing long-term private-sector investment in education through strategic government partnership.
- b. Prioritising investment in digital infrastructure, connectivity and equitable access to learning technology.



- c. Formation of employer working groups focused on education investment.
- d. Including children's and young people's voices directly in programme design.
- e. Investing in data systems to identify vulnerable children and measure programme effectiveness to achieve proper early childhood development.
- f. Working with education leaders to frame blue economy curricula as STEAM rather than STEM.
- g. Designing non-interest and blended financing products for women and collateral-constrained youth.
- h. Structuring formal apprenticeship pipelines for battery management systems, mechatronics and software diagnostics.

Regarding food systems, recommendations to private-sector players included

- a. Scaling investment in food-processing SMEs for their multiplier effects on jobs and sourcing.
- b. Investing in reliable agricultural data systems to improve credit assessment.
- c. Structuring agricultural lending around value chains, cooperatives and aggregators.

The creative economy conversations yielded the following recommendations for the private sector:

- a. Expansion of investments, financing mechanisms and policy incentives that support Africa's creative industries while strengthening collaboration among government, academia, development partners and the private sector.
- b. Building stronger infrastructure around creative skills, intellectual property, financing and digital platforms.
- c. Deliberately using storytelling as a tool for development, citizenship education, cultural preservation and behavioural change.
- d. Development of financing models that recognise intellectual property as a bankable asset.
- e. Increase of investment in African-owned creative and manufacturing businesses and strengthen talent management through professional contracts and governance structures.
- f. Alignment of creative education with industry workforce needs, scaling initiatives for women and youth.

On climate action, private sector was advised to:

- a. Establish targeted risk-sharing and guarantee facilities to mobilise commercial banks toward climate-smart agriculture financing.
- b. Local investors should prioritise climate-tech investments in clean cookstoves, mini-grids, waste-to-energy and blue carbon.
- c. Encourage high-emission heavy-industry sectors to systematically substitute fossil fuels with biomass and agricultural waste.
- d. Integrate occupational safety into circular economy and mining climate policies.
- e. Prioritise climate-tech investment in clean cookstoves, mini-grids, waste-to-energy, blue carbon and electric mobility.
- f. Register projects under Article 6 directly with the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) to ensure compliance and local value retention.
- g. Scale industrial adoption of biomass and agricultural waste to substitute fossil fuels in heavy industry, following the sugarcane bagasse model.

- h. Structure pilot blended finance facilities for e-mobility and clean cooking projects.
- i. Establish project baselines immediately to enable future carbon-credit monetisation.

Empowerment conversations suggested the private sector should:

- a. Facilitate structured networking platforms and strategic partnerships linking innovators to industry.
- b. Invest in education, skills development and employment pathways for young people.
- c. Expand gender-responsive financing by designing products around specific needs of women, youth and underserved entrepreneurs.
- d. Integrate business development support with financing — training, mentorship, financial literacy and market access alongside loans.
- e. Reform education curricula to integrate AI, digital literacy, robotics, cloud computing and entrepreneurship.
- f. Encourage development of inclusive, human-centred AI solutions targeting healthcare, education, agriculture, finance and housing.

- g. Universities should establish AI laboratories using open-source AI models accessible to students and researchers.
- h. Entrepreneurs should leverage AI tools to accelerate product development and reduce startup costs.
- i. Integrate AI into existing professions to enhance productivity rather than replace workers.
- j. Prioritise ethical AI practices, including obtaining user consent and preserving cultural values, with Nigerian universities collaborating with industry partners to expand AI education and innovation.
- k. Entrepreneurs should prioritise solving real market and infrastructure problems rather than developing technology without clear demand.
- l. Detailed documentation of implementation and outcomes, and strengthening of internal systems and governance should happen before raising capital.
- m. Collaborate with other small businesses to increase market competitiveness, including through aggregation models.
- n. Replicate Sahara Foundation's MADAA water hyacinth-to-livelihood model in other water-pollution-affected communities.

- o. Digitise financial transactions for displaced and at-risk populations as both an inclusion and security measure.
- p. Integrate mental health and psychosocial support into economic recovery programming.
- q. Expand concessional, below-market financing for essential infrastructure, prioritising women entrepreneurs.
- r. Pair financing with capacity building for women entrepreneurs — training, mentorship and financial literacy.
- s. Adopt gender-responsive workplace policies with measurable accountability, following the Workplace Accountability Model.



3.1.3 Civil Society Recommendations

As strategic partners ensuring that social impact project delivery gets to the last mile, recommendations for civil society mainly focused on strategies that will increase organisational efficiency and sustainability.

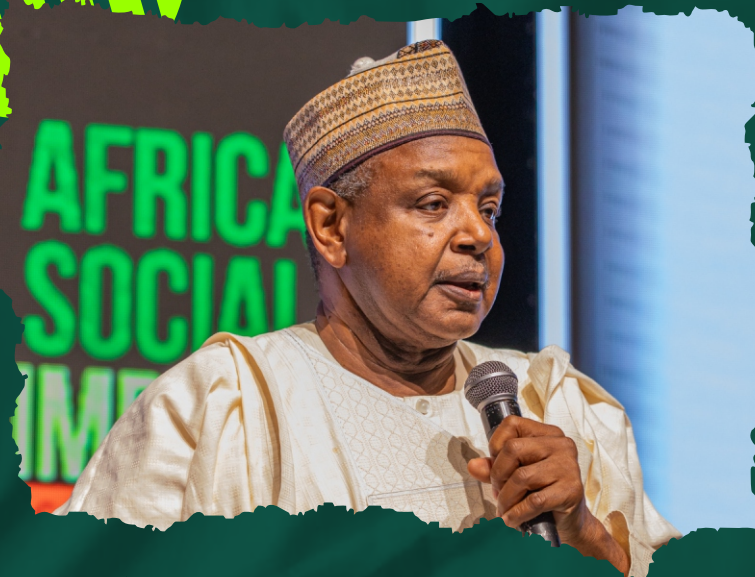
Across all the Summit's tracks, recommendations took into consideration the aid cuts and the changing development landscape. Some of these recommendations included:

- Introduction of incentives such as mental health support in programming for volunteers and operations staff.
- Increase of youth participation and perspectives in advocacy, awareness and policy dialogue on ECD.
- Expansion of community ownership of education initiatives to improve sustainability.
- Supporting the expansion of the use of blended and catalytic finance to reduce investment risk and encourage private investors to enter underserved markets.



- Strengthening of information ecosystems through fact-checking and citizen media literacy.
- Diversifying funding sources beyond traditional donor grants, engaging the private sector, local philanthropy and domestic resource mobilisation.
- Prioritising building government capacity to lead and sustain development programmes.
- Shifting monitoring and evaluation frameworks from counting beneficiaries to assessing policy influence and institutional strengthening.
- Supporting businesses capable of creating sustainable jobs, especially for youth and women.
- Building organisational resilience through institutional capacity and diversified funding.
- Scaling ethical AI education and youth innovation programmes addressing climate challenges.
- Simplification of climate terminology, expansion of behavioural-change campaigns to reach citizens with low literacy levels and formalising grassroots initiatives.





4.

STRATEGIC COMMITMENTS



Participants reaffirmed their collective commitment to strengthening collaboration across governments, development partners, financial institutions, the private sector, civil society, academia, philanthropic organisations, and youth-led institutions to accelerate implementation of the Summit's priorities and advance sustainable development across Africa.

Governments reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening policy coherence, enhancing public-private partnership frameworks, improving institutional effectiveness, and creating enabling environments that attract sustainable investment, support enterprise growth, and accelerate implementation of national development priorities. Commitments were also reaffirmed to advancing

Human Capital Development 2.0, strengthening climate governance frameworks, and operationalising mechanisms that support domestic carbon markets and green investment.

Development finance institutions and financial sector partners committed to expanding innovative financing instruments, blended finance mechanisms, guarantee facilities, and inclusive financial products that improve access to affordable capital for women-led enterprises, youth entrepreneurs, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, and businesses operating within emerging sectors. Participants further reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening investment readiness, supporting project preparation, and mobilising long-term capital for sustainable development.

Private sector institutions reaffirmed their commitment to increasing investment in education, healthcare, renewable energy, local manufacturing, digital innovation, entrepreneurship, and climate resilience. Participants also committed to strengthening environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices, promoting responsible business conduct, supporting inclusive employment, and expanding partnerships that deliver measurable social and economic impact.

Development partners, multilateral organisations, philanthropic institutions, academia, and civil society organisations committed to strengthening institutional capacity, expanding knowledge exchange, supporting evidence-based policymaking, promoting accountability, and advancing locally driven solutions that improve development outcomes across the continent.

The Summit further welcomed commitments to expand collaborative initiatives, including support for the Business Coalition for Education, continued investment in health systems strengthening, sustainable infrastructure,

women's economic empowerment, youth leadership, climate finance, and inclusive enterprise development. Participants collectively reaffirmed that partnerships built on shared responsibility, mutual accountability, and measurable results remain essential to achieving Africa's long-term development aspirations.





5.

WAY FORWARD



Participants agreed that implementation, accountability, and sustained collaboration must define the legacy of the Africa Social Impact Summit (ASIS) 2026. The Summit called for strengthened institutional capacity, improved project preparation, expanded domestic resource mobilisation, and increased investment in innovative financing solutions capable of accelerating inclusive and sustainable economic growth across Africa.

The Summit encouraged governments, development partners, financial institutions, the private sector, academia, civil society, and philanthropic organisations to continue strengthening collaboration through coordinated action, policy innovation, and knowledge sharing. Participants further emphasised the importance of

evidence-based decision-making, robust monitoring and evaluation systems, and transparent reporting mechanisms to measure progress and strengthen accountability.

Participants also underscored the importance of sustaining dialogue beyond the Summit through strengthened regional cooperation, peer learning, strategic partnerships, and continuous engagement that supports implementation of agreed priorities. Future editions of the Africa Social Impact Summit (ASIS) will continue to provide a platform for reviewing progress, sharing best practices, mobilising partnerships, and advancing practical solutions to Africa's most pressing development challenges.



6.

CLOSING STATEMENT

The Africa Social Impact Summit (ASIS) 2026 concluded with renewed optimism, strengthened partnerships, and a shared determination to accelerate Africa's transformation through sustainable financing, inclusive growth, resilient institutions, and collaborative action.

Participants reaffirmed their collective commitment to translating the outcomes of the Summit into measurable actions that strengthen governance, unlock investment, expand economic opportunities, empower women and young people, build resilient communities, and improve the well-being of citizens across the continent.

The Summit further reaffirmed that Africa's greatest asset is its people and that sustainable development will be achieved through visionary leadership, accountable institutions, innovative financing, strategic partnerships, and collective responsibility. Participants therefore pledged to sustain the momentum generated by ASIS 2026 and to work collaboratively in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals, the African Union's Agenda 2063, and Africa's shared vision of inclusive prosperity, resilience, and sustainable development.

THANK YOU *FOR BUILDING WITH US*



— T H E M E : —

Financing for Development:

Building Resilience and Transforming Emerging Economies



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