

**PRESS KIT**

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**PARIS**

*6-7 December 2013*

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## SUMMIT PROGRAMME



### THURSDAY 5 DECEMBER 2013

**16:00 - 18:00** Foreign Ministers' meeting at the Ministerial Conference Centre (CCM)\*

**20:00** Foreign Ministers' dinner at the *Quai d'Orsay*.

### FRIDAY 6 DECEMBER 2013

**13:00** Welcome by the President of the French Republic of the Heads of Delegation (*Elysée*)

**14:00** **Opening session** of the Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa

Speeches:

- Mr François Hollande, President of the French Republic
- Mr Hailemariam Desalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia and Chairman of the African Union
- Mr José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission
- Mr Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council
- Mr Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations

**16:00** **Closed door "Peace and Security in Africa" session**, in the presence of the President of the French Republic and the Heads of Delegation (CCM\*)

**21:00** Official dinner hosted by Mr François Hollande, President of the French Republic, and Ms Valérie Trierweiler in honour of the Heads of Delegation and their spouses (*Elysée*)

### SATURDAY 7 DECEMBER 2013

**09:00 - 10:30** **Closed door "Economic partnership and development" session** (CCM\*)

**10:30 - 12:30** **Closed door "Climate change" session** (CCM\*)

**12:15 - 12:30** **Closing session** of the Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa (CCM\*)

**15:00** **Joint press conference** (*Elysée*)

Speakers:

- Mr François Hollande, President of the French Republic
- Mr Hailemariam Desalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia and Chairman of the African Union
- Mr Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations
- Mr Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council
- Ms Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, African Union Commission Chairperson

**16:30** **Informal summit on the Central African Republic**

\* Ministerial Conference Centre (CCM), 27 Rue de la Convention – 75015 Paris

*"Together, we must address three challenges:*

*The first is security: security for people, security for development, security for peace.*

*Yet today, terrorism, trafficking and piracy do not merely concern Africa. They concern the whole world. Together we must combat these scourges. This is what we are doing in Mali to protect the Sahel, and France has shouldered its responsibility, with its West African friends, just as Ethiopia did when it intervened itself in Somalia alongside African Union countries.*

*Each time it is a fight against terrorism.*

*France is totally aligned with the orientations defined by the African Union. I consider that Africans must ensure the security of Africa themselves. But France is prepared to work alongside the African countries to build capacities for action and to endow African armies with the means to respond to all aggressions.*

*I would like to seize this opportunity to be present for this event – this ceremony – to invite the African heads of State to Paris for a "Summit for Peace and Security in Africa" on 6 and 7 December. Together, we will define the forms of better cooperation to prevent and respond to conflicts and to combat terrorism wherever it emerges."*

**François Hollande, President of the French Republic**

**50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the African Union – Addis Ababa – 25 May 2013**



## THE STAKES OF THE ELYSEE SUMMIT 6-7 December 2013

In early 2013, Mali, France and numerous African countries made the decision to act together to liberate North Mali, which was occupied by terrorist groups

The whole African continent welcomed France's participation in this military operation, emphasizing the global nature of the terrorist threat and France's legitimacy to fight alongside its African partners.

The organization of the Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa was announced by the President of the Republic in May during the African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, speaking to the continent as a whole.

The Summit's programme is the result of dense dialogue between France, the African Union and its members, regional organizations and all the participating countries.

During the Summit for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the African Union, held in May in Addis Ababa, the African nations demonstrated their will to create a rapid-reaction force in order to ensure their own security. They also recalled the importance of development issues to prevent conflicts and ensure peace in Africa.

France therefore decided to dedicate a summit to the issues around peace, security and development to support these efforts and make progress on a certain number of concrete efforts and initiatives.

The President wishes to show France's support for collective African organizations by recognizing their political legitimacy and their primary competency in peace, security and development matters.

The preparation of this Summit was marked by wide consultation with the invited countries and all partners: international organizations including the United Nations, the European Union and the African Union as well as regional communities.

The three chosen themes are essential issues for Africa, for France, for Europe and for the whole international community.

The goal of this Summit is to formulate commitments with a view to the future international agenda in order to implement them through concrete efforts.  
(in December 2013; European Council on defence and French Presidency of the Security Council in 2014; EU-Africa Summit in April 2014; and the Paris Climate Conference in 2015).

The 54 countries of Africa have been invited by the President of the Republic. Some 40 Heads of State and Government will be present, as will the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Ban Ki-moon; the President of the European Council, Mr Van Rompuy; the President of the European Commission, Mr Manuel Barroso; and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Ms Dlamini-Zuma. Their presence shows how interested all players are in deepening and advancing initiatives in the three themes of action.



The format of the Summit is similar to that of a G20, with working sessions taking place behind closed doors between Heads of Delegation at a round table, allowing exchanges and debate. The African Union and the regional organizations will speak through their Chairpersons.

### An unprecedented methodology

Launched by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Presidency in March with recommendations for the choice of the main sites, the preparation of the Elysée Summit continued, after May, with the appointment of a Secretary-General, Mr Jean-Pierre Vidon, followed by that of a special advisor for the Summit, Hugo Sada, who contributed to content.

Consultations with African ambassadors began on 20 June, with a meeting at the Embassy of the Republic of the Congo. On 10 September, a meeting was held at the *Quai d'Orsay*. Exchanges took place on the concerns of each African country present at the Summit during three meetings.

Consultations were also organized with regional organizations including the African Union (on three occasions), the Economic Community of Central African States in Libreville on Thursday 31 October and Friday 1 November 2013, and with the Economic Community of West African States in Abuja on Monday 4 and Tuesday 5 November.

Bilateral consultations were also held in Paris with the African ambassadors and Foreign Ministers from African countries (during visits).

Some 20 countries have participated, contributing their vision through documents drafted to discuss the major themes of the Summit.

### Summit side events

- An economic conference at the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, on *Wednesday 4 December*.
- The "Africa Forum – 100 innovations for sustainable development", on *Thursday 5 December in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministerial Conference Centre (CCM)*.
- A round table on "Combating trafficking and poaching of threatened species", on *Thursday 5 December at the Hôtel de la Marine*.
- An advocacy meeting on sexual violence against women in conflicts, on *Friday 6 December at the Musée d'Orsay (Orsay Museum)*.



## THE SUMMIT'S THREE THEMES

- “Peace and security”
- “Economic partnership and development”
- “Climate change”



## SESSION 1: PEACE AND SECURITY

Addressing the challenges of peace and security in Africa is essential in the short and long terms to foster social progress and economic development, to create the conditions for sustainable growth that benefits populations, and to consolidate the rule of law.

A holistic approach needs to be formulated by the Africans with the support of their partners, to tackle the security and economic factors that cause crises, conflicts and instability and in order to enhance prevention policies. **France highlighted this approach in its 2013 White Paper on Defence and National Security.**

Today Africa aims collectively and with renewed determination to strengthen its independence of decision and action. It has begun through several initiatives – “**African solutions to African problems**” – in the framework set by the Charter of the United Nations. The African Union, along with the continent’s States and regional communities, is fully aware of the destabilizing effects of crises and conflicts on development and the balance of societies, increasing criminal activities including cross-border crime and illegal exploitation of natural resources. They are committed to building African security and defence capacities.

Effecting the movement towards crisis management ownership, African stakeholders have undertaken to implement the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and operationalize the **African Standby Force (ASF)** as soon as possible. Conscious of the need to react more effectively to emergency situations, the African Union decided during its latest annual summit to create an **African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC)**. Moreover, the Africans now participate fully in international actions and interventions in Africa, taking the lead at both political and military levels.

Considerable progress has been made in recent years but recent events show that a new step forward is needed. France stands ready to adapt its partnership with Africa to this end and on the basis of the wishes of the Africans. These issues are the subject of close dialogue between France, its European partners, and multilateral institutions like the UN.

**Peace and security in Africa is also a major collective security issue for the international community**, for humanitarian and solidarity reasons. Moreover, many threats have become globalized and indiscriminately weigh on both Africa and its external partners, including Europe because of geographical continuity:

- **drug trafficking and organized crime**, which contribute to marked deterioration of national security situations through increased urban violence, degraded public health and education, growth in corruption, weakened government authority, etc. These are factors of political destabilization which are often linked to other forms of trafficking, including in arms, counterfeit medicine and human beings.
- **terrorism and arms trafficking**: African populations, from East Africa to the Sahel through Nigeria and North Africa, are the main victims of acts of terrorism. Terrorist groups also seek to target Europe and France.

- **maritime piracy**: while piracy in the Indian Ocean has fallen, largely thanks to the operations of the EU (EU NAVFOR ATALANTA) and NATO (Ocean Shield), as well as European regional capacity building missions (EUCAP NESTOR) and the mission to stabilize Somalia (EUTM Somalia), it is a growing challenge in the Gulf of Guinea, the most affected region worldwide, where it disrupts strategic activities (off-shore oil extraction). It particularly targets ships of high commercial value and undermines the sovereignty of States by carrying out acts of piracy in their territorial waters. It has slowed the economic development of States bordering the Indian Ocean.

In June 2013, 30 African countries drew up an action plan centred on the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

**On the basis of this observation and on a common determination to cooperate in the spirit of partnership, the "peace and security" dimension of the Summit's final declaration could highlight the following priorities:**

#### Anticipate

- through **constant dialogue** between Africa and France for a shared vision of peace and security challenges, and the development of partnerships on the basis of common strategic interests;
- through **enhanced cooperation ahead of crises** (good offices, monitoring of tensions, peaceful settlement mechanisms, etc.) and following crises in the framework of post-conflict management (peace building, peacekeeping operation exit strategies, etc.), including in the United Nations framework. In addition to our bilateral action, the European Union, which boasts a range of complementary instruments, can play a major role in these stabilization and normalization phases;
- through **training revamped** to best meet established needs, particularly – but not only – concerning African training structures supported by France in the fields of peacekeeping, counter-terrorism and cross-border crime. The Sahel Security College, financed by the EU and already working to develop regional cooperation, stands as a precursor.

#### Prevent

- through **border control capacity-building** with three main pillars: regional intelligence-sharing; strengthened internal security forces, as the European EUCAP Sahel Niger mission does; improved coordination between defence and security forces; financing of priority infrastructure, based on the rehabilitation of border posts in Mauritania supported by the Instrument for Stability. France has presented a proposal in this sense ahead of the December 2013 European Council.
- through **improved judicial capacities** needed to combat terrorism and organized crime: creation of specialized jurisdictions; support for implementation of international conventions; possible creation of an African arrest warrant modelled on the European arrest warrant (role of the African Union); enhanced criminal justice system and mutual legal assistance; conclusion of bilateral and regional agreements enabling prosecution by African coastal States of traffickers arrested during ship interceptions.
- through **converging regional and national plans** to combat radicalization and the development of extremist and violent ideologies, and the fight against drug use;
- through **stepping up the fight against the financial interests of traffickers** (improved seizures and confiscations of criminal assets and the fight against money laundering).

#### Support

- through national and European support for the process of operationalizing the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and the African Standby Force (ASF) at continental, sub-regional and national levels, as well as the establishment of the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC);
- through more effectively and more quickly coordinating the different sources of aid, including the United Nations, European Union, African Union and bilateral donors, in response to crises such as post-conflict situations, while drawing on the lessons of past crises;
- through seeking financing sources for security to supplement African funding, which could, because largely involving international donors, ensure the sustainability of African-led initiatives.

#### Promote

- fair representation of Africa, equal to the continent's importance, in international forums, particularly in the framework of reforming the Security Council, which France has long supported;
- a pooling approach for African capacities in order to bolster the effectiveness of joint actions and regional cooperation more broadly beyond border control;
- through combating sexual violence, used as a weapon in conflicts. Combating this violence, prosecuting those responsible and ensuring the participation of women in political processes is vital to re-establish peace and security.

France, notably in the framework of its defence partnership and military cooperation agreements, is shifting all its instruments towards peace and security in Africa to better address the continent's expectations and threats shared with it, through the operational support efforts of its armed forces, its security and defence cooperation programmes, its development assistance projects linked to security, and its actions and contributions in the European and United Nations frameworks.



## SESSION 2: ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT

**The economic prospects of Africa are promising. The continent is the world's second growth region behind Asia.**

Pierre Moscovici, Minister of the Economy and Finance, asked a working group made up of five personalities\* from the economic and political spheres to ponder ways to deepen economic ties between France and Africa.

The Védrine Commission considers that up to 200,000 jobs could be created in France over five years if French companies doubled their investments in Africa.

Several cooperation themes have been identified to serve as a basis for the economic agenda of the Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa.

### Activate human and intellectual exchanges

The **freedom of movement of economic actors** between Europe and Africa is a factor of the development of the economic relationship. France has already adjusted its visa policy in accordance with the commitments made by the French President in Dakar. France would like to assess the results of the steps it has taken and continue its dialogue with Africa in the framework of the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM).

**The knowledge economy will play a key role in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.** In the higher education and vocational training field, the opening of establishments in Africa and the development inter-university partnerships could be an effective lever to foster human capital.

Similarly, more systematic **scientific partnerships** between research institutes and think tanks could help promote greater mutual knowledge and bolster research and development in Africa, beyond what currently exists.

In order to best promote the convergence of supply and demand, institutionalization of forums for dialogue and private economic relations between French and African actors could be sought. Best business practices, country by country, could be examples to follow.

It could be useful to pursue a joint reflection on arrangements for the mobilization of the African diaspora in France in support of enhanced business ties between the French and African economies.

\*Lionel Zinsou, a binational of France and Benin and CEO of PAI Partners; Jean-Michel Severino, manager of *Investisseurs et Partenaires Conseil* and former Director-General of the *Agence française de développement* (French Development Agency, AFD); Hakim El Karoui, a binational of France and Tunisia and an associate at Roland Berger Consultants; and Tidjane Thiam, a binational of France and Côte d'Ivoire and Chief Executive of Prudential.



## Develop financing instruments to foster growth

Mobilizing financing instruments to foster the economic development of Africa appears to us to be a common goal. France has maintained a continuous flow of official development assistance (ODA) including through making considerable contributions at EU level and deploying assistance in every dimension. Above all, France confirmed in July the priority accorded to Africa and the Mediterranean in its development policy.

Beyond multilateral and bilateral financing, the development of private financing should also be supported. Innovative financing instruments and cross-financing could notably be avenues for cooperation. Exchanges of expertise could be carried out on sustainable infrastructure financing structures, in the transport, water and energy sectors, with particular priority for renewable energy, telecommunications, public services, industry and agriculture.

Partnerships could be sought between public and private partners for technical expertise useful for business (taxation, public management of private shareholding, security, port trades, etc.), for the development of private shareholding (financial trades including private equity), and to long-term public investment. The role of public and private banks in financing the economy could also be discussed to foster this expertise.

### Boost African and French growth through the different economic flows

Promoting a **sustainable, more inclusive growth model** could generate shared benefits for Africa, France and Europe. This goal should contribute notably to reducing poverty in Africa by improving access to employment, quality education and healthcare.

**Innovation for sustainable development.** All forms of innovation (organizational, legal, technical, industrial, etc.) should play a decisive role in addressing the challenges of sustainable development.

**Both the digital and intangible economies represent major opportunities for innovation and therefore growth.** Exchanges aimed at jointly developing digital services, training for digital trades and social uses for digital technology, and the exploitation of public data could be relevant.

**The development of Franco-African industrial partnerships,** which would be mutually beneficial and create added value in both Africa and France, could be encouraged. This would involve developing Franco-African industrial partnerships to enable integration of local productive capacity in regional and then global production chains. The goal could be to increase the density of sectors and the added value produced locally (processing). This implies a new upsurge in co-location projects. Conditions for the implementation of such **co-location strategies** could be the subject of common reflection.

**The development of the agrifood industry** appears to be one of the priorities reiterated by African governments, to increase the density of sectors and increase locally generated added value.



**Social and solidarity economy (SSE) businesses have become economic actors that promote employment and local innovation.** Targeted initiatives to support social economy activities could be determined together.

**The role of women in economic development is widely recognized.** Measures ensuring the promotion of businesswomen and business ties between women on both continents could be encouraged concertedly.

Strengthening **direct relationships between African and French local authorities** could contribute to this intensification of economic exchanges. These partnerships could notably contribute to addressing needs linked to increased urbanization.

The development of **joint cultural projects** to promote African cultural creation and the development of African cultural industries could be encouraged, as could better promotion and distribution of co-productions.

### **Increase the legal and economic integration of Africa to facilitate exchanges**

**The means to foster regional and inter-regional integration**, which appears economically beneficial in facilitating exchanges, de-isolation and the movement of people and goods, could be the subject of common reflection. The opening of Africa's markets, the development of inter-African free trade areas, as well as the momentum needed for negotiation at EU level of economic partnership agreements (EPAs) could also be discussed.

**Security of economic operations is essential to guarantee investor confidence and, stemming from that, speed up and sustain investment.** Concrete partnerships could in this sense be deepened in the field of technical cooperation (legal framework, land policy, justice, security, customs, etc.), as well as transparency and the use of financial instruments, dedicated to advice and legal training for international standards.

In particular, the system of the Organization for Harmonization in Africa of Business Laws (**OHADA**), whose 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary was celebrated in October, is a useful tool to improve the legal business environment for the countries concerned. Initiatives fostering transparency of financial flows and accountability to civil society can also promote democratic governance that is favourable to the business environment. Beyond this, the mobilization of domestic resources (taxation, transparency of extractive industries) creates conditions that favour development.

The establishment of **rating tools**, with support sought from multilateral, bilateral and regional development banks and from private investors, would be a development that could strengthen investor appetite by eliminating the gap between perceived risks and reality.

The terms of more active convergence between African and European corporate **social and environmental responsibility** standards could be the subject of joint initiatives. The link between corporate social and environmental responsibility standards and access to international financing could thus be established.



## **SESSION 3: CLIMATE CHANGE**

Combating climate change is an issue which arises ever more acutely in Africa, leading to new security threats (conflicts linked to scarcity of resources, food security, migration, etc.), in addition to new development constraints. The inclusion of the "climate" theme on the agenda of the Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa therefore very soon became a priority.

The 2013 Elysée Summit takes place directly after the close of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Warsaw (COP 19), a key phase in the construction of the **new international climate agreement which will be concluded during the 2015 Paris Climate Conference**. France wants to closely involve Africa in preparing for 2015, in particular by highlighting the importance of convergence between the theme of development and climate change, with a view to defining the Sustainable Development Objectives agreed in Rio in 2012.

The Elysée Summit thus appears to be a **unique opportunity to fuel our dialogue** on combating climate change with a view to the preparation of the **key points of the negotiations for the 2015 Paris Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC**. It could allow us to **highlight a shared vision, as well as laying the ground for joint actions** aimed at showing the combined commitment of the African countries and France (and the EU, which is also present at the Elysée Summit) in drawing up an agenda of solutions to climate change, helping strengthen the implementation of existing efforts and lay out concrete work options which will make progress possible in combating climate change.

There are 80 countries in Europe and Africa, **so they can carry weight during the decision-making in 2015 by adopting ambitious stances**. In the framework of the negotiations, we share converging goals which could form the basis of a joint declaration, including: **the objective of limiting global warming to 2°C above pre-industrial levels**; the need for a new, legally binding agreement that applies to all Parties; the need for mobilization of public and private financial stakeholders in the fight against climate change, integrating innovative financing instruments; the will for enhanced cooperation between industrialized and the most vulnerable countries in terms of adapting to the impacts of climate change.

To go further, it is genuine positive political momentum combined with operational proposals that France and Africa could support during the Elysée Summit, to promote better awareness of the needs of the countries most vulnerable to climate change, and especially African countries, ahead of 2015.

The fruits of the debates could then be shared and enriched through **wider exchanges with other partners** during the different events on the international agenda ahead of the 2015 Paris Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (Africa-EU Summit, Summit on the Post-15 Agenda, United Nations Secretary-General's Summit on Climate Change, COP 20, etc.).



With this in mind, Africa and France could **envisage identifying a few tangible initiatives to promote in terms of adaptation and mitigation**, in a few key sectors, and support larger-scale development of initiatives which have already proven their worth. The Summit could also support **specific partnerships** in favour of the establishment of low-carbon and climate change-resilient development models.

In its climate change component, **the Elysée Summit declaration** could also tackle various themes, including:

- **The links between climate, development and security:** development and security are the central themes of the Summit and are today intrinsically linked to the challenges of combating climate change with the development in Africa of new problems (conflicts linked to increasingly scarce resources, climate refugees, etc.) for which collective responses are needed.
- **Mitigation**, including the need to meet the agreed goal to limit global warming to 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to maintain the level of ambition ahead of the 2015 agreement.
- **Creation of a positive agenda** for the success of the 2015 agreement: this positive agenda should aim to encourage cooperation between Parties, including in the fields of technology transfers and capacity-building, and to promote the implementation of tangible efforts in sectors linked to adaptation.
- **Adaptation:** this is a priority and reality for most African countries. The declaration could recall this fact and the importance of implementing suitable sectoral policies and national action plans and of mobilizing development stakeholders on this theme, as well as the need to maintain appropriate technical and financial support.
- **Support for low-emission, resilient agriculture:** given the importance of agriculture in Africa and the constraints placed on food security by climate change, it appears essential to step up cooperation in the field of research and more generally of adaptation in this sector.
- **Access to sustainable energy for all:** this is without doubt the problem that best illustrates the convergence between the climate and development agendas in practice. It is currently one of the major priorities of development assistance with the launch of the Decade of Sustainable Energy for All by the United Nations in 2014 and the mobilization of all donors in support of the SE4All initiative's goals. The implementation of national action plans in support of renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and access to energy, linked to the SE4All initiative, could be encouraged.
- **Financing the fight against climate change:** Innovative public and private financing has a major role to play in mobilizing funds for the fight against climate change. The Summit could call for a greater mobilization of these financing resources while also highlighting the importance of establishing ambitious public policies to encourage rechanneling investment flows in a more climate-friendly direction.



## SUMMIT PARTICIPANTS

### List of countries represented

Algeria	Ethiopia	Nigeria
Angola	Gabon	Rwanda
Benin	Gambia	São Tomé and Príncipe
Botswana	Ghana	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Seychelles
Burundi	Guinea-Bissau	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Kenya	Somalia
Cabo Verde	Lesotho	South Africa
Central African Republic	Liberia	South Sudan
Chad	Libya	Sudan
Comoros	Madagascar	Swaziland
Congo	Malawi	Tanzania
Congo (DRC)	Mali	Togo
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	Tunisia
Djibouti	Mauritius	Uganda
Egypt	Morocco	Zambia
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	
Eritrea	Namibia	

### International, European, and African regional organizations

UN	Mr Ban Ki-moon United Nations Secretary General
European Council	Mr Hermann Van Rompuy President of the European Council
European Commission	Mr Manuel Barroso President of the European Commission
African Union Commission	Ms Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma Chairperson of the Commission
International Monetary Fund	Ms Antoinette Monsio Sayeh Director of the African Department
World Bank	Mr Makhtar Diop Vice-President for the Africa Region
African Development Bank	Mr Donald Kaberuka, President of the African Development Bank



## ANNEXES



### SUMMIT SIDE EVENTS *4-5 December*

Over the past year, as a result of the dedication of several African countries, embassies, several Ministries, regional economic communities and NGOs, projects in the area of innovation, economics and a specific programme to combat the trafficking and poaching of threatened species were able to be drawn up.

#### ECONOMICS

**Economic conference – Bercy – Wednesday 4 December 2013, 8:30 a.m. – 7 p.m.**

The French Minister of the Economy and Finance and French employers' organization MEDEF International will assemble 600 French and African companies, leaders of financial institutions and representatives from African organizations to hold discussions in the presence of African Heads of State and Government on the new models of economic partnership between France and Africa.

Discussions will be based on the proposals made in the mission assigned to Hubert Vedrine, Hakim El Karoui, Jean-Michel Severino, Tidjane Thiam and Lionel Zinsou.

At this event, 15 economic success stories illustrating new partnership models between France and Africa will be presented.

#### INNOVATION

**"The African Forum – 100 innovations for sustainable development"**  
**MAE Conference Centre – Thursday 5 December 2013, 8:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.**

"The African forum – 100 innovations for sustainable development" is organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the supervision of Pascal Canfin, Minister Delegate for Development, in partnership with the *Agence française de développement*, the French development agency.

The "African forum – 100 innovations for sustainable development" project tender, which was launched in September 2013 on the initiative of the Minister Delegate for Development, Pascal Canfin, received over 800 candidacy applications in one month, dealing with numerous areas of daily life: health, the environment, agriculture, food security, education, gender equality, new technologies and support for companies.

These 800 applications were examined by the AFD and then a selection committee comprised three major development actors: Winny Byanyima, Executive Director of OXFAM International, Malamine Koné, CEO of Airness, Jean-Michel Severino, Chairman of Investisseurs et Partenaires (I&P Conseil), former AFD Director General. This work enabled 100 applications to be preselected, which will be officially accredited. Twenty-one final innovation projects will be presented by their creators in Paris on 5 December, to public and private donors, researchers and NGO representatives.



**Round table “Combating trafficking and poaching of threatened species”**  
*Hôtel de la Marine - Thursday 5 December 2013, 3 – 5 p.m.*

Philippe Martin, French Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, along with Nicolas Hulot, Special Envoy of the President of the French Republic for the Protection of the Planet, has organized a round table on “Combating trafficking and poaching of threatened species.”

Aside from the very real risk of these species becoming extinct in the wild, these atrocities undermine the sovereignty of States and the security of populations. The fight against trafficking and poaching of threatened species is thus an issue of environmental protection, but also of peace and regional stability which is highly relevant alongside the Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa.



**ADVOCACY MEETING ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN CONFLICTS**  
*Musée d'Orsay - Friday 6 December 2013, 2 - 5 p.m.*

As part of the Elysée Summit for Peace and Security in Africa, Ms Valérie Trierweiler wanted to bring together the First Ladies of the countries represented to take part in an advocacy meeting on violence against women in conflicts.

Rape has become a true “weapon of war” in several regions of the world. The international criminal court defined these acts as war crimes, crimes against humanity and even elements of genocide.

The aim of this conference is to raise public awareness and launch an appeal to States so that the perpetrators of these crimes can be prosecuted and punished.

The UN Security Council has already established a framework to this end (Women, Peace and Security). The aim now is to improve its scope on the basis of Resolution 2106 which specifically deals with sexual violence; and Resolution 2122, adopted last October, on enhancing women’s engagement in conflict prevention and resolution.

Almost 30 countries will attend the conference. Speaking on behalf of the UN will be Ms Zainab Hawa Bangura, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.



- **54 African countries have been invited to the Elysée Summit**
- **About 40 Heads of State and Government will be in attendance**

#### KEY FIGURES

- **100,000 French people live in Africa**
- **1 million Africans live in France**
- **200,000 African students in France (France remains the number one host country for these students)**
- **Africa is the fastest-growing continent after Asia**
- **Strong geographical priority of French official assistance via the AFD (target: 85%)**
- **The European Union will increase its financial facilities for Africa (from €200m in 2013 to €300m in 2014)**
- **Africa's agricultural population represents over half of the continent's total population.**

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