

Annex 1

Concept Note International Ebola Recovery Conference 10 July 2015 New York

I. Background

Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone have undertaken a remarkable effort to fight the devastating Ebola Virus (EVD) epidemic, with the support of the international community. We are now seeing a significant decline in the number of new cases in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. However, there can be no complacency before we get to zero. Much more needs to be done.

As the Governments of the three affected countries have stated, recovery needs to be pursued now alongside, and as part of the goal of, “getting to zero and staying at zero”. To address this, while maintaining a sharp focus on the need to reach zero cases in all affected countries, the overall perspective is progressively changing from a situation of an emergency operation toward one of multi-faceted long-term support. In order to bring an end to the crisis, recovery efforts must go beyond redressing direct development losses and build back better and stronger to ensure greater resilience to similar shocks. In the same manner as the international response to the emergency phase of the outbreak and the resources invested in the response helped save lives, investment in building resilience and in recovery may help prevent loss of lives in the future.

The Ebola Recovery Assessment (ERA), led by the United Nations in partnership with the World Bank, European Union and African Development Bank, identified what it will take to ‘get to zero’ and what elements are required for immediate recovery. More importantly, the ERA identified from the preventative standpoint, the factors that increased vulnerability of the three countries to the Ebola crisis in the first instance. This includes the drivers of institutional and societal fragility, as well as the conditions necessary to minimize the risk of its resurgence. On this basis the Governments of the affected countries have developed national recovery plans, in addition to the regional Mano River Union (MRU) recovery plan, which will all require significant international support. The Governments, as well as the United Nations, are seriously concerned that attention to recovery will fade as infection rates drop to zero and Ebola ceases to be an immediate emergency.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has decided to host an international conference on Ebola recovery on 10 July 2015 in cooperation with the Governments of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone and with the support of the African Development Bank, the African Union, the European Union and the World Bank. The purpose of this conference will be to focus international attention specifically on the need for targeted investments for the three countries to support recovery priorities over a 24 month timeframe to enable countries to make the transition to recovery. The funding requirements of three countries presented at the conference will take into account the imperatives to build back effective, inclusive and resilient institutions and decentralized services. This entails consideration of the broader risk

landscape, including health, governance and conflict risks within the three countries, the Mano River sub-region and the West Africa region as a whole. This conference will not be focused on the funding requirements of the United Nations system to support recovery.

A number of events have highlighted the need to begin the recovery efforts, including meetings of the Peacebuilding Commission in August and November 2104 and January and April 2015, the ECOSOC special meeting on the 5th of December 2014 and the Partnership Forum on the 28th of May 2015, the Brussels conference on 3 March 2015 which focused on clarifying the principles and priorities of recovery support and the World Bank Spring Meetings in April 2015, at which the three countries presented their national recovery strategies and a joint recovery strategy. The International Ebola Recovery Conference will be part of this “continuum”. Following the Spring Meetings, i) country strategies have been further fine-tuned and translated into costed programmes; ii) implementation, coordination and financing mechanisms are being designed; and iii) transparency and mutual accountability frameworks are being established between the Governments and the population and between the countries and international partners.

II. Conference objectives and scope

The international conference will offer an opportunity for the governments of the three affected countries as well as the MRU to: i) share detailed country and regional EVD strategies, addressing their individual requirements for getting to zero, staying at zero as well as their recovery plans and resource needs, with priorities for the immediate 24-month period; ii) commit to a global partnership for Ebola recovery in line with the New Deal principles in the recovery efforts; and iii) secure pledges of international support to fill technical and financial gaps in resources needed by the three countries to ensure timely and efficient implementation of the recovery strategies for the 24-month period.

III. Conference Fact Sheet

Title: International Ebola Recovery Conference, hosted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Governments of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and in partnership with the African Union, the African Development Bank, the European Union and the World Bank

Format / duration: A one-day high-level meeting to be preceded by a one-day technical consultation.

Location: New York

Date: 10 July (Technical consultation on 09 July)

Participation:

- United Nations Secretary-General (host)
- Heads of State of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, accompanied by the relevant senior government Ministers and officials
- Chairperson of the African Union
- Ministers of United Nations Member States
- President of the Economic and Social Council
- President of the General Assembly
- Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission
- High-level representatives of the African Union, the European Union, the African Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank and the World Bank
- High-level representation of regional organizations (e.g. Mano River Union, the Economic Community of West African States)
- UNDP Administrator
- Secretary-General's Special Envoy on Ebola
- Executive Heads of United Nations entities
- Representatives of the private sector
- Representatives of private foundations
- Representatives of civil society organizations

Conference Working Documents:

National EVD recovery strategy documents for Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, regional EVD recovery strategy document from the Mano River Union

IV. Expected Outcomes

- Reaffirmation of international support to the affected countries and region, reflected in final communique
- Concrete financial commitments to support national and regional recovery strategies within an 24-month timeframe
- Agreement on a mutual accountability framework based on the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, and an agreed funding mechanism for recovery

V. Related events

- *Peacebuilding Commission meetings* that focused on the potential impact of Ebola on security, local governance, political institutions and social cohesion (18 August and 3 November 2014, 26 January and 14 April 2015)
- *ECOSOC Special Meeting “Ebola: A Threat to Sustainable Development”* focused on linking emergency Ebola response in West Africa to longer-term efforts to strengthen health systems (5 December 2014)
- *European Union Brussels conference “From Emergency Response to Recovery”* focused on clarifying the principles and priorities of recovery support (3 March 2015)
- *World Bank event “High-level Meeting on Ebola: The Road to Recovery”* where national recovery plans/strategies will be presented and discussion will take place on the “fiscal space” that can be found (through debt reduction/relief programmes. In order to ensure that expectations are realistic, available resources for Ebola recovery (both domestic and external) will be mapped to make recommendations on how they may be reallocated for the recovery agenda and to determine additional resources needed for effective and sustained recovery (17 April 2015)
- *ECOSOC Partnerships Dialogue “Partnerships in support of strengthening health systems: Building resilience to pandemics”* (28 May 2015)
- *ECOSOC Transition Event on “Supporting the transition from relief to development: Promoting recovery and resilience”*(17 June 2015)
- *African Union International Conference on Africa’s Fight Against Ebola in Malabo* (20-21 July 2015)

Annex 2

International Ebola Recovery Conference

Trusteeship Council Chamber

Friday, 10 July 2015

Programme

Opening Session

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| 10:00 – 10:10
Ban Ki-moon | Welcome and opening remarks by the Secretary-General, H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon |
| 10:10 – 11:10 | Remarks by:

H.E. Mr. Robert Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe,
Chair of the African Union

H.E. Mrs. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of the Republic of Liberia

H.E. Prof. Alpha Condé, President of the Republic of Guinea

H.E. Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone

H.E Mrs. María Cristina Perceval, Acting President of the General
Assembly |
| 11:10 – 11:50 | Remarks by the partners to the Conference:

Dr. Jim Yong Kim, President of the World Bank (by video link)

Mr. Janvier Litse, Acting Vice President for Country and Regional
Programmes and Policies, African Development Bank

Mr. Christos Stylianides, EU Ebola Coordinator and European
Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management

Mr. Sayed Aqa, Vice President for Cooperation and Capacity
Development, Islamic Development Bank

- chaired by Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator of UNDP |
| 11:50 – 11:55
Nabarro | Remarks by the Secretary-General’s Special Envoy on Ebola, Dr. David Nabarro |

11:55 – 12:00 Remarks by the Chairperson of the Peacebuilding Commission, H.E. Ambassador Olof Skoog (Sweden)

Pledging Segment

12:00 – 13:00 Pledging, chaired by Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator of UNDP

13:00 – 15:00 Lunch break

15:00 – 17:15 Pledging continued

17:15 – 17:55 Brief interventions by UN agencies

17:55 - 18:00 Closing – Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator of UNDP

Annex 3

Agenda Technical Consultations

International Ebola Recovery Conference

9th of July 2015 New York

Venue: Conference Room 3 UN Headquarters

Objective: *The objective of the technical consultations is to have a high level discussion on the ‘how’ and the ‘what’ of the recovery process, resulting in specific inputs to be reflected in the pledging conference on the 10th. Led by the three affected countries, the audience will first receive an overview of the recovery plans of the three countries as well as of the sub-region, to specifically discuss the “what”. This sessions will be followed by 4 thematic sessions in which presenters and panelists from a wide variety of actors will discuss the “how”. This will allow a wide array of partners to highlight their contributions to the respective sectors.*

Invitees: *Member states, UN agencies, Foundations, Private Sector entities, NGOs, and multi-lateral and regional institutions.*

Programme

Opening Session

9:00 – 9:10 Short introduction by Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator on the objective of the Technical Consultations and introduction of high level presenters for the three affected countries as well as Mano River Union

9:10-11:10 The Finance Ministers of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone will present their 24 months costed recovery plans, followed by a brief intervention of the Mano River Union, highlighting the costed regional dimension of the recovery plans detailed summary of costed recovery plans.

Thematic sessions

Format: Minister chairs, ERA leads with co-lead from relevant institution, either a UN agency, private sector, NGO, or foundation. Short presentation on the overall thematic plan

for the three countries (with costing) followed by interventions from a panel composed of a mix of relevant entities, maximum 9.

11:10-12:30 First thematic session: Health, Nutrition and WASH - Lead WHO

12:30-14:00 lunch break

14:00-15:20 Second thematic session: Governance, Peacebuilding and Social cohesion –Lead UNDP

15:20 – 16:40 Third thematic session: Education, social and child protection and Basic Services – Lead UNICEF

16:40 - 18:00 Fourth and final thematic session: Socio-economic revitalization – Lead EU

18:00 Conference closure

Annex 4 a

Thematic Discussions: Technical session on Health, nutrition and WASH

Date / Time: 09 July 2015 11:10-12:30 New York Headquarters

Summary of the discussion

The session resulted in a better understanding of the priorities for the health, nutrition and WASH sectors, and the partnerships, coordination, technical and financial support required to achieve the desired outcomes of the national plans. The session also highlighted the important role of communities in the design and implementation of the national health, nutrition and WASH plans.

It was agreed that exceptional times require exceptional support. Panel members encouraged participants at the International Conference to offer this exceptional support and to commit resources for the future.

The World Bank, as co-lead, outlined the following five points to consider as we look forward:

- Getting to and sustaining zero cases
- Restoring essential services in a safe and universally accessible manner
- Strengthening systems in general, by an order of magnitude, not simply incrementally
- Improving pandemic preparedness and strengthening West African disease surveillance
- Strengthening global health preparedness and the health response architecture

Related to the fifth point, WHO was seen as the epi-center of the health response architecture and the World Bank is looking at establishing a pandemic emergency facility to access resources.

All panelists agreed that the priority is to get to zero Ebola cases and stay at zero, while working on building resilient health systems to address future pandemics.

The Minister of Guinea talked about the effort to eliminate Ebola, and noted that achieving zero cases requires community commitment and excellent communication. He also spoke about the importance of basic healthcare services, infection prevention and control and the importance of making progress on improving nutrition and WASH alongside efforts on health.

The Minister of Sierra Leone highlighted the division of the national health plan into three phases: early recovery, recovery and resilience. The UK added that a lot of progress had been made in Sierra Leone and that the plan had been developed through engagement between the government and its many partners. The UK encouraged everyone at the Conference to be

generous in supporting country plans and that lessons should be learned for the future on preparedness.

These were points echoed by France. One French government initiative is the creation of a network of health facilities to share information on healthcare issues, training and research to address a perceived lack of communication and sharing of data.

In talking of lessons learned, the Minister of Liberia described how the launch of a 90-day surveillance system immediately after Liberia was declared Ebola-free had helped maintain vigilance and identify the new Ebola cases that have been reported in the past few weeks. He also highlighted the importance of the linkages in implementing a multi-sectoral approach to recovery.

The US outlined the five pillars of the USAID program moving forward and mentioned work with WHO and others on developing a dashboard to measure results and the impact of recovery efforts, which should be finalized later this month.

With reference to the global and regional significance of the Ebola outbreak, the US stressed the importance a 'one health approach' looking at animal and human disease.

At the conclusion of the panel, WHO stressed that the issues discussed go beyond the three affected countries and "together we need to build global health security and sound health systems globally".

Recommendations for follow-up

Community engagement was considered an important element for design and delivery of health plans. A specific recommendation was the importance of community health workers as part of the recovery plans, as well as empowerment of the community more broadly to play a central role in future recovery.

Another recommendation is to start research earlier in the case of another pandemic and to continue research on Ebola in the recovery phase.

The panelists highlighted several areas that require continued focus: the research agenda, including vaccines and new tools; increasing and training health workers; addressing issues faced by survivors, including issues around stigma; provision of essential services; and the need to address the situation of orphans.

The message to the international was clear: we need to get to zero, stay at zero and strengthen health systems for the future.

Annex 4 b

Thematic Discussions: Governance, Peacebuilding and Social cohesion

Date / Time: 09 July 2015 14:00-15:20 New York Headquarters

Objectives

To understand the key roles of governance, peacebuilding, and cohesion in achieving the outcomes of the recovery plans; how governance, peacebuilding and social cohesion are incorporated in the plans; and what partnerships and political, material, technical, and financial support will be required to achieve the desired outcomes.

Executive summary

1. The multi-partner assessment found that the Ebola crisis has exacerbated the countries' socio-economic, peace, security, and governance challenges. It has heightened the risk of deepening poverty and popular grievances, especially among the youth. There were also strong perceptions of exclusion, and the exploitation of the crisis by some elites, at the heights of the crisis.
2. Key recommendations
 - a. Strengthening institutions so that they are inclusive and responsive to the needs of the population, to promote state-society relations.
 - b. Equipping the security and justice system with capacity to respond to disaster emergencies, to be more sensitive to conflict dynamics and protect the rights and well-being of the most vulnerable.
 - c. Expanding opportunities for employment for young men and women, and de-concentrating basic service delivery systems so they are inclusive and close to the people. All three countries have ongoing initiatives on decentralization and de-concentration of governance and service delivery.
 - d. Promoting state-society relations, promoting civic engagement and empowerment, and cohesive societies. There are platforms on which such efforts could be built. Liberia and Guinea have ongoing peacebuilding programmes including the reconciliation and peacebuilding roadmap in Liberia.
3. Next actions
 - a. International partners must commit to supporting the building of institutions and systems, recognizing that this does not yield immediate results, and the risks of return on investment is high.

Detailed Interventions

H.E. Mr. Olof Skoog (Sweden), PBC Chair

- Important that we underline the importance of maintaining a strong commitment to Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia.
- Plea for effort to support the three countries.
- Task is to build on what has already been a successful response and maintain momentum moving forward and see it as an opportunity to step up the peacebuilding aspect.

Lessons:

- In the recovery efforts, building national and local capacities should be a focus.
- Building social services, can contribute to what we know has been lacking, namely trust in state and society relations
- Increasing capacity at the local level is a way of strengthening governments as a whole.
- It is in times of crisis that the strength of a social fabric is really tested. We have a duty to recognize that there is work to do on reconciliation and we need to step up our efforts to support reconciliation.
- We need better donor coordination in general.
- On Liberia, the country is undergoing a number of transitions at once, it is also preparing to take over responsibility for security tasks, it is important to address security sector reforms as well. Reconciliation and decentralization are important aspects to build strong future stability.
- The international community, civil society (building inclusive politics), private sector and others are coming together as one and it is good that we have that representation on that panel.

Sierra Leone - H.E. Frank Kargbo, Minister for Justice and Attorney-General

- **Highlights: Sierra Leone prioritizes justice and governance and the MRU strategy has explicit governance, peace and security priorities.**

In the mid-2000s the civil war ended in Sierra Leone ended and the country enjoyed the distinction of having two transitioning institutions running simultaneously. Strong governance institutions were built (e.g., anti-corruption commission, a commission for social action which took over the role of reparations and has of late undertaken tremendous reforms of their prison system, the justice sector, restructured their court system and expanded access to justice to the average citizen of Sierra Leone). Currently there is a constitutional review process ongoing. This has helped the country to meet civil and human rights obligations. The government has also undertaken public sector reforms, revenue generation, and security reforms. Then came Ebola, highlighting that the democratic institutions being built were fragile. In an effort to keep Ebola out of prison systems, courts were practically closed down in rural areas, so today there is a backlog of cases to clear.

Ebola has given the country the opportunity to reexamine its systems in terms of public trust, and security. It is just not recovery now, but a *better* recovery plan that will make them more resilient to shocks in the future. It is important to strengthen public sector reforms as well as cross border security and resilience.

In any response to a crisis, it is fundamental to build trust in public institutions and to foster participation. Building local trust, involving youth as agents of change and including access to legal justice – in particular women and children – are key.

Liberia - H.E. Dr. Amara Konneh, Minister of Finance and Development Planning

- **Highlights: 1) Liberia prioritizes the strengthening of resilience and reducing vulnerability but more on socio-economic and protection needs. It also prioritizes the decentralization of service delivery 2) UNMIL drawdown will impact the country and we need to be ready. Otherwise it will add another shock to the security system 3) The upcoming election in 2017 is looked to as a milestone to deliver lasting peace.**

Ebola was both a health crisis and an economic crisis. The informal sector employs a lot of people and the country needs to look at how to help the government in terms of tax and revenue generation. The role of the private sector in recovery is key. The elections in 2017 coupled with the economic recovery, if managed well, can help encourage investors but if handled poorly will do the opposite. There is a need for a two-pronged attack with these things.

Private Sector, Alan Knight, General Manager, Corporate Responsibility, ArcelorMittal

- **Highlights: Commit as business to stay in these countries and doing their best to grow. The challenges that they are currently facing are not so much Ebola as other dilemmas. Commit to sustainability and learn as a business.**

The larger private sector companies within the Ebola-affected countries had a very low level of infection and no outbreak at their sites. This was because they were ready and have risk management procedures, mobilizing resources that were available. The private sector way of doing business can be effective. By training staff that then take that knowledge out to their community.

The private sector is good at making quick decisions and operates in an unpolitical way. It became a useful hub for governments and NGOs to work with on decisions and ideas to emerge.

The best contribution of the private sector is to carry on businesses.

Civil society, Valnora Edwin, Director, Campaign for Good Governance

- **Highlights: The three countries have very similar issues but they are still different in their traditions and values and those should be noticed when interventions are being made.**

Aid this time around needs mutual accountability and accompany them in becoming resilient societies.

Their organization is a link between institutions at the community and global level. The goal is to follow up on the pledges and how much actually goes to the operational costs versus what actually makes it to the ground.

In the response period the community played a serious role that should be sustained. Build on the structures and strengthen them rather than build new ones. Community structures need to be well captured in the recovery phase.

Civil society is pivotal around the issue of public trust. When community leaders are involved and civil society organizations are involved public trust grows.

They understand the customs, traditions, and fears of the community (civil society actors).

Accountability structures need to be strengthened. Donors should ensure that the funding they give is very clear and specific so that communities are in a position to monitor what has been put aside for their use.

Guinea – H.E. Ministre Conseiller à la Présidence de la République, M. Idrissa Thiam

Governance is central to the agenda, what Guinea is doing for resilience in the health sector and water is following rules of good management of public expenditure. Guinea would like to implement their Ebola program with financial donors as part of a mutual accountability enterprise. They would set up a framework for consultations that is under the responsibility of the Prime Minister himself.

Concluding

As we build back, we need to do it better, so that we are not just trying to get back to where the countries were before Ebola struck, but rather by building back better, more resilient societies and institutions.

Annex 4 c

Thematic Discussions: Education, social and child protection and basic services

Date / Time: 09 July 2015 15:20-16:40 New York Headquarters

Key Messages

- 1. Central role of education for a better future and more resilient societies in social and economic terms.** Education is a good example of how the leadership of governments and engagement between ministries, local and international partners made back-to-school a success.
- 2. Importance of addressing gender inequalities to reboot the changes in societal behaviours that are crucial to recovery.** Rebuilding societies by changing behaviours and stopping violence against children, girls and women; female genital mutilation; early marriage; and encouraging access to education for girls are as much priorities as tackling the health risk of Ebola.
- 3. Social protection systems need to be re-established and strengthened to bring minimum protection guarantees to families, communities and workers.** Public service workers must be recognized and benefit from training opportunities and a better protection system and training opportunities. Community health workers need to be included in the health workforce as remunerated personnel.
- 5. Build strong community systems linked to national systems for equitable distribution of resources.** Communities need to be empowered with knowledge and resources. Community participation needs to be part of the governance of basic services and mutual accountability mechanisms need to be in place
- 6. Increased fiscal space is needed to support national spending in social sectors and build a social workers force. These sectors are to be understood as highly productive investments.** Innovative taxation mechanisms needed in line with realities of Ebola countries.
- 7. Reform and good governance of social sectors require more investments in national social sector infrastructure.** External partners should work through national institutions to reinforce them. It should be avoided to create new institutions that will bear unnecessary costs and could be better invested into national institutions that will bring accountability and public trust.

Detailed Contributions

Sierra Leone Minister of Education	<p>Engage communities by linking national actors that were not used to working together in the past</p> <p>The role of public service workers must be recognized and they must be part of the Ebola recovery to ensure their experience and acquired understanding reinforces the chances of success for future efforts.</p> <p>Education system was a good example of intersectoral work and good partnership</p> <p>Teachers need to be offered training opportunities and good work conditions.</p>
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Diaspora: some left when Ebola struck. We want them to come back. Many have come back.

Development Partners should not create parallel institutions. Parallel structures that are put in place do not build capacity of government institutions.

Liberia

Leadership: National leadership by President herself made the difference.

Minister of Education

Liberia called on a coordinator to act between partners and Government line ministries from different policy areas to work on the Education sector

Quotes:

“We need not only building back, but build back better.”

“What are statistics telling us? We need rebuilding our capacities.”

“We have to do things differently – it cannot be *comme d’habitude*.”

“Ebola has revealed to us many things we knew but did not take seriously before. We need reforms urgently”

Guinea

We need to move towards inclusive education.

Minister of Social Action

Maintenance of schools

Rebuilding of societies by changing behaviours.

Quotes:

« Mutilations, mariage précoce, violence contre les filles et la déscolarisation sont des fléaux tout aussi pires que Ebola. Qui empêcheront de progresser s’ils ne sont pas adressés pour un future meilleur»

“Sociological factors and gender inequality are fundamental to be tackled if we want better societies in future.”

“Bringing gender equality would improve the life of all and make living standards better all stages of the life cycle.”

« Les Enfants sont devenus des adultes. C’est Ebola qui a fait cela ».

Netherlands
Special Envoy
for Ebola

The progress in the three countries inspires confidence.

Before Ebola, there was little understanding how the population perceived public basic services. Ebola has opened the eyes of the population as to what they should expect from basic services. Governments know better what people need.

Governments need to be in charge of the Ebola recovery.

Focus on economic growth. Social sectors cannot develop if domestic revenues eventually to be self-sustaining.

Must create a good enabling environment raising taxes for countries to build up their own country’s systems with sustainable means, not killing businesses.

Quotes:

“Ebola was a shared fight; it was a fight also against fear and panic at global level.”

“Ebola has put us flat back on our back and forced to find new ways of working.”

NGO
representative

Civil society and international organizations have a common goal in the crisis.

Delivery of basic services – fair and transparent use of social benefits across communities need to be monitored through accountable country systems.

Decentralization of policies, inclusion of traditional rulers, herbalists, youth clubs to be conveners of healthy messages.

Use of existing traditional structures to engage in a dialogue with communities, using their own mechanisms.

Quotes:

“Those that don’t use radios or cellphones sit around the bonfire.”

Public Service International - Health Workers Representative	<p>Health and social workers took a high risk in this crisis. Many died and replacing that human capital requires commitment although it is difficult.</p> <p>Quality public services require allowing safe and secure working conditions for those delivering public services.</p> <p>Ebola highlighted how social protection systems were not prepared for a crisis. Health workers could not benefit from pre-established social protection to provide them with workers’ compensation for those who died and their families.</p> <p>Need to raise more resources to face needs for social sectors.</p> <p>Innovative taxation mechanisms to help fund systems and public services need to be put in place.</p>
UNICEF	<p>Central role of education to restore sense of normalcy and give hope.</p> <p>Overcoming the gender gap is key to restoring inclusive and equitable social services.</p> <p>UNICEF advocates for the formal inclusion of community health workers in the health system.</p> <p>Increased fiscal space is needed to support national spending in social sectors and build a social workers force. These sectors are to be understood as highly productive investments.</p>
ILO	<p>Creation of new institutions. External partners should work through national institutions to reinforce them, without creating new institutions that will bear a cost. Existing institutions are under-funded.</p> <p>A multi-sectoral challenge. Governments need to bring new partners, such as workers representatives, employers and private sector organisations.</p> <p>How to have a different, more effective approach towards sustainable livelihoods: investment on building social sectors, not only big infrastructures.</p>

Annex 4 d

Thematic Discussions: Socio-economic revitalization

Date / Time: 09 July 2015 16:40 - 18:00 New York Headquarters

Ms. Carla Montesi, Director for West and Central Africa, European Commission, Directorate General for International cooperation and Development

Ebola has not only affected the economies of these nations, but also the development of these three countries and we must ensure that these countries have the support to recover.

H.E. Mohamed Diaré, Minister of State, Minister of Economy and Finance, Republic of Guinea

Highlights: *Improving business, reform of public administration, and transparent use of revenue.*

Socio-economic revitalization and implementing the different recovery plans and projects depends on internal and domestic efforts. Governments can ask for support but the most important point is to improve the business climate. The private sector needs an important role as it is a driver for growth. Socio-political actors need to agree on basic things. When one invests in Guinea they can be assured there will be equitable judgment or justice in place (via the reformed and successful reforms in justice). Guinea is modernizing its public administration and becoming more competitive than in the past. The 2011-2014 period saw an improvement of 15% to 20% in fiscal terms, thanks to the reforms put in place that helped to create greater security and foster mid-size businesses.

H.E. Amarah Konneh, Minister of Finance and Planning, Liberia

Highlights: *PPP – Public Private Partnership is the most important thing in view of Liberia. In terms of job creation, governments look at it from the supply side; the private sector is on the demand side however and it is important to know what it wants. How do we fit the new graduate into that job? We have to understand what the gap is and design specific degree training, although the job market may still be lacking.*

Liberia considers the private sector to be the engine of growth. Over the years there have been reforms to assist in this. The anti-corruption reform is important as anyone who wants to invest wants the transparency in how public funds are being used. This is coupled with the small business act so that up to 25% of procurement is locally done. Public Private Partnership is the most important thing in view of Liberia. Important to stress the importance and multi-faceted nature of agriculture.

H.E. Kaifalah Marah, Minister of Finance, Sierra Leone

Highlights: *Effective domestic revenue mobilization – automating GIS systems and not putting these on the backburner*

Sustainable development goals will soon be adopted and as fragile states we have taken a position on that. Improving the business climate and private sector will really propel economies and allow for political stability to be achieved. Sierra Leone's investor guide will be launched tomorrow on their investment landscape. Economic security is the most important. Sierra Leone has great NGOs and CSOs but they have a proliferation, because they have young graduates who expect to be absorbed into the job market, so they establish community based organizations to be a part of development, but there is a limit to this. The country is looking to foreign direct investment, but also to create an enabling environment for local people to be a part of the financial vision Sierra Leone is embarking upon. We must remember that financial inclusion should be brought to the fore when making contributions tomorrow. Financial inclusion is key and Sierra Leone is looking for partners to help establish this and to create jobs.

Mr. John Panzer, Director, Macroeconomic and Fiscal Management, World Bank

Highlights: *Economic recovery will need to be underpinned by social perspectives, particularly in such a changeable environment as we live in now*

Macroeconomic management will still need a lot of attention while we are focusing on economic revitalization. It is only two months ago that we thought prices of iron ore were low – the volatility was unanticipated. In this context these countries will need to prepare for the worst while they rely on other countries to assist in them getting back on their feet. Economic diversity has been identified as a key strategy going forward. Diversification tends to be a medium-term endeavor and a strong improvement in the business climate (this is critical and can happen quite quickly). In the meantime we should be pragmatic; boosting traditional sectors through proper supply of marketing and finance is something to keep an eye on. Transition from agriculture to industry to manufacturing: while this path may have been used many times in the past, it is not necessarily for these countries at this time. The service sector can be very successful, but risks are required to open this up.

Mr. Abebe Selassie, Deputy Director, African Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Highlights: *The commodity price decline has had and will continue to have huge economic impact on these countries. If it persists, it is going to have a damaging effect and slow growth in a very significant way in the next few years.*

Standard Chartered

Highlights: Sees potential in the sector. Encourage the central bank to lend in foreign currency. Such facilities would be back with countries that have foreign currencies receivable. The financial sector in particular has an important role to play in these countries and put into action their brand promise of here for good.

Conclusion

- Economic growth will depend on our concerted effort to support the social and economic revitalization of these three countries. There is no "silver bullet", no single

possible solution. Still, we considered that in order to restart the economies in the three countries, the private sector's role was fundamental and for that, business climate has to improve. This is why we all agreed on the need to set up structured, regular and transparent platform for dialogue to improve the business climate.

- We also had the confirmation of the need for continued support from the donor community to help Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone restart their economies. The pledges announced tomorrow will hopefully respond to the most of the expressed needs. This support is all the more important that all three economies were almost simultaneously hit by Ebola on one side, and by decreasing global commodity prices on the other. This also serves as a reminder that all three economies must become less reliant on commodities, which means that they must diversify and attract other types of businesses than extractive industries.
- Health delivery and preparedness are key. But just as important is getting back down for us donors to the core business of cooperation and development. And for governments to running their state administrations as a whole. We must turn the page on the crisis and get back to work as quickly as possible.

Annex 5 a

International Ebola Recovery Conference

List of Participants who have confirmed attendance in the high-level segment and/or the Technical Consultations

Official Delegations

1. Guinea
2. Liberia
3. Sierra Leone
4. The Mano River Union

Partners

5. African Union
6. European Union
7. World Bank
8. African Development Bank
9. Islamic Development

Member States

10. Angola
11. Argentina
12. Australia
13. Austria
14. Azerbaijan
15. Bahrain
16. Bangladesh
17. Belgium
18. Bhutan
19. Botswana
20. Brazil
21. Bulgaria
22. Cameroon
23. Canada
24. Central African Republic
25. China
26. Colombia
27. Congo
28. Côte d'Ivoire
29. Cuba
30. Cyprus
31. Czech Republic
32. Democratic People's Republic Of Korea
33. Democratic Republic Of The Congo
34. Denmark
35. Djibouti
36. Dominican Republic

37. Ecuador
38. El Salvador
39. Equatorial Guinea
40. Estonia
41. Finland
42. France
43. Gambia
44. Georgia
45. Germany
46. Ghana
47. Greece
48. Guinea
49. Holy See
50. Iceland
51. India
52. Iraq
53. Ireland
54. Israel
55. Italy
56. Japan
57. Jordan
58. Kenya
59. Kuwait
60. Latvia
61. Liberia
62. Luxembourg
63. Malaysia
64. Mali
65. Malta
66. Montenegro
67. Myanmar
68. Netherlands
69. New Zealand
70. Nigeria
71. Norway
72. Philippines
73. Portugal
74. Qatar
75. Republic Of Korea
76. Romania
77. Russian Federation
78. San Marino
79. Saudi Arabia
80. Senegal
81. Sierra Leone
82. Slovenia
83. Somalia
84. South Africa

85. South Sudan
86. Spain
87. Sudan
88. Sweden
89. Switzerland
90. Thailand
91. Turkey
92. Uganda
93. United Kingdom
94. United States of America
95. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic Of)
96. Zimbabwe

Observers

97. Holy See
98. State Of Palestine
99. Economic Community of Western African States
100. International Committee of the Red Cross
101. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Foundations

102. The Global Fund – GVA/SWI
103. UN Foundation, NY/USA
104. Paul G. Allen Family Foundation

Not-for-profit

105. Action Against Hunger
106. Adventist Development and Relief Agency
107. Africa Against Ebola Solidarity Trust
108. Africa Platform, Kenya
109. Africa Practice, Kenya
110. Amef Health Africa
111. Catholic Relief Services
112. Center for Strategic and International Studies
113. Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
114. Columbia University Teachers College
115. CONCERN Worldwide
116. Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)
117. CUAMM, Doctors with Africa,
118. Developing Markets Associates (DMA)
119. Direct Relief
120. Doctors Without Borders
121. Earth Institute at Columbia University
122. Focus 1000, Sierra Leone
123. Global Digital Health Initiative
124. HANDICAP International
125. Herbert Smith Freehills

126. PSI
127. International Medical Corps
128. International Red Cross & Red Crescent Society
129. LemonAid Fund
130. Living Water International
131. Management Science for Health
132. Mano River Union Secretariat
133. Millennium Promise
134. OXFAM International
135. Premier Urgence – Aide Medicale Internationale (PU-AMI), FRA
136. Public Services International
137. Restless Development
138. Save the Children Int.
139. Sightsavers
140. The Boston Consulting Group
141. The Global Emerging Pathogen Treatment Consortium (GET)
142. The One Campaign
143. United African Congress
144. World Economic Forum
145. World Hope International
146. World Vision International

Private Sector

147. Arcelor Mittal
148. Brussels Airlines
149. Chevron
150. Ebola Private Sector Mobilisation Group
151. ECOBANK, UK
152. KRL International
153. RESOLVE
154. Rio Tinto, UK
155. Sierra Leone Private Sector Forum
156. SLIEPA
157. Standard Chartered Bank, UK
158. The Roving Special Envoy on Trade and Development, SL
159. Zenysis Technologies

International Organizations

160. UN Secretary General
161. Special Envoy on Ebola
162. UNDP
163. ECA
164. FAO
165. ILO
166. IMF
167. IOM
168. UN Habitat

169. UN DPKO
170. UN OCHA
171. UN OSAA
172. UN SRSG/CAAC
173. UNAIDS
174. UNCDF
175. UN DPI
176. UNEP
177. UNESCO
178. UNFPA
179. UNHCR
180. UNICEF
181. UNIDO
182. UN-Women
183. WFP
184. WHO
185. Special Adviser to the SG on Africa