

9th PPD WORKSHOP

PUBLIC-PRIVATE DIALOGUE

Public-Private Dialogue on Enterprise Development for Youth and Inclusion

PROGRAMME

MAY 9-11 2017
TUNIS

publicprivatedialogue.org



WORKSHOP DATES



Tuesday May 9, Wednesday May 10, and Thursday May 11, 2017

VENUE

Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat (UTICA)
Rue Ferjani Bel Haj Ammar, Citée El Khadhra 1003, Tunis, Tunisie
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PROGRAM OVERVIEW

TUESDAY MAY 9 DAY 1	WEDNESDAY MAY 10 DAY 2	THURSDAY MAY 11 DAY 3			
Enterprise development for youth & inclusion through PPD	Increasing the effectiveness of Public-Private Dialogue initiatives on youth & inclusion	Building a youth & inclusion dimension in PPDs			
<p>Opening ceremony</p> <p>Building a coalition on enterprise development for youth & inclusion in Tunisia</p> <p>Public Private Dialogues in Tunisia What institutional framework?</p>	<p>Introduction to Public-Private Dialogue</p> <p>Interactive activity</p>	<p>PPD in Practice</p> <p>Parallel sessions - Contours of a PPD on enterprise development, around specific youth & inclusion challenges:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1 Inclusion through markets</td> <td>2 Inclusion through services</td> <td>3 Inclusion through spaces</td> </tr> </table>	1 Inclusion through markets	2 Inclusion through services	3 Inclusion through spaces
1 Inclusion through markets	2 Inclusion through services	3 Inclusion through spaces			
Lunch	Lunch	Lunch			
<p>Ministerial panel: Public-Private Dialogue as a driver of reforms promoting youth, women, migrants and refugee employment: successes and failures.</p> <p>Strategies for youth & inclusion policies through Public-Private Dialogue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban / Rural • Connected / Disenfranchised • Supply / Demand • Empowerment / Jobs <p>Boosting Tunisia's sector competitiveness through PPD</p>	<p>Parallel sessions – 6 case studies on how PPDs engage the disenfranchised to address employment constraints:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1 PPDs for inclusive growth</td> <td>2 PPD using youth as agent of change</td> <td>3 Industry-focused PPDs with a gender dimension</td> </tr> </table> <p>Speed dating: 12 PPD initiatives in practice</p>	1 PPDs for inclusive growth	2 PPD using youth as agent of change	3 Industry-focused PPDs with a gender dimension	<p>Development of operational action plans to include a youth, inclusion & jobs theme, in the PPDs represented in the workshop</p> <p>Award ceremony for the PPD Howards</p> <p>Distribution of certificates</p> <p>Group photo</p>
1 PPDs for inclusive growth	2 PPD using youth as agent of change	3 Industry-focused PPDs with a gender dimension			
	Cocktail reception				

BACKGROUND

Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) initiatives are useful to improving business environments, improving competitiveness, increasing trust and fostering governance through coordination, transparency and accountability. Business forums, investor advisory councils, clusters and other types of comprehensive and systematized partnerships have become an important part of the private and financial sector reform and competitiveness process. Over time, the WBG has sponsored a number these structured partnerships, which have proved effective in generating political will through coalition building and have served as processes to carry forward reform or sector programs from diagnosis and prioritization to the implementation stage.

Impact evaluations have shown that organized partnerships where the private sector can have input into policy design and where private actors and public officials can discuss the regulatory and competitiveness environment in a systemic fashion have succeeded in many countries in simplifying overly complex legal and regulatory frameworks, reducing the cost and time required to do business, increasing the delivery of services to the private sector and citizens, and encouraging competitiveness of specific industries. To get the most benefits out of a PPD in term of economic and governance impact, without it being too costly in terms of political and institutional costs, one has to do careful diagnostic, planning, management and monitoring throughout the entire life cycle of a PPD.

This is why, with the objective of developing knowledge and better supporting PPD practitioners on the ground, The World Bank Group has organized with partners a series of PPD annual Global Workshops since 2006 (February 2006 in Paris, France, April 2007 in Douala, Cameroun, April 2008 in Dakar, Senegal, April 2009, June 2010 and June 2011 in Vienna, Austria, March 2014 in Frankfurt, Germany, and March 2015 in Copenhagen, Denmark).

These events have served to gather stakeholders, practitioners and donors to work on case studies, understand good practice and set guidelines and tools for PPDs. Over time, about a thousand representatives from business forums, investors' councils, and competitiveness partnerships from both the public and private sectors, from the civil society and from development partners have participated in these workshops.

This is no surprise: country stakeholders, governments and development partners realize that the best way to eradicate poverty and boost shared value is to complement aid by mobilizing the energy and capital that exists in the private sector by encouraging sustainable business models that are designed to deliver mutual benefits for business (generating sales and profit growth) and for low-income communities (creating jobs and increasing incomes). In this context, PPDs are becoming crucial connectors between development partners, private sector and government representatives working together to address development issues and pool resources for shared prosperity.

This is particularly true when it comes to the youth and inclusion agenda. Indeed, countries where youth unemployment, gender challenges or migrant workers pressures are relatively important face particular challenges, especially in their own underdeveloped districts, regions or urban periphery, where lack of jobs, skills mismatch and social rigidity may generate demotivation and disenfranchisement. These countries focus resources on the large economic growth poles which the main urban centers and trading regions constitute, while poorer areas are left economically and socially lagging, in part due to a lack of conducive investment environment, burdensome regulations, as well as a lack of dynamism prevalent within both the policy and bureaucratic apparatus and thus within the affected population.

In such countries, advancing the enterprise development and job creation agendas is a priority issue. Many lagging regions of those countries face significant gaps in terms of human capacity, skills development processes, legislation and regulation for investment promotion, all of which impede any entrepreneurial behavior among its citizens, ultimately holding up productivity, innovation and job creation. Also, the unemployed youth, women, and migrant population often lacks the required skills to behave in an entrepreneurial manner that could help build the necessary base of private sector, profit-led SME that these areas so desperately need to create large scale employment and attract private investment.

An insufficient number of jobs not only impacts the living conditions, but can also contribute to radicalization, which is a result of systemic social rigidity, political disillusion, and economic exclusion, coupled with counter-narratives offered by and manipulative extremist groups. In some cases, a set of external forces combined with government policies and private sector marginalization have contributed to the exclusion of youth and women. This is reinforced by the recently growing amount of displaced people. It results in explosive geographical concentration of unemployed youth and women, especially in a few urban peripheries, and stresses the need for creating jobs where demand is not met by providing them with marketable skills. Otherwise, extremist groups capitalize on these vulnerabilities by universalizing these disenfranchised population grievances and providing a counter-cultural narrative or world view that aims to promote and restore a distorted notion of justice. The circumstances and challenges of these contexts present the private sector, policy makers and development practitioners with an opportunity to position youth and inclusion at the center of development and consider disenfranchised populations as co-creators of development solutions.

Migrants represent one such constituency: the 2016 World Bank-EU Presidency conference on forced and voluntary migration argued that people movement can translate into a powerful momentum for development. If current employment rates hold, close to one billion people will be looking for jobs outside their home countries by 2050: a massive wave that cannot be ignored or halted by barriers. Equipping them with skills to equalize their chances and actively creating markets that will welcome those skillsets will be crucial. The private sector has oftentimes overtaken the public sector and the development partners in this respect, as entities such as Techfugees work to ensure that tech-savvy refugees can continue contributing to society in their temporary or adopted homes. More Public-Private Dialogue is needed to harmonize and dynamize such efforts. When people move, everything is on the move: money including remittances, skills, pensions or credit history.

The 9th PPD workshop will thus explore how Public-Private Dialogue can elaborate integrated strategies and action plans to address enterprise development in competitive sectors which result in youth, women or migrant employment. Attendees will exchange experiences on pro-jobs and pro-inclusion regulations, policies and programs focused on investment, skills, entrepreneurship and empowerment, and sector-specific employment constraints.

For PPD knowledge, tools, case studies, and more information on this and past PPD workshops, visit: www.publicprivatedialogue.org.

PARTICIPANTS

This is an action-learning workshop designed to facilitate knowledge exchange between practitioners so that each participant can learn skills to improve the performance of the Public-Private Dialogue platform he/she is engaged in. The discussion will specifically focus on how government and private sector stakeholders can play an effective role in providing youth, women, migrants, refugees, and disenfranchised populations with jobs and contribute to economic and social stability in their country. The workshop is geared towards:

- Policy makers and practitioners interested in the topic of enterprise development for youth & inclusion through PPD
- Representatives of youth, women or migrant constituencies participating in PPD
- Government officials participating in PPD
- Private sector representatives participating in PPD
- Coordinators of PPD initiatives
- Program managers, task team leaders using/planning to use PPD in their development programs

LEARNING OUTCOMES

The 9th PPD Global Workshop “Public-Private Dialogue on Enterprise Development for Youth & Inclusion” will take stock of recent developments in PPD knowledge, explore how it is used to foster inclusive development, explore critical links between competitiveness, youth, gender, and migration dimensions and help build capacity of participants to effectively manage and monitor a PPD process during the PPD life cycle, from entry to exit. Specific themes that will be explored during the workshop are as follows:

- Deepening the knowledge on youth and disenfranchised populations aspirations and behavior
- Designing and managing PPDs with a focus on youth, inclusion, and jobs
- Promoting shared prosperity through PPD
- Improving inclusion and governance in PPD platforms

At the end of the workshop, participants will be able to articulate good practices in setting up, managing and ensuring the sustainability of a PPD initiative, identify the parameters to design a PPD focused on youth, inclusion and jobs, and use indicators to measure the performance of the PPD as regards youth, inclusion and jobs

In addition to the knowledge exchanged and gained, the following outputs will result from participation in the workshop:

- During the workshop, participants will work on action plans to include a youth & inclusion dimension in their PPDs
- Series of case studies on PPD with innovative approaches to work on enterprise development for youth & inclusion through PPD.

ORGANIZERS

This 9th PPD Workshop is organized by the Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat (UTICA) in collaboration with and through the financing of the Confederation of Danish Industry (DI). It is implemented with the support of The World Bank Group, specifically the Youth in Development program, Collaborative Leadership for Development network, Trade & Competitiveness Global Practice, and Social Protection, Labor & Jobs Global Practice – Solutions for Youth Employment Program.

UTICA

The Tunisian Union of Industry, Trade (UTICA), www.utica.org.tn, is an employers' organization in Tunisia representing industrial, trade and craft sectors. On October 9, 2015, the National Dialogue Quartet, comprising UTICA, the Tunisian General Labor Union, the Tunisian Human Rights League and the Tunisian Order of Lawyers, was announced as the laureate of the 2015 Nobel Peace Prize "for its decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy in Tunisia in the wake of the Jasmine Revolution of 2011". Formed in 1947, UTICA represents nearly 150,000 private companies in Tunisia from all sectors, with the exceptions of tourism, banking, and financial sectors. Most of these companies consist of small and medium enterprises. The confederation has more than 25,000 union officials.

The Confederation of Danish Industry

The Confederation of Danish Industry (DI), www.di.dk, is a private business and employers organization funded, owned, and managed entirely by its members. 10.000 companies within manufacturing, transportation, trade, services, information technology and energy have chosen to join forces in DI. DI employs more than 500 highly skilled experts at the headquarters in Copenhagen and has local offices in Shanghai, Mumbai, Washington DC, New York, Moscow, Dar es Salaam, Mexico City, Sao Paulo and Brussels. DI's mission is to increase the political awareness of the need for sound business environments and to ensure that companies improve their competitive capacity.

The World Bank Group's Youth in Development program

The Youth in Development Program of the Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions (EFI) vice-presidency, www.youthindev.org, is supporting development operations around the world, providing a youth lens and incorporating the views of young people in project design, engaging youth-led CSOs and young social entrepreneurs in the delivery of services, and using young people in monitoring and evaluation of programs. In addition, the Youth in Development Program is working to elicit innovative ideas and solutions directly from young people for testing, scaling up, and replicating at the local level.

The World Bank Group's Collaborative Leadership for Development network

The Collaborative Leadership for Development (CL4D) program of the Equitable Growth, Finance and Institutions (EFI) vice-presidency, www.lead4dev.org, seeks to put leadership and coalitions at the center of development by continually enhancing the know-how around practical approaches to find sustainable solutions to complex problems. CL4D helps multifaceted groups evolve into effective teams that work together to solve their nation's most complex and pressing issues. It manages the Global partnership for Collaborative Leadership which brings a vision to become the preferred destination for meaningful collaboration, knowledge exchange and cutting-edge research on tools and methods, to support leadership in countries that need to overcome "wicked problems" facing many societies today.

The World Bank Group's Trade and Competitiveness Global Practice

The Trade and Competitiveness Global Practice helps countries achieve The World Bank Group Twin Goals through rapid and broad-based economic growth, centered on strong contributions from the private sector. Online at www.worldbank.org/en/about/unit/unit-trade-competitiveness, T&C is meeting growing demand for high-impact solutions that expand market opportunities, enable private initiative, and develop dynamic economies. Its country, regional, and global efforts help boost the volume and value of trade, enhance the investment climate, improve competitiveness in sectors, and foster innovation and entrepreneurship.

The WBG's Social Protection and Labor Global Practice and the Solution for Youth Employment (SY4E) coalition

The Social Protection and Labor Global Practice helps individuals and families especially the poor and vulnerable cope with crises and shocks, find jobs, invest in the health and education of their children, and protect the aging population. It hosts the S4YE coalition at www.s4ye.org, which provides leadership and resources for catalytic action to increase the number of young people engaged in productive work. The coalition supports stakeholders across all sectors to link to each other for coordinated action, to identify, learn from, and innovate upon successful solutions, and to leverage and scale up effective policies and investments to enhance employment among youth.

PROGRAM

DAY 1 - TUESDAY MAY 9, 2017	
Enterprise Development for Youth & Inclusion through PPD	
08:00 – 08:30	Hotel shuttles
08:30 – 09:00	Arrival of participants - Registration
09:00 – 09:45	<p>Opening ceremony</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.E. Youssef Chahed, Head of Government of Tunisia - Ouided Bouchamaoui, President of The Tunisian Union of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (UTICA) - Jacob Kjeldsen, Director, International Business Development, The Confederation of Danish Industry - Eileen Murray, Country Manager for Tunisia, The World Bank Group
09:45 – 10:00	<p>Presentation of the program of the day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Benjamin Herzberg, Program Lead, The World Bank Group
10:00 – 10:20	<p>Building a Coalition on Enterprise Development for Youth & Inclusion in Tunisia Presentation on Public-Private Dialogue in Tunisia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Néjib Chahed, Member of the Economic Commission, UTICA
10:20 – 10:35	<p>Public Private Dialogues in Tunisia – What institutional framework? Latest thinking on institutional coordination options for effective PPDs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Olfa Souli Ouertani, Director General, Directorate General of Administrative Reforms and Prospects, Presidency of the Government, Tunisia
10:35 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 – 12:30	<p>High-Level Panel: Public-Private Dialogue as a Driver of Reforms Promoting Youth, Women, and Migrants Employment</p> <p>Moderator: Cecilia Sager, Lead Private Sector Specialist, The World Bank Group</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zied Laadhari, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Tunisia - Pascal Eva Nze, Financial Advisor, ANPI Gabon, National Agency of Investment Promotions - Mariana Rufa, Executive Director, European Business Association, Prime Minister Economic Council, Moldova - Karen Moore, Program Manager, Youth Livelihoods, The MasterCard Foundation

	<p>Panelists will reflect on the important of youth and inclusion dimension for economic growth and development programs. They will discuss how to enhance policies and programs, which can create favorable conditions for youth, women, and migrant employment. Panelists will particularly consider the role of youth and the inherent challenges associated with engaging effectively with disenfranchised populations.</p> <p>Questions / Answers, interaction with the audience</p>
12:30 – 14:00	<p>Lunch</p>
14:00 – 15:30	<p>Strategies for Youth & Inclusion Policies through Public-Private Dialogue</p> <p>Moderator: Lili Sisombat, Senior Leadership Specialist, The World Bank Group</p> <p>A number of practitioners will share lessons from their experience in PPD, and how they can use PPD to foster youth and inclusion. Sets of two representatives will be on stage to compare and contrast their experiences. Each set will last for 20 minutes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first representative will tell the story of his/her project in 5 minutes. - The second representative will tell the story of his/her project in 5 minutes. - A direct discussion between the two representatives will take place for 5 minutes. During this time they will discuss the challenges and potential in using such or such approach in various context. - The facilitator will introduce 2 questions submitted from the audience and the representatives will answer those in 5 minutes. <p>While each set is presented as one approach vs. the other, the aim will be to explore convergences and the specific modalities of each different approach.</p> <p><u>Urban vs. Rural</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Houssein Bal, General Director, Development of the Free Zone Project of Nouadhibou, Mauritania - Gayane Mkrtchyan, Project Manager, Armenia Gender Project, The World Bank Group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPD for city competitiveness, and how urban-wide PPDs can address youth & inclusion. • PPD for rural areas, and how agribusiness development can help create jobs for the disenfranchised. <p><u>Connected vs. Disenfranchised</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Husam Saleh, Chairman, Jordan Garments, Associations and Textile Exports, Jordan - Laura Elizabeth Dillon-Binkley, International Technical Advisor, Youth Team, Education Development Center, USA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, training, financing, offered through PPD mechanisms in high-density areas for those who can access such services, and how it can drive SME growth for transformation and export. • Social inclusion, employability, and service delivery by PPDs in lagging regions,

	<p>and how integrated programming can help rip the rewards of including resilient and eager change agents.</p> <p><u>Supply vs. Demand</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laura Schmid, Advisor, Employment Promotion Project, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Egypt - Dianka Koevogui, Principal Advisor to the Minister of Industry, SMEs and Promotion of the Private Sector, Guinea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the business environment through PPD, and how it can help enterprise development and business development services, so as to increase employment opportunities in competitive sectors. • Targeted secondary education, vocational training and labor market connectivity through PPD, as a way to bridge the gap between skilled and unskilled workforce. <p><u>Empowerment vs. Jobs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kaia Benson, Project Director, Leadership Practice, International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) - Ousmane Sy Ndiaye, Executive Director, Union Nationale des Commerçants et Industriels du Senegal (UNACOIS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering information, connection, hope, and life skills to disenfranchised groups in the context of PPD programs, and how it can help reduce the risk of radicalization, violence and migration. • Incubation, technical services and access to finance programs offered through PPD, and their effect of long-term, quality, and safe jobs.
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 – 17:30	<p>Boosting Tunisia Competitive Sectors through PPD</p> <p>Moderator: Jade Salhab, Senior Private Sector Specialist, The World Bank Group</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Majdi Hassen, Executive Director, Institut Arabe des Chefs d'Entreprise (IACE) - Ines Fradi, Director, Unit of Pharmacy and Medicines (UPM), Ministry of Health, Tunisia - Sara Masmoudi, Director General, Pharmaceutical Laboratories Teriak, Tunisia <p>To make the Tunisian pharmaceutical industry more competitive on world markets, the Tunisian pharmaceutical sector launched a participatory and inclusive process in which a variety of public and private stakeholders came together to develop new policies that would improve the business and investment climate in this sector. It is part of the new culture of dialogue which has taken root in Tunisia in an effort to build resilience, not only at the national level, following Tunisia's receipt of the Nobel Prize, but also at the sectorial level, as a means of spurring economic growth and tackling the challenge of youth employment. The first phase of this sectorial PPD has helped to prioritize the main constraints to competitiveness for the pharmaceutical sector, which led to a common vision and the formation of five public-private working groups to carry out the second phase of the PPD, which consists in the development</p>

	<p>of action plans to address these constraints. The third phase consisted of the implementation of some of the actions planned for the short term. This ongoing process is now being replicated for other sectors, mainly through an inter-agency value chain development platform that will inform multiple World Bank financed investments aimed at accelerating growth and youth employment in Tunisia's lagging regions.</p> <p>Questions / Answers, interaction with the public</p>
17:30 – 18:00	<p>Conclusion of the day</p> <p>- Cecilia Sager, Lead Private Sector Specialist, The World Bank Group</p>
18:15 – 18:45	Hotel shuttles
Evening	Free

DAY 2 - WEDNESDAY MAY 10, 2017	
Increasing the Effectiveness of Public-Private Dialogue Initiatives on Youth & Inclusion	
08:00 – 08:30	Hotel shuttles
08:30 – 09:00	Arrival of participants
09:00 – 09 :30	Debrief from Day 1, participants' expectations for Day 2 Presentation of the program of the day
09:30 – 10:30	<p>Introduction to Public-Private Dialogue</p> <p>Presentation on good practices in PPD for Youth & Inclusion, review of lessons learned.</p> <p>- Lili Sisombat, Senior Leadership Specialist, The World Bank Group</p>
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break
11:00 – 12:30	<p>Interactive Activity</p> <p>- Benjamin Herzberg, Program Lead, The World Bank Group</p>
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch

	<p>6 Case studies: How do PPDs target or leverage youth and disenfranchised constituents to address employment constraints?</p> <p>PPDs can be focused on economy-wide reforms or on sector-specific issues. They might be operating at the national level, or the local one. They might tackle topics which are very wide in nature, or on the contrary more focused. Sometimes they are a mix of all the above. Regardless of their focus, it is important to look at how the youth and inclusion dimensions are taken into account (or not) in those PPDs, especially when it comes to employment creation and enterprise development. Each of the three parallel sessions will contain two case studies. Each case study will be presented through a 20 minutes PowerPoint presentation, followed by 40 minutes of discussion with participants.</p>		
14:00 – 15:30	<p>Parallel Session 1:</p> <p>PPDs for Inclusive Growth</p> <p>Moderator: Benjamin Herzberg, Program Lead, The World Bank Group</p> <p>Case 1: Iran Ali Chagharvand, Business Research Manager, Iran Chamber of Commerce, Iran Public Private Dialogue Council</p> <p>Case 2: Senegal Ousmane Sy Ndiaye, Executive Director, Union Nationale des Commerçants et Industriels du Senegal (UNACOIS)</p>	<p>Parallel Session 2:</p> <p>PPDs Using Youth as Agents of Change</p> <p>Moderator: Mattias Lundberg, Program Manager, Youth and Jobs, The World Bank Group</p> <p>Case 3: Nigeria Oluwatayo David Aduloju, Sr. Fellow, Public Policy And Institutional Development, Nigerian Economic Summit Group</p> <p>Case 4: Tunis Ashley Noia, Country Director for Tunisia, International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX)</p>	<p>Parallel Session 3:</p> <p>Industry-Focused PPDs with a Gender Dimension</p> <p>Moderator: Anna Kompanek, Director, Multiregional programs, Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE)</p> <p>Case 5: Egypt Laura Schmid, Advisor, Employment Promotion Project, Deutsche Gesellschaft für</p> <p>Case 6: Armenia Gayane Mkrtychyan, Project manager, Armenia Gender Project, The World Bank Group</p>
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break		
16:00 – 17:30	<p>Speed Dating: 12 PPD Initiatives in Practice</p> <p>A series of 15-minute table discussions around country case studies. Every 15 minutes, a bell will ring and attendees will switch to a different table of their choice. During the 90 minutes, attendees will have the opportunity to discuss six different cases of their choice, out of the twelve available. Presenters will thus remain at their table during each 45 minute set, and present and discuss their cases three times in a row. PowerPoint presentations are strongly discouraged for this session (in case the presenters want to present a PowerPoint, they will have to either bring their own laptop, or print copies in advance). Brochures, show and tell, are encouraged.</p> <p>16:00 – 16:45</p>		

	<p>Case 7: Cameroon Business Forum, Cameroon Moise Ekedji Endene, Secrétaire Permanent, Cameroon Business Forum</p> <p>Case 8: The National Committee for Business Environment, Morocco Khalid Benabdallah, Project Officer, Presidency of the Government</p> <p>Case 9: Cluster-based PPDs, Kyrgyz Republic Syinat Arynova, Private Sector Specialist, The World Bank Group</p> <p>Case 10: High Council for Investment, Gabon Pascal Eva Nze, Financial Advisor</p> <p>Case 11: Guinea Business Forum, Guinea Ouessou Nabe, Advisor to the First Minister, Guinea</p> <p>Case 12: Free Zone Project of Nouadhibou, Mauritania Houssein Bal, General Director</p> <p><u>16:45 – 17:30</u></p> <p>Case 13: Industry Focused PPD, Bosnia and Herzegovina Zarko Horvat, LED Adviser, EU ProLocal Project</p> <p>Case 14: Al Quds Center for Political Studies, Jordan Oraib Al Rantawi, Director</p> <p>Case 15: Garment Sector Alliance, Jordan Husam Saleh, Chairman</p> <p>Case 16: Nigerian Economic Summit Group (NESG), Nigeria Oluwatayo David Aduloju, Senior Fellow, Public Policy And Institutional Development</p> <p>Case 17: PPD Initiatives on Youth and Inclusion, Senegal Mbaye Diouf, General Secretary, Agency for the Development of SMEs, Senegal</p> <p>Case 18: Economic Council to the Prime Minister, Moldova Diana Levenco, Trade and Competitiveness Consultant, The World Bank Group</p>
17:30 – 18:00	Conclusion of the day, closing remarks Group photo
18:30 – 21:00	Cocktail reception offered by the UTICA (UTICA Ballroom)
21:00 – 21:30	Hotel shuttles running

DAY 3 - THURSDAY MAY 11, 2017

Building a Youth & Inclusion Dimension in PPDs

08:00 – 08:30	Hotel shuttles running
08:30 – 09:00	Arrival of participants
09:00 – 09:15	Debrief from Day 2, participants' expectations for Day 3 Presentation of the program of the day
09:15 – 10:30	<p>The Wheel of success: Measuring the organizational effectiveness of your dialogue process.</p> <p>Moderator: PPD Coordination Team</p> <p>13 principles of good practice in Public Private Dialogue Action planning Tools for M&E</p>
10:30 – 11:15	Coffee break – Networking
11:15 – 13:00	<p>Contours of a PPD on Enterprise Development, Around Specific Inclusion Challenges</p> <p><u>Objectives:</u> The aim of these three parallel sessions is to reflect on the usefulness of PPD as a tool to promote inclusion: primarily of youth, but also other oft-marginalized groups, such as women and migrants, in participants' home countries.</p> <p>Participants will thus learn how to actively apply PPD to tackle a specific policy challenge. Guided by moderators, they will brainstorm about opportunities for synergy and collaboration between the private, the public, CSOs, NGOs and development partners. What are the achievable objectives, who are the possible participants, and which are the themes to be developed on their PPD platform? How would they identify short- and medium-term solutions that could be addressed by their PPD, and how would they elaborate country targets on inclusion of one or more disadvantaged groups?</p> <p><u>Definitions:</u> Inclusion here is defined as the process of improving the terms for individuals and groups to take part in society.</p> <p>According to <i>"Inclusion Matters: the Foundation for Shared Society", 2013, New Frontiers of Social Policy, IBRD/the World Bank</i>, people take part in society through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Markets</u> (e.g. land, housing, labor & wages, access to credit); • <u>Services</u> (access to health, education, social protection, information, electricity, transport, education, health, water); • <u>Spaces</u> (e.g. political, physical, cultural, social). <p><u>Agenda:</u> Three parallel sessions will focus on these individual challenges. Each will be introduced by a subject matter expert in the span of 15 minutes. A moderated discussion of 60 minutes will follow. The moderator will engage all participants, soliciting their experience from their own countries. During the last 30 minutes, participants will summarize the strategies and solutions that they can employ at home to enhance inclusion in markets, services or spaces, depending on their respective topic.</p>

Background: Population pyramids are fast becoming history: but as they get bulkier around the middle, many countries struggle to reap benefits of their “demographic dividend”. This is a missed opportunity. Youth represents the single most powerful untapped resource in countries as diverse as Kosovo, Niger, Tajikistan and Tunisia. It harbors potential to revive growth and spur innovation, as well as inject new dynamism into the social contract between governments and societies. Yet youth is not a homogenous group, and it often struggles to communicate with a distinct voice that can be heard. The following exercise, framed by the narrative centered on voice and accountability, aims to explore the inter-related topics of youth inclusion in markets, services and spaces, and assess the usefulness of PPD as a tool to promote dialogue between political leaders, policy experts and their young constituents. Excluding constituents including the young, women, or migrants, has a price, be it brain drain, skills mismatch, or potential radicalization, which can be especially damaging in fragile settings. Exclusion exists within groups as well, and intersecting identities can transfer so-called cumulative disadvantage. In this view, a youth is more likely to suffer exclusion if they are a woman, and even more likely to experience it when they are a migrant. Structured dialogue on PPD platform scan mark the necessary first step toward more inclusive policies that can keep harness the talent and productivity that youth represents.

Parallel Session 1: Inclusion through Markets

Cecilia Sager, Lead Private Sector Specialist, The World Bank Group

The session will focus on youth inclusion in two major markets: labor and credit. By 2050, one billion people will be on the move in search of jobs outside their home countries. It is safe to assume that a lion’s share of them will be young, and many will be women. How do we create incentives for youth and women to consider tapping into nascent markets, and give entrepreneurship a try? Across MENA and Africa, but also parts of ECA, the public sector remains the largest, and by far the most attractive employer. How can we use dialogue to encourage youth, and especially young women, to explore what the private sector has to offer, and equip young people with the skills and financing that they need to do so?

Parallel Session 2: Inclusion through Services

Mattias Lundberg, Program Manager, Youth and Jobs, The World Bank Group

Just as women, children, the forcibly displaced, or indigenous populations, youth represents a distinct group of consumers of public services. This session will zoom in on education and access to information, which both enhance connectedness and help equalize opportunities for the pursuit of happiness. The Millennium Viewpoint Survey, which spans 30 countries, recently revealed that youth in low-income countries in particular feels that education does not adequately prepare them for employment. How can we better tailor (lifelong) education and information services to the youth needs and aspirations of young people in today’s labor markets, especially in undiversified economies?

Parallel Session 3: Inclusion through Spaces

Pamela Beecroft, Senior Program Officer, North Africa, Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE)

Inclusion is about occupying political space and influencing policy as much as it is about having an equitable share in markets and services. In particular, how can we assist youth to organize around issues that interest them, be it via high school and university platforms, unions, or NGOs, to increase contestability in line with the

	<p>recommendations of this year's World Development Report on Governance and Institutions? How can we ensure that these platforms will feed into feedback loops that will produce traceable impact and tangible policy outcomes? Learning from the Arab Awakening can be instructive: the session will explore how youth movements can transform into actors that play a visible role in policy dialogue.</p>
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:30	<p>Development of Operational Action Plans to Include a Youth & Inclusion Theme, in the PPDs Represented in the Workshop.</p> <p>Moderation: PPD Coordination Team</p> <p>Countries can gain in competitiveness and create stronger enterprise development strategies by applying a youth & inclusion lens to the formation and analysis of their development and reform programs.</p> <p>This involves engaging the disenfranchised as agents of change in diagnosis and design, to ensure that strategy reflects their concerns and desires. More importantly, it involves the engagement of young people as agents in the process of reform: programs are more effective and policies are stronger when they involve the actions of youth as well as represent their views. This can be achieved by incorporating the views of young people in project design, engaging youth-led CSOs and young social entrepreneurs in the delivery of services, and using young people in monitoring and evaluation of programs. On the other hand, disenfranchised youth, women, or migrants could be the target of development and reform programs. This could be achieved if PPDs focus their enterprise development programs towards those populations. For instance PPD mechanisms could be designing and providing tools, training, and innovative programs to empower youth, whether in employability and volunteering, in local sourcing and open contracting for youth employment, in improving civic and economic engagement, or training youth in self-employment and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>This session will be composed of group work per country, with elaboration of pilot PPD programs focused on youth and inclusion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group work - Explanation of the procedure for implementing the action plan - Group discussions and drafting of work plans
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break

16:00 – 17:00	<p>Award Ceremony for the three PPD Howards</p> <p>Presented by: UTICA</p> <p>Established in 2006, the PPD Community of Practice instituted its own recognition awards in 2014. The “PPD Howards” are named after <i>Nicholas C. Howard</i>, who dedicated his professional life to advance the collaborative governance agenda.</p> <p>Three “PPD Howards” will be awarded to local PPD initiatives to honor the virtues of qualities which are critical to successful PPDs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Long-standing achievements 2) Resilience 3) Innovation
17:00 – 18:30	<p>Closing Ceremony</p> <p>Closing remarks Distribution of certificates</p>
18:45 – 19:15	Hotel shuttles running
Evening	Free