Report
Agenda 2063 in a post-ODA world: African agency for socio-economic transformation

19 - 21 January 2026

In partnership with
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

In partnership with

Report:
Agenda 2063 in a post-ODA world: African agency for socio-economic transformation

19 - 21 January 2026

In partnership with
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Wilton Park and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) convened a high-level policy roundtable in Nairobi on 'Agenda 2063 in a post-ODA world: African agency for socio-economic transformation'. The roundtable brought together senior African policymakers, representatives of regional and multilateral institutions, private sector leaders, development practitioners, and researchers to examine how Africa can advance inclusive and sustainable development amid declining official development assistance and rising global uncertainty.

According to OECD figures, official development assistance (ODA) declined by 7.1% in 2024 vs 2023, and is projected to have declined by a further 9-17% in 2025 vs 2024, with many donors reporting further cuts to come in 2026. African governments generated approximately $572 billion in revenue in 2023 and recorded $785 billion in expenditure, leaving a fiscal gap of roughly $200 billion[1]. In addition, Africa's external debt stock has now climbed to roughly $1 trillion[2], while at the start of 2026, 22

---

[1] McKinsey & Company. (2026). 'From borrowing to building: A new fiscal path for Africa'. https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/social-sector/our-insights/from-borrowing-to-building-a-new-fiscal-path-for-africa, presented at the Wilton Park roundtable.
[2] UNDP. (2025). 'Navigating the debt crisis: Reforming the Common Framework for African Countries'. United Nations Development Programme.

countries on the continent are in debt distress or at high risk of debt distress[3]. Ongoing ODA cuts are therefore compounding an already challenging fiscal situation for Africa, amid intersecting political, demographic, technological, climatic, and economic transitions, aggravated by global geopolitical fragmentation[4].

The roundtable focused on practical pathways to unlock Africa's potential at this pivotal moment, including mobilising domestic, private, and diaspora finance; making development more investable; leveraging digital innovation and AI; and capturing greater value from critical minerals. The discussion emphasised how current global shifts can be harnessed to reinforce African agency, leadership, and collective action.

[3] Institute for Economic Justice. (2025, April). 'Diverting development: The G20 and external debt service burden in Africa (IEJ Sovereign Debt Working Paper Series #1)'. Authors: Zucker-Marques, M., D'orsi, R., Ramburuth, K., Njoroge, P., & Gallagher, K. Retrieved.https://iej.org.za/g20-and-external-debt-service-burden-in-africa/.

[4] UN Sustainable Development Group. (2023). 'Six transitions: Shaping the future — English. United Nations Sustainable Development Group'. https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/Six%20Transitions%20English.pdf.

Cross-cutting strategic messages

The discussions highlighted a set of interlinked structural challenges shaping Africa's development trajectory in a post-ODA context.

Foremost, the need to **accelerate transformative growth**, driven by productive investment, industrialisation, and stronger domestic resource mobilisation. This will require focusing on key strategic levers with the potential to catalyse Africa's development, including critical minerals, Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), and Artificial Intelligence (AI). Achieving this transformation at scale is closely linked to deeper regional cooperation and integration, which can improve efficiency, reduce fragmentation and duplication, and strengthen resilience to global shocks.

Second is the issue of **trust,** between citizens and the state (including diaspora communities), and between African countries and investors. Trust deficits weaken social contracts, constrain domestic resource mobilisation, and raise the cost of capital, limiting long-term investment and growth. Trust also functions as a critical transaction-cost variable, shaping risk premiums, investor participation, and the mobilisation of domestic savings. Persistent deficits, therefore, contribute to higher risk pricing and reduced investibility across many African markets.

Third, there is a need for **Africa to define its development priorities on its own terms**. The discussion noted that priorities, standards, and measures of success are often shaped outside the continent. Areas such as critical minerals, debt sustainability, and assessments of economic policy are frequently influenced by external interests and financial markets, embedding structural biases that can raise borrowing costs and constrain policy space. Even the very definition of what constitutes 'criticality' in critical minerals is largely determined externally. Therefore, reasserting African agency over development narratives, priorities, and benchmarks emerged as a key priority.

Finally, **persistent conflict and state fragility** continue to undermine development gains, reinforcing the need for **integrated approaches** that link growth, governance, peacebuilding, and resilience rather than treating them as separate policy domains. Regional institutions — particularly the African Union (AU) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) — were identified as critical platforms for coordinating such responses, aligning political, security, and development efforts across borders and enabling more coherent regional approaches to conflict prevention, resilience, and economic recovery.

Thematic reflections

Rethinking development pathways in a post-ODA context

Recent ODA cuts have underscored the precariousness of many African countries' fiscal models. Forty-two out of Africa's fifty-four countries rely on ODA for more than ten per cent of their government revenues[5]. Declining aid flows are exposing the structural limits of development models overly dependent on external financing, revealing deep imbalances between public resources and development needs, compounded by debt vulnerabilities and constrained fiscal space. This context reinforces the urgency of advancing development pathways anchored in domestic resource mobilisation, productive investment, deeper regional integration, and structural transformation, in line with Africa's ambition for inclusive growth, shared prosperity, and self-reliance.

Discussions highlighted **three potential catalytic investment pathways** for Africa's development: critical minerals, DPI, and AI, each offering the potential to catalyse broader development ecosystems across the continent.

1. Critical minerals. Africa holds an estimated 30 per cent of the world's proven critical mineral reserves yet captures only a small fraction of the value generated from their extraction. Of the total value created from the exploitation of Africa's minerals, only 15 per cent is retained within the continent.[6] This structural gap reflects the continent's continued position as a supplier of raw or minimally processed materials rather than a participant in the higher value stages of global supply chains. The disparity is illustrated by the processing differential: raw bauxite commands only a small fraction of the value of refined aluminium, with prices of roughly \$70–90 per ton compared to \$3,400–3,600 per ton in Q1 2026[7], while cobalt exported in processed form from the Democratic Republic of the Congo demonstrates the transformative revenue potential of even partial value addition. By refining and processing cobalt

[5] McKinsey & Company. (2026). 'From borrowing to building'.
[6] African Peer Review Mechanism. (2025). 'Africa Governance Report 2025: Natural Resource Governance in Africa'.
[7] IMARC Group. (2026). 'Bauxite Pricing Report'; and World Bank. (2026). 'Commodity Markets Outlook / Pink Sheet Data (Aluminum)'.

domestically, the DRC was able to increase the mineral's unit value from around USD 5.8 per kilogramme at the time of extraction to approximately USD 16.2 per kilogramme after basic processing.[8]

Demand for these minerals is expected to surge. Projections by the International Energy Agency indicate that demand for lithium, cobalt, and other battery metals could increase several-fold by 2040–2050, driven by the global energy transition and the rapid scaling of clean energy technologies. Realising this opportunity will require not only investment in extraction, but a deliberate shift toward African-defined understandings of criticality, grounded in which minerals are strategic for the continent's own industrialisation and development priorities, rather than solely those demanded by external markets. It will also require greater investment in national and regional value-added chains to ensure that critical minerals support Africa's industrial development and maximise the value retained from exports. This includes strengthening regional market integration and value chains through coordinated industrial policies, targeted infrastructure corridors, and harmonised standards to enable processing, refining and manufacturing to take place across multiple African economies. It also implies leveraging tools such as local content frameworks, strategic public–private partnerships, and blended finance to generate investment and build the capabilities required for higher value production at scale.

2. Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI). Over 500 million Africans lack any form of official identification, restricting access to services, finance and formal employment, while approximately 80–85 percent of the continent's workforce operates in the informal economy.[9] Well-designed digital systems can have catalytic development impacts by supporting the formalisation of informal economic activity, lowering barriers to entry, and improving access to services and markets. However, limited access to affordable and reliable connectivity remains a binding constraint in many parts of Africa, with low internet penetration — approximately 36 percent in 2025 — continuing to restrict the reach and impact of digital transformation.[10]

Expanding inclusive and affordable connectivity must, therefore, be a priority for national governments. Discussions underscored that DPI initiatives should prioritise

---

[8] African Development Bank Group. (2023). 'Critical Minerals for Africa's Inclusive Growth and Development'.
[9] World Bank. (2022). 'Identification for Development (ID4D) Global Dataset'; International Labour Organization (ILO). (2018). 'Women and Men in the Informal Economy: A Statistical Picture, 3rd ed'.
[10] International Telecommunication Union. (2025). 'Facts and Figures 2025: Internet Use'.

simplicity, usability, and public value. Lessons from India's experience illustrate these principles. India's most successful DPI components, such as Aadhaar, now covering more than 1.33 billion people, over 95 percent of the population, and the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), which processes more than 20–21 billion transactions per month as of January 2026, scaled not because they were complex, but because they were designed to be lightweight, interoperable, and accessible to ordinary users, including through offline and feature-phone channels. Stakeholders emphasised that new software or increasingly sophisticated technologies are not always the solution; what matters is a clear and minimal core that different sectors can build upon and reuse. Effective DPI should therefore focus on interoperable, fit-for-purpose systems that reduce transaction costs, expand access, and build public trust. Technologies that are not safe, inclusive, and trusted should not be deployed.

Priority was also placed on developing shared continental and regional standards for data governance, digital identity, payments, and DPI interoperability that respect national contexts while enabling scale. India's Data Empowerment and Protection Architecture (DEPA), with standardised consent artefacts and regulated consent managers (Account Aggregators), was highlighted as a simple, user-controlled model for consent-based data sharing that could inform African pathways. Ensuring African ownership and governance of data was identified as critical to safeguarding sovereignty, strengthening accountability, and enabling value creation.

3. Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI has substantial potential to accelerate Africa's development through higher productivity, improved service delivery, and rapid, large-scale knowledge diffusion. If deployed inclusively, it could add up to $1 trillion to GDP by 2035 — roughly one-third of the continent's current economic output.[11] These gains would be driven in part by AI-enabled leapfrogging across key sectors, including education, healthcare, agriculture, and public administration. However, AI support for African languages is still highly uneven. A 2025 review of large and small language models found that, out of more than 2,000 African languages, only an estimated 42 were supported across the models surveyed, with coverage concentrated in a small number of languages such as Amharic, Swahili, Afrikaans, and Malagasy. As a result, the vast majority (98 per cent) remain effectively unsupported within current

[11] African Development Bank. (2025). 'Africa's AI Productivity Gain: Pathways to Labour Efficiency, Economic Growth and Inclusive Transformation '.

mainstream model ecosystems[12]. This underscores the importance of ensuring AI systems are accessible in African languages.

There are also emerging resource and sustainability considerations. Global modelling by the International Energy Agency (IEA) projects that data centre electricity demand could more than double to around 945 TWh by 2030, driven in part by increasing workloads from AI and related services[13]. Data centres also have significant water demands for cooling and related processes, including both direct use in cooling systems and indirect water use via electricity generation. This is particularly problematic for Africa, where water stress is already high or rising in several regions, meaning that poorly planned expansion of digital infrastructure could intensify competition for scarce freshwater resources and heighten local distributional tensions.

Overall, there was broad consensus that Africa must define and pursue its own AI development pathway, one that harnesses the technology's transformative potential while aligning with the continent's development priorities, governance frameworks, and resource realities. However, only a small number of countries have adopted national AI strategies, with many others still in development.[14] This underscores the need to move beyond passive consumption toward more strategic adoption, local innovation, and ownership. It also requires proactive attention to emerging governance risks, including data sovereignty, labour conditions in AI-related digital work, and the risk of deepening technological dependency within global ecosystems[15].

Governance, state capacity, and institutional effectiveness

Across all sessions, the centrality of strong, accountable, and capable governance at national, regional, and continental levels was consistently underscored. Progress on domestic resource mobilisation, capital market development, digital transformation, AI, and industrialisation depends on governance systems that can set clear rules, manage risk, coordinate actors, and sustain reform over time. Strengthening tax administration, public financial management, regulatory frameworks, and

[12] Abdelali, A. et al. (2025). A Survey of Large Language Models for African Languages'.
[13] International Energy Agency (IEA). (2024). 'Energy and AI'.
[14] United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). '2023–2026 policy reports on digital transformation and AI'.
[15] See also, Wilton Park. (2025, January). 'Successfully Harnessing AI in Africa'. https://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/reports/successfully-harnessing-ai-in-africa/

accountability institutions was therefore framed not as a parallel agenda, but as the foundation of socio-economic transformation.

At the same time, enduring and emerging conflicts were identified as critical governance challenges. Protracted conflicts often entrench parallel governance systems and war economies, undermining state authority, distorting incentives, and weakening the regulation of trade, technology, and development pathways. The growing prominence of non-state actors reflects both state fragility and a direct threat to national cohesion, particularly where extractive or predatory external relationships undermine domestic resource mobilisation and developmental sovereignty. Conflict prevention and resolution were, therefore, recognised as integral components of governance reform.

Discussions also highlighted persistent challenges in governments' execution capacity. Gaps in project preparation, limited legal and negotiation capacity when engaging external partners, and thin technical expertise across key ministries often constrain the effective design and implementation of large-scale development initiatives. These constraints are further compounded by regulatory fragmentation and coordination challenges across sectors and institutions. Strengthening state capacity in these areas was recognised as essential to improving the mobilisation, negotiation, and management of development finance, and to ensuring that investments translate into tangible and sustainable development outcomes.

Regional institutions also play a critical role in strengthening governance and enabling coordinated responses to shared challenges. Advancing deeper regional integration will require sustained political leadership, alignment of incentives among member states, credible risk-sharing arrangements, and clear accountability mechanisms to ensure implementation. Effective integration ultimately depends on the ability of national governments to translate regional commitments into concrete policy reforms and practical cross-border cooperation.

At present, however, several structural constraints continue to impede the effectiveness of regional institutions. These include the limited financial autonomy of RECs, leadership turnover and continuity gaps, persistent capacity and staffing constraints within REC secretariats, and challenges in enforcing member state compliance with agreed frameworks and protocols. Addressing these constraints will be essential to unlocking the full potential of regional integration and strengthening collective governance capacity across the continent.

Participants emphasised the need to confront these structural constraints through a more execution oriented governance culture, grounded in trust-building and context-responsive approaches. The AU and RECs were encouraged to address bureaucratic inertia, strengthen institutional legitimacy, ensure timely and adequate member state contributions, and enforce compliance with agreed frameworks. Priority was also placed on developing shared continental and regional standards, including for data governance and digital identity, that respect national contexts while enabling interoperability and scale. In parallel, nationally led but regionally supported conflict prevention and resolution frameworks were identified as essential to safeguarding state authority, expanding fiscal space, and enabling African countries to advance their development agendas.

Mobilising domestic resources for sustainable development

Agenda 2063 envisages Africa's development being financed primarily through domestic resources, yet Africa's average tax-to-GDP ratio (16.5 per cent) remains less than half the OECD average, highlighting a persistent revenue gap[16]. Therefore, strengthening taxation systems is central to advancing Agenda 2063. Discussions noted that taxation is not only a fiscal instrument but also a political one, essential to building trust between citizens and the state through stronger tax administration, transparency, and sound fiscal governance. SMEs, particularly those led by women and youth, were also highlighted as critical to domestic resource mobilisation, formalisation, and tax base expansion, while generating important dividends in employment, health, and education.

Beyond taxation, enabling greater and more affordable access to capital for national development priorities will be equally critical. Recent analysis by the Africa Finance Corporation (AFC) underscores that Africa's core challenge is not a lack of capital, but the ineffective mobilisation and deployment of existing financial resources. Domestic capital pools now exceed USD 4 trillion, including USD 2.5 trillion in banking assets and USD 1.7 trillion held by pensions, insurance funds, development banks, and sovereign

---

[16] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, African Tax Administration Forum, & United Nations Development Programme. (2025). 'Revenue statistics in Africa 2025'. https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/revenue-statistics-in-africa-2025_d880cbe4.html.

wealth funds[17]. Yet these institutional savings remain highly concentrated and conservatively allocated, with the majority invested in government securities, money-market instruments, and real estate, crowding out long-term investment in infrastructure, industrialisation, and productive sectors.

The principal constraint to more effective mobilisation of this capital lies in weak financial intermediation, driven by regulatory rigidity, shallow capital markets, limited pipelines of bankable projects, and institutional capacity gaps. Experiences from Nigeria (InfraCredit) and Namibia (Regulation 29) demonstrate that targeted regulatory reforms, credit enhancement mechanisms, and de-risking instruments can help unlock institutional capital at scale without imposing prescriptive allocation mandates. Strengthened regional financial mechanisms and specialised investment vehicles for strategic value chains were also identified as promising avenues for mobilising long-term capital.

Participants further emphasised the importance of retaining and recycling capital within the continent. This includes deeper domestication of pension funds, more strategic use of foreign exchange reserves, and responsible frameworks for the extraction, value addition, certification, and reinvestment of critical and contentious minerals. Financing structures and ownership arrangements were recognised as decisive in determining developmental impact, alongside increased investment in supply chain resilience.

Finally, discussions highlighted the continued importance of informal and community-based financial systems. Participants pointed to informal savings mechanisms, community finance networks, rotating savings groups, and broader forms of social capital as integral components of Africa's financial ecosystem. These systems were viewed not merely as transitional arrangements but as enduring and structurally significant features of the continent's financial landscape.

Rebalancing the global financial architecture and advancing African economic integration

Addressing Africa's debt burden, including high cost of debt, remains a prerequisite for unlocking development finance. The composition of the continent's debt has also

[17] Africa Finance Corporation (AFC). (2025, October). 'Unlocking Africa's Wealth: Catalyzing Domestic Capital Pools for Strategic Investments in Resource Industrialization'. Presented at the 6th Chief Sovereign Strategy (CSS) Forum.

shifted significantly. Whereas most external debt was previously owed to high income countries and multilateral lenders such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), China and private creditors now account for a growing share of debt stocks, increasing the proportion of non-concessional borrowing. This changing landscape underscores the importance of advancing debt relief, restructuring, and debt-swap mechanisms aligned with development and climate objectives. Such efforts will need to be pursued at both national and international levels, while countries also prioritise the resolution of unsustainable or poorly structured liabilities, particularly non-concessional debt owed to private creditors and some sovereign lenders.

Discussions also highlighted several structural features of the global financial architecture that continue to shape investment outcomes for African economies. These include the methodologies used by international credit rating agencies, persistent perceptions of elevated ‘African risk’, quota and representation systems within multilateral financial institutions, and cost asymmetries relative to global peers. Together, these factors influence access to finance and the pricing of capital, often raising borrowing costs for African countries. Addressing these structural imbalances will be essential to ensure that African economies operate on a more level playing field in global financial markets. Reform of the global tax regime and stronger action to curb illicit financial flows were also identified as critical priorities. Africa is estimated to lose $88.6 billion annually to illicit financial flows, much of it linked to tax evasion and avoidance[18].

Regional economic integration emerged as a critical pathway for strengthening Africa’s development prospects within the evolving global financial landscape. Anchored in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), deeper integration can support domestic resource mobilisation by expanding intra-African trade, strengthening regional value chains, and fostering more resilient and inclusive growth. Analysis by the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) suggests that full implementation of the AfCFTA could increase Africa’s GDP by around 10 per cent and reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty by more than 32 million by 2043[19]. Integration also offers an opportunity to rebalance Africa’s trade patterns, shifting away from a continued reliance on exports of raw commodities to external markets toward greater

[18] UNCTAD. (2020). ‘Economic Development in Africa Report 2020: Tackling Illicit Financial Flows for Sustainable Development in Africa’.
[19] Institute for Security Studies (ISS). ‘African Futures and Innovation Programme: The AfCFTA’. https://futures.issafrica.org/thematic/08-afcfta/.

intra-African trade and value addition within the continent. As Africa advances development pathways linked to critical minerals, AI and DPI, ensuring that value chains develop within the continent will be essential to capturing greater developmental benefits.

Discussions also highlighted the growing relevance of new and more flexible forms of regional integration. Beyond formal regional frameworks, issue-based and corridor-driven cooperation is increasingly bringing countries together around specific economic opportunities or shared infrastructure. Initiatives such as the Lobito Corridor illustrate how targeted investments in transport, energy, and logistics can catalyse cross-border trade, unlock critical mineral value chains, and deepen economic interdependence across regions. These emerging models, often built around practical economic interests rather than formal institutional arrangements, can complement existing regional architectures by accelerating connectivity, reducing trade costs, and creating new platforms for coordinated development and investment.

At the same time, Africa's development trajectory will continue to be shaped by broader shifts in the global political economy. Scenario analysis by the ISS African Futures programme suggests that Africa's medium-term prospects will be significantly influenced by evolving global power dynamics and rising geopolitical fragmentation[20]. In scenarios characterised by cooperation and relative stability, opportunities for investment and growth are likely to expand. Conversely, increased global conflict, protectionism, and competing geopolitical blocs may constrain development prospects. Even under favourable global conditions, however, sustained progress will depend primarily on stronger regional integration and sound domestic policy choices, as externally driven development alone will not keep pace with Africa's rapid population growth.

Conclusions and the way forward

The discussions underscored that Africa's development trajectory is entering a period of structural transition. Declining ODA, rising debt pressures, and a more fragmented global political economy are exposing the limits of development models heavily reliant on external financing. At the same time, these shifts present an opportunity for African countries to advance a more self-directed development pathway anchored in

[20] Institute for Security Studies (ISS). (2025). 'Africa in the world (Theme 18)'. https://futures.issafrica.org/thematic/18-africa-in-the-world/.

domestic resource mobilisation, productive investment, regional integration, and stronger institutional capacity.

Participants highlighted several strategic opportunities capable of catalysing this transition. Africa's critical mineral endowments, expanding DPI, and emerging AI capabilities offer pathways to accelerate industrialisation, strengthen innovation ecosystems, and expand access to services and markets. Realising these opportunities, however, will require deliberate policy choices to ensure value addition within the continent, responsible governance of digital and data systems, and investment in the infrastructure and skills necessary to support technological transformation.

Mobilising domestic resources will be central to this effort. Strengthening taxation systems, expanding the formal economy, and improving public financial management are essential to rebuilding trust between citizens and the state while increasing fiscal space for development. At the same time, Africa possesses substantial pools of domestic capital that remain underutilised. Improving financial intermediation, strengthening capital markets, and developing pipelines of bankable projects will be critical to unlocking long-term investment in infrastructure, industrialisation, and productive sectors.

Addressing structural constraints within the global financial system will also remain a priority. Debt distress, elevated borrowing costs, and persistent perceptions of African risk continue to limit access to affordable capital. Reforms to global financial governance — including debt restructuring mechanisms, more equitable representation within international financial institutions, and greater transparency in credit rating methodologies — will be important to ensure that African economies can compete on a more level playing field in global capital markets.

Regional integration emerged as a central pillar of Africa's development strategy in this evolving context. The AfCFTA provides a framework for expanding intra-African trade, strengthening regional value chains, and enabling economies of scale across the continent. At the same time, new forms of issue-based and corridor-driven cooperation are creating practical opportunities for cross-border investment and infrastructure development. Strengthening regional institutions and coordination mechanisms will be essential to translating these frameworks into tangible economic outcomes.

Underlying all these priorities is the central importance of governance and state capacity. Effective institutions capable of designing policy, coordinating actors, negotiating investment agreements, and managing complex development programmes are critical to ensuring that economic opportunities translate into sustainable and inclusive development outcomes. Strengthening project preparation capacity, regulatory coherence, and technical expertise across governments will be key to improving the mobilisation and management of development finance.

Finally, the discussions emphasised the importance of translating strategic vision into practical implementation. Progress will depend on prioritising a limited number of high impact initiatives, advancing reforms incrementally where necessary, and building learning mechanisms that allow policies and programmes to evolve over time. Regional institutions, including the AU and RECs, have an important role to play in supporting coordination, peer learning, and collective action.

Central to this agenda is the assertion of African agency. Advancing Agenda 2063 in a post-ODA world will require African countries to define development priorities on their own terms, strengthen regional solidarity, and engage external partners from a position of strategic clarity. Partnerships with international institutions, the private sector, and development actors will remain important, but must increasingly support nationally and regionally defined priorities.

The message emerging from the policy roundtable was clear: Africa's development future will depend less on external assistance and more on the effective mobilisation of domestic resources, stronger regional cooperation, capable institutions, and strategic engagement with a rapidly evolving global economy. By translating these principles into concrete action, African countries can position themselves not only to adapt to global change, but to shape it in ways that advance the continent's long-term prosperity and resilience in line with the vision of Agenda 2063.

Kholood Khair and Katharine Brooks

Wilton Park | June 2026

Wilton Park reports are brief summaries of the main points and conclusions of a conference. The reports reflect rapporteurs' personal interpretations of the proceedings. As such, they do not constitute any institutional policy of Wilton Park, nor do they necessarily represent the views of the rapporteur. This summary report has benefitted from additional research. Wilton Park reports and any recommendations contained therein are for participants and are not a statement of policy for Wilton Park, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), or His Majesty's Government.

Should you wish to read other Wilton Park reports or participate in upcoming Wilton Park events, please consult our website www.wiltonpark.org.uk.

To receive our monthly bulletin and latest updates, please subscribe to www.wiltonpark.org.uk/newsletter

Wilton Park is a discreet think-space designed for experts and policy-makers to engage in genuine dialogue with a network of diverse voices, in order to address the most pressing challenges of our time.

enquiries@wiltonpark.org.uk

Switchboard: +44 (0)1903 815020

Wilton Park, Wiston House, Steyning,
West Sussex, BN44 3DZ, United Kingdom

wiltonpark.org.uk