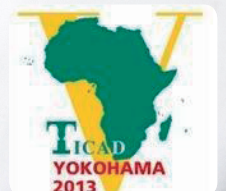


# TICAD V

Progress Report 2013-2015

Digest Version



**T**he next TICAD Summit Meeting will be a turning point in the TICAD framework in the sense that (1) the interval of holding TICAD meetings has been shortened from 5 years to 3 years, and (2) it will be held in Africa for the first time. At TICAD VI, which will be held in August 2016, new initiatives and efforts will be discussed based on issues that have emerged in Africa during the three years since TICAD V.

With TICAD going through its transformation, Japan, the international community and African countries have been steadily implementing the Yokohama Action Plan (2013-2017) for the last three years. TICAD co-organizers (the Government of Japan, the World Bank, UNDP, UN and AUC) and TICAD partners will continue their efforts for steady implementation of the TICAD V Six Pillar Action Plan, which are boosting economic growth, accelerating infrastructure and capacity development, empowering farmers as mainstream economic actors, promoting sustainable and resilient growth, creating inclusive society for growth, and consolidating peace, stability, democracy and good governance.

# TICAD V

## Progress Report 2013-2015 Digest Version

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# General Overview

**A**s of 2015, the implementation status of the TICAD V Yokohama Action Plan (2013-2017) is good. This report summarizes the progress from January 2013 to the end of December 2015 (the data of 2015 includes provisional figures and some crucial progress until March 2016). The details provided by respective implementing bodies will be uploaded on the MOFA website database.

This progress report was co-written by TICAD co-organizers, and for the first time includes efforts made by Africa as well as Japan and TICAD partners. It showcases cooperative efforts among TICAD partners, including Africa and Japan, to support the continent's development.

Collaboration and synergy should be further pursued among stakeholders, particularly through South-South and triangular cooperation for increased impact and efficiency.

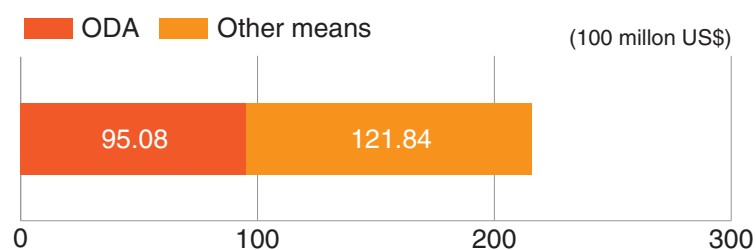
The priority areas of TICAD V still remain valid and steady implementation of initiatives by all parties is vital for continued progress. Where possible, further collaborations and synergies should be sought among stakeholders to increase impact and efficiency, as well as to avoid overlap and duplication.

## **Overview of Japan's Development Cooperation for Africa**

At TICAD V 2013, Japan announced its assistance package for Africa to provide up to approximately JPY 3.2 trillion (equivalent to US\$ 32 billion) by utilizing private and public means, including ODA of approximately JPY 1.4 trillion (equivalent to US\$ 14 billion), in the next five years (2013-2017). The progress of the above financial commitments is as below;



**The progress with Japan's Commitment at TICAD V**  
**Public- and private-sector means of up to approximately JPY 3.2 trillion (equivalent to US\$ 32 billion)**



In February, 2015, the Government of Japan revised Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter. This new Development Assistance Charter elaborates on Japan's assistance through joint efforts of the public and the private sector through processes such as TICAD, so that Africa's remarkable growth in recent years based on expanding trade, investment and consumption will lead to further development for both Japan and Africa. It also states that Japan will take particular note of Africa's initiatives toward regional development and integration at the sub-regional level. Bearing in mind that some countries are still prone to conflict or are burdened with an accumulation of serious development challenges, Japan will continue to actively engage in assistance for peacebuilding and assistance to fragile states from the perspective of human security, providing necessary assistance with a view to establishing and consolidating peace and stability, and solving serious development challenges on the continent.

# I. Boosting Economic Growth

## 1. Overview

In 2015, economic growth rate in Africa slowed to 3.7 percent, down from 4.6 percent in 2014, largely due to a difficult global environment and the end of the commodity boom. The continent as a whole is a net exporter of oil and other commodities, and the drop in prices will weigh heavily on commodity exporters, due to negative terms of trade and fiscal pressures. By contrast, some net oil importers stand to benefit from lower oil prices and improvement in their terms of trade. However, all countries need to ensure that the gains of the last two decades are not eroded, and the fall in commodity prices underscores the importance of economic diversification. Although the continent has achieved impressive levels of growth over the past decade, it has been less successful in reducing poverty and inequality. Despite the slowdown in growth, it is essential that countries continue efforts to reduce poverty and increase

economic opportunities, including for the most vulnerable.

Boosting economic growth is therefore a key pillar of the TICAD process and the Yokohama Action Plan. Outcome targets under this pillar are a) increase the ratio of intra-African regional trade; b) improve the business environment in African countries; and c) increase the volume of African exports. To date, intra-African trade remains low, at around 12 percent, and there is room for considerable expansion, particularly in food staples and services. African countries continue to improve the business climate. The 2016 *Doing Business Report* indicates that 5 of the 10 top improvers in 2014/15 were Sub-Saharan African countries. Sub-Saharan Africa alone accounted for about 30% of the total worldwide regulatory reforms making it easier to do business in 2014/15.

## 2. State of Implementation by Japan

### (1) Overview

Japan positions Africa as a business partner, and promoted discussions on business in Africa at the TICAD Public and Private Roundtable and the Ministerial Meeting on Economic Strategy for Africa. According to the 2014 JETRO survey, the majority of Japanese companies have expectations on Africa's economic

recovery and trade surplus. The Japanese Government has dispatched business missions several times as a follow-up to TICAD V. Accelerated progress in addressing issue such as the human resources shortage and improving the business climate would help to attract increased Japanese investment.

### (2) Major Activities/Initiatives by Japan

#### **Improvement of the business environment**

● Japan signed a bilateral investment treaty (BIT) with Mozambique in June, 2013, while Japan and Kenya reached

agreement in principle on a treaty of the same kind in March 2016. Japan is currently under negotiation with 5 African countries for Investment Protection and Promotion Agreements.



Meeting with African investment promotion organization (Photo: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)



- The African Investment Promotion Forum (AIPF), a meeting with African investment promotion organizations hosted by JETRO was held in Japan.
- Industrial development policy advisors were also dispatched by JICA to 10 African countries.

### **Financing for private sector development and attracting Japanese investment**

- Japan provided US\$ 700 million through EPSA Non-Sovereign Loan (NSL).

### **Major EPSA non-sovereign loans**

- In December 2013, AfDB approved a line of credit in total of US\$100 million to 6 financial intermediaries, along with a US\$ 3.98 million technical assistance package granted by the Fund for African Private Sector Assistance (FAPA). These credits are expected to improve access to financial resources for private sector development, small and medium enterprises (SME) as well as to create more employment.
- In June 2013, AfDB approved a lending project of US\$ 80 million to an agricultural trading company that manages

processing and distribution of farm products in Mozambique, Ghana, Cameroon and Senegal. Prior to the starting of the project, the company and a Japanese instant noodle enterprise have formed a joint venture in Nigeria to manufacture and distribute instant noodles.

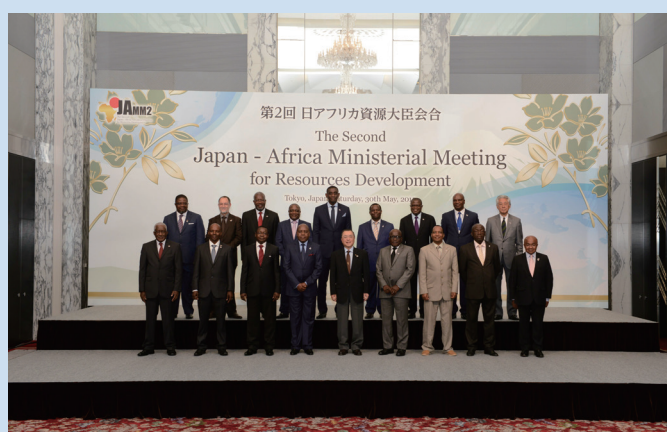
- In March 2012, AfDB approved a line of credit of US\$ 200 million to the Africa Finance Corporation (AFC). One of the AFC's investees formed a joint venture with a Japanese trading company to develop ammonia, urea and other petrochemicals.

### **Promotion of public-private partnership and business partnership between Africa and Japan**

- A business mission accompanied Prime Minister Abe's visit to Africa in January 2014. Public-private joint missions on trade and investment promotion were dispatched in 2013 and 2014. The Second Japan-Africa Mining Meeting for Resources Development was held in May 2015.
- African Development Bank and African Diplomatic Corps, with co-sponsorship of JETRO and JICA, organized the Japan-Africa Business Forum in June 2014, Tokyo.
- Nikkei BP and IC Publications, with co-sponsorship of Ethiopia, African Development Bank, JETRO and JICA, organized the Japan-Africa Business Investment Forum in September 2015, Addis Ababa.

### **One Stop Border Post (OSBP): capacity building of 300 people to function OSBP and to facilitate regional trade**

- JICA provided 1,883 officials in 15 countries with training courses in the field of OSBP management including operational procedures and trade facilitation.
- The Grant Aid Project "Construction of Rusumo International Bridge and One Stop Border Post Facilities" for both of Rwanda and Tanzania, completed in December 15, 2014, is in operation to promote intra-regional trade within the East Africa Community (EAC).
- JICA contributed to building the capacity of OSBP stakeholders through sharing good practices and lessons learned to functionalize OSBPs, through examination of 2nd edition of OSBP source book in collaboration with ICA (Infrastructure Consortium for Africa)/AfDB, AU, NPCA, RECs and other key relevant partners.



The Second Japan-Africa Ministerial Meeting for Resources Development  
(Photo: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)

# 3. State of Implementation by Africa and Partners

## (1) Africa's Efforts

Boosting broad-based and sustainable economic growth is a cornerstone of Agenda 2063, the continental framework for development adopted by the AU.

### **Regional integration and trade**

● Regional integration is recognized as essential to Africa's continued economic progress, and the AUC is working with RECs and African countries to strengthen implementation of the MIP (Minimum Integration Programme). The AU Strategy for Enhanced Coordinated Border Management in Africa is under preparation. The Regional Integration Index was adopted as a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess progress toward continental integration.

● Negotiations for the CFTA (Continental Free Trade Area), due to enter into force in 2017, have been launched. The Tripartite Free Trade Area, which accounts for half of the membership of the AU, will serve as a building block.

● Activities in the area of trade facilitation include: developing capacity in customs administration, industrial policy, and trade; technical support for trade; liberalizing trade in services; creating trade information exchange centers; and mainstreaming intra-African trade in national development strategies.

### **Investment and competitiveness**

● In order to attract investment and enhance competitiveness, African countries and institutions are taking measures to improve the continent's business and investment climate and create a conducive policy environment for PPPs; implementing the Pan African Investment Code (PAIC); promoting integrity and combatting corruption; adopting international business norms and standards and disseminating good practices; and facilitating and supporting investment financing.

They are also undertaking initiatives to develop and diffuse skills, transfer technology and incubate innovation; accelerate industrialization; and strengthen the capacity of SMEs. The AUC is deepening financial intermediation by supporting microfinance; expanding financial and capital markets; and developing innovative financial instruments, as well working to put in place the continental financial institutions agreed by the AU.

● It is also broadening economic opportunities for women. This includes advocacy, adoption of legislation; training to develop the capacity of businesswomen; and greater access to business opportunities for women entrepreneurs. High level meetings on promoting private investment and private sector activity included emphasis on expanding opportunities for women in business and addressing the constraints faced by women entrepreneurs.

● Implementation of the Africa Mining Vision (AMV) and Action Plan is coordinated by the African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC) in order to promote and facilitate effective management of natural resources. Domestication of the AMV is underway in several countries.

### **Statistics**

● Together with the African Development Bank and UNECA, the AUC produced the African Statistical Yearbook in 2015, as part of a continental effort to harmonize statistics and make statistical information more readily available.



Expanded banking and financial intermediation, Senegal.  
(Photo: World Bank)



## (2) Initiatives by Partners

Partners are undertaking a wide range of initiatives in support of Africa's efforts, including assistance for policy reform, capacity development, measures to promote private investment, and enhancement of market-oriented skills, especially for youth.

### **Regional integration and trade**

- Several partners are encouraging regional integration through support for regional infrastructure programs such as transport corridors and power pools, as well as for harmonization of policies, legislation and regulatory frameworks. UNDP financed a feasibility study on the proposed Regional Integration Fund to support the AU's MIP agenda.
- The World Bank Group is implementing several regional initiatives in collaboration with the UN, the African Development Bank, the EU and the Islamic Development Bank to promote greater regional integration and economic opportunity.
- Assistance for trade provided by partners encompasses analytical work, including on political economy constraints, to inform the trade policy of African countries; capacity development and institutional strengthening, especially for customs; trade facilitation to remove barriers to trade; and expansion of One Stop Border Posts. Specialized agencies such as the WTO, ITC, UNCTAD and the WCO provide targeted technical assistance in response to specific trade-related constraints and concerns.
- Increased market access for African products is supported by partners, including through WTO accession processes, AID for Trade initiatives, and specialized trade fairs.

### **Investment and competitiveness**

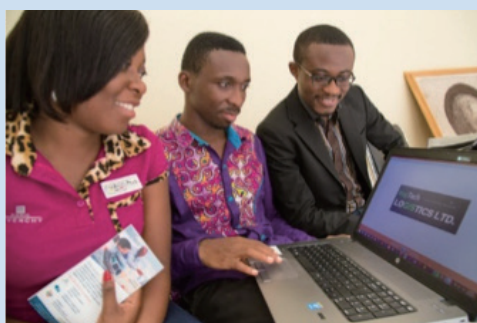
- To promote investment and increase competitiveness, partners are assisting African governments to harmonize policies and processes; undertake reforms to improve the business climate; and adopt a value chain approach. They are also providing assistance for continental programs such as AIDA (Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa) to deepen industrialization and provide jobs.
- Partners are promoting and supporting private sector development through enhanced access to finance, technology, and managerial and technical skills training. SMEs are a parti-

clar area of focus, especially those owned by women, as well as training and support for youth entrepreneurship.

- Several partners are prioritizing sustainable natural resource development. They are providing technical assistance to enhance the capacity of governments and institutions, including the African Minerals Development Center, for effective and transparent management of natural resources.
- Capacity development is supported by partners as both a standalone activity and as a component of other activities. It includes targeted training, knowledge sharing, and institutional strengthening. Specific attention is given to capacity development of women and youth, given their particular needs.

### **South-South and Triangular Cooperation**

- An increasing number of partners are promoting industrial and private sector development through South-South cooperation to share experiences and transfer technology and business skills. Examples include the UNOSSC (UN Office of South-South Cooperation) South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE), which facilitates exchanges of technology, assets, services and financial resources among African and other developing countries.



Business incubation in Ghana. (Photo: World Bank)

# II. Accelerating Infrastructure and

## 1. Overview

The TICAD process aims to support acceleration of infrastructure and capacity development on the continent. Outcome targets under this pillar are a) increase amount of investment to infrastructure development; b) promote scientific research and



Increasing access to affordable energy, Mali. (Photo: JICA)

technology transfer; and c) increase the number of university graduates and trainees in TVET.

At present, Africa's infrastructure is by far the most deficient and costly in the developing

world, and closing the continent's infrastructure gap is essential for its continued growth and development. Nearly 600 million people on the continent lack access to modern sources of electricity. Yet Africa has abundant sources of renewable energy which have largely been untapped, and technological development is making exploitation easier and more affordable. Although the importance of science and technology is increasingly recognized by governments and education institutions, the proportion of higher education students in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) disciplines on the continent averages only about 25 percent. Women are especially under-represented. In addition, research-based linkages with the business sector are sparse in almost every country.

## 2. State of Implementation by Japan

### (1) Overview

To achieve comprehensive and sustainable "quality growth", it is important to consolidate "Quality Infrastructure" which aligns with developmental strategies of African nations, and exceeds in

life cycle cost and environmental and social consideration. In this regards, Japan has also promoted technology transfer and human resource development through ABE Initiative launched in 2014.

### (2) Major Activities/Initiatives by Japan

● At TICAD V, Japan committed to providing approximately JPY 650 billion of public financing (equivalent to US\$ 6.5 billion) for infrastructure development.

#### Progress status

(JPY 100 million)

Year	Loan	Grant	TC	OOF	TOTAL
2013	484.84	454.33	98.06	0.00	1,037.23
2014	657.42	129.72	122.74	1,072.00	1,981.88
2015	1,230.91	294.94	(Ongoing)	230.00	1,755.85
TOTAL	2,373.17	878.99	220.80	1,302.00	4,774.96

(As of December, 2015)

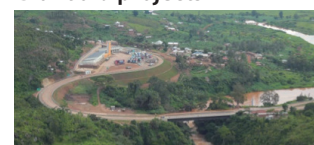
#### Major infrastructure projects supported by Japanese ODA and constructed by Japanese companies;

##### ODA loan projects



Olkaria I Unit 4 & 5 Geothermal Power Plant (Photo: JICA)

##### Grant aid projects



Rusumo International Bridge and One Stop Border Post Facilities at Rwanda-Tanzania Border (Photo: JICA)

# Capacity Development

## **Formulation of 10 strategic masterplans for urban planning, transportation and infrastructure development**

● Utilizing its strengths, Japan has been formulating masterplans centering on infrastructure development for 9 sites to contribute to the formation of blue prints and projects for regional development and integration through cross-border transport networks (roads, rails and ports), regional power, and urban development plans and projects.

## **TICAD human resource development centers for business and industry at 10 locations**

● Aiming at "Education with Exit," Japan has been supporting to establish 10 centers to enrich the practical education needed by business and industrial sectors and drive youth employment.

## **ABE initiative**

● The objective of the ABE Initiative master's degree and internship program is to support young people who have the potential to contribute to the development of business and industries in Africa. This program offers opportunities for young African men and women to study master degree courses in Japanese universities and conduct internships at Japanese enterprises. In 2014-2015, JICA has welcomed 503 African participants in this program. The

aim is for them to develop effective skills in order to enhance their contribution in various fields.



(Photo: JICA)

## **Capacity building of 30,000 people for business and industry**

● JICA has provided capacity building opportunities for 26,352 people from African countries in JFY 2013-2014.

## **Enhance higher education through support to key universities/institutions such as E-JUST and PAU**

● JICA supports the Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST), and the Pan-African University of Science, Technology and Innovation (PAU/STI) based in the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) in Kenya.

## **Joint research projects between Japanese and African research institutes and universities (SATREPS program by JICA/JST)**

Country	Research area	Approval JFY	Project title	Japanese representative research institution
Tunisia / Morocco	Bio-resources	2015	Valorization of Bio-resources in Semi and Arid Land Based on Scientific Evidence for Creation of New Industry	University of Tsukuba
Ghana	Infectious Diseases Control	2015	Surveillance and Laboratory Support for Emerging Pathogens of Public Health Importance	University of Tokyo
Gabon	Infectious Diseases Control	2015	Identification of Unknown Pathogens and Establishment of On-site Rapid Diagnostic System for Viral Diseases	Nagasaki University
Kenya	Bio-resources	2015	Sericulture Innovation with African Biological Resources: Application of Molecular Genetics for Sustainable Development	National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences
Zambia	Environment and Energy	2015	Visualization of Impact of Chronic/Latent Chemical Hazard and Geo-Ecological Remediation	Hokkaido University
South Africa	Environment and Energy	2015	Production of Biofuels Using Algal Biomass	Nagoya University
South Africa	Infectious Diseases Control	2013	Establishment of an Early-warning System for Infectious Diseases in Southern Africa Incorporating Climate Predictions	Nagasaki University

# 3. State of Implementation by Africa and Partners

## (1) Africa's Efforts

Agenda 2063, the continent's long-term framework for development, recognizes that significant improvements in physical infrastructure and enhancement of human and institutional capacity are essential to Africa's continued economic and social progress.

### Infrastructure

- African countries and institutions are implementing regional and continental initiatives to accelerate infrastructure development, including the PIDA (Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa) priority action plan.
- They are addressing the missing links in transport and ICT, and promoting common transport policies. They are promoting continental integration and connectivity through strategies and legal and regulatory frameworks, including for maritime transport and a single African aviation market.
- African countries and institutions are also supporting the involvement of the private sector and expanded use of PPPs to close the continent's infrastructure gap.

### Energy access

- The AU and African countries are adopting and implementing policies and strategic frameworks to expand modern energy access and services and reduce costs.
- The AUC is facilitating the accelerated development and use of renewable energy and clean power sources, including hydro, geothermal, wind and solar.
- The AUC is developing statistical databases for bioenergy, hydropower, wind and solar. It is monitoring progress toward achieving by 2020 the agreed targets of 10,000 MW of hydropower, 5,000 MW of wind energy, 500 MW of solar, and tripling installed capacity of other renewable energy sources.

### Capacity development

- The AUC is providing technical support for the implementation of Africa's TVET strategy, including strengthening of 10 regional TVET centers.
- Capacity development for youth, and particularly training for youth employment and entrepreneurship, is a priority for African countries.

## (2) Initiatives by Partners

### Infrastructure

- Development of physical infrastructure is a priority for a number of partners, who are financing power generation and transmission, ICT connectivity, and inter-modal transport, as well as sustainable urban development.
- Partners like the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank, and the EU are supporting regional infrastructure, including power pools, transport corridors, and ICT backbone systems.
- Partners are also providing complementary support through technology and skills transfer; knowledge sharing; and assistance for harmonization of policies and processes.

### Energy

- Expansion of access and use of renewable energy is a priority for most partners, who also support the SE4All initiative and the

development and use of energy efficient technologies. The need to promote universal access to sustainable energy in developing countries, in particular in Africa, through the enhanced deployment of renewable energy was also acknowledged at COP21.

### Private sector

- Given the high costs and scale of need, several partners are actively promoting the involvement of the private sector and expanded use of PPPs. They are also supporting capacity development to design and manage PPPs and long-term asset management.

### Capacity development higher education

- Several partners provide assistance to higher education, with



Improving energy transmission and providing jobs, Zambia. (Photo: World Bank)



Using science and technology for agribusiness development, Ghana. (Photo: World Bank)



a focus on science and engineering, to promote innovation and competitiveness. The Government of Japan is supporting science-based collaborative research and academic exchanges among Japanese and African higher education institutions.

- Increasingly, partners are focusing on Regional Centers of Excellence. The World Bank has a US\$150 million project to support science and technology through 18 Centers of Excellence in West and Central Africa and a similar project in East and Southern Africa has just been launched. The UNU supports African Regional Centers of Excellence through its Promotion of Education for Sustainable Development initiative.

- Assistance to strengthen teaching and learning of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) is provided through scholarships; support to specialized institutions; curriculum development; facilitation of cooperation among higher education institutions; and particular focus on science education for girls.

### **Scholarships**

- Several multilateral and bilateral partners, including the Government of Japan, are providing a large number of scholarships to African students, particularly in STEM disciplines.

### **Public sector capacity development**

- Public sector capacity development is promoted through training programs in specialized fields for government officials, and provision and financing of internships. Partners are also helping to strengthen institutions and systems to promote science and technology on the continent.

- Short courses in specialized topics are provided by a number of partner countries and organizations, including UNCRD, WCO, and UNIDO.

### **Skills**

- In order to expand the skills base for employment, partners are increasing investments in TVET involving the private sector in provision of technical skills training; and supporting training for SME.

- Several partners are also supporting youth employment and entrepreneurship, including through volunteer programs and assistance for innovation hubs.

### **South-South and Triangular Cooperation**

- Partners are supporting a range of South-South and Triangular Cooperation programs to build capacity and share knowledge. In some cases, this is a collaborative venture. For example, UNOSSC has partnered with the Government of Japan, JICA and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency to conduct training programs. The Partnership for Skills in Applied Sciences, Engineering and Technology (PASET) is a collaboration between the World Bank Group, African Countries and countries like Korea, India and Brazil, among others.

# III. Empowering Farmers as

## 1. Overview

Agriculture supports the largest amount of private economic activity in Africa, and it is by far the largest generator of employment and source of livelihoods, accounting for 65-70 percent of the labor force in most countries. Agriculture and agribusiness together account for nearly half of GDP in Sub Saharan Africa. Recognizing this, empowering farmers as mainstream economic actors is a key objective of the TICAD process. Outcome targets under this pillar of the Yokohama Action Plan are: a) attain 6% growth rate in agriculture as set out by Africa's policy framework of CAADP (Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme); and b) double 2008 rice production levels by 2018 under the multilateral initiative of CARD (Coalition for African Rice Development).

At present, the continent's annual agricultural growth rate remains at just under 4 percent. 40 African countries are partners in CAADP,

37 have developed Compacts, and 35 have developed national agricultural investment plans. In addition, regional economic communities are developing regional investment plans. CARD is providing support to 23 countries for increased rice production and adoption of new technologies. There is considerable demand for increased agricultural output. Growth in demand for food in Africa is among the highest in the world, and is expected to double by 2020, primarily in cities. The continental market for rice alone is estimated to reach US\$ 8 billion by 2025. Yet, yields in Africa of the key staples are typically between one half and one third of those that could be achieved, and lag behind global competitors. To achieve food security, a 300% growth in agricultural production is required, but climate change is expected to lead to a 15% decrease in crop yields. Scale up of climate smart agriculture is therefore a fundamental requirement.

## 2. State of Implementation by Japan

### (1) Overview

Japan has assisted for doubling gross rice production, promoting income generation of African smallholder farmers including women and youths, and establishing food value chains which links production, processing and logistics.

Japan welcomes initiatives taken by Africa such as 'Malabo Declaration' adopted based on 'Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)', in June 2014.

### (2) Major Activities/Initiatives by Japan

#### **Promotion of strategy with the CARD**

● CARD (Coalition for African Rice Development) was established as a consultative group at TICAD IV in 2008. Under the coordination of JICA, CARD members are African rice producing countries, bilateral and multilateral development partners and international organizations. Its aim is to double the 2008 rice production levels (14 million tons) by 2018, 28 million tons.

The CARD 6th General Meeting was held in Accra, Ghana in November, 2015. Over 160 participants from 23 member countries, development partners and the private sector discussed the current status and future challenges of rice production in Africa.

(Photo: JICA)



● Annual rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa during 2014 reached 25.16 million tons (FAO statistics), an achievement of approximately 73.7%

#### **Promotion of SHEP approach**

● Japan has supported the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) - which promotes market-based agriculture for smallholders, and the promoting participation of women, by moving from subsistence to commercial agriculture and adopting a "farming as business" approach by trained farmers/ farmer's groups.

● SHEP approach has been promoted in 20 countries (Kenya, Rwanda, Egypt, South Africa, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Sudan, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Burkina Faso, South Sudan and Senegal).

● 1,324 persons have participated in training courses and seminars on SHEP approach.

# Mainstream Economic Actors

A training program called "Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion for Africa" has been implemented since 2014 in Japan and Kenya, to expand SHEP approach in the African continent through facilitating agricultural extension leaders. Many ex-participants have practiced what they learned through the program in Japan and Kenya.



(Photo: JICA)

## **Support of developing food value chains**

● Japan has promoted private sector involvement, considering the concept of "The Global Food Value Chain Strategy" established by Japan in 2014, in a manner that benefits the recipient country and develops value chains, through necessary

infrastructure and adoption of advanced and practical agriculture related technologies (e.g. processing of agricultural products, post-harvest storage and access to markets) with particular attention to smallholders, especially women.

- Implement the Agri-Business Acceleration and Feasibility Survey Project in Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya.
- As the first step for developing food value chains, the Government of Japan implements the survey project for agricultural mechanization targeting small-scale farmers. The project introduces efficiency and convenience of Japanese machines for agriculture through verification and training sessions in Uganda and Kenya as the pilots in East Africa. In addition, the project proved that the rental service of agricultural machines is economically feasible in areas with higher rice quality and productivity.



(Photo: JICA)

## **Strengthening the resilience of agriculture and communities against increasing natural disasters and climate change**

- Japan has implemented six technical cooperation projects to strengthen the resilience in Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Niger.

# 3. State of Implementation by Africa and Partners

## (1) Africa's Efforts

Agenda 2063 provides the framework for the continent's long-term development efforts, including in agriculture.

### Malabo Declaration

● Efforts are underway to put into practice the Malabo Declaration for Accelerated Africa Agriculture Transformation and Growth for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods adopted at the AU Summit in 2014.

● This reaffirms the continent's commitment to CAADP principles and processes; increase investments in agriculture and allocate at least ten percent of public expenditure to agriculture; end hunger in Africa by 2025; promote inclusive agricultural growth and transformation in order to halve poverty by 2025; boost agricultural trade; enhance resilience of livelihood and production systems to climate change and other risks; and to measure results.



Boosting agricultural production through mechanization, Cote d'Ivoire. (Photo: World Bank)

### CAADP

● African countries and institutions are implementing regional and continental initiatives, primarily CAADP, to increase

agricultural production and productivity and improve food security. A results framework 2015-2025 has been adopted to monitor progress in implementing CAADP priorities.

● Under CAADP programs and initiatives, countries are increasing investments in agriculture with the aim of achieving the target of 10 percent of national budgets and 6 percent agricultural growth, supported by the AUC, NPCA, and RECs. Thirty-five countries have finalized, launched or are implementing their national agriculture plans (NAIPs). These NAIPs are comprehensive national plans that incorporate priority interventions for implementation by a cross section of players at country level. Sixteen of the countries with NAIPs have attracted funding from the Global Alliance for Food Security Programmes (GAFSP) ranging from US\$ 30 million to US\$ 55 million to fill national budgetary gaps.

● COMESA, ECCAS and ECOWAS have launched CAADP Regional Agricultural Plans, and RECs are also implementing recommendations of the AU 2013 Summit on boosting inter-African trade, including in agricultural products. ECOWAS has harmonized fertilizer legislation in member countries, and is sharing this experience with other RECs.

● CAADP is also promoting and supporting the development and transfer of agricultural technology to improve agricultural productivity and production, including of smallholder and women farmers, and enhance rural livelihoods.

### Initiatives to enhance resilience

● The AUC is currently implementing other specialized activities aimed at increasing crop and household resilience to climate change and other risks. These include the Great Green Wall Initiative, Sustainable Water Resource Management, and programs to control aflatoxin, other mycotoxins, and tsetse flies, as well as measures to meet sanitary and phytosanitary standards.

## (2) Initiatives by Partners

### Support for CAADP and CARD

● Partners are supporting a range of initiatives to increase agricultural production and productivity in line with CAADP, including through provision of training and inputs; disease control interventions; assistance for land and water use and management; research and innovation; and access to credit. Particular attention is paid to development and uptake of new technologies, and to cross-border disease control measures.

● A number of partners are actively supporting increased rice production through CARD, by assisting governments to develop national strategies, financing rice-related research and dissemination, irrigation, and use of modern technologies; promoting a value chain approach; and increasing access to credit and financing

options. National Rice Seed Development Strategies have been launched in 10 countries, and will be developed in the remaining CARD member countries.

### Commercial farming and food security

● Promotion of market-based and smallholder commercial farming is supported by training and capacity development for small scale farmers, particularly women; facilitation of export strategies targeted at small-scale producers; assistance to farmers' groups; and assistance to governments to encourage private investment in agriculture. Institutions like UNIDO and IFC are increasing their involvement in agriculture to support smallholder commercial farming and agro-industries and to promote a farming as



business approach. This includes providing technical assistance and finance along the agriculture value chain to link input providers, farmers and processors, and improve logistics and access to markets. WFP is both providing training and logistical support and purchasing food from smallholder farmers to increase rural incomes.



Commercial farming to improve livelihood, Senegal. (Photo: World Bank)

- These efforts are complemented by initiatives to promote responsible private investment that also benefits smallholders, and support for agro-processing and access to markets. These include support for PRAI (Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems); increased investments along the agriculture value chain and in agri-business, especially for women; and PPPs in agriculture and agro-processing in order to attract private investment.

- Partners support the One Village One Product initiative, providing capacity development assistance for production, marketing and trade of commodities. They are also providing trade facilitation and logistics assistance to enhance trade in food staples.

- Specific support is provided to women farmers and producers. Assistance includes mainstreaming gender into agricultural projects; targeting women farmers for training and access to inputs and credit; and strengthening the position of women in agri-business. Both the WBG and UNDP have stepped up support to women farmers: the WBG is using evidence-based research resulting from impact evaluations to ensure its agriculture programs are gender-sensitive, and UNDP has developed a Gender Equality Strategy, including a toolkit to facilitate gender inclusion.

- Partners are also focusing on food security and nutrition, and are supporting social protection and livelihoods programs, including safety-nets, school feeding, and emergency food assistance. They are also increasing investments in nutrition and including nutrition components in agriculture programs.

- Fisheries and fish farming are recognized as significant sources of employment while also contributing to food and nutrition. Partners are supporting the development of

sustainable aquaculture and management of resources, as well as the protection of ecosystems.

### **Managing climate change and risk**

- Efforts to enhance food security and nutrition also encompass adaptation to climate change, which was one of the featured issues in COP21 in December 2015. Partners are increasingly emphasizing climate-smart agriculture and adoption of new technologies and techniques, including drought-resistant crop varieties.

- They are also providing assistance for pastoralism and drylands agriculture, particularly in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, and are providing support to enhance disaster mitigation, management and response capacity; and to land and water management. This is a major area of focus for institutions like the WBG and UNDP, as well as specialized agencies like FAO, IFAD, CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center), and IITA (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture).

- Recognizing the impact on farmers and consumers of natural disasters, market failures and price volatility, partners are supporting expanded access to insurance and risk mitigating measures for farmers, and policy reforms to mitigate risk. In addition to providing assistance to Governments, partners are also focused on strengthening the resilience of communities to cope with national disasters and climate change.

- Several development partners, along with Japan, are emphasizing post-Ebola Recovery, including through agriculture. Rural communities in Ebola-affected countries were hard hit by the epidemic, and their ability to recover and ensure food security depends in large part on re-establishment of agricultural production systems.

### **South-south cooperation**

- South-south cooperation, including triangular cooperation, is a priority area for both African countries and development partners. Several programs are underway to share information and experiences and provide specific assistance. These include the FAO program, Strengthening Agricultural Statistics and Food Security Information in CARD Countries.

# IV. Promoting Sustainable and

## 1. Overview

In Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017, five outcome targets are set to promote sustainable and resilient growth. They are a) Reduce deforestation through improved forest and land management, b) Increase investment in climate change adaptation programs, c) Improve access to renewable energy, d) Increase the number of trainees on disaster risk reduction, and e) Increase the number of countries with disaster risk reduction strategy mainstreamed in the national development plan.

African countries' CO<sub>2</sub> emissions represent a very small share of global emissions. Still, current and future international obligations on climate change mitigation provide opportunities to take a "green" path to development, with low-carbon, low energy intensity and clean technologies. Increased investment in climate change adaptation is also critical, e.g. for increased food security, including those measures such as disaster risk management and reduction.

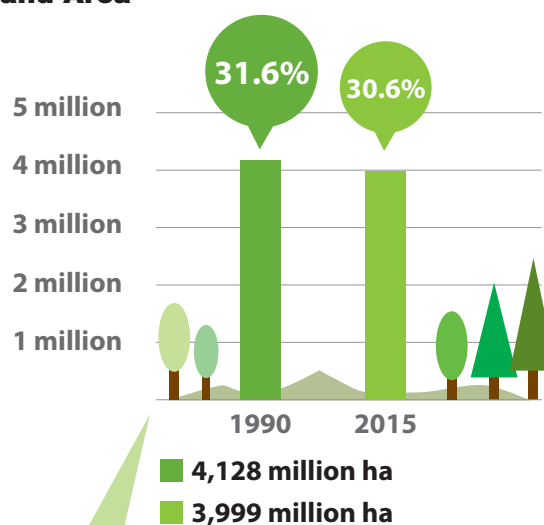
Deforestation continues to occur at an alarming rate in Africa, e.g. with communities encroaching on forest areas in search of woods, as well as livelihoods and agricultural extension, and the forestland given away for investment purposes. To mitigate these, African countries need sustainable forestry policies and programmes, well capacitated institutions as well as diversified economies.

With rapidly increasing population, 635 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are set to remain without access to electricity by 2030. It is estimated that an additional US\$ 203.6 billion will be required for universal access to electricity in Sub-Saharan Africa, while another US\$ 9.5 billion will be needed to provide clean cooking (IEA 2014). To extend energy access, both centralized and decentralized energy solutions, and both renewable and non-renewable energy utilization require further financial and

human capitals.

The TICAD process should align with the "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030" adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, Japan in March 2015 and "the Paris Agreement" under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted at COP21 in Paris, France, December 2015.

**Percentage of Forest Area in the Global Land Area**



"The biggest forest cover loss" in Africa among regions of the world during the period from 2010 to 2015. (UNDP Burkina Faso 2015) and South America. (FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessment in 2015, image on the left side)

Photo on the right is taken in the Sahel region in Burkina Faso where more than 90% rural population use wood as primary source of energy



(Photo: UNDP)

## 2. State of Implementation by Japan

### (1) Overview

Based on the Yokohama Action Plan, Japan has worked in Africa for sustainable management of natural resources, protection of biodiversity, provision of low-carbon energy and disaster

risk reduction mainly in islands including through technical assistance projects.

# Resilient Growth

## (2) Major Activities/Initiatives by Japan

### **Reduction of deforestation by TREES Initiative and other activities**

● Japan has implemented initiative in 34 countries aiming at conservation of biodiversity and revitalization of local communities through management of forests and natural environment.



Certified Forest Coffee Production and Promotion Project  
(Photo: JICA)

### **Implementation of low-carbon energy supports**

● Japan has committed to provide support of US\$ 2 billion during the term for Yokohama Action Plan. From January 2013 to June 2014, Japan implemented 74 projects for mitigation and adaptation in Africa, totaling to US\$ 1 billion.



Project on Development of Drought Tolerant Trees for Adaptation to Climate Change in Drylands of Kenya  
(Photo: JICA)

### **Support for IRENA (International Renewable Energy Agency) to promote renewable energy development of African countries**

● In February 2014, the Government of Japan and IRENA jointly organized a training program entitled "Supporting Renewable Energy Deployment in Africa and Pacific Islands Countries" in Tokyo, and Japan and IRENA co-hosted an international

seminar on "Market Challenges and Opportunities for Renewable Energy in Asia and Africa" in Tokyo, involving Japanese private companies.

● Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS) and IRENA are developing a bio-energy conversion technology by utilizing agricultural residues in Africa (Nigeria and Ghana).

### **Assistance for disaster risk reduction especially for African island states**

#### **Case 1 : The project of landslide management in Mauritius**

JICA conducted technical corporation projects for landslide management. In accordance with the basic survey, both structural and non-structural countermeasures such as early warning system, landslide control work and evacuation drill were carried out as experimental projects. It was confirmed that this project contributed to the mitigation of landslide which occurred during the project term. For instance, residential buildings which the landslide control were applied work did not get damaged by the disaster, and the residents successfully evacuated based on their experience of safety drill.



Technical transfer of landslide photo interpretation (Photo: JICA)



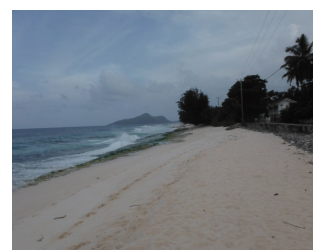
Horizontal boring measures applied in Mauritius for the first time (Photo: JICA)

#### **Case 2 : The study for coastal erosion and flood control management in Seychelles**

With the assistance by JICA to formulate a master plan for coastal erosion and flood control management, techniques were transferred to integrate administrations for coastal protection and flood control.



Before nourishment in April 2011 (Photo: JICA)



After nourishment in January 2014 (Photo: JICA)

Pilot project of beach nourishment for coastal erosion control at North East Point



# 3. State of Implementation by Africa and Partners

## (1) Africa's Efforts

● African countries are striving towards building a resilient society through various Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives. Efforts have been made to put in place policies, strategies, plans and programmes for mainstreaming DRR into sectoral development plans at all levels. Tools and methodologies for risk assessment were also developed and operationalized in some countries; for example, Ethiopia has undertaken a country-wide risk assessment, and benefitted from additional support by United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA), The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). As for coordination mechanisms, a national or a similar multi-sectoral coordination mechanism for DRR has been established in 38 countries, according to the status report on implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy and the Hyogo Framework for Action. Similar mechanisms are also established and operationalized at sub-regional levels, such as in IGAD. Finally, the Africa's Contribution to the Post 2015 Framework for DRR was adopted in Nigeria, in 2014, at the 5th Africa Regional Platform and 3rd High-level Meeting on DRR. This has served as the basis for Africa's subsequent engagement in the process leading up to the development of global Post 2015 Framework for DRR which was adopted in March 2015 in Sendai, Japan at the 3rd World Conference on DRR.

● Building on the past and ongoing efforts including the African Monitoring of the Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD), and the Monitoring of Environment for Security in Africa (MESA) programme, the AUC is stepping up its efforts for the implementation of the Integrated African Strategy for Meteorology (Weather and Climate Services), including the formulation of the implementation plan and the resource mobilization strategy. The AUC, through the Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa, has

commenced the provision of weather and climate services for DRR in Africa. Furthermore, a number of efforts have been made to enhance weather and climate services delivery for sustainable development, including: central African member states have approved the strategy and implementation plan for the establishment of a Regional Climate Centre (RCC) in Central Africa.

● The AUC is supporting the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) on Climate Change and in collaboration with the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) on the global climate change negotiations. The AUC is also working on the development of the Climate Information for Development in Africa (Clim-Dev Africa) in collaboration with AfDB and UN-ECA. Through the Clim-Dev Africa - AUC's Climate Change and Desertification Unit - served as the secretariat for the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC), and played a facilitative role in enabling Africa to speak with one voice at various UNFCCC COP sessions. The AUC has drafted the African Climate Change Strategy which was subsequently reviewed by the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN). As per AMCEN's recommendation, the draft will be circulated to Member States for inputs.

● Further, the AUC promotes sustainable forest management in member states in partnership with regional institutions and international organizations. For example, in 2013, through WFP's Food for Assets (FFA) programme, NPCA supported Ethiopia to plant 11,700 hectares of forest and produce 82.5 million tree seedlings, with 90 percent used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetable stabilization.

● African Development Bank reported that it mobilized close to US\$ 6.51 billion during the past three years to support adaptation and low-carbon development in Africa.



"The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030. The Future of Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in Africa," Addis Ababa, Ethiopia – Source: <http://www.au.int/en/newsevents/12602/fridays-commission-sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030-future#sthash.c5DpHJw.dpuf> (Photo: UNDP)



## (2) Activities/Initiatives by Partners

● A diverse range of initiatives and programmes are implemented by development partners to support focus areas under the pillar, mainly related to sustainable management of environment, climate change adoption and mitigation, DRR, and the investment in the renewable energy.

● For the sustainable management of environment, support provided by development partners includes human resources development for environment and climate change, enhanced climate information systems, promotion of the Joint Crediting Mechanism to achieve low-carbon growth, promoting Green Growth in the agriculture sector and promotion of sustainable forest management through TREES Initiative. For example, in addition to normative and capacity supports provided by multilateral partners, FAO is promoting governance in forest management through the promotion of community-based forestry and the development of a guideline at the country level. ITTO has started a project to promote biodiversity conservation in Congo Basin through the enhancement of transboundary areas with the utilization of satellite and radar images. A number of African countries have been supported by partners to strengthen national climate information systems and regional coordination for informed and integrated decision making, through e.g. UNDP's CIRDA (Multi Country Programme to Strengthen Climate Information for Resilient Development and Adaptation) to Climate Change in Africa".

● To support climate change adaptation and mitigation, development partners are providing wide-ranging support, which includes capacity development for the information gathering, analysis/assessments and policy formulation for the reduction of disaster and climate change risks such as droughts, floods, desertification and coastal erosion, at regional, national and local levels. They also support various initiatives and programmes to improve energy efficiency and promote universal and

sustainable access to modern energy. For example, many multilateral partners such as UNDP, UNU, UNEP, UNICEF, UNIDO, IFRC, UNV etc. provided range of policy advisory and advocacy, analytical works and capacity support. UNDP worked closely with SADC in the preparation of a draft regional green economy strategy and action plan for sustainable development. The UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) Secretariat provided all African countries with advisory and technical support for the revision and alignment of national action programmes to combat desertification. The UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) successfully facilitated the South-South technology transfer of 507 environment/clean energy projects.

● Development partners supported other initiatives such as the enhancement of information systems, training of media professionals on policy advocacy, support for regional and global dialogue on climate change and DRR such as Rio +20 and the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), promotion of innovation and green jobs in support of green economic development in Africa. As an example, UNDP supported the preparation and development of the African position on the post-HFA by facilitating a policy dialogue on DRR with more than 100 African delegates.



CIRDA workshop (<http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/cirda>) (Photo: UNDP)



Modern weather station installed in UGANDA by UNDP's CIRDA project (Photo: UNDP)

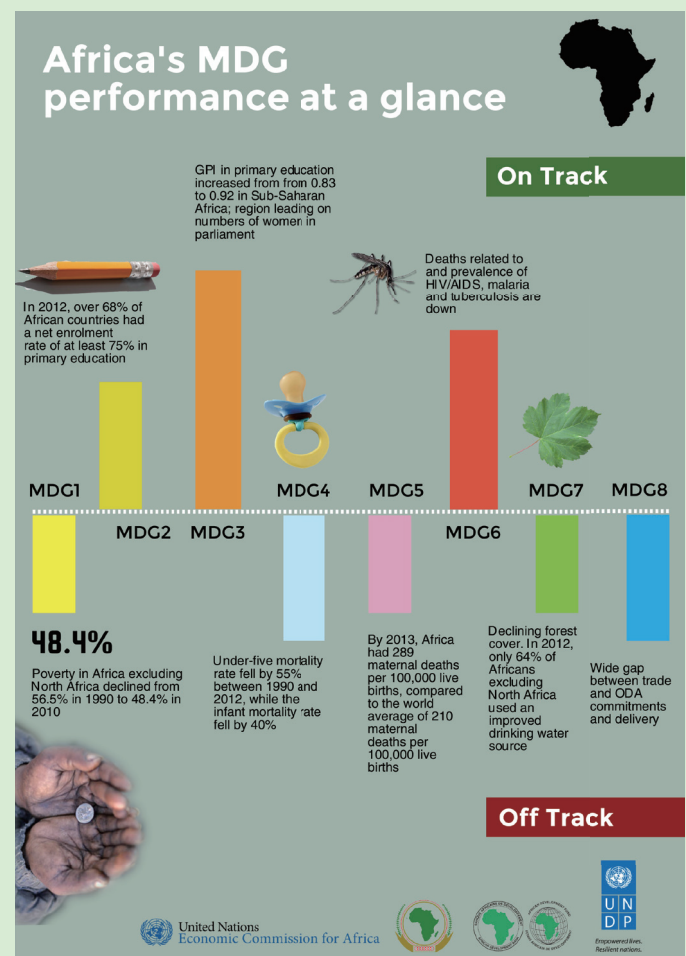
# V. Creating an Inclusive Society

## 1. Overview

The TICAD process has supported the strengthening of health systems and promoting universal health coverage, which are essential elements for human development. The TICAD process has also supported maternal and child health, including AU's Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMA), and the prevention and treatment of infectious and non-communicable diseases. Furthermore, the TICAD process has worked towards improving the access to reproductive health services, safe water, sanitation as well as education. Outcome targets set for these objectives in the Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017 are (a) Increase universal primary and secondary education, especially for girls, and in rural and remote areas as well as vocational training, (b) Increase health coverage through expanding public health services for vulnerable groups, (c) Increase the average percentage of deliveries with skilled birth attendants, (d) Increase the number of AU member states that align their policies to the Maputo Plan of Action on Reproductive Health, (e) Increase the use of media outlets in AU member states educating the public on maternal newborn and child health by 2015, (f) Reduce the prevalence of underweight children under five years of age, (g) Save more lives of children under the age of 5 including newborns and expectant and nursing mothers, (h) Ensure progress towards provision of family planning, taking into account national plans, (i) Reduce the number of deaths related to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, (j) Increase access to safe drinking water by improving coverage and sustainability of water supply services, (k) Further promote anti-natal and post natal care.

The Africa MDG Report 2015, produced by UNDP, the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), shows that, while Africa is generally on track for Goal 2 (universal and primary education), Goal 3 (gender equality and women's empowerment), and Goal 6 (HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria), it is off track on Goal 1 (extreme poverty and hunger), Goal 4 (child mortality), Goal 5 (maternal health), Goal 7 (environmental

sustainability) and Goal 8 (global partnership for development). Remaining challenges include translating growth into decent jobs, improving service delivery and minimizing income, gender and spatial inequalities. In addition, further efforts are needed to realize resilient, inclusive and sustainable health systems in every country so that crises such as the Ebola outbreak do not reverse past development achievements. The SDGs provide a new framework to solve these challenges.



## 2. State of Implementation by Japan

### (1) Overview

Japan recognizes that the fields of education, health, water and sanitation are important subjects for driving sustainable socio-economic development in Africa as well as essential factors for sustainable human development.

Therefore, Japan has steadily implemented its assistance such as strengthening teachers' performance and skills, encouraging policy making for Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and enhancing management capacity for water supply.

## (2) Major Initiatives/Activities by Japan

### *Quality educational environment*

**In JFY 2013-2014, quality educational environment was provided for 7.7 million children through “Strengthening of Support to Math and Science Education” and promotion of “School for All” Project, school-based management of schools with community participation.**

**Case 1 : “Strengthening of Support to Math and Science Education”** (Strengthening Teachers’ Performance and Skills through School-based Continuing Professional Development Project in Zambia)



(Photo: JICA)



**Case 2 : “School for All” Project in Senegal**



(Photo: JICA)



**Japan provides trainings for 120,000 health and medical workers and financial supports to health sector: JPY 50 billion (US\$ 500 million).**

- The progress of the financial support of JPY 50 billion to health sector as of September, 2015 has reached approximately JPY 43 billion.

- The total number of people trained through the technical cooperation is approximately 47,000 persons as of November, 2015.

**Case 1 : Village Midwives (VMWs) with VMW kits, Sudan**



(Photo: JICA)

**Case 2 : Well organized pharmacy by 5S-KAIZEN-TQM activities, Uganda**



(Photo: JICA)

**Case 3 : JICA UHC Advisor discussing with team from MOH, Kenya on challenges towards UHC**



(Photo: JICA)

### *Japan promotes Universal Health Coverage*

- Japan implements 11 projects under the theme. Among them, it is to be noted that Japan provides ODA loan assistance to Kenya “Health Sector Policy Loan for attainment of the Universal

Health Coverage”. This first health sector loan assistance to Africa is co-financed with the World Bank and Germany (KfW).

### *Improvement of access to safe water and sanitary condition for 10 million persons*

Implementing new projects, targeting 4 million persons until September 2015, to ensure accesses to safe water and sanitary situation.

“The Project for Management Capacity Enhancement of South Sudan Urban Water Corporation” was implemented in South Sudan to strengthen the capacity for water supply management. The picture shows a scene of the project, when a Japanese expert provides guidance for personnel in the laboratory of water quality inspection and analysis. Their skills for water examination were dramatically improved by continuous trainings and repetitive practices for water quality analysis, opened by Japanese experts.



(Photo: JICA)



# 3. State of Implementation by Africa and Partners

## (1) Africa's Efforts

### Improving healthcare systems

● The AUC is taking a range of measures to improve health system performance to deliver essential cares, universal access to quality health cares, universal access to quality health care, as well as capacity development of service providers leading to a highly functional center of excellence able to meet the primary health care needs of the African communities. The Ebola outbreak posed unprecedented challenges and strain on the medical services in the epicenter countries and beyond on the continent. In its fight against the Ebola outbreak, the AUC took various initiatives. This included the launch of the AU Support to Ebola Outbreak in West Africa (ASEOWA) which led to the facilitation of deploying a combined military/civilian medical mission to Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea and trained over 800 volunteers, and the partnership with the private sector.

● The AUC is also taking initiatives in policy development, improvement in management system and performance for delivering clinical care. For example, in 2013, the Heads of States and Governments of AUC made important resolutions including reinforcing government response and action to deliver to tackle HIV, TB and Malaria as well as strengthening the health systems in Africa. Furthermore, in 2014, the AUC in collaboration with the WHO held a special meeting of the African Ministers of Health to develop strategies on Universal Health Coverage. Moreover, the AUC is making efforts to enhance public-private partnerships with a view of creating informative knowledge and



Photo from ASEOWA  
<http://pages.au.int/ebola>

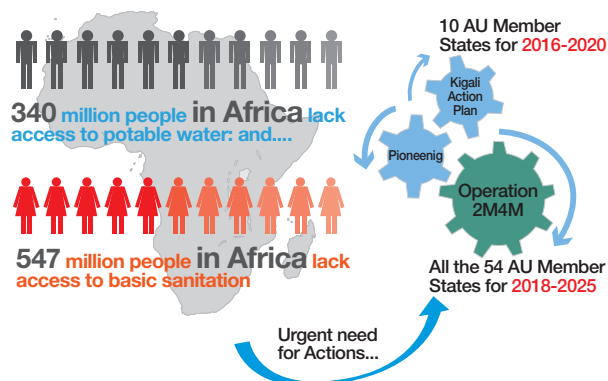
sharing experiences. Such examples include partnering with Novartis Pharmaceuticals to share experiences among 31 African universities on Rheumatic Heart Disease (RHD).

### Access and quality of education

● The AUC is striving towards improving both access and quality of education with consideration to girls and other marginalized groups. To this end, the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Second Decade of Education for Africa is underway. Specifically, for example, AU's International Center for the Education of Girls and Women in Africa (CIEFFA) developed gender-mainstreaming tools and provided training to a number of officials in African countries.

● The AUC is accelerating efforts to achieve water and sanitation goals particularly through the implementation of Sharm El-Shikh Commitments. In January 2015, the Kigali Action Plan was developed and presented by 10 African member states to enable water supply and sanitation in 172 projects in 10 countries. It is composed of 12,388 water supply facilities that span boreholes, modern wells, standpipes, small scale water supply systems and rainwater harvesting systems and 154,658 basic sanitation facilities.

### Extending the Kigali Action Plan to all AU Member States



## (2) Activities/Initiatives by Partners

Initiatives and programmes supported by wide-ranging development partners include capacity development in education and health systems for better accessibility and delivery of quality services and cares, significant investments and technical supports for the enhancement of the education, health and water systems to meet growing demands, the provision of technical and vocational trainings for students/professionals including by studying abroad, as well as the support to scientific researches.

### Education

● In the area of education, initiatives include the World Bank investment in the excess of US\$ 900 million per year to improve access and quality, Portugal's support for Portuguese speaking countries to the tune of 3 million Euros for 2013 and 2014, as well as WFP's support to strengthen institutional capacities to design and manage national school feeding programmes, including the South-South collaboration with Brazil. UNICEF is also scaling up its programme to increase children's access to safe education environments in 13 African countries, which in the past have



benefitted 25 million children in Africa.



The project expanded school access by adding and equipping 102 classrooms, benefitting more than 7,000 children in Djibouti. (Source: World Bank <http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/05/20/improving-the-quality-efficiency-and-access-to-basic-education-in-djibouti>)

## Health services

● Development partners' supports include significant financial, policy making and capacity development assistance for strengthening, enhancing, and effectively managing health systems to promote universal health coverage. For example, the World Bank Group (WBG) has invested over US\$ 500 million to expand access to health services in 23 countries. Many development partners are also providing tailored assistance to enhance the provision of health services in specific areas. The Global Fund (GF) disbursed US\$ 1.3 billion in 2013 and US\$ 1.1 billion in 2014 to support HIV/AIDS intervention programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa, benefiting 5.9 million people at the end of 2014. In 2013, the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) delivered 56 million sexual and reproductive health services to women in the sub-Saharan African region. Other agencies such as UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF

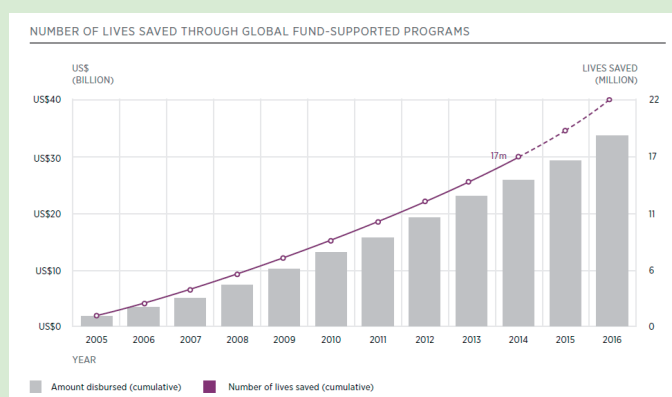
also provided support e.g. to create enabling legal environments for HIV responses, safe motherhood initiatives, maternal/child health and reproductive health rights, as well as Malaria prevention and Polio eradication.

## Water resource, sanitation and waste management

● Initiatives by development partners include IFRC/RC's Global Water & Sanitation Initiatives, IAEA's Integrated and Sustainable Management of Shared Aquifer Systems and Basins of the Sahel Region, and UNEP's support, in partnership with UNHABITAT, UNDP, UNOPS etc., for integrated solid waste management in Africa. Also, UNDP/GEF supported efforts to introduce water reuse and recycling methods through policy and regulatory reform and demonstrations/pilot projects. The Benguela Current Convention supported by UNDP - the world's first legal framework for a Large Marine Ecosystem - came into force in 2014 following its ratification by Angola, Namibia and South Africa. It will promote a coordinated regional approach to the long-term conservation, enhancement and sustainable use of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem, which brings the total economy of at least US\$ 269 billion per year to the region.

## Promoting strategic reflections on development agenda

● Development partners also promote strategic reflections on critical regional development agenda including the post MDG. For example, UNDP supported the finalization of the Common African Position (CAP) and, with the UN Task Team on Post 2015 Development Agenda, supported dialogues to craft early implementation strategies for post 2015 in 11 African countries. The 2014 Africa MDGs Report, jointly prepared and launched by the UNDP, AUC, UNECA, in November 2014, featured the theme of "Analysis of the Common African Position on the Post 2015 Development Agenda", to reflect Africa's perspectives on topics and issues of importance to Africa. UNDP, AfDB, OECD and UNECA also launched the Africa Economic Outlook annually, with the latest outlook launched in May 2015 featuring the Regional development and Spatial Inclusion. The UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa continued policy advocacy through a number of high profile events, such as the Africa Week, to further reinforce international commitments to African development.



Ministers in Namibia, South Africa and Angola exchange signed copies of the Benguela Current Convention following the official signing of the treaty in Benguela, Angola in March 2013. (Photo: Claire Attwood)



Fishing boats lie at anchor in Hout Bay, South Africa. The BCLME supports a wide range of fisheries that are estimated to contribute approximately US\$ 2.1 billion per year in economic benefits. (Photo: Claire Attwood)



A fish worker in Cape Town, South Africa, processes hake for export. Fisheries resources are a vitally important source of food and jobs right across the BCLME (Photo: UNDP)

# VI. Consolidating Peace, Stability,

## 1. Overview

The six outcome targets under Pillar VI of the Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017 are: (a) Operationalize the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), (b) Implement the AU/NEPAD Capacity Development Support Programme for RECs, to enhance human capacity as well as the institutional capacity of African organizations, (c) Increase the number of trainees on counter-terrorism and combating organized crime, (d) Increase support for the National Programmes of Action following the review of countries within the APRM framework, (e) Increase support to programs to expand economic access for women in order to address gender inequality, (f) Increase support to SMEs to create employment opportunities for youth. The year 2013-2015 saw steady progress in the implementation of this Pillar. Peace, security and good governance remained a prerequisite for inclusive socioeconomic development in Africa and the inter-linkages among peace, security, governance, human rights and development were widely recognized and emphasized in global and regional development agenda adopted in 2015, such as the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the AU Agenda 2063, its First 10-Year Implementation Plan, including Silencing the Guns flagship project.

The AU and the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) made concrete strides toward the full operationalisation of the APSA and the African Governance Architecture (AGA), including with respect to the African Standby Force (ASF), Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) Programme, the Panel of Wise (PoW), the Pan-African Parliament (PAP), and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). The AU also sustained the operations of the various African peacekeeping missions on the ground as well as accelerated efforts to formulate a continental framework on women, peace and security, following the mandate of the AU Peace and Security Council of December 2014.

International partners, such as the United Nations (UN) system, including UN-OSAA and UNDP, as well as the European Union (EU), bilateral partners including Japan, and other international organizations, provided a wide-range of support for African ownership and capacity to reinforce peace, stability, democracy and good governance including combatting terrorism and international organized crimes as well as promoting empowerment of women and youth.

## 2. State of Implementation by Japan

### (1) Overview

Bearing the nexus between peace and development in mind, Japan has been taking various measures together with the international community from the standpoint of "Proactive Contribution to Peace" based on the principle of international cooperation. Such measures include the assistances to tackle cross-border security issues including transnational organized crime and terrorism as well as the support for African initiatives

ensuring and promoting peace and stability. Development assistance for conflict-affected areas including the Sahel region, the Great Lake region, North and South Sudan, Horn of Africa and North Africa has also been prioritized as a measure to tackle the root causes of instability in these regions.

### (2) Major Activities/Initiatives by Japan

#### **Support for capacity building in the area of peacekeeping and peacebuilding**

● At TICAD V, Japan announced its plan to provide capacity building assistance to more than 3,000 people who were to engage in peace support activities in Africa. In this regard, Japan supported 12 PKO training centers in Africa by providing assistance amounting to US\$ 16.28 million through UNDP during the period from January 2013 to March 2016. During the same period, Japan also dispatched experts on 15 different occasions



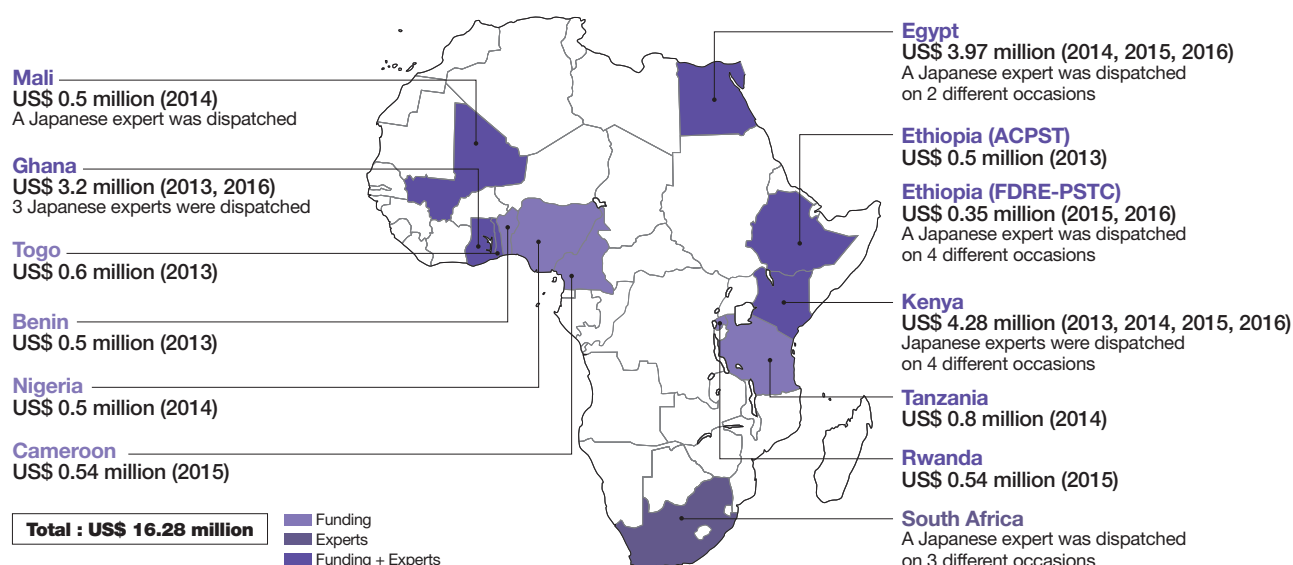
Dispatching an expert to a PKO training center in Mali (Photo: Cabinet Office)



Democratization of national police of DRC (Photo: UNDP)

# Democracy and Good Governance

## Japan's Assistance to PKO training centers in Africa since 2013



to 5 PKO training centers in Africa. As of December 2015, more than 3,000 people in total have already received the training.

● Japan continued its support for the democratization of national police of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since the mid-2000s. The recent phase of the training was conducted in collaboration with the police component of UN Peacekeeping Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) and UNDP. By the end of 2013, more than 20,000 police officers (1 out of 5 police officers in DRC) have received the training.

### Support for activities by AU/RECs for peace consolidation

● Since January 2013, Japan has provided US\$ 8.7 million to activities related to peacebuilding conducted by the AU and the RECs through contribution to the AU Peace Fund. Japan decided how to utilize this funding through close consultation with the AU Commission, and projects addressing urgent issues were selected. For example, Japan supported the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism led by Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in South Sudan through the AU Peace Fund.

### Contribution to United Nations peacekeeping operations

● Since 2011, Japan has dispatched 3,177 staff members in total from Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) as headquarters staff and engineering units to the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS). Japan is actively promoting collaboration between ODA and PKO to better assist the reconstruction and nation-building of South Sudan. For example, a security fence for the Juba river port was set up in June 2015 under close cooperation among JSDF, the Embassy of Japan and JICA on the ground.

● Japan made a contribution of about US\$ 40 million to develop the Triangular Partnership Project for African Rapid Deployment of Engineering Capabilities (ARDEC) in 2015. As part of this project, Japan dispatched 11 trainers from JSDF to a trial training conducted in Nairobi, Kenya, which started in September 2015. They taught how to operate heavy engineering equipment to personnel from East African troop contributing countries.



Security fence for the Juba river port set up by Japan (Photo: MOFA)

### Contribution to United Nations peacebuilding activities

● Japan has been actively engaged in the work of the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), and served as the Chair of the PBC's Working Group on Lessons Learned (WGLL) from 2011 to 2015. In the capacity of the Chair, Japan submitted two final reports in 2014 and 2015 entitled "Transitions of UN Missions: What Role for the PBC?" and "Institution-building: the challenges for the UN system" respectively. The activities of the WGLL contributed to the discussion of the six African Country-specific Configurations.

● Since 2013, Japan has contributed US\$ 13.5 million to the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), which has been allocated mainly to respond to the peacebuilding needs of the African countries.



### ***Contribution to maritime security***

● Since 2009, Japan has been conducting counter-piracy operations by deploying two Maritime Self-Defense Force destroyers and two P-3C maritime patrol aircraft to the Gulf of Aden. Japan has also been actively supporting the capacity building in maritime security field in Africa, including by contributing US\$ 1 million to the Trust Fund to Support the Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and the IMO West and Central Africa Maritime Security Trust Fund respectively in 2014 as well as providing technical assistance and patrol vessels to the Djibouti Coast Guard since 2013.



Patrol vessels provided to the Coast Guard in Djibouti (Photo: JICA)

### ***Promotion of dialogues with counter-terrorism and security officers***

● In order to promote cooperation among African officers in charge of counter-terrorism and security, Japan carried out capacity building projects such as “Workshop on regional cooperation in criminal justice for counter terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel” (November 2014) with the participation of 12 officials.

● JICA organized the following seminars inviting security officers, such as;

- Algeria: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Nigeria: Seminar on Criminal Investigation
- Cote d'Ivoire: Capacity Building for National Police of Cote d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of Congo:
  - Police Democratization Training of the National Congolese Police
  - Seminar for high rank officials of the police

### ***Support for peace and stability in Sahel area through development and humanitarian support amounting to JPY 100 billion***

● Japan delivered approximately JPY 96.5 billion of development assistance from 2013 to March 2016 to the following countries in the Sahel region (Chad, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Cameroon, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Senegal)

### ***Support for poverty reduction, measures to counter unemployment of youth, empowerment of women etc. in fragile states***

● Japan has delivered support to conflict-affected and post-conflict countries through JICA and international organizations. The following are examples of countries and focus areas of Japan's support;

- Poverty Reduction: Burundi (community development)
- Youth Employment: Sudan, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia (vocational training)
- Empowerment of women: Burundi, Sudan (maternal and child health)



# 3. State of Implementation by Africa and Partners

## (1) Africa's Efforts

### **Implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture**

- The AU continued to work towards the full operationalization of the ASF, including through Exercise Amani Africa II, and three of the five regional standby forces worked towards the declaration of their operational readiness before the end of 2015. The AU also closely collaborated with the RECs/RMs to operationalize/implement the various components of APSA.
- The PoW periodically met to reflect on the state of peace and security in Africa and to identify actions to take. The Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) made progress towards the achievement of its full operationalization by end of 2015, while the Pan-African Network of the Wise (PANWISE) along with the RECs worked on setting up mechanisms to maintain and reinforce peace at the sub-regional, local, and community levels.
- The AUC, under the coordination of the Office of the Special Envoy of the AUC Chairperson on Women, Peace and Security held a number of consultations with AU Organs, women's groups and gender experts on the process of formulating the Continental Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security.



AU peacekeeper provides protection for young girls on Sunday morning outside Bangui cathedral (Photo: UNOSAA)

### **Strengthen AU-RECs/RMs relation**

- The AU and the RECs/RMs reinforced their institutional relationships by mutually establishing Liaison Offices within the AU and the RECs. The AU has also taken many measures to further enhance its cooperation with the RECs/RMs, following the designation of the RECs and NPCA as the implementing agencies for Agenda 2063 and its First 10-Year Implementation Plan, including Silencing the Guns initiative.

### **Security Cooperation in addressing transnational threats – terrorism, drug and human trafficking**

- African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) focal points meetings were held annually. The meetings of Heads of Intelligence and Security Services, which were held as part of the Nouakchott Process on Security Cooperation and Operationalization of APSA in the Sahel Region, demonstrated progress towards the operationalization of African Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL).
- Various trainings for member states were conducted on, *inter alia*, border security and management; preventing terrorists the benefits of kidnap for ransom; counter-radicalization and de-radicalization.

### **Promotion of Human Security in Africa**

- Increased support to Human Security was carried out through stronger linkages between PCRD and Peace support operation, the African Peace Support Trainers Association, and the AU Border programme on joint initiatives in support of stability, peace building and development in conflict prone areas.

### **Promoting African peacekeeping missions**

- AU Mission for the Central African Republic (CAR) and Central Africa (MISAC), the AU Mission for Mali and the Sahel (MISAHEL) and the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) continued to provide support for consolidating peace in CAR, Mali and Somalia, as well as their sub-regions.
- Since the operationalization of the Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army (RCI-LRA) in 2012, it mobilized and sustained the commitment of the Troop Contributing Countries, resulted in relative improvement in the security and humanitarian situation on the ground.
- In 2015, the AU adopted a Common African Position on the United Nations Review of Peace Operations that was submitted to the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations. As a result, the Panel recommended a stronger UN-AU strategic partnership that is guided by a division of labour based on comparative advantages.

## (2) Activities/Initiatives by Partners

### **Effectively implement peace and stability activities**

- At policy level, OSAA organized the annual briefings by RECs to the UN member states in New York, providing a platform to raise global awareness on the role and contributions of the RECs to peace, security and development in Africa.
- Within the context of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa (RCM), a Renewed United Nations-AU Partnership for Africa's Integration and Development Agenda (PAIDA) was adopted by the AU Assembly in June 2015. PAIDA is anchored on Agenda 2063 and is aimed at further supporting African ownership and capacity to implement peace and stability activities in the period 2017-2027.
- A multi-partner Ebola Assessment Recovery process comprised of the World Bank, African Development Bank and a number of United Nations entities culminated in July 2015 UN international Ebola recovery conference that generated about US\$ 5.2 billion for recovery efforts in the three most affected countries and region.
- At operational level, UNDP supported crisis countries and regions, including the Great Lakes, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa through the UN integrated strategies. In the context of the Peace-building Fund Gender Promotion Initiative, UN Volunteers (UNV) programmes mobilized resources to Guinea, Mali and Somalia through the deployment of UN volunteers for the equivalent of US\$ 200,000 in 2013-2014.

### **Prevent and manage conflict, keep and make peace, and achieve post conflict reconstruction**

- UNDP developed a two-year Community Protection and Resilience Strategy in CAR, resulting in US\$ 20 million Community Protection, Early Recovery and Resilience Programme that provided support to reconciliation and recovery. UNDP also worked on strengthening the rule of law in more than 25 conflict-affected countries through the Global Programme on Rule of Law, among other a wide range of supports on post-conflict reconstruction.
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent

Societies (IFRC) provided capacity development training for 180 volunteers from the Tunisian and Libyan Red Crescent Societies, on logistics, Psychosocial Support (PSP) and life skills in Tunisia and on skills to address population movement and the displaced population in Libya.

- In order to respond humanitarian situations including the Ebola outbreaks, UNICEF provided life-saving supports, such as treatment of malnutrition, provision of safe water, and provision of psycho-social supports to children, for more than 40 countries in Africa, based on the funds (approximately US\$ 400 million per year) received from resource partners since 2013.
- UNHCR undertook operations that benefited both displaced populations and hosting communities whereby promoting peaceful coexistence, including through operations related to the situations in the CAR, South Sudan, Mali and Somalia, among others, in particular focus on the protection against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence.
- In 2015, UN-OSAA provided technical support to the Office of the Special Envoy of the AUC Chairperson on Women, Peace and Security, which resulted in the development of the template for the "continental results framework on women, peace and security" in line with the UN Security Council resolution 1325. UN-OSAA and the AU also co-organized a high-level event on the continental framework during the 59th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in New York in March 2015 that generated a set of key recommendations for the development of the framework.

### **Combat terrorism, international organized crime and piracy**

- UNODC, through the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, provided integrated assistance to Sahel member states towards strengthening legal frameworks against organized crime and terrorism, and border security, among others. In the Sahel, UNDP is also conducting studies on insecurity and violent extremism drivers in the border areas to assist Sahel member states in promoting national counter/de-radicalization strategies and programmes.



OSAA, together with the AU and other partners, organized a high level event at the margins of the 59th Session of the UN Commission for Status of Women in March 2015. (Photo: OSAA/AUC)

● The World Customs Organization (WCO) and the UNODC, among other projects, jointly worked on the Container Control Programme, including through training and study visit for some African Customs Administration, to minimize the exploitation of maritime containers for illicit drug trafficking and other transnational organized criminal activities in Africa.

### **Strengthen good governance in Africa**

● The Portuguese Cooperation Programme in Cape Verde provided 13 capacity building trainings for 107 staff of the various Justice Sector entities to contribute for a structural improvement in the Sector.

● UNDP supported the African Peer Review Mechanism Secretariat to carry out activities, including organizing missions to Chad, Senegal and Sudan to promote APRM processes. At policy level, UN-OSAA provided financial and technical support to the APRM, as part of the annual Africa Week in New York to carry out advocacy activities that increased global awareness on the work of the APRM.

● UNDP provided various governance support to Somalia, among other countries, which includes providing advice to the parliament leadership on key judicial and human right related bills, assisting establishment of the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission, and providing advice on legislation for the National Independent Elections Commission. Further, in 2014, UNDP supported advocacy and outreach on women's equality through civic education forums, dialogues, debates and community consultations, which directly engaged 9,745 people (56% women) nationwide. Radio awareness campaigns and talk shows on gender equality also reached an estimated 85,000 people.

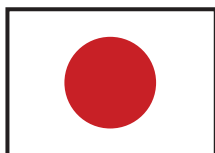
### **Other initiatives**

● UN-OSAA submitted annual reports of the UN Secretary-General on the "Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" for 2013, 2014 and 2015 to the UN General Assembly, which took stock of major peace and security developments in Africa and provided policy

recommendations for addressing emerging and persistent issues of conflict in Africa.



"Africa Week" in October 2015 in New York, where OSAA along with co-organizers provide platforms for policy discussions on African issues to regional institutions, including NEPAD, APRM and the RECs. (Photo: UNOSAA)



Japan

# TICAD V

## Follow-up Mechanism

The Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development - TICAD V - took place in Yokohama, Japan, in June 2013. In addition to the Yokohama Declaration, the Conference also adopted the 5-Year Yokohama Action Plan and put into place the TICAD Follow-Up Mechanism - a 3-tiered structure tasked to review and assess, on an annual basis, the implementation of the commitments detailed in the action Plan.



United Nations  
Development Programme

2013

### ***Yokohama Action Plan***

2013 – 2015

### ***Follow-up Secretariat***

information gathering/analysis/  
PR/website management

### ***Ministerial Follow-up Meetings***

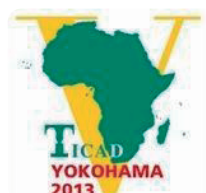
### ***Joint Monitoring Committee***



Office of the  
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The World Bank



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#### **Cover Photo JICA / Akio Iizuka**

JICA expert with his counterparts, conducting experiment to extract substance potentially effective against the HIV viruses at Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (NMIMR). This Institute was constructed with Japan's support in commemoration of the achievement of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi.



African Union Commission