

TICAD 8

Report 2022 – 2025



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on African Development
 **Tunisia**
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A photograph of a woman wearing a patterned headscarf and a light-colored shirt, measuring the circumference of a tree trunk with a red measuring tape. The background is a lush green forest. The image has a warm, orange-toned overlay.

Introduction

Climate Resilience Project (Photo by JICA)

The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), which began in 1993, has pioneered an open, inclusive, and multilateral approach for African development, emphasizing African ownership and partnership. Over the past three decades, TICAD has evolved in response to the changing international context, continuously adapting to support Africa's emergent development aspirations, particularly in alignment with the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In August 2022, TICAD 8 took place in Tunis, Tunisia, emphasizing the dedication among Japan and African nations in promoting robust and inclusive growth across Africa. The conference focused on the significance of investing in human capital, ensuring quality growth, and maintaining peace and security. It concluded with the adoption of the TICAD 8 Tunis Declaration, which reaffirmed Japan's vital role as a longstanding partner in Africa's socio-economic progress.

At TICAD 8, Japan announced its intention to invest **USD 30 billion as the sum of public and private financial contributions** over the next three years. As of July 2025, **this target was successfully achieved**. This TICAD 8 Report provides a consolidated overview of initiatives and projects accomplished by Japan since TICAD 8, in line with the recommendations mentioned in the TICAD 8 Tunis Declaration, covering the 2022 to 2025 period. It captures both quantitative outputs and qualitative reflections, drawing from programmatic data, stakeholder contributions, financial allocation, and best practices of impact achieved.

In keeping with the spirit of co-creation and innovation, this report highlights how Japan—public and private sectors—has supported Africa, in collaboration with African countries and their partners, in shaping the path toward sustainable, resilient, and inclusive development.



Review of Specific Progress and Achievements made since TICAD 8

Amunet Onshore Wind Power Plant (Photo by Sumitomo Corporation)

The TICAD 8 Tunis Declaration was structured around three strategic pillars: (1) realizing structural transformation for sustainable economic growth and social development, (2) realizing a resilient and sustainable society, and (3) realizing sustainable peace and stability.

Under the first pillar, Japan and African leaders underscored the critical role of private sector investment in driving inclusive growth, innovation, and industrial human resource development. The declaration also called for strengthened international cooperation on climate resilience, energy transition, and food security, with a particular focus on leveraging science, technology, and innovation.

In the second pillar, the declaration emphasized the importance of human security and the need to build robust health systems, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. The summit also stressed the importance of education, STEM development, and environmental sustainability, calling for enhanced international support to address climate-related challenges and promote green economies.

The third pillar focused on peace and stability, with a strong emphasis on good governance, democratic principles, and African-led peace initiatives. The declaration recognized regional and international efforts to combat maritime insecurity, illicit financial flows, and transnational crime. It also highlighted the importance of addressing the root causes of conflict through inclusive development, community resilience, and the empowerment of women and youth.

This section presents a structured review of the progress made in implementing initiatives aligned with the TICAD 8 Tunis Declaration since 2022. The initiatives presented in the report have resulted in measurable impact, including the number of beneficiaries reached, services effectively delivered, and strengthened institutional capacities. In addition, they have fostered greater cross-border collaboration, influenced national and regional policy agendas, and contributed to increased public trust and community resilience across target areas.

Pillar 1: Economy

TICAD has consistently prioritized Africa's integration into the global economy. As the continent's development progresses, TICAD's emphasis has evolved from a traditional aid-based approach to one centered on co-creation, innovation, trade, investment, and economic partnership. In response to the global disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's aggression against Ukraine, Japan has reaffirmed its commitment to strengthening a free and open international economic system to safeguard livelihoods and promote long-term stability. This trajectory reflects TICAD's growing focus on rules-based and equitable trade, inclusive engagement, and green growth. Japan has also expressed its intention to support start-ups and businesses expanding into Africa, particularly those driven by the continent's dynamic youth. Public-private collaboration remains central to this vision, fostering innovation, digital connectivity, and shared prosperity between Africa and its global partners.

Strengthening a Free and Open International Economic System

Capacity Building

Japan announced that it would train a total of 300,000 people in three years in a wide range of fields, including industry, health and medical care, agriculture, justice, and public administration, and as of April 2025, Japan has **provided training for more than 300,000 people** through various programs such as the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative), based on public-private-academic partnership.



ABE Initiative (Photo by JICA)

Finance

Achieving sustainable and inclusive growth requires the reinforcement of Africa's economic foundations through resilient financial systems, investment facilitation and macroeconomic stability.

As part of Japan's commitment to strengthening Africa's economic resilience and private sector development, a suite of financial instruments and targeted initiatives have been implemented under the TICAD framework. **Through the fifth phase of the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA5),** projects and programmes amounting to **approximately USD 34.2 billion** have been finalized, supporting priority sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, and healthcare. In a further boost to trade facilitation and risk mitigation, **the Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI)** made a strategic equity investment of **USD 15 million in the African Trade Insurance Agency (ATIDI)** in June 2023. In addition, since 2024, CC Innovation Africa Ltd., Africa's first Japanese banking group subsidiary, headquartered in Kenya, has been providing tailored investment, financing and consulting solutions for Japanese-Affiliated companies operating across diverse African markets.

To further promote macroeconomic stability, Japan fully delivered 40 percent of its newly allocated **Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)**—equivalent to USD 16.7 billion—toward the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s SDR channeling mechanism, thereby supporting low-income and vulnerable countries.

Complementing these efforts, Japan has supported **sustainable debt management** through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which has provided training to 204 officials across 42 African countries including Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Seychelles, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Japan's **Samurai Bond** framework continues to offer an innovative financing window for African sovereign borrowers, further strengthening the enabling environment for growth. In November 2023, Egypt issued its second Samurai Bonds with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (SMBC) guarantee re-guaranteed by Africa Finance Corporation (AFC), valued at 75 billion Japanese yen. Additionally, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) provided its guarantees to Samurai Bond issued by Côte d'Ivoire in July 2025.

In alignment with Japan's initiative of strengthening Africa's macroeconomic resilience, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) **Africa Credit Ratings Initiative** was launched in 2024 with support from the Japan Supplementary Budget. The initiative aims to enhance Africa's access to global capital markets by improving sovereign credit ratings. As of date, over 120 senior officials from 18 countries have participated in five technical workshops held in Ethiopia, South Africa, Tanzania, and Côte d'Ivoire.

Support to strengthen food production

Recognizing the interconnectedness of economic stability and food sovereignty, Japan has prioritized support for ensuring food security and sustainable agricultural systems that ensures resilience to external shocks.

To strengthen food production, a range of Japan-supported initiatives have been deployed in collaboration with African institutions to respond to urgent needs while investing in long-term systems.

Through **co-financing with the African Development Bank's USD 1.5 billion African Emergency Food Production Facility**, the Government of Japan supported the implementation of USD 320 million in food production enhancement assistance in Côte d'Ivoire, Tanzania, and Nigeria. In parallel, Japan provided over **USD 130 million in food assistance** to 39 African countries, addressing acute food insecurity exacerbated by global shocks.



Japan provided over **\$130M**
in food assistance to **39**
African countries.

Furthermore, capacity-building efforts were reinforced through the **Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)**, led by JICA, which provided **training to 229,875 individuals** across 32 countries. In support of **smallholder farmers**, the **Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion (SHEP) initiative**—also implemented by JICA—was rolled out across 38 countries, **benefiting 119,936 farmers** through training and value-chain development. Collectively, these interventions represent Japan's commitment to promoting food self-reliance and climate-resilient agriculture in Africa.

These Japanese initiatives are in line with efforts of the African Union Commission (AUC) for supporting the **National Agriculture Investment Plans Appraisal and Biennial Review Guidelines**, which help Member States conduct their systemic transformation for achieving the Malabo Goals, a set of concrete agriculture goals to be attained by 2025, through the development of a series of tools, instruments, and guidelines to support effective implementation.

Climate resilience in Africa's agricultural sector was also strengthened through the implementation of **the Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP)**, under the World Bank's Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA). The program enhanced agricultural capacity, promoted sustainable resource use, and improved food marketing while advancing resilience-oriented policy reform. Progress has been made in co-financing efforts with JICA in Tanzania's FSRP.

In alignment with the above initiatives, in 2023, the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UNOSAA), through the UN Interdepartmental Task Force on African Affairs (IDTFAA), convened high-level meetings on **Africa's Agri-Food Systems Transition**, including the Africa Special Event at the UN Food Systems Summit +2. Through these meetings and the publication of a Compendium and policy briefs, UNOSAA advocated for sustainable investment and food sovereignty and offered strategic insights and policy solutions contributing to supporting the Kampala - Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme Framework's development and adoption.

Promotion of AfCFTA implementation, strengthening of connectivity

As Africa advances toward inclusive and sustainable development, regional integration through cross-border trade and quality infrastructure remains a critical enabler of economic transformation.

Through the **“Integrated Corridor Approach 2.0,”** Japan has supported major **infrastructure projects to enhance trade connectivity** across Africa. The Project for the Improvement of the Tema Motorway Roundabout (Phase 2) was completed in February 2025.



Tema Motorway Interchange (Photo by JICA)

Ongoing initiatives include the development of the Mombasa Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Mombasa Gate Bridge, Nacala Port and Roads, and transport hubs in West Africa. In Uganda, smart traffic systems are being introduced under the Project for the Improvement of Traffic Control in Kampala City. Additionally, the project for **capacity development on One Stop Border Posts** (OSBP) operations along the North-South Corridor is improving border efficiency across Botswana, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Alongside infrastructure initiatives, Japan through JICA and in partnership with entities such as the World Customs Organization (WCO), has prioritized **human resource development** in key areas of customs such as **trade facilitation, border control, and revenue collection** across Africa, including in Algeria, Morocco, Comoros, Republic of Congo, Eswatini and Namibia. Since TICAD 8, 40 customs officials in 21 countries have been newly certified as Master Trainers (MTs). In addition, 15 officers are being trained to become MTs in geospatial intelligence to enhance regional security. From 2018 to 2024, over 58,000 individuals have received training by 189 MTs across Africa, with 15,000 trained since TICAD 8. In South Sudan, 277 customs officials have participated in capacity building programs on trade facilitation and revenue collection.

Moreover, these Japanese initiatives are in line with efforts of AUC for intercontinental connectivity, such as harmonization of the continent's fragmented railway systems, or **SMART Corridors** initiative across regional corridors, notably the Central Corridor Transit Transport Facilitation Agency (CCTTFA) and Dar es Salaam Corridor. In the context of Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), Japan's support strengthens regional infrastructure development and cross-border energy connectivity. Its investments in innovation, smart grids, and clean energy directly support AfSEM's implementation under Agenda 2063.

Through JICA, Japan has supported the development of **business-related legal frameworks**, which is essential infrastructure for revitalizing business exchange between Japan and Africa, including competition law, in Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, and others—delivering targeted training to enhance legal and institutional capacity.

In the energy sector, support for regional integration and development of **African Power Pools** have been provided through JICA's technical cooperation to SAPP (South Africa Power Pool) and WAPP (West Africa Power Pool), and financing to upgrading and stabilizing grids in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

Under the **Blue Economy Initiative**, JICA's capacity building has been extended to 770 individuals through training and projects promoting sustainable fisheries and combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

In alignment with the above initiatives, in 2024, UNOSAA through the UN Interdepartmental Task Force on African Affairs (IDTFAA) advocated for accelerating the SDGs and Agenda 2063 implementation by promoting digital transformation. Across quarterly meetings, the task force offered strategic insights and issued policy briefs supporting scalable, country-specific digital solutions. The initiative contributed to global advocacy, promoting Africa's digital transformation strategy within the **Global Digital Compact** and encouraging the development of an **African Digital Public Infrastructure Stack**.

“Green Growth”

In tandem with infrastructure development and trade facilitation, advancing climate-conscious growth pathways has become a central pillar of Africa–Japan cooperation. Under Japan's **Green Growth Initiative** with Africa, support was provided for targeted areas such as better-developed hydrogen supply chains, ammonia production, etc.

To support Africa's green energy transition, JICA held three **training courses on hydrogen energy use** between 2023 and early 2024, with participants from four countries. From May 2023 to April 2024, JICA conducted a **Green Hydrogen and Ammonia Potential Survey**, followed by dissemination seminars in Tokyo and Cape Town to engage businesses exploring decarbonization.

Japan has also advocated for Africa's energy transition through strategic private sector engagement. For instance, Japan supported the **Kom Ombo Solar Power Project** in Egypt and the **Climate Change Measures Support Project** in Nigeria through JICA's Private Sector Investment Finance.

In addition, Japan contributed **USD 5 million to the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) Trust Fund**, which now provides loan guarantees for three African projects totaling USD 60 million, with more in the pipeline. Sumitomo Corporation, in partnership with AMEA Power, developed the **Amunet Onshore Wind Power Plant** in Egypt which began commercial operations in May 2025 and now generates 500MW of clean energy. In June 2025, Toyota Tsusho Corporation and Eurus Energy Holdings Corporation in collaboration with Engie and Orascom, also launched **Africa's largest wind farm, Gulf of Suez II** (650 MW), in Egypt, powering 1.1M homes and advancing Egypt's renewable energy vision toward 2030. Under the LEAD Initiative by the Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), loan insurance is being provided for Egypt's wind power expansion project, further **encouraging private capital in clean energy development**.

Through the **Global Investment Enhancement Facility**, JBIC continues to support financing for large-scale investment projects in Africa, such as onshore wind farm projects in Egypt, solar power project in Benin, and floating storage and regasification unit (FSRU) operation project in Senegal. JBIC also provided export finance through two step loans such as the export of geothermal power generation equipment to Kenya.

Under the KIZUNA Program conducted by JICA, participants from Tanzania, Mozambique, and others received long-term **training in the mining sector**, promoting skills development and resource sector collaboration.



Gulf of Suez II (Photo by Toyota Tsusho Corporation)

The **Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)**, Japan's initiative to cooperate with developing countries for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, has expanded its footprint in Africa, with two 50MW solar power projects selected in Tunisia under the FY2023 financing programme. In South Africa, a seminar on Green Economy and Carbon Credit Technologies was held in March 2023 to promote JCM opportunities. In May 2024, Japan and Senegal held their first Joint Committee meeting, formally adopting JCM implementation rules consistent with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, alongside discussions on Japan's financial support programmes. In May 2025, a memorandum of cooperation on the establishment of the JCM between Japan and Tanzania was signed.

To mobilize **finance for climate change adaptation businesses**, two Africa-relevant projects—Green Guarantee Company and Project GAIA—proposed by Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (MUFG) Bank were approved by the Board of the GCF, the world's largest climate fund to provide support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change. These projects are ongoing to support access to climate finance both for adaptation and mitigation measures.

Furthermore, Japan contributed **USD 15 million to a World Bank Trust Fund supporting projects for green hydrogen, geothermal power generation, and battery storage in Africa**. As of March 2025, the fund is implementing 37 projects totaling USD 13 million, with further initiatives under development to expand regional impact.

Support for Social-Challenge-Solving, including Support for Start-Up Companies

Unlocking Africa's innovation potential is essential to addressing complex social challenges. Japan continues to prioritize the empowerment of young people and entrepreneurs through support for start-up ecosystems and locally-driven innovation.

To this end, JICA continues to scale-up human capital development and digital transformation in Africa. Under the **Africa KAIZEN Initiative (AKI)** and Project NINJA (Next Innovation with Japan), 45,295 individuals were trained in industrial skills. Over 2,000 companies in 8 countries were disseminated Kaizen approach through technical cooperation under AKI. The startup ecosystem was bolstered through **Project NINJA by supporting 455 start-ups** across countries such as Nigeria and Uganda, and through the conduct of SDGs Business Supporting Surveys.

Efforts to mainstream **digital transformation** (DX) were advanced through JICA's 77 projects in sectors including health, education, agriculture, and postal services across Rwanda, Senegal, Ethiopia, and more. Japan also supported **ICT infrastructure development**, shared regulatory expertise with Ethiopia, and strengthened digital resilience via the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Universal Postal Union (UPU), including emergency telecom workshops in Malawi and Gambia, and postal infrastructure training for Côte d'Ivoire and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In February 2024, JICA hosted the **Asia-Africa Knowledge Sharing Seminar on smart cities** with the participation of 8 African countries to introduce smart city initiatives and share knowledge. Cooperation on transit-oriented development (TOD) and/or smart cities is ongoing in 3 countries.

These Japanese initiatives are in line with AUC's efforts of advancing road safety through deploying **smart and digital infrastructure** and a data-driven planning model being implemented in targeted African cities to identify high-risk zones.



SHEP

Promoted gender-inclusive agriculture across **36** African countries.

Support for women's entrepreneurship has also been a key focus. JICA and international organizations supported women's entrepreneurship through two key programs. JICA's SHEP (Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion) Approach promoted gender-inclusive agriculture across 36 countries, with participants from Côte d'Ivoire to Tunisia. Simultaneously, the '**She Trades Connect**' project (USD 20,000 FY2024 funding), implemented by the International Trade Centre, provided training focused on marketing and branding, business negotiation support at trade fairs, and support for expanding trade opportunities through training programs.

Youth entrepreneurship has been further advanced by the UNDP-led **timbuktoo Initiative** supported by the Japan Supplementary Budget, which launched a network of ten specialized tech hubs across Africa to boost entrepreneurship and private sector growth. Six hubs are operationalized in Nigeria, Kenya, Rwanda, Zambia, Ethiopia, and South Africa, supporting 120+ startups from over 30 countries with mentorship, **technical support**, and **USD 1 million in seed funding**. The **UniPods CNC Bootcamp** in Rwanda delivered strong results in technical training and entrepreneurship.



timbuktoo Initiative (Photo by UNDP)

Several investment projects are currently underway. In 2023, Sony Group established the Sony Innovation Fund: Africa, allocating USD 10 million to invest in early-stage African **entertainment startups** in gaming, music, film, and content distribution. Through collaboration with Audiomack, Yamaha co-hosted a contest in 2024 with popular Nigerian rapper and South African DJ to foster relationships with **creators in Africa**, enabling the provision of products and services that enhance the enjoyment of sound and music for its African customers. Since 2020, Hakki offers **asset finance for ride-hailing drivers** in Kenya and South Africa to own their vehicles, with the funds raised from Japan.



Asset finance for ride-hailing drivers (Photo by HAKKI AFRICA)

Pillar 2: Resilient and Inclusive Society

Japan has reaffirmed its commitment to fostering a resilient and inclusive society in Africa by placing people at the center of sustainable development. In recognition of Africa's rapidly growing population, Japan has committed to pursuing long-term, human-centered initiatives that enhance well-being and address widening disparities. Guided by the principles of human security, the SDGs and Africa's Agenda 2063, emphasis on the creation of equitable, high-quality living environments has been made. These efforts aim to ensure that the fruits of development is shared inclusively, and that investments in people contribute to lasting peace, dignity, and prosperity across the continent.

Health

Strengthening public health systems is central to building a resilient and inclusive society. Japan has led efforts in advancing infectious disease control, vaccine development and capacity building of healthcare workers among others.

Significant financial and technical contributions have been made to the **Global Fund**, demonstrating Japan's strong commitment to combating infectious diseases and strengthening health systems worldwide.

This substantial investment underscores Japan's leadership in global health initiatives and its dedication to achieving universal health coverage.

In the area of SRH, Japan has allocated approximately USD 24.2 million to 25 United Nations Population Fund (**UNFPA**) projects in countries such as Chad, Comoros, and Sudan.

Concurrently, Japan supported the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)'s critical work through targeted investments: USD 400,000 in Ethiopia, USD 384,000 in Sudan, and additional funding for programs in Botswana, Mauritania and Mozambique through the **IPPF** Japan Trust Fund. These combined investments through strategic partnerships demonstrate Japan's sustained commitment to strengthening **SRH** services and empowering communities throughout Africa.

Japan has enhanced **disease control** efforts in countries such as Algeria, Burundi, Libya, Sudan and Namibia, via the World Health Organization (WHO), funding 15 projects across three fiscal years with a total investment of approximately USD 11.4 million (FY 2022-2024 supplementary budgets) and promoted **vaccine access** through the **COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX)**. 2 billion vaccine doses

were delivered to 146 countries/regions, preventing an estimated 2.7 million deaths in lower-income regions before the initiative concluded in December 2023.

To **support vaccine development**, Japan contributed approximately USD 234 million to **the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI)** by the end of March 2025 under its 2022–2026 phase. In response to the Mpox crisis, USD 5 million has been committed through the World Bank Trust Fund, which benefitted countries such as Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Congo, Burundi, Morocco and Lesotho. Moreover, Japan is contributing USD 10.5 million to the **International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)** from 2022 to 2027, with USD 7.3 million already disbursed, supporting vaccine design and clinical testing advancements.

Together with the private sector, Africa's health systems have been bolstered through financial support to healthcare facilities and capacity building of healthcare workers. JICA and Japanese private banks signed a loan agreement with African Export-Import Bank (capped at USD 200 million from JICA and 200 million from SMBC and MUFG) to develop **hospitals and healthcare-related facilities and pharmaceutical production** in Africa.

In addition, a portable X-ray system of Fujifilm Group is utilized to enhance **tuberculosis (TB) screening access** in remote areas in more than 10 African countries through partnerships with healthcare providers. While Japan has strongly supported Gavi for routine immunizations, it has also contributed **USD 30 million to the African Vaccine Manufacturing Accelerator (AVMA)** launched in June 2024. Through JICA programs, support was provided for the **capacity-building of 11,064 medical and research personnel in infectious diseases, training for 38,062 healthcare workers** and the extension of services for 2.26 million people.

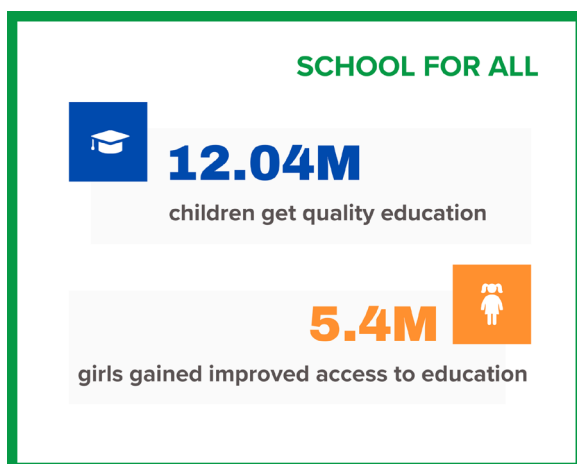
In alignment with the above initiatives, the World Bank's **Regional Health Systems** MPA supports health resilience and emergency preparedness across Eastern and Southern Africa through a phased, multisectoral strategy.

Furthermore, with support of the AUC, the **Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC)** and JICA signed **Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC)** in February 2024 to strengthen regional public health systems. The partnership focuses on laboratory capacity, disease surveillance—including **NTDs**—and expanded access to **Primary Health Care (PHC)** to advance **universal health coverage**.

Education

Recognizing education as a cornerstone for sustainable development and innovation, Japan has actively supported Africa's efforts to expand access to quality learning and scientific collaboration through a wide range of initiatives spanning basic education, higher learning and research partnerships.

Japan has promoted quality education and science cooperation in Africa through a range of initiatives. Various projects, including the “**School for All**” project, led by JICA, provided **quality education to 12.04 million children**, including **improved access for 5.4 million girls**. Under its higher education agenda, JICA and partner institutions trained **5,391 highly skilled professionals** through programs at E-JUST (Egypt), JKUAT, and PAUSTI (Kenya).



Through the **Sakura Science Exchange Program**, 460 African students from 18 countries were invited to experience both Japan's cutting-edge science and technology and culture in FY2022-2024, and 9 students from Africa and Japan participated in mutual exchange programs. Furthermore, through the **Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)**, 9 research projects in 6 countries have been adopted and active, while 9 research projects in 6 countries have been adopted and active, as **Africa-Japan Collaborative Research (AJ-CORE)**.

As part of private sector engagement, the Toda International Foundation, established by Toda Corporation in December 2024, provides **training in Japanese language, culture and business practices**, to equip African youth to work with Japanese companies, via all-Japan industry-academia-government collaboration in Côte d'Ivoire.

To promote continuous and inclusive access to **safe and quality education for girls** in West Africa, Japan provided USD 3.26 million through UNESCO-IICBA (International Institute for Capacity Building in Africa) to support teacher training institutions in Cameroon, Chad, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania.

In alignment with the above initiatives, **the Africa Dialogue Series 2024** organized by UNOSAA, focused on using science, technology, and innovation to improve access to quality education in Africa. Held throughout May 2024, it featured international webinars, youth-led sessions, and culminated in a High-level Policy Dialogue aimed at shaping policy and generating actionable recommendations for Africa's development. Supporting materials, including policy briefs and an e-magazine, were produced to promote the theme "Education through Science, Technology and Innovation toward the Africa We Want."

Efforts to enhance higher education in Africa have also been supported by the World Bank's **African Centers of Excellence (ACE) initiative** launched in 2014. The initiative aims to enhance higher education in Africa by establishing over 80 centers across 50 universities in 20 countries. The centers focus on strengthening training and research capacities in the fields of STEM, health sciences, and agriculture. The initiative has partnered with the Japan Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) TF in providing support to the commercialization of research and university-industry partnerships through online training and technical assistance to existing incubation centers.

Climate Change Measures and Disaster Risk Reduction

Addressing the fundamental threat of climate change and natural disasters in Africa is essential to reduce interconnected risks to economic stability, maintaining livelihoods, and social stability. In this context, Japan has played a leading role in advancing initiatives to enhance Africa's climate adaptation, environmental management, and disaster risk reduction capacities.

Japan has led efforts in **the knowledge sharing of waste management in Africa through the African Clean Cities Platform (ACCP)**, launched in 2017. Since its launch, the initiative has grown to 193 cities in 47 countries, with 85 new cities added since TICAD 8. In Mozambique, the Fukuoka Method was applied to rehabilitate the Maputo landfill site, training 144 personnel of which 69 were trained after TICAD 8. In Yokohama, 169 African waste sector managers from 41 countries received training, including 49 of them after TICAD 8. Waste data collection based on SDG 11.6.1 was conducted in 39 cities from 21 countries, including 24 cities after TICAD 8.

Through JICA, ACCP-based projects in 18 countries and 53 cities have benefitted 36.66 million people and trained 1,606 officials in waste management. In parallel, 1,885 individuals from 18 countries were trained in **disaster risk reduction**, and 5,500 personnel in 10 countries received training in **forest management**. With JJ-FAST, JICA-JAXA **Forest Early Warning System in the Tropics**, Japan conducted periodic forest monitoring in 43 countries.

In addition, SpaceData Inc., in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), the University of Bonn, the University of Tokyo, and Maxar Technologies, led an **AI-based Digital Twin project** in 2025 to enhance disaster risk assessment and resilience for Commonwealth nations including Ghana.



Climate Resilience Project (Photo by JICA)

Furthermore, Japan has supported water resilience projects through bilateral engagement and the **Action on Water Adaptation and Resilience (AWARe)** Initiative with different countries such as South Africa and Egypt. In West Africa, the **International Centre on Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM)**, hosted by Japanese government, continues to develop a flood early warning system and lead capacity-building. Feasibility studies (F/S) have been completed in November 2023 for the Sidi Salem Multi-Purpose Dam Comprehensive Sedimentation Management Project in Tunisia.

Further environmental management efforts were led by the World Bank's **West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project (WACA ResIP)**, which focuses on addressing coastal erosion, flooding, and climate impacts in West Africa. The initiative highlights international partnerships in creating resilient coastlines and improving livelihoods in West Africa's coastal communities. The Japan Knowledge Center, established under the WACA Program, collaborates with the **Africa Centre of Excellence in Coastal Resilience (ACECoR)** and Japan's SATREPS program to develop sustainable approaches to sediment and environmental management.

Pillar 3: Peace and Stability

Japan's efforts underscore peace and stability as a fundamental pillar of sustainable development and inclusive growth in Africa. In light of the continent's demographic expansion and increasing socio-political complexity, Japan has committed to long-term initiatives that place people at the heart of its engagement. Anchored in the frameworks of human security, the SDGs and Agenda 2063, these efforts aim to address root causes of conflict, reduce inequalities, and support resilient institutions. By advancing equitable governance and fostering social cohesion, these principles promote durable peace and security as the foundation for inclusive, people-centered development.

Consolidation of Democracy and Promotion of the Rule of Law

The promotion of democracy and the rule of law are essential foundations for peace and security. Japan continues to support **capacity-building projects to strengthen democratic institutions and governance**. JICA enhanced the capacity of 3,332 people to build institutions and strengthen governance in the judicial and administrative sectors including anti-corruption measures.

Japan has also continued to promote democratic governance and electoral integrity through grant aid projects implemented via UNDP. This includes support for elections in Zimbabwe (200 million yen, Feb 2023), DRC (269 million yen, May 2023), and Guinea (270 million yen, Feb 2024). Additional grants were provided for conflict prevention and inclusive political participation in Côte d'Ivoire (612 million yen, Oct 2024), justice sector reform in Gabon (331 million yen, July 2024), and media development in South Sudan (396 million yen, Oct 2024) to enhance access to electoral information.

In addition, through JICA, Japan has enhanced **electoral information access** in South Sudan. Key initiatives include the Project for Institutional Capacity Development of South Sudan Broadcasting Corporation Phase 2 and the deployment of a National Elections Commission Capacity Development Advisor. Training programs reached 16 South Sudanese officials on freedom of expression and electoral management. Additional Knowledge Co-Creation Programs trained 12 participants in electoral systems and 20 participants on the media's role in democratic societies. Furthermore, JICA led the **co-creation of education and employment opportunities for women, youths and other groups** in Niger, Madagascar and Rwanda (School for All, vocational training, Project NINJA, Kaizen, etc.).

In Senegal, JICA has promoted the use of digital technologies. These projects aim to encourage a large participation of citizens to democracy.

To support the **strengthening of maritime law enforcement capabilities**, JICA has conducted the Project for Capacity Development of the Djibouti Coast Guard Phase III since 2019, with personnel from the Japan Coast Guard (JCG), including the Mobile Cooperation Team (MCT), regularly deployed for training in on-site response and instructor development. Additionally, JCG contributed to JICA's Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP) on Maritime Law Enforcement, with participants from Mauritius, Djibouti, Kenya, Nigeria, Mozambique, Egypt, and Madagascar attending programs from 2022–2024. Japan also supported regional cooperation on Maritime Law Enforcement, with different partners such as EU, through organizing a seminar inviting member countries of Djibouti Code of Conduct, such as Eritrea, Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Somalia.

Japan has significantly supported to strengthen maritime security and governance across Africa through United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). In FY2024, approximately USD 10 million was contributed for maritime law enforcement capacity projects addressing critical issues such as illegal

drug trafficking, human trafficking, IUU fishing, undersea cable protection, marine pollution, and piracy. Additionally, Japan contributed USD 2.0 million to promote **responsible mineral supply chains** in the SADC region, including risk analysis, the study of illegal mining practices, and regional dialogue to strengthen rule of law. Also, a contribution of USD 1.0 million was made to support good governance and trade facilitation in Angola by **addressing illicit finance and tax crimes**.

Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

Achieving lasting peace requires sustained investment in conflict prevention, reconciliation, and institutional trust. In line with the principle of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus that places emphasis on addressing the root causes of conflict, Japan has had a longstanding partnership with African countries in advancing peacebuilding.

Japan continues to **support Peacekeeping Training Centers in Africa** in collaboration with UNDP. In FY2022, projects totaling USD 2.5 million were implemented in Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Egypt, Benin, Kenya, and Mali. In FY2023, an additional USD 1.25 million was allocated to centers in Nigeria, Togo, Egypt, and Ghana.

In 2024, USD 1.01 million was provided for Egypt, Kenya, Tanzania, Cameroon, and Togo to build peacekeeping capacity and upgrade equipment.

Under the FY2022 budget, Japan contributed **USD 134,000 to the AU Peace Fund** for three initiatives: (1) developing knowledge tools for AU Department of Political Affairs and Peace and Security (PAPS), (2) strengthening Pan-African Network of Wise Men (PanWise) and the African Women's Network (FemWise-Africa), and (3) supporting peacebuilding in the Lake Chad region. In FY2023, USD 100,000 was allocated to enhance Somalia's police capacity ahead of the ATMIS withdrawal, with an additional USD 95,000 for governance efforts in the Sahel.

At TICAD 8, Japan appointed Ambassador, **Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa**, to contribute to the peace and security of the region. The Special Envoy has been actively visiting the region, to advocate for peaceful conflict resolution. Japan also launched the "Women's Peace Human Resource Development Initiative in the Horn of Africa" at the TICAD Ministerial Meeting in August 2024, and has since begun activities to build the capacity of women and youth peacebuilders in the region.

Through the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF) Ghana project, Japan supported the income generation and digital literacy training for women and youth in three northern regions affected by refugee inflows from Burkina Faso. In addition to achieving training targets, the project strengthened community cohesion. Separately, Japan contributed approximately USD 1.5 million to a UNODC project focused on **counter-terrorism and preventing violent extremism in the Sahel**, to be implemented from March 2025 to March 2026.

Japan also funded approximately **USD 6.91 million in total to the UN Peacebuilding Fund** between August 2022 to December 2024. Further, Japan has contributed to **quality capacity building in Africa through the UN Triangular Partnership Programme (UNTPP)**. From August to September 2024, Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) instructors trained 24 personnel from Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Uganda in Heavy Engineering Equipment operation in Kenya.

Through online training in 2023 and 2024, 48 personnel from Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda were trained in Construction Management Processes. Additionally, three JGSDF medical officers led Field Medical Assistant Courses (FMAC) in July 2023, December 2024 and June 2025 in Uganda.

As for the contribution of the Japanese private sector in this field, Komatsu's **demining equipment for anti-personnel landmine** was provided to Senegal by Japan's ODA to support reconstruction of Casamance region. Komatsu will also award scholarship to 10 students enrolled in the Senegal-Japan Vocational and Technical Training Center (CFPT-SJ) every year as a long-term support.

With support from the Japan Supplementary Budget, UNDP's **Regional Stabilization Facility** has enabled the **safe return of 1.1 million displaced people**—including over 600,000 women—across the Lake Chad Basin.

The initiative has restored essential services, including permanent housing for 6,000 households, school access for 28,000 children, and healthcare for 1 million people. Security infrastructure has been rebuilt in 41 localities, raising safety perceptions from 50% to 86%. Additionally, 85,000 people (47% women) received economic support, and over 100,000 gained access to clean water.

Japan also contributed USD 13 million to the World Bank trust fund for technical assistance in **cyber security**. The Trust Fund is currently executing projects in the African region, totaling approximately USD 4.9 million. This is in line with the AUC's initiative of **the Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa**, which includes enhancing cyber-resilience to protect critical digital infrastructure.



With Senegal-Japan Vocational and Technical Training Center (Photo by Komatsu)

Community Empowerment

Empowering communities is fundamental for strengthening governance, enhancing social cohesion and fostering inclusive development in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

Through JICA, Japan has implemented comprehensive community empowerment initiatives across Africa to strengthen governance and social cohesion.

In addition, JICA supports local administration development in Sierra Leone and Mali (completed in Côte d'Ivoire), while launching new social cohesion projects in Burundi and planning Sahel-focused programs. JICA's public service improvement projects have reached approximately 3 million people across 14 nations. JICA implements projects contributing to 1.6 million refugees/displaced persons in 9 countries like Uganda and Zambia, with expansions planned for Ethiopia and Kenya.

Gender-focused initiatives include training 314 personnel from 11 countries on Gender-based Violence (GBV) prevention, and reintegrating 226 former Al-Shabaab affiliated women in Somalia through CSO-led programs in Kismayo and Baidoa.

Complementing these efforts, the World Bank bolstered social cohesion in the Gulf of Guinea by strengthening cross-border resilience across Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo through community-driven development. By improving essential services, fostering regional coordination, and building local capacities, the initiative tackles disparities and conflict risks while promoting **inclusive growth in vulnerable border regions**.



Conclusion

UNDP Stabilization project in South Sudan, funded by Japan (Photo by UNDP)

This report demonstrates the concrete and robust actions taken by Japan for Africa's development with its human-centered approach, and its contribution in capacity building all over the continent. It shows that Japan realized the commitments it announced at TICAD 8, and that the progress achieved by Japan with various actors since the adoption of the TICAD 8 Tunis Declaration has reaffirmed the importance of co-creating sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development pathways in Africa—through enhanced youth engagement, green innovation, equitable trade, and human security. From strengthening public institutions to empowering startups and advancing climate-smart solutions, the initiatives reflect a maturing Japan–Africa partnership built on shared priorities and mutual respect. The results showcased here mark a significant step forward and will serve as a foundation for continued collaboration and evidence-based planning at and beyond TICAD 9.

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