

TICAD

Report 2018

—Progress and Way Forward—



TICAD
Ministerial Meeting
6-7 October 2018 Tokyo Japan



Table of Contents

Introduction.....2

Section 1: Development Trends and Challenges since TICAD VI

1.1 Economic outlook in Africa 3

1.2 Changes in social and natural environment..... 4

1.3 Peace, stability and governance in the region 4

1.4 Strengthening connectivity 4

Section 2: Economic Transformation for Inclusive Growth

2.1 Private sector development with focus on MSMEs 5

2.2 Agriculture, agribusiness and farmers’ livelihood..... 6

2.3 Blue/Ocean economy and maritime security and safety 7

2.4 Science, technology and innovation..... 8

2.5 Energy development and access 9

Section 3: Healthy, Sustainable and Stable Society for Human Security

3.1 Resilient health systems for UHC and quality services 10

3.2 Human development and education, including empowerment of youth and women..... 11

3.3 Urban development and clean, sustainable cities..... 12

3.4 Response to the climate change challenges, disaster risk reduction and management 13

3.5 Peace, stability and rule of law 13

Section 4: Strengthening Connectivity for Africa and Beyond

4.1 Physical connectivity, including through quality infrastructure 15

4.2 Digital connectivity through ICT 16

4.3 Institutional connectivity – intra-Africa, and international 16

4.4 People-to-people connectivity – tourism, culture, sport and academia 17

4.5 South-South and triangular cooperation..... 18

Introduction

TICAD is a multilateral forum with participation from African countries and institutions, international development organizations and partner countries, private sector and civil society organizations. TICAD is anchored on the twin principles of African ownership and international partnership, bolstered by multi-stakeholders’ engagement and alignment with Africa’s own agenda, and driven by its emphasis on human security and people-centered development as well as integrated follow-up mechanisms.

As TICAD is an open and inclusive forum which is driven by collaboration and initiatives among a wide range of actors, this “TICAD Report 2018: Progress and Way Forward” provides an overview of trends and challenges in Africa’s socio-economic situation. It highlights some of the initiatives of TICAD co-organizers (the Government of Japan, the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UNOSAA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank) and other stakeholders in support of TICAD V Yokohama Action Plan and TICAD VI Nairobi Implementation Plan, with a view to identifying priorities for TICAD 7 next year in Yokohama.

To achieve the foregoing objectives, the report is structured into four sections. Section 1 highlights emerging development trends and challenges since TICAD VI. Section 2 presents stakeholders’ efforts towards economic transformation for inclusive growth. Section 3 highlights efforts towards promoting a healthy, sustainable and stable society for human security. Section 4 examines efforts towards strengthening connectivity for Africa and beyond.

TICAD V Priority Areas and TICAD VI Pillars

- TICAD V Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017
- Priority area 1: Promoting Private Sector-led Growth
 - Priority area 2: Accelerating Infrastructure Development
 - Priority area 3: Empowering Farmers as Mainstream Economic Actors
 - Priority area 4: Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Growth
 - Priority area 5: Creating an Inclusive Society for Growth
 - Priority area 6: Consolidating Peace, Stability, and Good Governance

- TICAD VI Nairobi Implementation Plan
- Pillar 1: Promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization
 - Pillar 2: Promoting resilient health systems for quality of life
 - Pillar 3: Promoting social stability for shared prosperity



Section 1: Development Trends and Challenges since TICAD VI

This section examines macroeconomic trends, social and natural environment developments, and security and stability in Africa since 2016 with a view to helping to shape TICAD VI implementation and positioning for TICAD 7.

1.1 Economic outlook in Africa

The African economy hit the cyclical bottom in 2016 due to the primary commodity cycle associated with the lull in global demand, a manifestation of structural defect in economic management based on heavy dependence on primary commodity production and exports. It is now on the path to recovery. Six of the twelve fastest growing economies in the world between 2016 and 2017 are in Africa¹. It is expected that Africa will see its economy grow at about 4% per annum between 2018 and 2020 and prospects thereafter remain bright. For instance, about 23 African countries are projected to grow by 5 percent and above between 2020 and 2023 compared to 12 between 2016 and 2017.² Many African countries are prioritizing economic diversification and value addition. Fixed capital formation has shown a strong upward trend, which will continue underpinning economic growth in the region.

Other macroeconomic variables that lay the foundation for enhanced economic growth include stable and low inflation rates. Inflation was in single digits in more than 40 countries between 2015 and 2016, and it decelerated in at least five countries. Although Africa's performance on the global competitiveness index declined marginally, ten countries ranked

among the best 100 countries in 2017, while more than 17 African countries also improved their performance on global competitiveness index in 2017 compared to 2016. As captured in the 2018 Global Competitiveness Report, there was an improvement in infrastructure, technology readiness, market size, and business sophistication in the region during the period. The signing of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) is among the factors that will shape brighter prospects for the future.

The urge to close the infrastructure gap and promote inclusive growth is putting pressure on accumulation of external debts attributed to rapid expansion of public spending. Limited public concessional financing is also increasing, and borrowing through commercial channels could become a burden to many countries. This trend is worsening the current account deficit and affecting debt sustainability in several countries. While the debt sustainability condition for the region, on average, is stable, the debt ratio of some African countries is becoming unsustainable. For instance, at least eight countries are spending more than 2.5 percent of their GDP on interest payments and the debt-GDP ratio is more than the IMF thresholds in at least 11 countries. This underpins the imperative of monitoring debt structure and promoting foreign direct investment on the continent.

In 2016 and 2017, GDP per capita growth dropped to record low in the last two decades due to slow economic growth accompanied by population annual growth of more than 2%. This also reflects pressing challenges such as lagging physical



Photo by UN

infrastructure, limited private investment, and low productivity compared to the average of other emerging and developing economies.

To keep pace with medium- to long-term changes and to achieve inclusive growth, it is crucial to advance structural reforms with sustained commitment to transparent and accountable governance, introduce a business environment that fosters private investment, facilitate security and safety, strengthen domestic revenue mobilization which will enable countries to invest in physical and human capital, provide social welfare to its people, and achieve fiscal stability. Economic diversification is still in progress and needs to be further enhanced with a special focus on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), productivity improvement, agrobusiness development, as well as promotion of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI). Efforts to ensure functioning industrial parks, incubation centres and special economic zones are key to promoting economic diversification on the continent.



Photo by UNDP

1 These African countries are Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Tanzania.

2 This is based on computations from IMF projections in its Data Mapper database.

1.2 Changes in social and natural environment

Sustainable development calls for human security and development, including for youth, women and the most vulnerable people. Since TICAD VI, Africa has experienced some improvement in human development as measured by the composite index of life expectancy, education and decent incomes. However, the reappearance of small-scale infectious disease outbreaks such as Ebola virus disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo tend to weaken gains already made in this area. This underpins the need for continued efforts to build responsive and resilient health systems.

Africa is the most youthful region in the world, with 60 percent of its population below the age of 25 years compared to the global

average of 42 percent. Its youth population could be an asset if effectively developed and empowered. Otherwise, youth unemployment could be a risk to social and political stability. The sluggish economic growth accompanied by rapid increase of labour force is contributing to high unemployment rate, slow reduction in the working poor and rising vulnerable employment.

Rapid urbanization has resulted in pollution and deterioration of urban environment, stress on water and sanitation services, as well as overcrowding of cities. Urban bias in development policies has in some instances crowded-out investment in rural livelihood. Ensuring energy access not only in the cities but for the rural population is also a key to sustainable development.



Photo by UN

Climate-related economic losses in Africa are estimated to increase in severity in the next forty years. Drought, heat waves, mudslides, and floods are already causing serious damage in Africa, thus resilience to natural disaster needs to be further enhanced.

1.3 Peace, stability and governance in the region

In Africa, the overall governance index since 2007 has been increasing at an annual average of 1.4 percent. Both safety and rule of law as well as participation and human rights improved during this period. African countries are becoming more democratized; some experienced political transitions in the past two years and, by the end of 2018, nine more elections will have been held. The social unrest index also improved in Africa—far better than the world average—between 2016 and 2017. The fight against terrorism and

organized crime as well as peace-making/peace-building efforts continues to be a priority in some countries. Democratic process, rule of law and good governance should be better ensured by strengthening key national institutions and meeting the needs of the poor, marginalized and ungoverned regions. Building community resilience to rapid economic, social, climate, and political changes is key to ensuring no African is left behind as envisioned in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063.



Photo by UNDP

1.4 Strengthening connectivity

Consolidating gains already made and addressing emerging challenges are critical to ensuring shared prosperity and peaceful and stable societies. Enhanced connectivity tends to provide cross-cutting solutions to overcome various challenges impeding the achievement of prosperous and peaceful Africa. Connectivity can be strengthened both by connecting Africa within the continent and with the rest of the world using physical (including quality infrastructure), digital, institutional and people-to-people connectivity.



Photo by JICA

Section 2: Economic Transformation for Inclusive Growth

This section reviews the progress related to the relevant pillars of TICAD V and VI by presenting examples of initiatives undertaken by African countries with the assistance of co-organizers and other development partners that support economic transformation on the continent. It focuses on key elements emphasized by TICAD: private sector development, especially MSMEs; STI; agriculture and agribusiness; blue economy; and energy.

2.1 Private sector development with focus on MSMEs

TICAD emphasizes the importance of MSMEs for both job creation and inclusive growth.

2-1-1 The African Facility for Inclusive Markets (AFIM)

The AUC and UNDP are engaging private sectors in support of the Africa Inclusive Markets Excellence Centre, while through *the African Facility for Inclusive Markets* (AFIM), UNDP has promoted inclusive business, value chain and regional economic integration for inclusive growth, job creation and food security. Over 11,000 small-holder farmers and MSMEs have been supported through interventions in 6 regional agro-food value chains

as of 2018. Pilot projects have been implemented in Angola, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Nigeria. The support projects were also implemented in Burundi, Central African Republic and Gabon.



AFIM support to small-holder farmers

2-1-2 “Japan-Africa Public-Private Economic Forum”

“Japan-Africa Public-Private Economic Forum,” which had been announced by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe on the occasion of TICAD VI, was held in May 2018 in Johannesburg, South Africa. Participants included H.E. Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, President of the Republic of South Africa, 28 Ministers and ministerial representations from 42 African countries. As many as 2,000 people from public and private sectors of Japan, Africa and the third countries including more than 100 Japanese companies and 400 African companies, and from international organizations attended. The summary highlighted four pillars, i) promoting infrastructure development, ii) expanding the fields of business activities such as ICT and agriculture, iii) increasing the number of business players by encouraging the business activities of SMEs and start-ups, and iv) improving business environment. The forum attracted the interest of Japanese and African companies and gave momentum for the development of Japan-African economic relations.



Japan-Africa Public Private Economic Forum (Photo by JETRO)

2-1-3 FinTech

Following the pioneering example of the mobile money service “M-PESA” in Kenya, the expansion of *FinTech* has contributed to financial inclusion by bringing retail banking, insurance, and mobile money, to the general public as well as MSMEs. FinTech has also attracted investors. In February 2018, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) organized a Japanese business mission to Kenya to meet with start-ups and to explore investment opportunities.



Mobile Phones Shop in Kenya (Photo by JETRO)

2.2 Agriculture, agribusiness and farmers' livelihood

TICAD reiterates the central role of agriculture to the continent's growth and development and to improved food security and rural livelihood.

2-2-1 Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)

At TICAD IV in 2008, the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), the NEPAD and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) established *the Coalition for African Rice Development* (CARD) with the aim to double the 2008 rice production levels from 14 million tons to 28 million tons by 2018 through supporting value chain development, agro-ecology in rice production, capacity development, and South-South Cooperation. 5 CARD member countries were supported in developing rice mechanization strategy while 21-member states developed improved rice seed roadmaps.

Annual rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa during 2016 reached 26.14 million tons (FAO statistics), an achievement of

approximately 93.4% of the target aimed at the outset.



CARD project in Cameroon (Photo by JICA)



CARD project in Senegal (Photo by JICA)

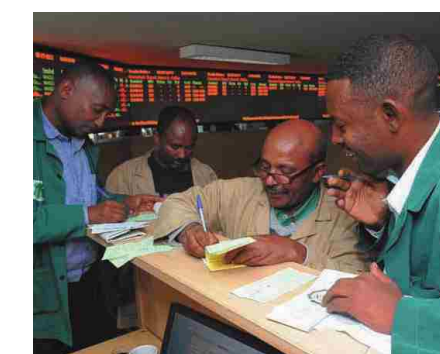
2-2-2 The Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX)

The Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX), which UNDP has supported from its establishment, provides a single marketplace for coffee, the country's main product for export, and facilitates trade among farmers, sellers, processors, and exporters. By eliminating middle-actors, ECX has brought integrity, security and efficiency to the agricultural sector. As of December 2017, its revenue was estimated at 1 billion dollars. ECX is now fully functional and nationally owned. Since 2017, UNDP has been supporting catalytic capacity building to spearhead a technology-based agricultural marketing system. The project is strengthening

the Ethiopian coffee traceability system and plans to roll out new regional trading centers.



Traders bid on a computerized trading floor in Ethiopia



2-2-3 Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA)

TICAD VI also recognized the importance of nutrition to food security and long term sustainable growth. *Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa* (IFNA), an initiative launched at TICAD VI, aims to accelerate nutrition actions in Africa. This initiative has helped ten initial participating countries to enhance policies and programs aimed at scaling up intervention. Government representatives, development partners, research institutes, NGOs, and private companies attended the first Partner Meeting in Addis Ababa in May 2017 to discuss integration

of agriculture into multi-sectoral nutrition activities. To specify priority areas, IFNA Country Strategies for Actions (ICSAs) are being developed through stakeholder workshops in each country. In April 2018, a continent-wide workshop was held in Senegal for stocktaking the developing process of ICSAs and exchanging good practices/challenges to accelerate improvement of nutritional status.



Community gathering on nutrition issues in Ghana

2.3 Blue/Ocean economy and maritime security and safety

TICAD VI recognizes the role of the blue economy in Africa's small island states and coastal countries.

2-3-1 2050 Africa Integrated Maritime Strategy

The AU adopted the *2050 Africa Integrated Maritime Strategy* to promote sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth and improved livelihoods and jobs, as well as maritime safety and security. In some African countries, the ocean economy contributes to one-quarter of revenues and one-third of export revenues. Nowadays, over 12 million people are engaged in the fisheries sector. However, coastal populations are increasingly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, and maritime security and safety are essential to the development of the blue economy.



Artisan fishing, Guinea Bissau

2-3-2 Realization of Blue Economy through National and Regional Projects



Tema port, Ghana

The World Bank is supporting African coastal and island countries harness the blue economy through national and regional projects focused on fisheries, tourism, and maritime transport and port development. The West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project aims to strengthen resilience against coastal erosion, flooding and pollution in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, and Togo. The project is collaboration between the countries, coastal communities, international / regional institutions, and development partners.

2-3-3 Djibouti Regional Training Centre

Training and other capacity-building activities related to the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCoC), implemented under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), have been contributing to the reduction of piracy in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden.

The *Djibouti Regional Training Centre* (DRTC), funded primarily by Japan, through the Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund, is a vital component in the provision of maritime security training in the Gulf of Aden and Western Indian Ocean area. The Centre was declared operational by the Government of Djibouti in February 2017. In October 2017, Japan and France

organized a joint seminar on maritime security in the DRTC, with participation from a range of countries.



The Djibouti Regional Training Centre (DRTC)

2.4 Science, technology and innovation

The importance of science, technology and innovation to sustainable growth and development of the continent has been increasingly recognized since TICAD VI.

2-4-1 Pan African University (PAU) Institute for Science, Technology and Innovation (PAU-STI) in Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture, Technology and Innovation (JKUAT)

The AU established the *Pan African University* (PAU) to revitalize African higher education and research and enhance its global competitiveness. The different thematic institutes of the PAU are hosted in the five geographic regions of Africa.

The *Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology* (JKUAT) is the host of the *Pan African University Institute of Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovation* (PAU-STI) with Japan as the key thematic partner of the institute. The

PAU-STI has been successfully running postgraduate programs with solid foundations in research and training at JKUAT, and the first 55 Master of Science (MSc) students graduated in 2014. In June 2018, the first 14 doctoral students and another 32 MSc students graduated.



PAU-STI student explains about his innovative research project

2-4-2 Low-carbon and Climate-resilient Industrial Development Project

STI plays a key role in building the resilience of industry and agriculture to combat the growing threat from water scarcity and extreme weather patterns. UNIDO's *low-carbon and climate-resilient industrial development project* helps businesses in African countries, including Egypt, Senegal and South Africa, to assess vulnerable areas of production chains, adopt appropriate technologies for strengthening climate resilience, and produce more energy and resource efficient, higher-value products. Business partners are demonstrating the

benefits of adopting climate-adaptation measures to improve manufacturing processes while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions. African partner companies visited Japan in June 2018 and participated in the International Food Machinery & Technology Exhibition (FOOMA).



Visiting the factory of Meiwa Co., Ltd. during Japan Tour

2.5 Energy development and access

Focus on increasing energy access and affordability is a key issue for TICAD. Access to low-cost, renewable energy is essential to improving livelihoods as well as increasing the competitiveness of African businesses.

2-5-1 Power Africa

Power Africa is a U.S. government-led initiative that aims to double energy access in Sub-Saharan Africa, utilizing a partnership approach to reach its goals of providing 30,000 megawatts of new generation capacity and 60 million new electricity connections by 2030. To date, Power Africa has helped 96 projects reach financial close, totaling more than 7,800 megawatts, and has assisted in providing nearly 12 million electrical connections. Power Africa includes 12 U.S. government agencies, 140 private companies, and 17 development partners, including Japan. A USD 408 million financing agreement between Japan and the Government of Kenya is advancing the 158 megawatt Olkaria V Geothermal Plant that broke ground in April 2017 and is expected to be connected to the national grid in 2019. Power Africa 2.0

was launched in 2018 and will increase focus on transmission infrastructure and strengthening utilities.



A worker at the Olkaria V Geothermal plant - Women in African Power (WiAP)

2-5-2 Multi-Function Platforms (MFPs)

Most rural households in African countries rely on expensive and unreliable sources of energy such as wood, kerosene and batteries. In Mali, about 78% of household energy needs depend on biomass, which results in considerable environmental degradation. UNDP has been supporting *Multi-Function Platforms* (MFPs) since the 1990s to help reduce poverty among rural women in Mali. The UNDP-Japan strategic project in the Sahel is promoting the use of MFP based on renewable energy. The installation of first ever solar-based MFP in Mali in 2017 has enabled over 16,000 women to boost their agricultural production and incomes. UNDP's support for renewable energy has been extended to 34 countries including Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon.



Beneficiaries in Mali

Section 3: Healthy, Sustainable and Stable Society for Human Security

This section reviews the progress by presenting selected initiatives related to the pillars of TICAD V and VI concerning the efforts toward healthy, sustainable and stable society for human security. TICAD has emphasized, as articulated in the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, that human security requires resilient health systems for UHC as well as education and skills, especially for youth and women. It has also recognized that peace and social stability are essential for sustained development, and thus focused on issues like urban development, climate change, and disaster risk reduction and management, as well as enhanced governance and the rule of law.

3.1 Resilient health systems for UHC and quality services

TICAD VI underscores the importance of promoting resilient health systems for Universal Health Coverage and responding to public health crisis.

3-1-1 Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are intended to promote and support resilient health systems at national, regional and continental levels. Between October 2017 and January 2018, the Africa CDC worked with Member States to operationalize the Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes (ECHO) project and establish a mobile Epidemic Response Team (ERT). ECHO is an innovative and revolutionary project designed to

help African countries to strengthen disease surveillance, data sharing, early warning and response to public health events and is already operating in Eastern, Southern and Central Africa. Mobile continental ERTs selected from over 30 AU Member States have been trained and are now ready to respond to public health crises throughout the continent.



Public health awareness campaign in Democratic Republic of the Congo during the Ebola outbreak

3-1-2 Promoting Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in Africa

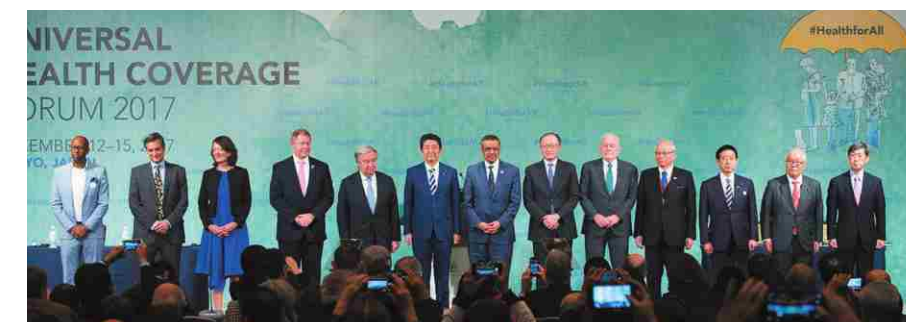
Strengthened health systems are keys to achieving *Universal Health Coverage* (UHC) in African countries. Together with African countries and other development partners, the World Bank is promoting UHC through country and regional projects. Projects are underway in Kenya, Ghana, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Côte d'Ivoire, and Senegal to strengthen health systems through such measures as expanded financing, improved community and primary health care services, and enhanced health system management. Such efforts are also essential to prevent and manage outbreaks of infectious diseases. The World Bank is also promoting regional health security through projects such as the Ebola Emergency Response Project, the East Africa Public Health Laboratory Network, and the Disease Surveillance and



Health analysis, Senegal



Health clinic, Tanzania



High level Opening Session, UHC Forum 2017 (Photo by Cabinet Public Relations Office)

Response projects in West Africa. UNFPA works for sexual and reproductive health and rights, which is an important element of UHC, and for youth across Africa – in clinics, refugee camps, midwifery schools and village markets.

To accelerate progress toward UHC, including in Africa, the UHC Forum 2017

was held in Tokyo in December 2017, co-organized by the Government of Japan, the World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UHC2030 and JICA. More than 600 participants from 61 countries, including 19 African countries, participated in the forum. The UHC Tokyo

Declaration emphasized the contribution of UHC to poverty eradication and social equity by protecting people from catastrophic health expenditures, as well as enhancing national preparedness to address health crises.

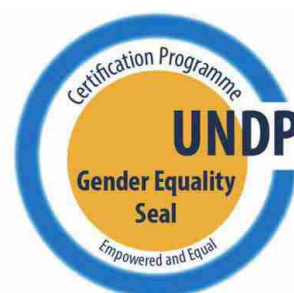
3.2 Human development and education, including empowerment of youth and women

TICAD recognizes the importance of human capital for inclusive growth and development of the continent. High quality education and skills are required for the twenty-first century economy.

3-2-1 Gender Equality Seal Certification (GES)

The 2016 Africa Human Development Report (AfHDR) on accelerating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa launched by UNDP at TICAD VI indicated that Africa loses USD 95 billion of its GDP per year as a result of gender inequality. The implementation of the *Gender Equality Seal Certification* (GES) was one of the policy recommendations of the AfHDR.

In 2016, Uganda became the first African country to have the private sector embrace the GES program. The gender pay gap is unacceptably high in Uganda standing at 41%, twice the global average. To date, 27 more Ugandan companies have adopted the GES label and 40 Ugandan companies have committed to ending gender disparity at work.



3-2-2 Education and Empowerment of Youth in Rural, Marginalized and Ethnic Minority Community

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Japan has engaged in the area of education and empowerment of youth in rural, marginalized and ethnic minority communities in Zimbabwe. In partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe, ADRA Japan constructed classroom blocks, teachers' cottages and latrines, trained school management committees with grants provided by the Government of Japan, and helped to generate school incomes from bee

keeping by providing technical support and materials. In addition, ADRA Japan reaches about 100 children and out of school youth in the community by providing non-formal classes, particularly in apiculture, and livelihood skills. The first harvest and sales of honey were in mid-2018. Building on the achievements of the Zimbabwean project, ADRA Japan applied this approach to its refugee relief project in Ethiopia.



Classroom in one of the Zimbabwean Communities (Photo by ADRA Japan)

3-2-3 ABE Initiative

Since its inception in 2013, 1,100 young Africans have participated in the *African Business Education Initiative for Youth* (ABE Initiative) and obtained master's degrees and experienced internships at companies in Japan. So far, more than 400 have completed the program. The initiative aims to contribute to human resource development for industry and business in Africa. It is also hoped that participants will help to guide Japanese companies providing internships to Africa. The internship approach of ABE initiative provided opportunity for

job experience and technology diffusion. About 20 percent of those already graduated from this initiative secured jobs in Japanese companies operating in Africa, about 60 percent returned to their previous organizations while rest established their own businesses. For example, a participant from Tanzania, jointly with his internship company, developed a mobile phone application to locate public buses in the capital city of Tanzania. He then assisted the company, which had never done business outside of Japan, to introduce the application

to a Tanzanian company to provide better services for public bus commuters.



Studio Canbe Osaka Office

3-2-4 Events about Challenges of Youth Development and Woman Empowerment

UNOSAA has organized events and advocacy platforms involving youth and women. Together with partners, it co-organized a Regional Breakout Session on Africa during the seventh ECOSOC Youth Forum at the UN Headquarters in New York in January 2018. Entitled "the Role of African Youth in Winning the Fight Against Corruption: A Sustainable Path to Resilient Urban and Rural Communities," the session discussed challenges and role of young people fighting corruption. Similarly, on the margins of the 62nd Session of the UN Commission on

the Status of Women at the UN Headquarters in March 2018, UNOSAA and partners co-organized a side event on "African Women's Decade: Stepping Up Action for & with Rural Women to 2020." The event provided a platform to highlight achievement and identify gaps and challenges to accelerate the implementation of the African Women's Decade.



62nd Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women at the UN Headquarters

3.3 Urban development and clean, sustainable cities

TICAD supports Africa, which is the fastest urbanizing region of the world, posing challenges for effective urban planning, infrastructure development, job creation, and management of cities.

3-3-1 African Clean Cities Platform

Establishment of inclusive and sustainable waste management system is an urgent issue in rapidly urbanizing Africa. The *African Clean Cities Platform* (ACCP), founded by UN-HABITAT and UNEP, together with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, JICA and Yokohama City, has been providing African countries and cities with opportunities for knowledge sharing and training for Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) systems as well as capacity development for monitoring

Waste SDG Indicators. ACCP was established in Maputo, Mozambique in April 2017 and currently draws its members from 32 countries and 61 cities in Africa. The first annual meeting of ACCP was held in Rabat, Morocco in June 2018. Fifteen member countries have agreed to develop a tangible project proposal on ISWM.



Visit to waste disposal facilities during the 1st annual meeting of ACCP

3-3-2 High-level Event on "Supporting Effective Implementation of the New Urban Agenda through Urban Job Creation and Entrepreneurship Development in Africa"

UNOSAA convened a high-level side event on the margins of the ninth World Urban Forum in February 2018 in Malaysia, "Supporting effective implementation of the *New Urban Agenda* (NUA) through urban job creation and entrepreneurship development in Africa." The event engaged African stakeholders on poverty eradication and job creation in African cities in the framework of the implementation of the NUA in Africa, in line with Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda. It identified strategies for relevant stakeholders to harness the NUA potential to eradicate poverty, as well as capitalize on the urban and demographic dividend while addressing productive capacities,

youth unemployment, inequality issues, infrastructure deficit, and urban planning.



World Urban Forum

3.4 Response to the climate change challenges, disaster risk reduction and management

Corresponding to the impact of climate change such as increased weather variability, drought and floods in Africa, TICAD contributes to strengthening resilience and managing climate change in the continent.

3-4-1 Addressing the Climate Change-Migration Nexus and its Implications for Peace and Security in Africa



“Africa Week 2017” at the UN Headquarters

During “Africa Week 2017” in New York, UNOSAA co-organized a high-level event on “Addressing the Climate Change - Migration Nexus and its Implications for Peace and Security in Africa.” The event provided a platform to raise global awareness and understanding of the climate change, migration and conflict nexus in Africa. Key recommendations were put forward, such as conflict-sensitive trans-boundary initiatives, development of early warning system, and reinforcement of land recovery programs, all of which should be guided and driven by local communities.

3-4-2 Strengthened Disaster Risk Management in a Changing Climate in West Africa

In order to strengthen disaster risk management in a changing climate in West Africa, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), in close coordination with WHO and financial support from the Government of Japan, built the capacity of key stakeholders in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone to gather and use loss data information in risk assessments, and to develop action plans aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The risk assessments and action plans fully integrated climate change considerations and focused on strengthening the resilience of health systems. The project actively engaged various ministries of the governments to ensure an all-of-government approach to disaster risk management, and various



Integrating health & disaster risk management in Ebola hit countries

stakeholder groups were also engaged to encourage an all-of-society approach. Notably, youth and women groups

contributed to spreading knowledge and good practices, making disaster risk reduction a common priority for all.

3.5 Peace, stability and rule of law

TICAD places central importance on peace, stability and rule of law as prerequisites for sustainable, inclusive development.

3-5-1 Regional Project on the Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE)

TICAD V and VI recognized that violent extremism (VE) has become a major development challenge in some countries, resulting

in about 33,300 fatalities between 2011 and 2016, as well as significant population displacement and loss of livelihoods. It has

also placed an additional economic burden on affected countries. Since 2016, UNDP has been supporting regional projects on

the prevention of violent extremism to help address root causes, in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), the G5 Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin Commission.

Following the adoption of IGAD's VE prevention strategy in 2017, Sudan and Somalia aligned their counter-terrorism strategies. In partnership with the G5 Sahel's Permanent Secretariat, 542 border agents in Mali, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, and Niger were trained on border management and security. In the Lake Chad Basin, 480 internally displaced persons affected by the Boko Haram insurgency were provided with grants in Nigeria.

Building on these regional achievements, national initiatives are keys to addressing the security and development nexus in an integrated fashion. In partnership with Japan, UNDP is currently

implementing projects to enhance human security in Cameroon, Ethiopia and Uganda.



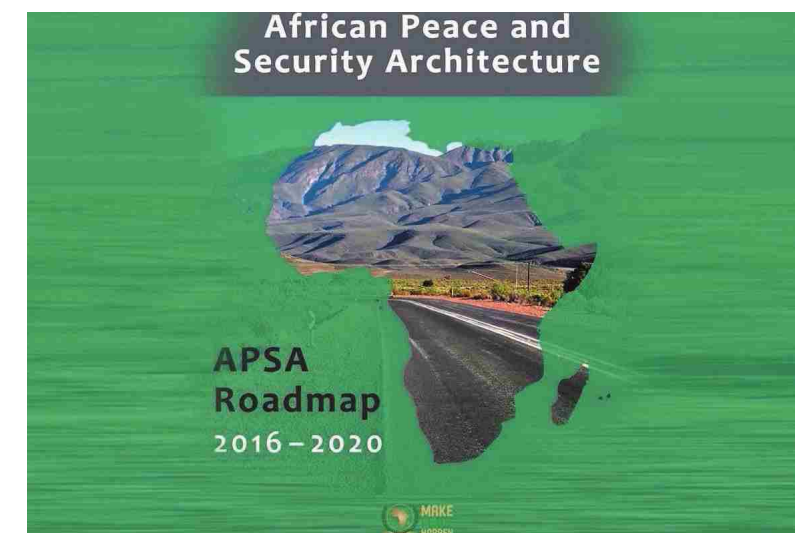
Building resilience of faith based organizations in Tanzania (Photo by Faith Associates)

3-5-2 Master Roadmap of Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in Africa by year 2020 / African Standby Force (ASF)

As part of the implementation process of the AU Master Roadmap of Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in Africa by year 2020, a meeting on illicit flows and financing of arms in Africa was held in May 2018 to exchange views on African efforts towards overall peace and security and ways in which the international community could contribute.

The AUC and the Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs) are jointly implementing the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Roadmap (2016-2020). In this regards, the AUC facilitated verification, confirmation and validation of the pledged capabilities of *African Standby Force* (ASF).

Additionally, the AUC is currently facilitating a process to develop a Peace Support Operations (PSO) Doctrine and ASF Concept. Trainings on human security approaches, and developing and strengthening national capacities for countering terrorism and violent extremism are also conducted by the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT).



Silencing the guns: ending the proliferation of illicit weapons in Africa (Photo by UN)

Section 4: Strengthening Connectivity for Africa and Beyond

Enhanced national, regional and continental connectivity has multiple benefits, linking people, supporting increased access to information and interaction, and promoting development. This section reviews recent progress in strengthening connectivity in Africa and beyond, from various dimensions.

4.1 Physical connectivity, including through quality infrastructure

TICAD emphasizes the necessity to improve physical connectivity on the continent, especially through quality infrastructure and the involvement of the private sector.

4-1-1 Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) for Africa Initiative



Kagitumba-Kayanza-Rusumo road works in the Eastern Rwanda

The *Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA)* Initiative is an innovative, multi-component, multi-partner framework for resource mobilization to support implementation of the AfDB's strategy for private sector development and its engagement in infrastructure projects such as roads, railways, aviation, ICT, and urban development.

Since 2005, the Government of Japan has provided over USD 3 billion under the EPSA for Africa Initiative. The third phase of EPSA was announced at TICAD VI with a joint commitment of approximately USD 3 billion over 3 years (2017-2019). As of 30 June 2018, 24 sovereign projects have been co-financed, 51 non-sovereign projects funded through 7 non-sovereign

loan, and 83 technical assistance grants approved. Moreover, JICA is collaborating with AfDB on the Gounghin – Fada N'Gourma Road Improvement Project in Burkina Faso and rehabilitation and widening of the Kagitumba-Kayanza-Rusumo road works in Eastern Rwanda.

4-1-2 Innovations for Infrastructure Development and Promoting Sustainable Industrialization

UNOSAA co-organized a regional meeting on “Innovations for Infrastructure Development and Promoting Sustainable Industrialization” with international development partners in March 2017, in Dakar, Senegal.

The meeting called upon countries to strengthen and develop innovative approaches towards building infrastructure networks and promoting industrialization and innovation in Africa. It also reiterated the importance of infrastructure, in

particular energy (including renewable energy), sustainable industrialization, supporting MSMEs, building public-private partnerships, mobilization of resources notably the availability of long term-financing, and building the capacity to stop illicit financial flows.



“Innovations for Infrastructure Development and Promoting Sustainable Industrialization” in Dakar, Senegal

4.2 Digital connectivity through ICT

As confirmed in TICAD VI, several efforts are underway to promote social inclusion and access to services through digital connectivity.

4-2-1 Identity for Development (ID4D)

Roughly 40 percent of Sub-Saharan Africa—approximately 502 million people—lack official proof of identification and are facing significant barriers to accessing critical services and to becoming full members of society. Support for legal identification is growing among governments and citizens, who recognize it as a fundamental right, as well as a means of improving the efficiency of government systems, facilitating access to services, empowering women, and building social inclusion. The World Bank's program of

Identity for Development (ID4D), has facilitated assessments of national identity systems in 23 countries in Africa with recommendations for action. The programme also provides technical assistance to the East African Community to promote mutual recognition of national IDs for regional integration, and helps to develop inclusive foundational identification systems that provide mutual recognition and access to services across 10 ECOWAS countries. The program is supported by other development partners, including the EU, African

Development Bank, France and Belgium, and works with UN agencies.



ID at border

4.3 Institutional connectivity – intra-Africa, and international

Institutional connectivity, which TICAD promotes, is also a key element to contribute to the development of Africa.

4-3-1 MoveAfrica / The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

The NEPAD Agency has been working with JICA on *MoveAfrica* initiative to develop a traffic light system, which is a tool to enhance the continent's ability to move goods and services along corridors. In the initial phase, traffic light system has been rolled out on selected border posts along the North South Corridor in the SADC Region. In January 2018, the NEPAD mission attended the international seminar

held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire on the Master Plan of a major corridor development project, the West Africa Growth Ring. In the seminar, the NEPAD Agency also shared its achievements and advice to ECOWAS through a Service Delivery Mechanism (SDM) to help establish the Abidjan Lagos Corridor Management Authority (ALCOMA).



Part of the Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Power Interconnector

4-3-2 One Stop Border Post (OSBP)

One Stop Border Post (OSBP) is a legal and institutional framework, with facilities and associated procedures that enable goods, people and vehicles to stop in a single facility, in which they undergo necessary controls following applicable regional and national laws to exit one state and enter the adjoining state. The World Customs Organization (WCO) and JICA are supporting the efforts of customs administrations on trade facilitation and customs modernization in Africa.

The NEPAD Agency held workshops in South Africa and in Rwanda to introduce the 2nd Edition of OSBP Sourcebook

launched at TICAD VI. In the workshops, member states discussed key issues to further develop OSBPs in each region, and shared action plans to promote 2 prioritized OSBP projects in each country.



One Stop Border Post in Namanga, Rwanda

4.4 People-to-people connectivity – tourism, culture, sport and academia

TICAD also promotes people-to-people connectivity to further enhance its multilayered aspect.

4-4-1 The Role of the Media / Cultural Reception during the Africa Week 2017

UNOSAA co-organized, along with the AUC, NEPAD Agency, APRM, the Federation of African Journalists, the African Media Initiative and others, the Senior Media Dialogue on “the role of the media in Africa’s development, women’s empowerment and its support to the Agenda 2063” in Addis Ababa in November 2017. The Dialogue provided a platform for media practitioners in Africa to support the media engagement as key partner in development, women’s empowerment and the furtherance of Agenda 2063.

During the UN Africa Week 2017, UNOSAA co-organized a cultural reception at the UN Headquarters in October 2017 that featured live Africa-themed music and culinary offerings from a number of African Permanent Missions to celebrate rich and diverse African culture as well as to further strengthen the partnership between Africa and its development partners towards effective implementation of both Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda.



“Africa Week 2017” at the UN Headquarters

4-4-2 Networking between Afri-Can and CCfA

The Japan Citizen’s Network for TICAD (Afri-Can), an alliance of more than 30 Japanese Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), has facilitated grassroots-level collaboration between Japanese and African CSOs with the Civic Commission for Africa (CCfA), an African CSO network. In 2017, prior to the Ministerial Meeting in Mozambique, a team of Japanese and African CSOs visited Mozambican CSOs, shared the experience of TICAD, and encouraged their participation to the Meeting. In view of the recent stronger economic ties between East Asia and Africa, Afri-Can, with a Korean NGO working on Africa, organized a side event at SDGs High-Level Political Forum in New York to discuss how TICAD can contribute to making East Asia-Africa relationships more comprehensive. Afri-Can, in cooperation with partner CSOs in Africa, encourages civil society to be part of the TICAD process and ensures added value for TICAD as the multi stakeholder’s forum.



CSO members at TICAD Ministerial Meeting in 2017 (Photo by Afri-Can)

4.5 South-South and triangular cooperation

Through South-South and triangular cooperation, TICAD functions as a platform to promote cooperation and collaboration among TICAD participants, encouraging their joint efforts toward development in Africa.

4-5-1 South-South and Triangular Cooperation

For instance, Japan and France are seeking the possibility of cooperation in sustainable development including quality infrastructure, health and infectious diseases, and security. There is another coordinating effort between Japan and India to enhance the connectivity in Africa as well as with the Asia-Pacific region.

The TICAD process has also underscored the importance of South-South cooperation, especially for utilizing successful experiences of Asian countries in Africa. In June 2018, JICA signed a memorandum of cooperation (MOC) with an Indian NGO, the Pratham Education Foundation, and a global research agency, the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL), in order to improve literacy and numeracy abilities among children in Africa, including Niger and Madagascar.



Japan-India Cooperation in Madagascar

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

100-8919, Japan

Tel: +81 (0)3-3580-3311

<http://www.mofa.go.jp>

Women farmer in Burundi

Photo Credit: Aude Rossignol/UNDP Burundi

