TICAD VI

– Report 2016-2018 –

28-30 August 2019
YOKOHAMA JAPAN

TICAD 6
NAIROBI 2016

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) is a multilateral leaders' forum on Africa's development, first convened in 1993 in Japan. The spirit of international partnership is reflected in the composition of TICAD's co-organizers: the United Nations (UN), UN Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the Government of Japan since TICAD's inauguration, with the African Union Commission (AUC) joining since 2010.

Over the quarter of a century, TICAD has maintained its uniqueness as a pioneering, open, inclusive and multilateral forum to mobilize global support for African development. At the same time, it has continued to evolve to address both opportunities and challenges affecting Africa in alignment with both pan-African and international visions, such as African Union's Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, respectively.

Committed to delivering tangible results on the ground, TICAD is also proud of its follow-up process. As part of it, this report reviews the progress made during the three-year period (2016-2018) since TICAD VI[1].

---

1   As TICAD was held every five years until TICAD V in 2013 and as TICAD VI builds on TICAD V, this report also covers part of progress made based on TICAD V.

2 Review of Specific Progress and Achievements made since TICAD V and VI

The Yokohama Declaration 2013 and the TICAD VI Nairobi Declaration identified six priority areas and three pillars, respectively, to address Africa's development needs. The Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017 and the TICAD VI Nairobi Implementation Plan summarized measures to promote the priority areas/pillars of TICAD V and VI, respectively.

This section reviews the progress made on the priority areas/pillars during the period covered by TICAD VI (i.e., 2016-2018) by showcasing some of the best practices. Best practices include those undertaken by stakeholders: the Government of Japan, Co-Organizers, African countries, partner countries, international and regional organizations, private sector, and civil society organizations. The priority areas/pillars are categorized in two groupings in this 2019 Report: (1) sustainable and equitable growth through economic transformation and industrialization and (2) resilient and stable society and human security.

1 Sustainable and Equitable Growth through Economic Transformation and Industrialization

1. Promoting private sector-led growth
2. Accelerating infrasturcture development
3. Empowering farmers as mainstream economic actors

1. Promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization

2 Resilient and Stable Society and Human Security

4. Promoting sustainable and resilient growth
5. Creating an inclusive society for growth
6. Consolidating peace, stability, and good governance

2. Promoting resilient health system for quality of life
3. Promoting social stability for shared prosperity

1 Sustainable and Equitable Growth through Economic Transformation and Industrialization

Over the course of 26 years of TICAD's history, it has consistently focused on achieving sustainable growth in Africa. Along with the progress of Africa's development, the focus of TICAD has been shifting from aid to business, although aid is still important to build foundation for sustainable growth as well as to catalyze business to Africa and promote public-private partnership.

i Private Sector

The private sector is playing an increasingly key role in deepening sustainable economic growth in Africa. Therefore, both TICAD V and VI emphasized the importance of improving the investment and business environment as well as legal and regulatory framework to promote trade, attract investment, and create employment, especially for women and youth, in collaboration with international organizations. Furthermore, since TICAD VI, greater efforts are being undertaken to promote structural economic transformation, diversification, and industrialization to eradicate poverty and minimize income and wealth disparities, as also articulated in Agenda 2063.

Since TICAD VI, a number of concrete steps have been taken to promote private sector investment and partnership. The Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) has been providing support to Japanese companies interested in investment in Africa, and the number of Japanese companies in Africa has consistently grown in recent years (see the table). Furthermore, both AUC and UNDP have implemented programs to solicit private sector investment, and the World Bank Group is helping countries build the foundations for digital transformation.

| Number of Japanese Companies in Africa

Year	Number
2010	520
11	562
12	560
13	584
14	657
15	687
16	738
17	796

(Source: MOFA)
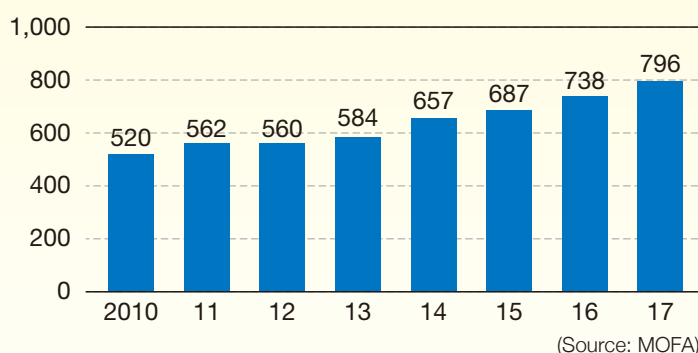
● The Africa Inclusive Markets Excellence Centre and The African Facility for Inclusive Markets (AFIM)

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. To date, over 11,000 smallholder farmers and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) have been supported through interventions in six (6) regional agro-

ASDP Kenya – Scene from the Supply Chain Improvement Process resulted in reduction of 35% production cost, picturing the technical consultant together with one of the involved suppliers from Tana Hortec
(Photo: UNDP)

food value chains. Additionally, more than 40 Innovation Challenge awards have been provided in support of innovative ventures by inclusive businesses and youth entrepreneurs contributing towards the attainment of the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Pilot projects have been implemented in Angola, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Rwanda. The support projects were also implemented in Burundi, Central African Republic, and Gabon.

● YouthConnekt

YouthConnekt holistically addresses the problems faced by the youth, most notably unemployment. It works to connect youth to various enabling facilities and opportunities such as mentorship, finance, gainful employment, networks and skills. Initially launched in Rwanda in 2012, YouthConnekt generated over 8,000 jobs and resulted in several Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with partners to support the scale-up of the initiative. YouthConnekt has now expanded to Cabo Verde, Republic of Congo, DRC, Gambia, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Zambia. UNDP also supports a growing number of young entrepreneurs through its regional youth training schemes coupled with provision of start-up finance. UNDP is collaborating with the Tony Elumelu Foundation (TEF) to promote entrepreneurship development in Africa through training and financing of 1,000 start-ups across the continent. Through its partnerships with governments, the AU, UN Agencies, Bilaterals, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private sector, YouthConnekt will continue expanding its impact towards achievement of the SDGs and AU Agenda 2063.

● Building Foundations for Digital Transformation

Across Africa, the World Bank Group is helping countries build the foundations for digital transformation. Through the *Central African Backbone project*, Gabon has invested massively in the construction of a high-speed fiber optic network. As a result, the cost of internet has fallen tenfold, and the number of subscribers has increased sevenfold. In 2018, the Republic of Congo and Gabon connected their terrestrial fiber-optic networks, boosting digital regional integration. The World Bank Group also helps promote digital entrepreneurship through the *eGabon* project: SING, a Libreville-based incubator launched in 2018, has already provided digital skills training to more than 500 people (a majority of whom are women). Fueling digital entrepreneurship is also a priority in Eastern Africa. In Malawi, the *Digital Malawi Project* aims to transform the country by leveraging digital technologies and mobilizing private sector investment to create jobs and prepare today's youth for the jobs of tomorrow.

● Forging Partnership between African and Japanese Entities and Boosting Investment

JETRO has been forging business partnerships between African start-ups and Japanese companies. In 2018, JETRO, for the first time, invited 15 innovative start-ups from eight African countries to Japan to engage in business matching with 56 Japanese companies seeking partners to enter the African market. JETRO also released the report, "African Start-ups 100," and set up a specialized consultation desk to uncover further potential for collaboration between both sides. Furthermore, JETRO, for two consecutive years, invited 27 leading importers of medical equipment from eight African countries to Japan to engage in business matching with more than 100 Japanese companies. New business deals were seen and more medical equipment from Japan is expected to reach both public and private hospitals via local leading importers channel.

Additionally, in an effort to boost Japanese investment in Africa, JETRO has supported leading investment projects of Japanese companies through its "Pilot projects for business in Africa" program. Thirty projects in 14 countries have been assisted by JETRO since TICAD V and 9 companies have successfully established their local business bases through this program.

JETRO also initiated the Africa Investment Promotion Forum (AIPF) together with investment promotion agencies (IPAs) of nine major African countries (as listed in the table below). As one of the achievements of the Forum, a Japan Desk has been set up at each IPA to facilitate further Japanese investment and provide effective follow-ups.

● Enhanced Private Sector Assistance in Africa (EPSA)

Japan and the African Development Bank (AfDB) have jointly supported Africa's private sector development through the third phase of EPSA (EPSA-3) launched at TICAD VI. Under EPSA-3, for example, a concessional loan was provided to the "Construction of Three Intersections" project in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, which will foster resilient infrastructure development and improve connectivity and region.

African Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo and AfDB hosted the 2nd Japan-Africa Business Forum in Tokyo in 2017, which brought together 1,500 participants from Japan and Africa. During the Forum, at least 118 business matchings were made between Japanese and African companies. Furthermore, Africa Investment Forum was inaugurated in 2018 in Johannesburg, South Africa as a platform that offers opportunities for investors from all over the world. Supported by various global partners, it was attended by nearly 2,000 participants including 8 African heads of state/government and also successfully secured investment interests across 49 deals worth USD 38.7 billion.

ⅱ Infrastructure and Energy

Synergy between the TICAD process and the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) is helping to accelerate the development of key hard infrastructure, especially energy, transport and water, in both urban and rural areas, including through greater use of Public Private Partnerships. Measures/initiatives implemented also include transportation and power infrastructure along economic corridors as well as One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs).

● Quality Infrastructure and Energy

Region-wide development with quality infrastructure investment, along economic corridors, in particular, continued to enhance connectivity both within the continent and beyond and to accelerate trade expansion. This process comprehensively integrates industrial, social, and economic infrastructure development and encourages public-private partnership from master planning to project implementation.

Under the African Union, NEPAD's Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) is facilitating acceleration of Africa's own initiatives under the Pillar One (1) of TICAD VI. The PIDA initiative has achieved some laudable results that include: (i) addition of 16,066 km and 4,077 km of roads and railways, respectively to the transport sector; (ii) addition of the 3,506 km of transmission line to the African power grid; (iii) a total of 17 countries are connected with regional fibre optic cables; and (iv) 112,900 direct jobs and 49,400 indirect jobs were created through the construction and operation of PIDA projects.

Some instruments to accelerate, monitor and evaluate PIDA projects were created, including the PIDA Virtual Information Centre to widely monitor and evaluate the progress of PIDA projects; the Continental Business Network (CBN) as a platform for high-level engagement with the private sector to facilitate investment in transboundary infrastructure projects; and the PIDA Service Delivery Mechanism (SDM) to assist regional project owners with advisory services for early-stage project preparation.

At TICAD VI, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) launched "FAITH 2 (Facility for African Investment and Trade Enhancement 2)" to support private sector activities which contribute to the promotion of economic structural reform through economic diversification and industrialization in Africa. Under the FAITH 2, JBIC has extended various
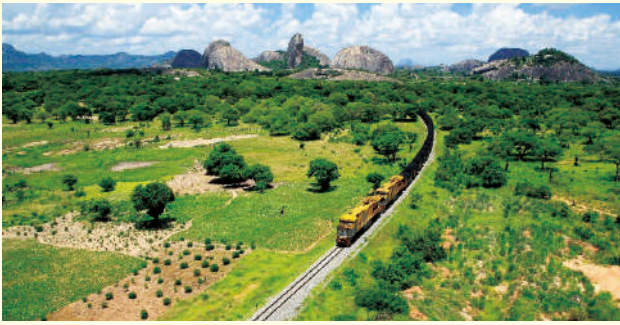
(Photo: Vale S.A.)

(Photo: Yinson Holdings Berhad)

forms of financial support, including a project finance to the Nacala Railway and Port Infrastructure Project in Mozambique and Malawi and project finance to the Onshore Wind Power Generation Project in Egypt.

Furthermore, as part of its efforts to accelerate the development of key hard infrastructure, the Government of Japan, together with Japanese private sector, undertook various projects since TICAD VI. For example, Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), the official export credit agency of the Government of Japan, has provided insurance to support various projects, including a rail and port infrastructure project in Mozambique and Malawi, an onshore wind independent power producer (IPP) project on the Gulf of Suez, and Floating Production, Storage and Offloading system (FPSO) owning and chartering project in Ghana. In Mozambique and Malawi, NEXI has provided insurance to support loans (USD 1,000 million) for the rail and

port infrastructure project, whereby Mitsui & Co. and a global mining company Vale S.A. construct and operate a new railway through their joint venture companies. The new 912 km railway will run from Moatize coal mine, located in northern Mozambique, through Malawi to the Mozambique port of Nacala. The project also develops and operates a coal export terminal in Nacala.

With respect to the project on the Gulf of Suez, NEXI has provided insurance to support commercial bank loans (USD 128 million) for an onshore wind IPP project, which has been implemented by an entity invested by Toyota Tsusho and Eurus Energy. Under the power sources development program in Egypt, it focuses on power sources diversification including renewable energies and is expected to play an important role in meeting Egypt's power needs.

In Ghana, NEXI has underwritten investment insurance for the investment by four companies (USD 124 million in total), Sumitomo Corporation, Kawasaki Kisen, JGC Corporation, and Development Bank of Japan. The

FPSO system is key infrastructure for deep-water oil and gas production. In preparation for increasing demand for FPSO, the four partners will acquire knowledge and expertise through the project as their first FPSO owning and chartering business.

The World Bank Group is helping African countries harness vast renewable energy sources to improve access and lower the cost of power and is working to attract private investment in the power sector. The *Scaling Solar* program aims to catalyze over $1 billion of investments in new solar generation capacity and bring on line an additional 1 GW of capacity in 4-5 years. It enables countries to procure solar power quickly and at low cost through competitive tendering and pre-set financing, insurance products, and risk products. Zambia, Senegal, Madagascar and Ethiopia have all employed it to drive down the cost of power. World Bank Group guarantees and other instruments helped to attract private sector financing for the public-private *Nachtigal Hydropower Project* that will increase Cameroon's electricity generating capacity by 30 percent.

Onshore Wind IPP Project in Egypt
(Photo: Toyota Tsusho Corporation)

Zambia (part of the Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Power Interconnector) (Photo: AUC)

● Customs and One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs)

Initiatives such as the establishment of OSBPs and trade centers as well as other related assistance aim to make custom procedures more efficient and develop the capacity of relevant authorities to promote trade facilitation as indicated under Pillar One (1) of TICAD VI.

Customs authorities are strategically located at borders and play a pivotal role for enhancing connectivity. Customs operations along trade corridors in Africa are making collective efforts under the "Master Trainer Program (MTP)", supported jointly by JICA, World Customs Organization (WCO) and Japan Customs, to improve efficiency through more sustainable training delivered by quality trainers developed under this train-the-trainer program. Through MTP, customs in East Africa developed more than 90 "Master Trainers" who delivered quality training for nearly 6,000 trainees in 2018 alone. Given the great value demonstrated in East Africa, the MTP was launched also in West and Southern Africa. Master Trainers are expected to deliver more trainings in coming years and contribute to enhanced connectivity through improved efficiency.

(Photo: WCO)

The African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), in collaboration with JICA, held three regional knowledge sharing workshops of the OSBP Sourcebook 2nd edition, with a view to disseminating various aspects of OSBP development and operation, targeted on various stakeholders in charge of infrastructure development, customs, immigration, quarantine and security and safety.

The first workshop was held in South Africa in February 2017 for 12 member states and 120 participants in Southern Africa region with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The second one in Rwanda was held in March 2017 for 8 member states and 102 participants in the East Africa region with COMESA, the East African Community (EAC) and the Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The third one in Ghana was held in December 2018 for 21 member states and 85 participants with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA).

In addition, the AUDA-NEPAD Agency, in partnership with JICA, as part of the MoveAfrica project is developing a Traffic Light System (TLS) to rank and track the level and quality of service on Africa's transport corridors starting with border posts as the point of departure. Four border posts including Beitbridge, Chirundu, Kasumbalesa and Kazungula along the North-South Corridor in the SADC Region were selected for the pilot phase. AUDA-NEPAD has been working with COMESA, SADC, and the Governments of Botswana, DRC, Zambia and Zimbabwe through their designated institutions to rank these four border posts. A kick-off mission was undertaken in Kasumbalesa between Zambia and DRC as the border post was identified as the most critical based on the Ranking Process. Following Kasumbalesa, the team proceeded to Rwanda for a tour of the Rusumo OSBP to validate the TLS.

Regional Launching Workshop of OSBP Sourcebook 2nd Edition for the East Africa region, January 2017 (Photo: AUC)
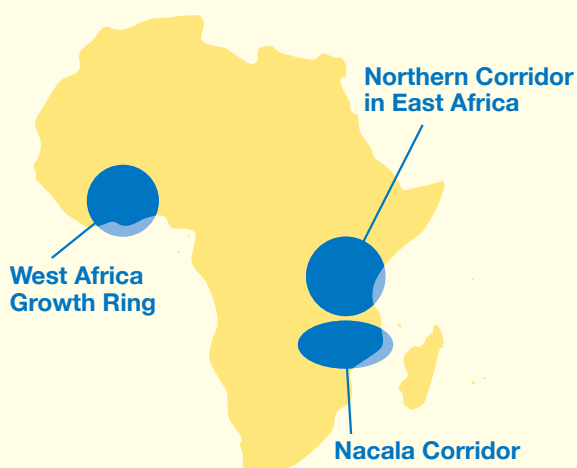

Kasumbalesa Boarder

(Photo: AUC)

List of JICA's One Stop Border Post Support Projects

1 Projects currently under implementation

Rusumo	Rwanda-Tanzania Border
Namanga	Kenya-Tanzania Border
Maraba	Uganda-Kenya Border
Kazungula	Zambia-Botswana Border
Gatuna / Katuna	Kenya-Tanzania Border

2 Completed Projects

Chirundu	Zambia-Zimbabwe Border
Sankanse	Burkina Faso-Togo Border
Taveta / Holili	Kenya-Tanzania Border
Lungalunga / Holoholo	Kenya-Tanzania Border
Isebania / Sirari	Kenya-Tanzania Border
Busia	Uganda-Kenya Border
Mutukula	Uganda-Kenya Border
Nemba	Burundi-Rwanda Border
Mamuno / Trans Kalahari	Namibia-Botswana Border

(Source: JICA)

Northern Corridor in East Africa

West Africa Growth Ring

Nacala Corridor

iii Agriculture and Agribusiness

Fluctuations in commodity prices can have significant impact on the economic condition of many African countries. TICAD V and VI recognized the importance of agriculture and agribusiness in promoting sustainable growth and improving food security in Africa, where women and MSMEs comprise the majority of the farming sector. The Japanese Government and its partners have supported implementation of measures to promote structural reforms, economic diversification, and value addition in such strategic areas as agricultural and manufacturing sectors. These, together with initiatives to address such issues as access to market and improved productivity, have generated tangible results.

(Photo: JICA)

● CARD, IFNA and SHEP

More than 11,000 MSMEs received assistance through interventions in six regional agro-food value chains (UNDP), and the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) in Sub-Sahara Africa (AGRA, NEPAD, Japan) doubled rice production from 14 million tons to 28 million tons in 10 years through 2018.

(Photo: JICA)

CARD facilitate formulation of national strategies for rice production and promote the entire value chain, such as extension, production, post-harvest handling and marketing, through technical and financial cooperation and research activities in collaboration with development partners.

(Photo: JICA)

More than 110,000 MSMEs received training through Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion (SHEP) approach (Japan). Collaboration towards improving nutritious condition has been enhanced in ten initially participating countries for the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA).

Since its launch in August 2016 at TICAD VI, the IFNA Secretariat has invited 12 Participating Countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sudan) to support the development of IFNA Country Strategy for Actions (ICSA) by mapping out policy, potential priority intervention areas, programme efforts and potential linkages to leverage multi-sectoral synergies to address food and nutrition issues in each country.

In May 2017, over 160 representatives from governments, multi-/bi-lateral development partners, research institutes, NGOs and private companies attended the first Partner Meeting in Addis Ababa to promote multi-sectoral nutrition activities through IFNA. Along with the Partner Meeting, the IFNA Steering Committee with 10 member organizations including AUDA-NEPAD, JICA, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations World Food

Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), AfDB, World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS) was formed to guide IFNA implementation. In April 2018, a continent-wide technical workshop (with more than 60 participants from governments, UN, NGOs and research institutes) was held in Senegal to discuss ICSAs and good practice/challenges.

Along with the ICSA development, IFNA facilitates the mobilization of resources to take synergic actions on the ground. In Madagascar, for example, synergic actions among World Bank, JICA, FAO, WFP and UNICEF are being generated through the ICSA process including securing funding to address the food and nutrition security in the areas of health, agriculture, water and sanitation/hygiene.

A Nigerian female farmers' group in FCT (Federal Capital Territory) who received the series of trainings from the government agriculture extension staff started backyard garden in communal land.
(Photo: AUC)

Furthermore, as part of efforts to help improve market distribution of produce in rural areas, NEXI has provided insurance on a loan made to Uganda for the purchase of Japanese made construction machinery and vehicles for material transportation through Sumitomo Corporation. Being an agricultural nation, Uganda

plans to construct new roads in its rural areas to improve access to important markets by utilizing the machinery and vehicles.

There has also been a growing agribusiness partnership with Africa. JETRO sent business missions to Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia and Sierra

Leone to contribute to the improvement of agricultural productivity through business partnerships. In total, 24 Japanese agribusiness-related companies have participated in these missions, and over 150 business talks with local governments and companies have been made on site.

● Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX)

UNDP supported the establishment of the Ethiopian Commodity Exchange (ECX), which 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. By 2018, its revenue was estimated over 1 billion US dollars. ECX is now fully functional and nationally owned. From 2016 to 2018, UNDP supported catalytic capacity building to spearhead a technology-based agricultural marketing system, including digitization that has resulted in ensuring traceability, eliminating middle-actors in the chain and enhancing integrity, security, efficacy and quality assurance of the agricultural commodity marketing system.

IV Blue/Ocean Economy and Maritime Safety/Security

There are growing concerns about cross-border issues, such as piracy, particularly off the coast of Somalia, in the Gulf of Aden, and the Gulf of Guinea, illegal fishing, and dumping waste, as they could destabilize societies and cause new conflicts.

(Photo: MOFA)

As discussed at TICAD VI, a comprehensive solution both on the high seas and on land, which aligns with the principles of regional and international framework as reflected in the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy (2050 AIM Strategy) and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), is needed to address serious threats to the safety and security of maritime navigation, shipping, fishing and other maritime activities, and maintain a rules-based maritime order.

Since TICAD VI, a number of initiatives took place to address risk factors both in oceans and inland waters. In November 2018, the governments of Kenya, Canada, and Japan held the first global conference on the topic of sustainable blue economy, with more than 12,000 participants from 180 countries. Furthermore, there have been collective international efforts to address piracy off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden, which have contributed to drastic reduction in the number of piracy cases: at its peak in 2011, there were reported 237 cases, but in years since 2015, there have been fewer than 10 cases a year. The International Maritime Organization, international partners, and the Government of Japan have been making active contributions to capacity building and addressing root causes of piracy through support for the Djibouti Regional Training Centre (DRTC).

The World Bank is supporting African coastal and island countries harness the blue economy through national and regional projects focused on fisheries, tourism, maritime transport and port development. Recent estimates suggest that the annual economic value of goods and services in Kenya's blue economy could be approximately USD 4.4 billion. The World Bank-supported *Kenya Coastal Development Project* improved management of Kenya's coastal and marine resources, increased revenue generation of fisheries, enhanced livelihoods of coastal communities and improved governance and security by implementing a vessel monitoring system. Coastal areas in West Africa host one third of the region's population and generate 56 percent of GDP. The *West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project (WACA)* aims to strengthen resilience against coastal erosion, flooding, and pollution in Benin, Cote 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 Resilient and Stable Society and Human Security

Improved access to quality education, including technical and vocational training, and health services is essential for resilient and stable society in Africa. Ensuring energy access not only in cities but also in rural areas and reducing climate-and disaster-related economic losses in Africa are also crucial in achieving sustainable development. At the same time, promoting peace and stability including through counterterrorism measures is necessary to secure human security in Africa.

i Education and Human Development for Empowerment

As the continent with the most youthful population, there exists urgent need to accelerate efforts to develop requisite skills through education, technical and vocational training, and to improve institutional capacity for economic diversification, promoting employment opportunities, social integration and sustainable socio-economic development. Since TICAD V, there has been a focus on increasing access to education and improving quality of education at all levels.

● Empowering Youth and Women

UNOSAA continued to provide support to empower African women and youth through a global platform to discuss various aspects of youth and women's empowerment in Africa. For the empowerment of youth, UNOSAA, in collaboration with UN and AU partners, co-organizes Regional Breakout Session on Africa during the annual United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Youth Forum. The 2019 session was convened in April 2019 under the theme "The Empowerment and Inclusion of Young People in Africa: Towards Durable Solutions for Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa" and crafted recommendations on the roles of African youth towards the empowerment and inclusion of young people in Africa to find durable solutions for forcibly displaced persons.

For women's empowerment, UNOSAA co-organizes a side event on the margins of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women every year. In 2019, the side event was co-organized in March 2019 under the theme "Making Social Protection, Public Services and Infrastructure Inclusive and Meaningful for Women and Girls in Africa." The side event provided a platform for identifying persisting gaps and emerging challenges and proposed concrete and forward-looking recommendations for ensuring a gender sensitive and responsive approach to policy design, financing and implementation of social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure. The outcome of the side event, a set of key recommendations, are utilized in advocacy towards the 25th review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 20th anniversary of UNSC resolution 1325.

(Photo: Africa Renewal)

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. Key recommendations from the report have been implemented including extending UNDP's Gender Equality Seal Certification (GES) initiative to the private and public sector. In 2016, private sector companies in Uganda became the first to embrace the GES programme that supports companies to change organisational culture, shift cultural norms and societal expectations and provide more equal opportunities for women and men in the workplace. To date, 50 companies in Rwanda and Uganda are implementing the GES and empowering women to achieve the SDGs. In addition, four African Member States have launched the Gender Seal Certification initiative for

Young female trainee and her instructor

(Photo: UNIDO)

Public Institutions. Africa now has a pool of 30 trained regional experts with the capacity to support the implementation of a gender equality management system in public and private enterprises in Africa.

UNIDO launched the project "Promoting youth employment in the mining, construction and agriculture sector" in 2013. The project has been facilitating the access to young Liberians to the labour market by developing their skills in the operation and maintenance of heavy-duty machinery. The project is funded by the Government of Japan (2016-2018: USD 1,563,111) in partnership with Komatsu Ltd. and Liberian Ministries of Education and Commerce & Industry. So far over 250 young Liberians were trained and undertook internships in relevant industries to gain practical experience.

● African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative)

To nurture talents to work as a bridge between private sectors in Japan and Africa, the African Business Education Initiative for Youth (ABE Initiative), launched at TICAD V and continued at TICAD VI, provided opportunities to more than 1,200 young Africans so far to study at master's programs in Japan and experience internship in Japanese companies.

The program maintains contact with the young Africans even after they return to their countries, fostering connections between Japanese companies and young African elites who can assist Japanese companies to expand their businesses in Africa.

(Photo: JICA)

● The KAIZEN initiatives

Japan has helped to develop human resources with practical skills for African industries that also meet the needs of Japanese companies. This includes training programs for mathematics and science teachers, support for vocational training and higher education and KAIZEN initiatives in manufacturing industry and business sectors.

Following the establishment of the Africa Kaizen Initiative (AKI) between AUDA-NEPAD and JICA in April 2017, the Kaizen Core Team was formed in NEPAD with a Kaizen Crash Course by an expert from Japan Productivity Centre in April 2018. Similarly, the Africa Kaizen Annual Conferences were organized by AKI in Durban, South Africa (2 to 4 July 2018) and in Tunis, Tunisia (24 to 26 June 2019). The first Africa Kaizen Award was launched in June 2019 in Tunis. AKI has participated and made presentations at the National Kaizen Conferences and established a network with Kaizen related organizations (Argentina and Mauritius). The AKI web portal was established in 2018 as a link to the NEPAD website.

Other on-going activities include the preparation for AKI side events at TICAD 7 slated for Yokohama, Japan in August 2019 and a documentary on the Ethiopian Kaizen Institute to highlight its successes for other member states to emulate.

Employees of Home Base House & Office Furniture PLC in Ethiopia discussing processes for improvement of their work. (Photo: AUC)

| JICA's Initiatives to Support KAIZEN in Africa (23 countries)

1. Countries with Implemented or Ongoing Projects (8 countries)	Cameroon	Egypt	Ethiopia
	Ghana	Kenya	Tanzania
	Tunisia	Zambia	
2. Countries that have participated in training courses in Japan and/or Malaysia since 2009 (15 countries)	Algeria	Botswana	Burkina Faso
	Democratic Republic of Congo	Malawi	Morocco
	Mozambique	Namibia	Nigeria
	Rwanda	Senegal	South Africa
	South Sudan	Sudan	Zimbabwe

(Source: JICA)

ⅱ Building Capability for UHC

African countries face health challenges such as the high prevalence of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), malaria and polio, high infant and maternal mortality ratio, and insufficient preparedness for health emergencies. It is necessary to address disparities that hinder the access to, and availability of, affordable health and medical services, and to strengthen health systems to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Japan, the World Bank, WHO, and other organizations jointly announced "UHC in Africa" as a policy framework for promoting UHC at TICAD VI.

The outbreak of Ebola virus disease in 2014 and its human and economic costs underscored the need for resilient health systems to lay the foundation for achieving UHC, which, in turn, would contribute to strengthening preparedness for public health emergencies, as well as to improving the quality of life. The experience also highlighted the need for swift coordination among international organizations and partner countries, better collaboration, and adequate and timely disbursement of financial resources at the early stage of health emergencies. Efforts are also being implemented to build on Africa's own experience in fighting against health crises to enhance networking of human resources within the continent.

(Photo: Dominic Chavez/World Bank)

● UHC in Africa

The World Bank and the Government of Japan are working with WHO, UNICEF, and other partners to promote "UHC in Africa" in several countries through financial and technical cooperation, by training health service workers and strengthening service delivery systems including health financing, and by providing policy recommendations. JICA also promotes maternal and child health, reproductive health, and measures for infectious and non-infectious diseases to achieve UHC.

● Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC)

Initiatives undertaken since TICAD VI include the support extended to the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), which was inaugurated in January 2017 as a specialized technical institution of the AU. The African Union Commission/ Africa CDC has, through TICAD support, strengthened the health systems in Africa. From October 2017 to January 2018, the Africa CDC worked with member states to operationalize the ECHO project and establish a mobile Epidemic Response Team (ERT). Project ECHO is an Africa CDC innovative and revolutionary project designed to help member states in strengthening disease surveillance, data sharing and early warning and response to public health events, a key pillar in the implementation of International Health Regulation. Project ECHO is already creating communication, teaching/ learning and experience sharing platforms in three African regions (Eastern, Southern and Central Africa).

The mobile continental ERT selected from over 30 AU member states were trained and are ready to respond to public health events of international concern on the continent.

Central Africa Region ECHO training conducted by Africa CDC
(Photo: AUC)

Group photograph of Cohort 1 of Africa CDC Epidemic Response Team (ERT)
(Photo: AUC)

● Disease Prevention at Community Level

In addition to the regional and continental initiatives, efforts have been undertaken to improve disease prevention at the community level. For example, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) Togo (Togolese Association for Family Welfare: ATBEF), working with Japan Trust Fund, provided capacity building and new equipment to introduce cervical cancer screening and preventative therapy services in Togo from April 2017 to March 2019, where cervical cancer, though preventable if detected early, is the second most common cancer among women. During the period, 12,261 women were screened for precancerous lesions and 9,723 for both precancerous lesions and HIV. Among them, 361 women were found to have precancerous lesions and were provided preventative treatments. In addition, the ATBEF conducted national radio and TV outreach campaigns, which increased the number of clients.

ⅲ Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change

Africa is most severely impacted by climate change and vulnerable to climate variability. At TICAD V, leaders acknowledged the grave impact of climate change across the continent and called for action to pursue sustainable and resilient growth by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.

TICAD VI addressed the need to help countries develop and implement affordable social protection mechanisms that would improve access to productive assets for poor households and reduce seasonal income fluctuations.

Japan has implemented measures/initiatives to mitigate the risk arising from climate change, deforestation and desertification, poaching, loss of natural resources, food insecurity, water and energy deficit and natural disasters. This included the monitoring of forest resources in 43 African countries through JICA-JAXA Forest Early Warning System in the Tropics and providing training to more than 4,000 individuals to counter climate change.

As part of those efforts, the African Clean Cities Platform (ACCP) was established in April 2017 by African countries and partner agencies to initiate activities for knowledge-sharing on waste management and to promote public private partnership and financial investment to work towards SDGs. In June 2018, administrative officials in charge of waste management from national governments and major cities gathered for the first annual meeting in Rabat, Morocco. In addition, a training program dedicated to the ACCP was launched to disseminate knowledge and to improve practical waste management skills. By July 2018, 36 countries and 65 cities joined the ACCP.


ⅳ Peace and Stability and Rule of Law

At TICAD VI, leaders reiterated the importance of social stability to address radicalization, terrorism, and violent extremism through a multidimensional strategy. Youth empowerment and capacity development are central to achieving demographic dividends, preventing forced migration and conflict, and promoting peacebuilding.

The Japanese Government and its partners have observed developments in peace and stability in Africa, and measures are being implemented to support enhancing the capacity of local and national government authorities as well as African regional and international institutions for peace and stability on the continent. These include improved capacity for surveillance and containment, cross-border security, coordinated border management, and peacekeeping operations.

In some countries, Japanese companies are working with relevant authorities in Africa to safeguard societies through biometric identification solutions. At TICADV and VI, Japan announced support to promote peace and stability through
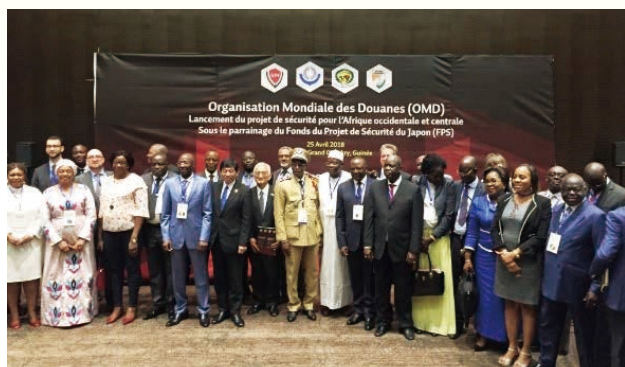
(Photo: WCO)

counterterrorism measures as well as vocational training and other opportunities. By the end of 2017, 7,500 officers had been trained in sectors such as justice, media, local government and security.

As customs play a pivotal role at borders, it is imperative for customs authorities to further strengthen their efforts to fight against terrorism at border. The WCO, supported by the Government of Japan and JICA, launched a "Security Project" with customs authorities in West, Central and East Africa. The Project particularly addresses border security-related challenges to monitor the cross-border movement of dual-use chemicals and improvised explosive device (IED) components. Through collaborative efforts, nearly 400 customs officials were trained in 2018. Combining the expertise developed through training and technical equipment procured, customs agencies are empowered to ensure security and safety of the people in Africa.

Japan is also supporting capacity building of Africa's peacekeeping activities by supporting PKO training centers operated by African countries in partnership with UNDP and through the UN project for Rapid Deployment of Enabling Capabilities (RDEC) in the

framework of Triangular Partnership Project (TPP).

TICAD V and VI recognized that violent extremism 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 IGAD, the G5 Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin Commission.

In partnership with the G5 Sahel's Permanent Secretariat, 1,387 border agents in Mali, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania and Niger were trained on border management and security from 2016-2018. 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, 18 African countries have now successfully developed national strategies and frameworks to build greater resilience of communities against violent extremism.

UNOSAA continued to mobilize global support to promote Africa's peace, security and sustainable development, in particular, within the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and AU's Agenda 2063 and its First 10-Year Implementation Plan. The Africa Dialogue Series, launched in October 2018, provides a platform to explore and promote critical debates on operationalizing the peace, security, human rights, humanitarian and development nexus in Africa.

(Photo: Africa Renewal)

The Africa Dialogue Series 2019 was organized by UNOSAA from 21 to 23 May 2019 at the UN Headquarters in New York under the theme "Towards Durable Solutions For Forcibly Displaced Persons in Africa" in partnership with the AUC, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in order to raise global awareness and promote policy discussions on the AU theme of the year 2019, "The Year of

Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons." The dialogue among a wide range of stakeholders, including Africa Group, the AUC, the UN, financial institutions, civil society, academia and youth representatives, showcased best practices and lessons learned on African solidarity in dealing with forced displacement in Africa and generated concrete and action-oriented recommendations for durable solutions. These recommendations are expected to feed into regional

consultative conferences, including through TICAD 7 side event on "Towards Enhanced Partnership and Solidarity to Support Forcibly Displaced Persons in Africa," leading to the Global Forum for Refugees to be held in December 2019.

UNOSAA also continued to promote policy analysis and discussions, including through organizations of the Expert Group Meetings and High-Level events, to provide actionable

policy recommendations on emerging and persisting issues affecting Africa's peace, security and sustainable development.

In 2018, UNOSAA convened two expert group meetings on conflict prevention – "Enhancing the Effectiveness of Preventive Diplomacy and Mediation in Africa" in Durban, South Africa in July and "Strengthening Subregional Conflict Prevention Capabilities in Africa" in Libreville, Gabon in November. These meetings aim at promoting the UN Secretary-

General's agenda on prevention and contributing to the full implementation of the African Peace and Security Architecture, including the AU initiative of "Silencing the Guns by 2020."

The outcomes of both meetings with recommendations to further reinforce conflict prevention capacities of African regional and sub-regional institutions were disseminated to participants as reference documents for utilization at their respective institutions, such as governments, the UN and AU entities, including

(Photo: UNOSAA)

Regional Economic Communities (RECs), civil society and academia. The meetings culminated in a study to assess the conflict prevention capabilities of the RECs.

Following up on the TICAD VI Nairobi Implementation Plan which sets forth the importance of the rule of law, development of international law and

peaceful settlement of disputes, in 2018, Japan hosted the 57th Annual Session of Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) in

Tokyo and announced the launching of a capacity building program in the area of international law for government officials from AALCO member states.

(Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office)

(Photo: MOFA)

3 TICAD 7 and Beyond

Over the course of last 26 years, TICAD has evolved to address the changing nature of opportunities and challenges affecting Africa's development. It will continue to do so to achieve "Advancing Africa's Development through People, Technology and Innovation".

TICAD 6
NAIROBI 2016

Mothers and children waiting for vaccinations
Photo Credit: ©JICA / Koji Sato

OSAA
Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

U N
D P

THE WORLD BANK
IBRD · IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP