United Nations Development Programme

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PARTNERING FOR AFRICA'S FUTURE
JAPAN AND UNDP

TICAD
Ministerial Meeting

FOREWORD

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*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Through the Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD), Japan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have demonstrated an unwavering commitment to supporting Africa's development.

As TICAD marks its 25th year of existence, there are many accomplishments to reflect on. Much has changed since TICAD's inception at the Yokohama maiden conference in August 1993. Over the last two decades, African countries have undergone remarkable transformation. They have proudly articulated their development objectives, as enshrined in the African Union's Agenda 2063; they have adopted a framework protocol for the implementation of a Continental Free Trade Area; and they have galvanized youth and women to stake a claim and become involved in shaping the continent's future. Collectively, they are making great strides towards structural economic transformation.

UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan has set out a new direction for the organization in supporting countries to end extreme poverty, reduce inequality, and achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UNDP, working with UN and other partners, is championing innovative solutions to address the diverse and complex development challenges facing the continent.

Amidst all these momentous changes, TICAD's mandate remains aligned with Africa's development agenda and has been recalibrated to take into account emerging trends and new stakeholders.

Recognizing the key role of integration in Africa's economic transformation, TICAD advocates for connectivity in the broadest sense—within society, among peoples, institutions and countries—as a guiding principle to achieve sustainable development and improve resilience on the continent.

As we prepare to convene in Tokyo, Japan, from 6 to 7 October 2018 for the TICAD Ministerial Meeting and embark on the journey to TICAD 7 in Yokohama in August 2019, I am confident that our proceedings will be marked by the spirit of cooperation and foresight that is the hallmark of this unique forum.

FOREWORD

SHIGERU USHIO

Ambassador, Director-General, African Affairs Department Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Japan have worked in close cooperation over many years, addressing global challenges hand in hand. With its deep expertise, abundant experience and global network, UNDP has a strong presence as the core institution of development cooperation in the United Nations system. The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) is one of the most outstanding examples of cooperation between Japan and UNDP, and it has steadily delivered remarkable results.

Launched in 1993, TICAD marks its 25th anniversary this year. Building on its basic principles of "African ownership" and "international partnership," TICAD has evolved into an open and inclusive forum where stakeholders involved in African development gather from all over the world. Japan and UNDP have led TICAD as co-organizers since its inception, managing conferences and setting important agenda items such as human security.

TICAD contributes to the fulfilment of Africa's potential through innovation and the partnership of various stakeholders, including private companies, and thus helps realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union's (AU's) Agenda 2063.

TICAD VI, held in Nairobi, Kenya in 2016, brought together 11,000 participants from all over the world and focused on three priority areas: "diversification and industrialization of the economy," "promotion of resilient health systems," and "promotion of social stability." TICAD VI was a great success, and was the first TICAD summit meeting held in Africa. The TICAD Ministerial Conference held in Maputo, Mozambique, in 2017, followed up on TICAD V and VI.

The Government of Japan remains committed to working closely with UNDP towards the success of the TICAD Ministerial Meeting in Tokyo in October 2018 and of TICAD 7 in Yokohama in August 2019, and towards the further evolution of TICAD.

TICAD's Role

Conflict dynamics have increased the vulnerability of the population, damaged agriculture, fisheries and livelihoods, and affected freedom of movement, trade and local governance.

in Advancing Africa's Development

Since TICAD VI in 2016, Africa has been on the move.

After hitting a cyclical low point in 2016, African economies are recovering and prospects are bright; six of the twelve fastest growing economies in the world are in Africa. Life expectancy, education and decent incomes are on the rise. Safety, rule of law, participation and human rights have increased, and, in the past two years, social unrest has dropped far faster in Africa than the global average.

Such results have been achieved thanks in part to TICAD's longstanding commitment to human-centered development on the continent.

TICAD also has a vital role in the coming years, and recognizes that maximum progress will be made by:

■ Taking an integrated approach to the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda, which are closely related.

■ Understanding the growing role that business has in facilitating development in Africa, especially in fair trade and investments, technology transfer, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship.

■ Building on the successes of TICAD VI and the pillars it identified, including structural economic transformation, resilient health systems, and social stability.

■ Responding strategically to other relevant agreements such as the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement.

OVERVIEW OF THE FRAMEWORKS

People are at the heart of these agendas, all of which aim to promote sustainable social, economic, and environmental development. When these agendas are aligned, they create shared aspirations, a political consensus, and strong partnerships— and that means faster and more lasting progress in Africa's development.

Sustainable Development Goals: The SDGs take a holistic view and recognize that development is sustainable only if it accounts for economic, social and environmental dimensions. Economies must grow, societies must be free and fair and peaceful, and the environment must be protected. The SDGs' comprehensive approach calls for countries to take on systemic barriers to development such as inequalities and exclusion, unsustainable production and consumption, weak institutions, climate change and environmental degradation. The relevance of each SDG will vary from one country to the next, depending on their respective priorities and challenges.

African Union 2063 Agenda: The 2063 Agenda proposes a considerable transformation across all three dimensions of sustainability; further, it considers governance, peace and security as an important pillar that supports all of the continental framework's seven aspirations. The first aspiration, for "a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development," is the overarching objective for structural transformation. Agenda 2063 addresses the systemic and structural

Agenda 2063 emphasizes infrastructure development and technological advancement.

Photo: African Developement Bank

■ *Resilient health care systems:* Stronger health systems, universal health coverage, and prevention and preparedness against pandemics.

■ *Social stability for shared prosperity:* Inclusive and sustainable livelihoods and managing shocks and vulnerabilities to foster shared prosperity, underpin social stability, and address the root causes of radicalization.
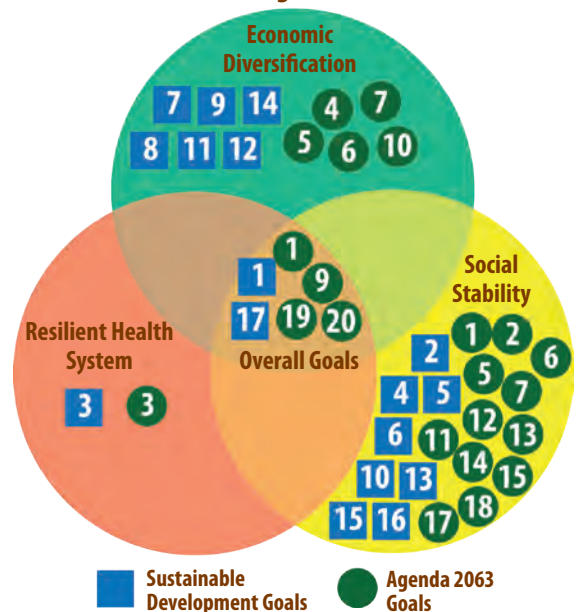
factors that drive change, and that prevent it. Further, Agenda 2063 emphasizes inclusive growth, infrastructure development, technological advancement, environmental sustainability, peace and security, and a politically united Africa.

TICAD VI Nairobi Declaration: Adopted by the representatives of Japan and 54 African countries, the Nairobi Declaration, a three-year plan, calls for:

■ *Structural economic transformation:* Economic diversification and industrialization through agriculture, innovation and an information and communications technology economy.

TICAD VI Goals Align with the SDGs as well as the Agenda 2063 Goals.

Economic Diversification

7 9 14 4 7
8 11 12 5 6 10

Social Stability

1
1 9
17 19 20
Overall Goals

Resilient Health System

3 3

2 1 2 6
5 7
4 5 12 13
6 11 14 15
10 13 18
15 16 17

■ Sustainable Development Goals   ● Agenda 2063 Goals

Photo: iHub/Kenya

UNDP'S NEW WAY OF WORKING

With over 50 years of experience, UNDP understands that development challenges are complex and that each region and country is different.

UNDP's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 supports TICAD and other partners with the following key elements:

■ *Signature Solutions:* Within each development setting, UNDP offers a set of integrated responses to development issues which form our Signature Solutions on poverty, governance, resilience, environment, energy access and gender equality. Each solution includes a mix of policy advice, technical assistance, finance and programmes.

■ *Support within and across countries:* UNDP's strength comes from being local—present on the ground in countries and communities across the developing world—and from being a global network

leveraging experience and expertise. UNDP's Global Platform leverages expertise from around the world to support individual countries. Additionally, a Country Support Platform in each country harnesses the collective power of the UN and other partners to ramp up innovations for development.

■ *Understanding context:* UNDP recognizes the diversity of development challenges we encounter, and frames them in three main development settings: eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development, and building resilience to shocks and crises. In each setting, we contextualize our work to Africa.

■ *Doing business better:* We are boosting our performance to maximize return for every dollar invested. Further, we are harnessing cutting-edge technologies and research to generate new ideas to test and scale up and are championing innovation in our development solutions offered to country clients.

Partnerships remain fundamental to UNDP's mission and to realize the ambitious goals of Agenda 2030, Agenda 2063 and TICAD. We are always seeking new partners—international financial institutions, private sector, civil society and others—to expand our collective capacity.

The Strategic Plan is the harbinger of a bold new era for UNDP. Together with TICAD and other partners, we will make great strides towards a world free of poverty.

UNDP'S SIGNATURE SOLUTIONS

To better focus its resources and expertise to deliver on the 2030 Agenda, UNDP has identified a set of approaches that we call our Signature Solutions. No one solution will succeed on its own. We need all of them to achieve the SDGs. Each solution has the potential to unlock the path to sustainable development.

■ Keeping people out of POVERTY

■ GOVERNANCE for peaceful, just and inclusive societies

■ Crisis prevention and increased RESILIENCE

■ ENVIRONMENT: nature-based solutions for development

■ Clean, affordable ENERGY

■ Women's empowerment and GENDER equality

In June 2018 YAS!, or Youth for Africa and SDGs, was launched at the Responsible Business Forum in Johannesburg, South Africa. The platform is an online portal developed by UNDP in partnership with Accenture South Africa. It aims to address the four main pillars of the entrepreneurship ecosystem: Information, Mentorship, Funding and Network.

Contribution to the Success of TICAD

UNDP is equipped to meet the full range of TICAD's priorities.

Within and across countries, UNDP assembles cross-cutting teams of specialists to support our partners from start to finish—in everything from planning and financing, to policy analysis and programme design, to human resources and procurement and more.

All our work is rooted in an expert, boots-on-the-ground understanding of current trends and challenges.

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH

Business solutions for the SDGs use innovative partnership and financing mechanisms. They capitalize on each partner's strengths and fulfill each partner's goals.

The private sector offers industry knowledge, technology and capital towards the SDGs while also advancing its own social impact and sustainability goals. The public sector could make regulatory changes and provide incentives for investments in key SDG areas. Additionally, UNDP can frame the various development challenges as bankable projects, align them with government priorities, and demonstrate sustainable impact.

UNDP's engagement with the private sector covers agriculture, extractive industries, energy, finance, tourism, health, education, manufacturing, information technology and others, except those excluded in UNDP's 2013 Policy on Due Diligence and Partnerships with the Private Sector.

PRIVATE SECTOR

UNDP has a robust engagement with diverse industries in the private sector worldwide.

Through our Private Sector Unit (formerly the African Facility for Inclusive Markets), situated at the Regional Service Centre for Africa, UNDP engages with private sector and other stakeholders. Together, we promote: inclusive businesses and markets; youth entrepreneurship; inclusive, sustainable and resilient food value chains; impact investment; and inclusive growth within informal markets. UNDP also works with governments to mobilize private sector capital for domestic investments in the SDGs in accordance with the African Union Agenda 2063 and national development priorities.

With a vision to promote inclusive business and inclusive markets, UNDP has fostered strong partnerships with the African Union Commission (AUC), the Africa Inclusive Markets Excellence Centre (AIMEC), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Global Affairs Canada and the European Union-African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP). Another partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) reached 11,000 smallholder farmers and small and medium-sized enterprises in multiple countries. An impressive 39 UNDP Country Offices in Africa have actively incorporated private sector strategies into their country programmes.

Engagement with religious organisations bolsters interfaith collaboration on the prevention of violent extremism reduces inter-religious tensions.

Photo: Amunga Eshuchi/UNDP Kenya

HUMAN SECURITY AND AFRICA'S INTERCONNECTIVITY

More than 1.4 billion people, and half of the world's extreme poor, live in fragile and conflict-affected settings. The number is forecast to grow by a staggering 82 percent by 2030.

The SDGs will not be achieved without peaceful, just and inclusive societies in every country in the world. Effective, democratic governance, as envisioned in Goal 16, has intrinsic value, as it benefits people directly. It also has instrumental value; a peaceful, just and inclusive society allows for sustainable development to take hold and be maintained for future generations.

Hence, UNDP's strategic plan advocates for a comprehensive governance and peacebuilding agenda firmly grounded in values, norms and principles, and yet flexible enough to respond to demand in different contexts. The aim being to promote peaceful, prosperous, just and inclusive

societies and to support sustainable development that leaves no one behind.

PROJECT SAHEL, PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND MORE

Partnerships between UNDP and Japan have helped build peaceful and inclusive societies throughout Africa.

Such UNDP-Japan flagship projects are funded through the Japanese supplementary budget, and have taken place at the regional level (Sahel G5

Developed by UNDP in partnership with Albany Associates, with funding by Government of Japan, a new mobile application provides guidance to ensure that local voices are captured in developing effective communication strategies to prevent violent extremism.

Partnering for Africa's Future:

A representative of the Embassy of Japan hands over materials to the Director of the Institute Pasteur in Abidjan.

countries and East Africa) and the country level (Nigeria and Kenya).

The project "Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism in Africa" was the first regional strategy on preventing violent extremism among the states of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and Tanzania. The project supported curricula to address violent extremism, and these were tested in mosques and madrassahs of Tanga and the Zanzibar islands in Tanzania. Furthermore, the project inspired Kenya, Sudan and Somalia to formulate their own national counter-terrorism strategies.

The project "Border Management for Stability and Human Security in the Sahel" restored the livelihoods of 4,500 women and youth in the Sahel Region, and coordinated training for 542 border agents on management and security challenges facing the G5 Sahel countries.

In Nigeria, the project gave grants or guidance to nearly 500 internally displaced persons and employed another 500+ workers to rehabilitate infrastructure, thus restoring livelihoods damaged by the Boko Haram insurgency. In Kenya, some 2 million people were educated on preventing radicalization and countering violent extremism, and nearly 200 news media personnel were trained in public engagement on the topic.

AFRICA'S INSTITUTIONAL CONNECTIVITY

UNDP understands that African countries must work together across borders to address regional challenges. This means that government and other institutions must become better connected.

With funding from the Government of Japan, UNDP launched a project to bolster regional, national, and local initiatives in border areas of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The regional approach helped boost the ability of regional institutions to detect and respond to epidemic outbreaks such as Ebola virus disease (EVD), Lassa fever, cholera and other communicable diseases across the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Partners included a wide range of UN Agencies, regional entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and more, all with the common goal of strengthening regional institutions and supporting early warning systems in the wake of the EVD crisis. Over 14 institutions took part in technical workshops at regional level. Such partners included World Health Organization, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), ECOWAS, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), John Hopkins University's Bloomberg School of Public Health, Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (NMIMR), West African Health Organization (WAHO) and UNDP. With such well-reputed partners, many other entities took part, including University of Ghana, *Centre africain d'études supérieures en gestion* (CESAG), MEASURE Evaluation, and *Institut Pasteur*. Additionally, the project was implemented in close collaboration with other UN Agencies, including UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN Volunteers and UN Women.

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