



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Towards Sustainable Development for All in Africa



Japan and **UNDP** at Work
on a Rising Continent



Message from The UNDP Administrator



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Resilient nations.*



The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) is celebrating its 20th anniversary. Over the years, it has been a privilege for UNDP to serve as a TICAD co-organizer, in partnership with Japan, the Office of the Special Advisor on Africa, the World Bank, and more recently the African Union Commission.

Over the years, UNDP has strengthened its partnership with Japan to accelerate sustainable human development in Africa. Our partnership has helped to consolidate peace, advance democratic governance and bolster human security across the continent. TICAD has also helped Africa to develop the capacity to cope with shocks, in close collaboration with Civil Society Organizations and the private sector.

While Africa's development prospects improve, new challenges have continued to emerge. Our main objectives include ensuring that the benefits of growth are broadly shared, namely through the creation of opportunities for generating income and advancing human development.

To that end, the full potential of women and youth needs to be realized through the creation of decent work and enhancing participation in decision-making. Investments in agriculture and rural areas need to be scaled up as part of our efforts to fight poverty more effectively. Making growth sustainable requires slowing down environmental degradation and increasing the ability of African countries to adapt to climate change.

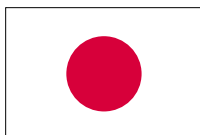
TICAD V will build on the achievements made over the years, guided by the twin principles of African ownership and international partnership. With its three overarching themes – Robust Economy, Inclusive and Resilient Society, and Consolidation of Peace and Security – the role of TICAD as a catalyst for international cooperation and action in support of Africa's development is more important than ever, and we welcome Japan's determination to strengthen development cooperation on the continent.

May 2013

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Helen Clark". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Helen Clark
UNDP Administrator

Message from The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan



Japan has been engaged in Africa's development for many years together with African countries, international organizations, the private sector, NGOs and other partners. Among them, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is a vital partner. In this June, the Government of Japan will hold the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) with co-organizers including the UNDP. TICAD is the world's largest forum to discuss African development, and the first conference was held in 1993. Since then, the Summit-level Conference has been held every 5 years and TICAD commemorates its 20th anniversary this year. Japan has been consistently cooperating for Africa's development, by achieving its commitments of doubling its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa to USD 1.8 billion as well as doubling its investment to Africa to USD 3.4 billion.

While achieving about 6% economic growth in recent years, Africa faces such challenges as poverty, infectious diseases, and conflicts. In order to encourage further advances and overcome challenges in Africa, it is high time to strengthen cooperative relationships with Africa. At TICAD V, we pursue quality growth under the theme of "Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa." Focusing particularly on "Robust and Sustainable Economy," "Inclusive and Resilient Society," and "Peace and Stability," all the participants of TICAD V, including African countries and international organizations, will address these challenges.

In addition, before the deadline of 2015, efforts for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been accelerated and there have been active discussions on the post-2015 development agenda. The new agenda should benefit the new age, so that it can deal with new challenges such as equity, sustainable growth and disaster risk reduction as well as various issues that African countries confront. Japan will continuously contribute to formulating the new framework that makes quality poverty reduction possible, based on human security which UNDP created and Japan has nurtured.

This brochure illustrates successful examples of programmes that Japan and UNDP have cooperatively implemented in Africa. I hope this brochure will help you understand the Japan-UNDP partnership in Africa. Japan is determined to strengthen our cooperation with UNDP with a view to more dynamic Africa.

May 2013

岸田文雄

Fumio Kishida
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan

■ UNDP in Africa

Africa has witnessed rapid growth in recent years, with progress on many socio-economic indicators. However, ensuring growth benefits the many and translating this into sustainable long-term development remain a challenge. Inequalities persist across the continent, with women's empowerment and youth employment as important development challenges. In addition, Africa remains vulnerable to internal and external shocks, not least those caused by climate change, crises and conflicts. To effectively address these challenges, UNDP works with governments and a wide range of stakeholders in Africa in the following areas: Poverty Reduction and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Democratic Governance, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, and Environment and Energy.

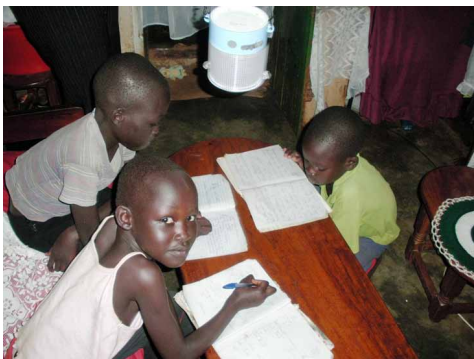
■ Partnership with Japan in Africa

TICAD was launched in 1993 and has held a summit level meeting every five years to facilitate high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners. As a co-organizer of TICAD, UNDP has been helping to set its agenda and to formulate, implement and monitor programmes in support of TICAD priority areas. In this context, UNDP and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan have also been holding regular discussions on strategic policy-making, including consultations on assistance to Africa. In 2009, UNDP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), leading to the organization of high-level symposiums and seminars on African development and increased country-level collaboration.



The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in 2008 (© UNDP Tokyo)

Under TICAD V, UNDP will continue to work with Japan in the following thematic areas: Robust and Sustainable Economy; Inclusive and Resilient Society; and Peace and Stability.



Children studying with Panasonic's LED Solar Lantern in Uganda
(© Panasonic Corporation)

To promote these three thematic priorities, we will continue to strengthen our partnerships with a wide variety of partners in Africa. For instance, UNDP has been working with private sector organizations to promote inclusive business across the continent, helping to include the poor in supply chains as employees, producers and business owners. Private companies from Japan have started to deepen their engagement with Africa, supporting broad-based economic growth. UNDP is facilitating dialogue and engagement with these companies so they can play a more active role in the promotion of inclusive economic development in the region.

In parallel, UNDP has been partnering with national and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to implement development projects that directly contribute to peace and stability. In Kenya, for example, UNDP has partnered with the Japan Center for Conflict Prevention (JCCP) and the International Peace and Support Training Centre (IPSTC) to train military, police and civilian personnel on a large variety of disciplines.

UNDP will continue to strengthen its collaboration with Japan in 2013 and beyond, starting with the initiation of new projects in the following areas: climate change mitigation and adaptation across the continent; consolidation of peace and stability, including in the Sahel, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Burundi and Kenya; and disaster risk reduction in countries prone to drought, such as Swaziland and Ethiopia.

■ Advancing peace and stability

Lasting peace requires that key actors have the skills and access to forums and institutions allowing them to cooperate across political or sectarian lines. Hence, a large part of UNDP's work in preventing violent conflict, and its recurrence, involves working with local communities and governments to set up ways for managing disputes through inclusive participation and dialogue. We also work with crisis-affected communities, households, ex-combatants and their associated members, internally displaced people, and diverse local and international partners. Together with them, we help to build capacities for sustainable livelihoods recovery, particularly through improving conditions for employment creation and income-generating activities.

◆ Peace and recovery in Uganda

In the North of Uganda, young volunteers trained in peace-building and conflict resolution helped to settle land disputes and mitigate domestic violence under a programme aiming to facilitate recovery and resettlement of displaced populations in areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Between 2009 and 2012, the programme solved 2,288 community conflicts through a 1,090-strong network of peace ring leaders. By supporting village savings associations, the effort also helped 3,335 people start small businesses, increase their farming acreage, take care of medical emergencies or pay school fees. A total of 12,578 farmers, half of them women, were trained on improved farming techniques and practices as well as given access to seeds and fertilizers. In addition, the project enabled households to increase their farm size and produce sufficient food to eat, sell, or store for replanting. UNDP, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) implemented the project, with financing from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security.



Uganda: Peace ring members move through thin and thick bushes to reach a victim (© UNDP Uganda)

◆ Peaceful elections in Sierra Leone

In November 2012, Sierra Leone elected a new President, National Assembly, mayors and local councils in a series of votes widely seen as peaceful, credible and inclusive. The complex elections marked a critical milestone for the country, ten years after the end of its brutal civil war. Sierra Leone's National Electoral Commission (NEC) oversaw the ballot, with assistance from a UN programme of support to the electoral cycle managed by UNDP. The project focused on capacity building and technical support, civic education, voter participation and conflict management. It resulted in training of 170 NEC staff and commissioners, registration of 2.7 million voters and distribution of voter identity cards across the country, with the first-time adoption of biometric tools and processes. UNDP also played an important logistical role, flying into Sierra Leone 38,000 ballot boxes, 36,000 bottles of indelible ink and a million seals, in addition to helping NEC to establish more efficient regional tally centers.



Sierra Leone: Patricia Saffa, 19, displays her first ever voter ID card after successfully undergoing biometric voter registration and validation (© A.K. Bah/UNDP)

■ Promoting inclusive and resilient societies

Development can only be inclusive if all people contribute to creating opportunities, share the benefits of development and participate in decision-making. This requires employment creation as well as effective social protection and public services. Building resilience encompasses creating bridges between emergency relief, recovery, and sustainable development. It also involves empowering people so they can continue to build a better future in times of economic crises, natural disasters and conflict.

◆ Reducing the consequences of disaster in Ghana

Between 2010 and 2012 and with USD 2.7 million from the Japan-financed Africa Adaptation Programme (AAP), UNDP partnered with the Government of Ghana to bolster disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at the district level. The scheme supported the national disaster reduction agency, National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), to establish hazard maps in those five districts with high flood and drought risks, as well as locations for safe havens and evacuation routes. “Improving our capacity to prepare and respond to climate induced phenomena through



Ghana: District Chief Executives in Begoro examines and validates flood and drought hazard maps (© National Disaster Management Organization, Ghana)

risk mapping will allow us to be better positioned to address the challenges that climate change will bring,” said Kingsford Asamoah, Head of Research at NADMO. In addition, the programme led to the development by Ghana’s Ministry of Water Resources, Works, and Housing of an updated building code specifying minimum acceptable levels of safety from disaster and establishing enforceable requirements for reducing carbon emissions from housing and other buildings. With the recent adoption of a national policy and an action plan on disaster risk reduction, NADMO aims to map climate-related disaster risks in all of the country’s districts and Ghana has already integrated climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction in national development plans and budgets. With USD 92 million from the Government of Japan for the AAP, UNDP helped promote better information gathering, build stronger institutions and mobilize funds for climate change adaptation in 20 African countries.

◆ Living through drought in Kenya

With support from the Government of Japan, UNDP assisted 500,000 people in the Kenyan counties of Turkana and Garissa to access food and water, generate extra sources of revenue through farming and infrastructure projects and send their children to school. Situated in areas where conflict over land has been exacerbated by drought and the influx of 650,000 refugees from neighboring countries, the project developed drought-proof irrigation over 860 hectares of land, training households, school authorities and pastoralists to grow and sell fruits and vegetables. The project also helped to build boreholes, water wells and tanks, providing access to clean drinking water for a total of 1,400 households and 4,000 children. These investments have led to better integration of refugees, considerable decreases in the number of malnutrition cases, higher school enrollment rates and the creation of new business ventures that have increased living standards for tens of thousands of people.



Kenya: Construction of division boxes in Galbet irrigation scheme (© UNDP Kenya)

■ Building robust and sustainable economies

Building robust and sustainable economies means increasing human well-being and advancing economic growth while maintaining environmental balance. Partnering with private enterprises is essential since private companies can serve as drivers for job creation, provide goods and services for the poor and bring innovation and additional financing for sustainable development.

◆ High yielding rice varieties in West Africa

Around 20 million rice farmers in West Africa use slash and burn practices which tend to degrade land and diminish yields over time. A cross between Asian and African varieties, the New Rice for Africa (NERICA) has been introduced to thirteen African countries, helping farmers to grow and harvest the grain in difficult environments. NERICA matures quickly, boasts higher yields in areas with low soil fertility and is 25 percent richer in protein, as well as resistant to most plant diseases found in Africa. Accompanied by participatory training, research and technical support aimed at accelerating its uptake, NERICA has been associated with increases in the incomes of women farmers, higher primary school attendance rates and reductions in child sickness. This initiative is supported by a wide variety of African and international partners, including UNDP, the Government of Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT).



Guinea: A Guinean peasant at work. He is pulling out the weeds in his rice field, supported by NERICA in Farahan (© Denise Yeandle/UNDP)

◆ Helping young people enter the job market in North Africa

With support from Japan, UNDP has been working to help North African countries respond effectively to popular aspirations for inclusive political and economic development. Interventions that are still ongoing have ranged from emergency employment and labor intensive projects in highly vulnerable regions to supporting work placements for unemployed youths and helping young entrepreneurs set up their own businesses. In Egypt, UNDP worked with 19 Non-Governmental Organizations to train 1,800 Small and Medium Enterprises in areas ranging from business management, accounting and finance, to marketing and basic computer skills. In the period from June 2012 to February 2013, another initiative in Egypt supported short-term employment for approximately 60,000 beneficiaries through labor-intensive projects in the field of public works and social services, in five poorest governorates. The project in Morocco is providing young women and men with training in environmental areas such as water sanitation management, waste management and ecotourism, while a green youth employment strategy is being developed in close partnership with the Government. In Algeria, 100 young people are being placed within Civil Society Organizations, to strengthen their access to a first professional experience, and UNDP is working with the National Agency for Employment to replicate the initiative at the national level. In Tunisia, 250 businesses are being connected with microfinance institutions so as to create their own projects.



Egypt: Construction work of potable water connecting 7,000 beneficiaries to clean water in one village in Fayoum governorate (© UNDP Egypt)



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