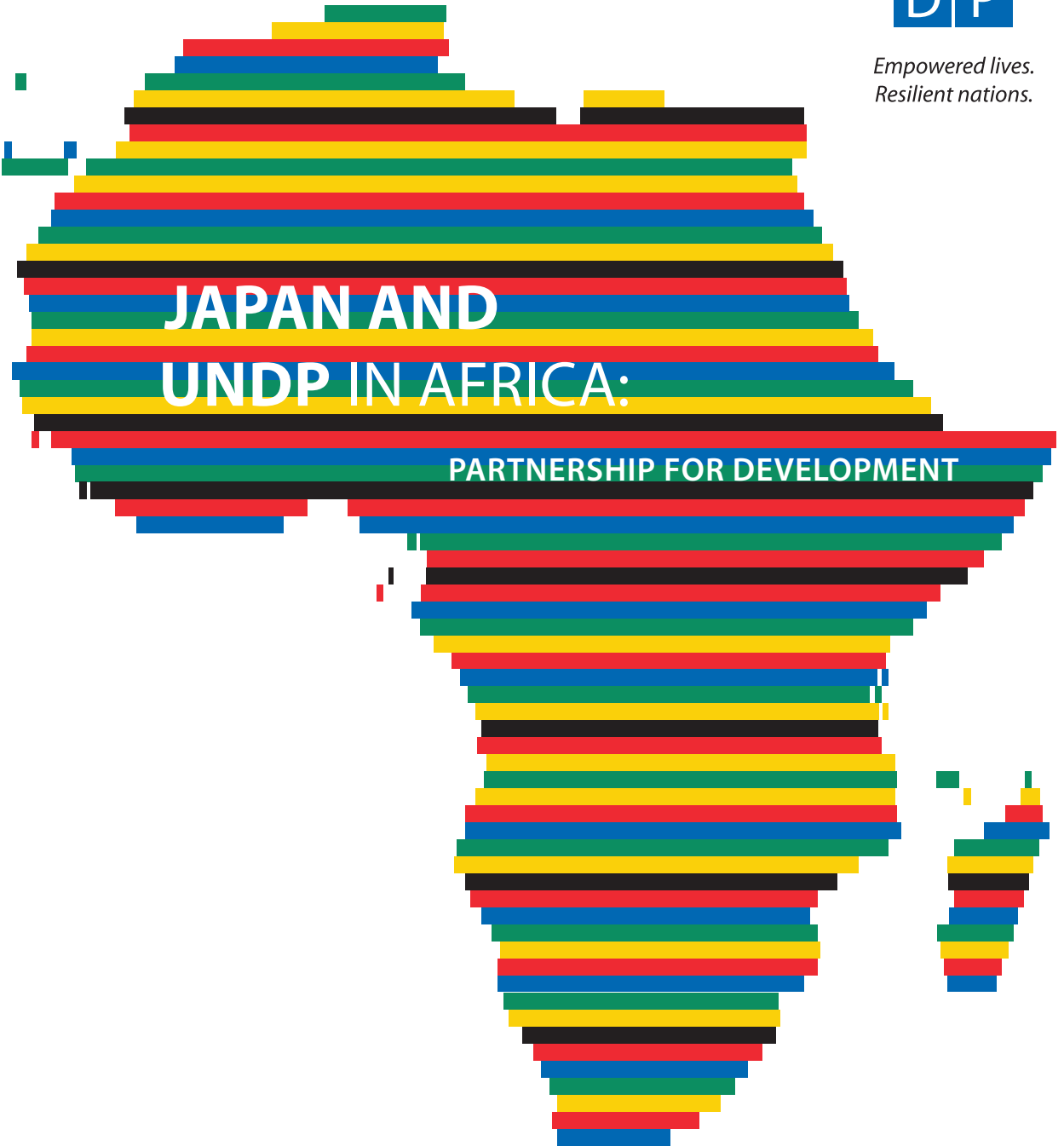




*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*




JAPAN AND UNDP IN AFRICA:

PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT



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FOREWORD

Ms. Ahunna Eziakonwa

Assistant Secretary General and UNDP Regional Director for Africa



The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been a strong partner of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) since 1993. As a founding co-organizer of TICAD, we are happy for yet another opportunity being offered by TICAD7 to engage stakeholders to support accelerated sustainable development in Africa. The conference will also enable us to revitalize the essential values of multilateralism, innovation, inclusiveness, ownership, and partnership.

The theme for TICAD7, “Advancing Africa’s Development through People, Technology and Innovation,” presents a platform for discussions that will further strengthen the unwavering commitment of Japan, UNDP, and other development partners. The discussions will help us address issues of human and business development and leveraging technology and innovation.

The adoption of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) for a single continental market—which aligns with the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—demonstrates Africa’s commitment to partnerships to

increase investments for the continent’s development. In this regard, the TICAD7 theme and the focus of key outlined events to promote business development between African and Japanese enterprises, with emphasis on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), is very relevant to the continent’s economic development.

Over the years, Japan has contributed to socio-economic development in Africa, offering a wealth of business and investment opportunities in agriculture, education, energy infrastructure, manufacturing, and smart cities. Through its strong partnership with UNDP, Japan has built valuable public-private partnerships in the Sub-Saharan region, as evidenced by the number of ongoing and new initiatives launched through the TICAD process. Since the inception of TICAD, the level of growth in the continent has risen significantly, with some African countries and institutions deepening economic integration and partnership across the board. With the longstanding collaboration between UNDP and Japan, livelihoods are improving, especially for young people and women who are being empowered with entrepreneurial skills.

Health systems are also becoming better, and all these development efforts are building community resilience towards inclusive growth.

Moreover, it is important to note that with support from Japan and other development partners, UNDP has adopted a whole-of-society approach, working closely with national partners in various countries including Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and in the Sahel (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal), to implement comprehensive strategies that are helping people to return to life after violence. Through different peace-building initiatives supported by Japan, many former members of insurgent terrorist groups have reintegrated back into community life, contributing to the stabilization of these countries.

The results and successes from the Japan-UNDP collaboration in advancing security and inclusive economic development in Africa, as showcased in this booklet, is a good testament to the importance of partnerships in addressing development challenges. UNDP

believes that stronger partnerships with more multilateral and bilateral organizations, South-South cooperation, private philanthropy, and private sector actors will accelerate the implementation of the SDGs and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

We look forward to the discussions at the TICAD7 summit in Yokohama to promote innovation, collaboration, and private sector development in Africa. UNDP reaffirms its commitment to strongly support the TICAD process. We will bring our rich, unique experience and vast networks in Africa to strengthen the economic relationship between Japan and Africa, toward a transformative development of the continent.

FOREWORD

Mr. Shigeru Ushio

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



The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which is working on various projects toward the resolution of global development issues, is a very important partner for Japan.

The Government of Japan has been cooperating with UNDP to implement numerous projects around the world in various fields such as the promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and human security, Africa's development, stability in the Middle East, climate change and disaster risk reduction, global health, democratic governance, and empowerment of women and youth, and has achieved great results.

Japan has led the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) since 1993, and over the quarter of a century, TICAD has established itself as an inclusive and open forum, where, in addition to African countries, international organizations, donor countries, private companies, and civil society also participate and discuss Africa's development. UNDP has participated as one of the co-organizers from the first TICAD and

has immensely contributed to the overall TICAD process, including the Summit and Ministerial Meetings.

The Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 7) meeting will be held in Yokohama from August 28 to 30, 2019. Under the theme "Advancing Africa's Development through People, Technology and Innovation," participants including Japan, Heads of States and government delegations from African countries, co-organizers including UNDP, international and regional organizations, development partner countries and representatives of the private sector and civil society organizations from both Japan and Africa will hold discussions on the following 3 pillars: (1) Accelerating economic transformation and improving business environment through innovation and private sector engagement, (2) Deepening sustainable and resilient society, and (3) Strengthening peace and stability.

At TICAD 7, issues which are included in this pamphlet, such as preventing and addressing violent extremism, Sahel border management

as well as countermeasures against infectious diseases, and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) support including institution building will also be discussed.

One of the characteristics of TICAD is its inclusiveness. Japan will contribute toward quality growth in Africa by supporting the continent based on the SDGs' philosophy of "leaving no one behind." With its expertise and extensive network, UNDP's contribution is crucial for this work. Japan will contribute to sustainable development in Africa by further cooperating with UNDP through TICAD and by supporting the implementation of Agenda 2063, which is Africa's own initiative, and SDGs, which is a set of international goals from 2016 to 2030.

INTRODUCTION



For more than a quarter-century, Japan has been a generous partner with UNDP in the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD).

TICAD is unlike any other conference. It is a place where leaders from government, civil society, the private sector, and international organizations come together to plan the difficult but necessary work of African development.

The Japanese people know what it means to recover from the tragedy of war. And now they have brought to bear all their generosity and compassion in supporting UNDP's work in Africa—whether after violent conflict or not. Japan has consistently been among UNDP's biggest donors, with a sum total of nearly \$350 million globally in 2018 alone.

Japan and UNDP first started working together on TICAD in 1993. Since that time, great strides have been made. The countries of Africa collaborated to create a shared direction in the African Union's Agenda 2063. The Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by the countries of the world in 2015. Now, UNDP has new leadership and a new Strategic Plan 2018-2021, making it even more equipped to help Africa achieve these bold agendas.

Through TICAD, the people of Japan have helped many millions of Africans live more prosperous and peaceful lives. In the past year alone, Japan has helped partners to:

- Respond to violent extremism in Chad, Kenya, Nigeria, and beyond.
- Create public service jobs in the wake of Ebola, so communities get restored.
- Adapt for climate change in the Sahel region, such as by building water towers.
- Support to cross border, border security and border community livelihood, (e.g., multi-functional platform, etc.).
- Register and educate voters in historic elections in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tunisia, Sudan, Madagascar, Liberia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Egypt, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Central African Republic, Burundi.
- Support peacekeeping training in places like Ghana and missions in Benin, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, South Africa, Tanzania.
- Acknowledge and create jobs throughout the continent.

COMMON PRIORITITES



SUPPORTING AFRICA'S
DEVELOPMENT



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
AND CLIMATE CHANGE



GLOBAL
HEALTH



STABILIZATION IN
THE MIDDLE EAST



DEMOCRATIC
GOVERNANCE



PROMOTION OF
THE SDGs



HUMANITARIAN AND
DEVELOPMENT NEXUS



WOMEN'S
EMPOWERMENT

HIGHLIGHTS

In partnership with Japan, UNDP is working with national partners, finding some level of solutions to preventing violent extremism and for promoting peaceful, inclusive, and equitable societies in Africa. For instance:

Over **700,000 people** including youth and women in the Sahel benefited from training, livelihoods and border management initiatives to prevent violent extremism and contribute to peace, security, and stability of the region.

Nearly **16,000 youth and women** in disaster-prone areas in Kenya were supported with alternative livelihoods, state institutions were more prepared for disaster, and several communities in other countries are becoming more resilient.

Over **\$286 million of investments** in Ebola recovery and sensitization in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone helped to contain the deadly epidemic.

On average, **UNDP supports 60 countries** a year on elections. Japan and UNDP supported peaceful elections in countries like Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tunisia, Sudan, Madagascar, Liberia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Egypt, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Central African Republic, Burundi, empowering women and people with disabilities to be part of electoral processes.

TICAD VI



Japan's total commitment
to region raised to
\$62 billion



11,000
participants,
a record

COUNTRIES

RECOVERING FROM EBOLA

Guinea

Sierra Leone

Liberia

Côte d'Ivoire

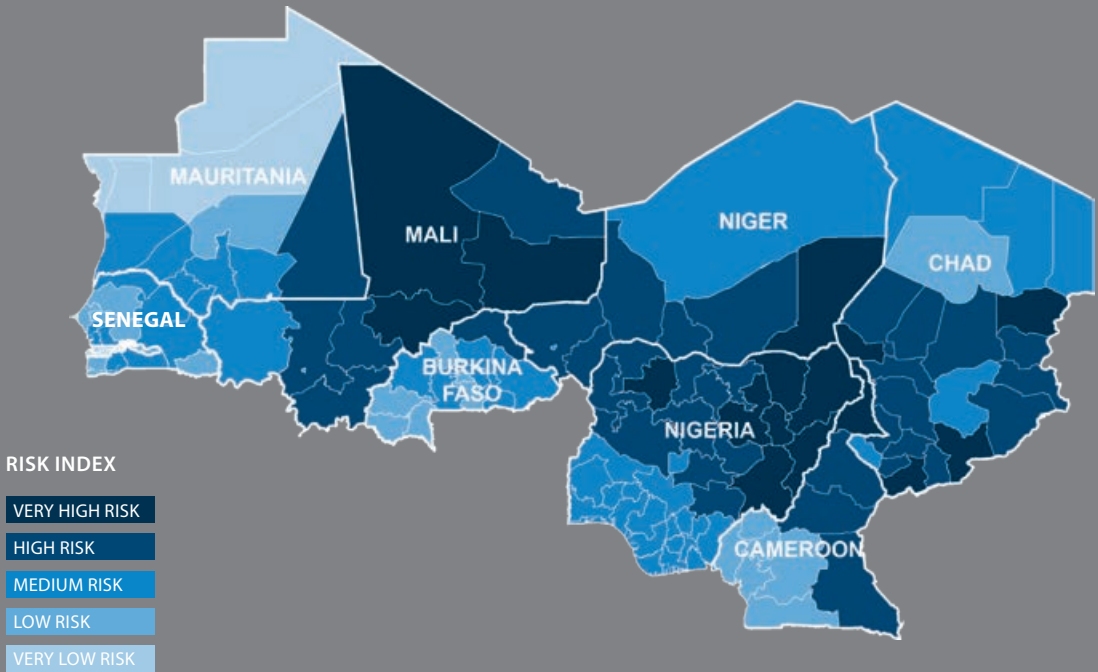


Côte d'Ivoire
**600 additional health
care workers**

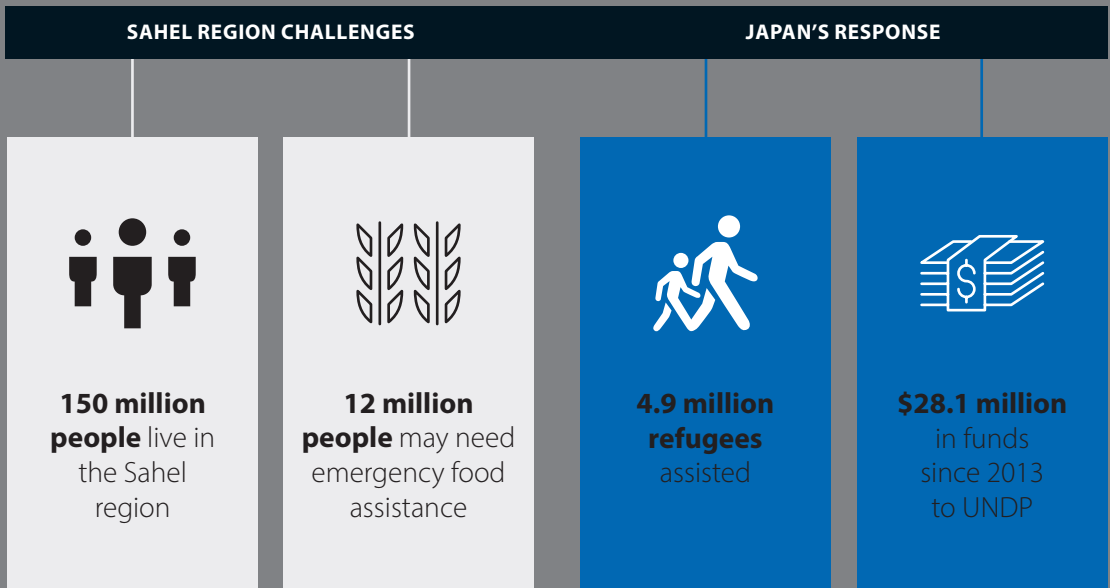
trained to detect and
respond to disease



Guinea
40,000+ people
affected by Ebola
received psychosocial and
economic support



THE SAHEL



1

PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Violent extremism has claimed the lives of thousands of people in Africa. Many thousands more have been displaced by groups such as Boko Haram in Nigeria and Al-Shabaab in Somalia. This violence usually arises in communities where there are limited opportunities for young people to work, poor community relations, economic disparities, or poor or no governance.



With support from the Government and people of Japan, UNDP, since 2015, has been taking a comprehensive approach to preventing violent extremism, by responding to its causes and consequences.

Together, we support countries around Africa in building peace, creating jobs and economic opportunity, working with religious communities, and supporting the rule of law and human rights. In all this work, we ensure the participation of women and youth.

Through these interventions, radicalized youth are leaving extremist groups and reintegrating into their communities, governments are strengthened to work better, borders are becoming more secure, and people are better able to make a living.

CHAD

Like many families in affected areas, the Brahim family has been devastated by violence perpetrated by Boko Haram. Ali Brahim recalls one fateful Saturday: "It was a market day, and many of us were gathered for



The Brahim family gets back on its feet after surviving violence.

Photo: UNDP Chad.

the Muslim holiday when an attack happened and exploded a bomb, killing many people. I spent three months caring for my injured children in the hospital, but two of them died from their injuries. I lost nine others in that attack."

Another member of the family, Zahara, was seriously wounded in a separate bombing attack. "I protected my head, and when I opened my eyes, I realized that everyone had died except me, a little girl, and my child. I was hit in the leg and I couldn't stand up. I had to crawl on all fours," she recalls. "I spent two months in a coma, and another five months recuperating in the hospital."

Boko Haram's attacks have created fear and suspicion in many communities, and robbed families like the Brahim of loved ones, often the heads of household who once provided for the family.



Women get micro-loans to start small businesses and support their families.

Photo: UNDP Chad.

For the Brahims and other families, the road to recovery is a long one, but Japan and UNDP have helped make it easier. With extended financial support from Japan, UNDP has provided micro-credit to victims of violent extremists to start small businesses. That way, they can earn money for themselves and their families again.

Japan and UNDP have also helped reintegrate former members of the insurgent group Boko Haram back into community life, host peace dialogues for young people, and have provided other supports. Together, these interventions take a comprehensive approach to helping people return to life after violence.

NIGERIA

Japan and UNDP are helping communities affected by conflict in Northeast Nigeria with some of the basics of life. Supports include providing livestock and agricultural

equipment; delivering solar lanterns donated by Panasonic; restoring boreholes and water pumps; and rebuilding schools and health clinics.

Maryam is a farmer in Northeast Nigeria. “Several years ago,” she recounts, “my village was attacked by extremists. They destroyed the school and the clinic and all public facilities and drove out everyone who lived there—all 1,500 of us.” Maryam and others were displaced for several years in camps or had to live in other communities until the area was retaken by the national security force.

Residents slowly returned. “We were back,” says Maryam, “but we couldn’t start farming again because we didn’t have any of the necessary equipment or buildings; they had all been destroyed or taken.”

Fortunately, Maryam’s community was supported by a Japan-funded UNDP Project. Maryam and other farmers were provided with all the equipment and other goods they needed to farm. She had a good harvest in 2018, which yielded an income to support her family. The food that she and other farmers grew helped feed people in the village.



With help from Japan and UNDP, farmers like Maryam now have the equipment and goods they need to resume farming and feed their families and communities.

Photo: UNDP Nigeria.

“It was a hard time,” she says of her years of being displaced. “I’m glad to be back home and farming.”

REGIONAL

Some countries are affected directly by violent extremist acts, such as bombings; other countries are affected indirectly, particularly when people fleeing violence in another country cross their border in search of refuge.

Violent extremism crosses national borders, and so the response to it must also cross borders. The response must also include the broadest possible coalition of countries and stakeholders.

For that reason, Japan and UNDP are working together with eight African countries—Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda—to create a regional strategy to stop violent extremism.

Launched in 2015, the four-year USD 81.2-million initiative aims to prevent and address the root causes of violent extremism regionally. As part of the initiative, UNDP conducted two years of interviews with recruits to the continent’s deadliest extremist groups to learn more about how and why extremism spreads. Recruits believed that joining a violent extremist movement would give them a new life and a new opportunity to address their roiling grievances against the status quo. When people have greater freedom and opportunity, they are less likely to turn to violent extremism. The in-depth research has helped inform national policies to stem the tide of violent extremism and generate greater peace and prosperity.

Thanks to Japan’s support, UNDP is working with national partners to find regional solutions to the immediate problems of violent extremism, and to find lasting solutions for peaceful, inclusive, and equitable societies.

2

EBOLA

EBOLA

The Ebola virus disease epidemic that started in 2014 exacted a huge toll on families and communities, killing over 11,000 people in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Previous outbreaks lasted a very short time and were restricted mostly to rural areas; but this 2014 outbreak lasted over a year and spread through rural and urban areas. This marked the first time that the Ebola virus was transmitted to another country through air travel. The health systems in affected countries were overwhelmed, as they lacked sufficient drugs, ambulances, health personnel and other resources necessary to contain the spread of the disease. Moreover, the outbreak claimed the lives of some 500 health workers, making the situation even more difficult. Ebola killed six times more people during the 2014 outbreak than it had in the previous 32 years.

Japan played a significant role in the immediate and longer-term response to the Ebola epidemic, beginning with an investment of more than \$207 million to support recovery efforts in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. A full \$75 million went to a joint UN Ebola recovery trust fund in Guinea, part of which helped to fund UNDP Ebola initiatives in the country. Japan also contributed \$4.5 million to a regional UNDP project for cross-border and cross-community issues.

With these supports from Japan, UNDP responded to the Ebola crisis by:

- Leading the coordination of payments to Ebola workers, making sure that everyone from lab technicians to burial teams were paid and could deliver much-needed services.
- Working with communities to identify and track Ebola cases, educate people about

the virus, fight stigma, and reintegrate survivors and support their families.

- Reporting on the development impact of Ebola, which informed recovery plans in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

To help communities recover in the wake of the epidemic, Japan and UNDP teamed up to create community lending programs and to develop a regional health emergency response system. This system will help affected countries prevent or contain future outbreaks of Ebola virus disease and other diseases.

Seima Bangura lives with her husband and four children in Shekaia, a rural village in Sierra Leone where people rely mostly on farming and breeding to make a living. Ebola did not spare her family and it hit her community hard. Her family was left “broke and hopeless,” she says. “By the end of the epidemic, we had nothing.”



Help was on the way. In the wake of the epidemic, Japan supported UNDP in creating a lending program in villages hit by Ebola; it would help the poorest of the poor launch micro-enterprises. The program required each member to contribute about one cent per week. Money was collected in a metal box with three padlocks; keys were kept by three different people, and a fourth person without a key served as the custodian of the box.

Seima was one of the first people to embrace the idea. Things were desperate for her family, and she applied for a loan. She had to present a plan for how she would use the loan, convince other members of her idea, and have another member of the lending program vouch for her.

Ultimately, she received a loan of \$7, which she used to set up a small stall outside her home. "I sell most of the things the community used to buy outside the village," she says. "Snacks, drinks, little household



After the Ebola epidemic, Seima Baungura took out a village loan to set up a micro-business outside her home.

Photo: UNDP Sierra Leone.

items, things like that." Her stall became a one-stop shop in the village, and residents were proud it started with help from a loan from the local lending program.

The program has grown, now supporting 13 other micro-businesses in Seima's village, and has expanded to 60 communities hit by Ebola.

Seima's experience mirrors that of many other people in the program. She repaid her loan, with the low interest rate, and feels that the program restored dignity to her family. "We no longer worry about feeding the family," she says. "And we are now able to pay our children's school fees. Things are getting better. It's a big relief."

3

THE SAHEL

THE SAHEL

The Sahel is the vast semi-arid region of Africa between the Sahara Desert to the north and tropical savannas to the south. It is endowed with great mountains, rich grasslands, vast aquifers, and some of the world's richest fishing grounds. It has abundant oil, natural gas, and more potential for renewable energy than other regions of the world. Its solar energy potential translates to some 14 billion kWh per year—hundreds of times more electricity than the entire world consumes annually.

Yet there are deep-rooted challenges that may affect the peace and prosperity of the Sahel. Among these are water scarcity, terror threats, environmental shocks, and conflicts over refugees.

In its response to the crisis in the Sahel, UNDP adopted a multi-sectoral regional approach taking into consideration policies, priorities, and needs of the communities in the region. In that context, since 2013, UNDP implemented four major successive initiatives for the G5 Sahel countries for about \$28 million, financed by the Government of Japan. With a coherent approach bringing together all stakeholders, the program has contributed to the consolidation of peace, governance, human security, and human resilience in the Sahel region. Together, Japan and UNDP worked with governments to address the Sahel's challenges and build on its strengths and create more resilient communities by focusing on livelihoods, good governance,

border management, human security, and reducing the risks posed by disasters. In total, over 700,000 people benefited from these projects.

UNDP and Japan have developed a strong partnership which will continue in order to deliver on the belief that peace, security, and stability are key to the development of the region. The results and experiences of the Sahel projects show that scaling up local communities' empowerment initiatives, supporting income-generating activities, setting up community dialogue frameworks, and strengthening governance mechanisms are the basis for the stability, security, and development of the Sahel in the medium and long term.

For example, in Mauritania, Japan and UNDP work together on border security and on other issues. Local and state officials were trained in how to better manage borders



and ensure security. One border agent says, "Thanks to Japan's support through UNDP, we could put our security strategy into practice and train people from around the Sahel!"

Bassikounou is an area of Mauritania near the border with Mali, and is subject to security problems. To help people in the area communicate better and prevent disputes, Japan and UNDP supported the creation of 57 village committees. One member says, "These committees are a way to help empower people and promote dialogue and partnership between government agencies and the populations."

The commander of the military garrison in the area took a training on border security, and says, "We have become aware of the interdependence between peace and development."

Elsewhere in the region, Japan and UNDP have promoted interfaith dialogue in Niger;



The Sahel region in Africa has rich cultural and natural resources, and many challenges.

Photo: UN Photo / Marco Dormino

advanced citizen participation in Burkina Faso; helped the media play a role in peacebuilding in Mali; and supported livelihoods in Chad.

With Japan's support, UNDP takes a holistic approach that looks at not just one country or one challenge at a time, but the entire system of challenges throughout the Sahel. UNDP draws on its long experience in the region and the trust it has earned from partners.

In these and other projects, Japan and UNDP are working with governments to achieve results for the whole Sahel region: more prosperity for people, and greater peace within and between countries.

4

ZIMBABWE ELECTIONS

UNDP works with an average of 60 countries a year on electoral cycle support, including in fragile settings and places recovering from conflict.

UNDP brought this experience to bear in Zimbabwe, which held a historic general election in 2018. Starting in 2016, Japan and UNDP worked closely with the national electoral commission to ensure a transparent and inclusive electoral process.

Japan and UNDP supported Zimbabwe with cutting-edge biometric voter registration to ensure the election was transparent; voter education campaigns of unprecedented scale, reaching over 6 million people in all parts of the country; training of over 100,000 poll workers; and polling kits for the roughly 11,000 polling stations nationwide.

This initiative focused on ensuring that women and people with disabilities were able to vote. 85% of eligible voters went to the polls, and a majority of them were women.

UNDP's work in Zimbabwe continued even after the polls closed, to capture the lessons of the elections and build on the success of this work for future elections.

Nearly 30,000 people with disabilities registered to vote in the 2018 elections in Zimbabwe. This feat was attained partly due to efforts of Samantha Nyereyemhuka, who worked to mobilize people with disabilities to vote.



Samantha Nyereyemhuka mobilized people with disabilities to vote in the historic 2018 general election in Zimbabwe.

Photo: UNDP Zimbabwe.

Samantha works at a rehabilitation center for children with disabilities, which she successfully advocated to be designated as a polling station. She is also a sign language interpreter.

“This election was more inclusive than the one in 2013,” says Samantha. “I’m pleased with some of the improvements since then—shorter polling booths and greater privacy for voters. These measures helped make the elections more accessible for people with disabilities.”

Still, the government estimates that about 7% of the population has a disability—among them are more than 450,000 eligible voters.

A government review of the elections included representatives of disabled people’s organizations, including Samantha’s. Recommendations that emerged included legal reforms, a desk at the electoral commission for people with disabilities, accessible voter education materials, and more.

Samantha is not going to rest anytime soon. For future elections she will want to see sign language training, greater accessibility to polling stations, and more resources for disabled people’s organizations to do voter outreach. She’ll be working for these and other priorities.

“We’ve come a long way in having more inclusive elections. Now I want to see even more people with disabilities take part as both voters and candidates,” says Samantha. “These are steps on a long journey.”

Japan and UNDP are with Samantha on that journey, helping to make sure that all Zimbabweans—including those with disabilities—can fully participate in elections and in the governance of their country.

5

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Japan has worked with UNDP to help countries throughout Africa recover from conflict and lay the foundations for a lasting peace. In collaboration with peacekeeping centers, Japan and UNDP provided trainings on topics such as human rights, conflict management, and gender and transitional justice. Participants included public officials, NGO leaders, humanitarian workers, journalists, activists, uniformed personnel, and others. These peacekeepers returned to their countries reinvigorated and newly equipped to help maintain peace.

Building and maintaining peace is an essential aspect of development: the more at peace countries are, the better able their people are to work, to eat, to go to school, to end gender inequality, to prosper, to protect their land and water, and to thrive.



Abdul Aziz Sheriff Mustapha, a squadron leader with the Ghana Air Force, was one of nearly 100 trainees at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre, with support from Japan and UNDP.

Photo: UNDP Ghana.

KOFI ANNAN CENTER

“There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development,” says the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the countries of the world in 2015.

UNDP and Japan understand this connection and have made a serious commitment to promoting peace and sustainable development in Africa.

For example, with funding from Japan, UNDP and the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre provided trainings to help peacekeepers in Africa prevent and respond to terror attacks.

“The trainers were very good. They emphasized the need to prevent violence rather than waiting for peace to be disrupted before handling it,” says Abdul Aziz Sheriff Mustapha,

Squadron Leader with the Ghana Air Force.

“I learned how to assess possible terrorism situations and the techniques to use if an attack is about to happen. We were also trained on human intelligence to be able to assess human behaviors to pick up information and see if there is a hidden agenda.”

Trainings took place in Ghana, Mali, and Nigeria, and included nearly 100 people from eight countries that contribute troops to peacekeeping missions. Participating countries included Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo. The trainings included teachings on theory and practical simulation exercises.

By helping equip people in key positions with the skills necessary to keep peace in their own communities and countries, Japan and UNDP are helping people around Africa to live more secure lives.



Trainings at the Alioune Blondin Beye Peacekeeping Training School included participants from 17 countries.

Photo: UNDP Mali.



“As peacekeeping has evolved to take a broader humanitarian approach, women have become a bigger part of the peacekeeping family. Women are deployed in all areas, and have made a positive impact in protecting women’s rights and supporting the role of women in building peace.”

– Naomi Yemaneberhan, trainee from the Ethiopian Ministry of Peace.



ETHIOPIA

Japan and UNDP supported the Peace Support Training Center in Ethiopia to train civilian and uniformed personnel in Africa, with a special focus on human rights, conflict management, and post-conflict recovery.

MALI

In Mali, Japan and UNDP supported the Alioune Blondin Beye Peacekeeping Training School, which provided nine training sessions on such topics as human rights, gender, disarmament, and demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants. Participants came from 17 countries, including Benin,

Burkina-Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, and Togo, as well as from the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali. Training participants included senior staff from UN missions, governments, civil society organizations, as well as uniformed personnel from military, security forces, and truth, justice, and reconciliation commissions. Since the training included people from such a wide variety of sectors, participants learned from one another how better to coordinate actions and thus to promote peace.



Nearly 100 people from eight countries took part in trainings at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre, with support from Japan and UNDP.

Photo: UNDP.

6

LIVELIHOODS

Japan has long supported UNDP's work to help people in Africa live more peaceful and prosperous lives. In many countries throughout the continent, Japan and UNDP help people earn a living and support their families. In all this work, UNDP collaborates closely with governments to reach people most effectively.

In the immediate aftermath of a disaster or crisis, cash-for-work programs pay people to rehabilitate roads, hospitals, schools, and other basic infrastructure. In the medium and long term, micro-credit programs provide the funding needed to kickstart small businesses. UNDP also works with countries to establish the building blocks for ongoing development.

These and other interventions help countries stabilize after a crisis and pursue a longer-term vision for resilience and inclusive economic growth. In other words, supporting livelihoods occurs along a continuum, and Japan and UNDP are with countries every step of the way.

In UNDP projects supported by Japan, participants are not just passive recipients of humanitarian aid, but active partners in their own socio-economic recovery and development.



At a tannery in Kenya, youth get trained in how to make and market leather products such as wallets, with support from Japan and UNDP.

Photo: UNDP Kenya.

The arid and semi-arid lands in Kenya are susceptible to drought, floods, and conflict. People in these regions tend to have limited access to basic services.

One such area is Turkana County, where most people are farmers. As pastures dry up and there's less water for animals, many communities in Turkana are having to seek out other ways to feed their families.

Japan and UNDP are active in Turkana, supporting small- and micro-business development and the livestock industry—building slaughterhouses, a tannery, a leather fabrication unit, and more.

One tannery in Turkana, for example, aims to create job opportunities for young people. "In only one month, I learned a lot about the tanning process and the production of leather goods," says Sarah Lokwawi, one of the trainees at the tannery. "I plan to work diligently so that I can save and pay for my girls' education."

The tannery helps herders earn additional income from the sale of hides and skins to intermediaries. While a raw goat hide sells for about \$1.20, the tanning process increases its value to about \$20; turning that leather into products like wallets further increases its value to as much as \$50.

Herders supply the tannery directly, and that means higher incomes for the herders, jobs for the young people who make leather products, and markets for finished products locally and, perhaps, internationally.

Other businesses that started with support from UNDP and Japan include a honey production company, a sewing workshop, a kiosk that sells home goods, and many more.

All told, Japan and UNDP's support has benefited 75,000 people in Turkana. Those benefits ripple out to help even more people, and they are now more resilient against the economic effects of drought, floods, and conflict.



After being held hostage by Boko Haram for two years, Wala Matari returned home to Cameroon and took part in work and training programs supported by Japan and UNDP.

Photo: UNDP Cameroon.

CAMEROON

There was a time when Wala Matari had a good life with her husband and six children—four boys and two girls. They lived in the town of Zelevet, in the far north of Cameroon.

But then, in 2014, she and her six children were captured by Boko Haram insurgents and held hostage for two years in Nigeria. They lived in difficult circumstances in the open air, and they witnessed and suffered personally from traumatic violence. “This was the worst experience of my family’s life,” she recalls. “The two nastiest years.”

Then, one fateful night, Cameroonian soldiers attacked the area where she was living; Wala assembled her children and fled, with the help of the soldiers. She learned that her husband was still in the country, in a camp for IDPs or “internally displaced persons”—Cameroonians who had fled violence but remained within the country.

They reunited and began living in the same camp.

With support from Japan, UNDP selected Wala and 150 other vulnerable young women and men for a work program. Wala benefited from UNDP’s cash-for-work initiative, which enabled her to provide for her family, send her children to school, and produce and sell a corn beer called “bilibili.”

As she saved earnings from the cash-for-work initiative, Wala became interested in livestock breeding and started receiving training in that area. After the training, UNDP provided her with additional financial support so she could purchase some cattle.

With the horrors of her days in captivity behind her, Wala says she now looks forward to the future.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

The island of Idjwi is a land of green hills surrounded by the fresh waters of Lake Kivu in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Because of its isolation, the territory is a haven of peace in the eastern DRC. Idjwi has often welcomed refugees fleeing violence, such as the survivors of the Rwandan genocide in 1994.

It’s also among the most densely populated areas in the country; this small island has a population of around 300,000 people, or about 1,000 people per square kilometer.



While the island has its advantages, it also faces its share of challenges. Job opportunities are scarce on Idjwi, and most people work informally in agriculture or fishing.

Coffee is the main cash crop on the island, but it's been harder to make a living in recent decades as the soil has become depleted and coffee growers were not united.

"It used to be that my husband would have to cross the lake by canoe to Rwanda to sell our coffee," says a coffee farmer named Saouda. "It was dangerous and our work was poorly paid."

Then she and her husband joined a local cooperative of coffee growers and traders—nearly half of the 672 members are women—that is backed by UNDP and Japan.

"Because of the cooperative, we benefit from stable prices. Women bring their coffee to one of the micro-plants and are paid



Saouda, 23 years old, grows coffee together with her husband. The young couple has 250 coffee trees.

Photo: UNDP Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

directly according to established prices per kilo," Saouda says. "It helps me manage the household's daily expenses and save up money to send our three kids to school."

That's just one of the projects on the island that Japan and UNDP support. A pineapple juice production facility was launched and yields 2,000 liters per hour. Also, a planting project combats soil erosion and generates renewable energy. Women from remote villages are also now selling turkeys to a centralized farming cooperative. In addition, a social cohesion project helps Pygmy and Bantu communities on the island get along better.



Charity Yabang fled violence in her native South Sudan, and now lives in Uganda, where she sells good to support her large family of biological and adopted children.

Photo: UNDP Uganda.

Idjwi's administrator says, "Our territory is well positioned for sustainable development projects. We're secure, and the people are hardworking and united. We can serve as a pilot and an example for other projects."

Thanks to Japanese funding for programs on Idjwi, UNDP has helped 6,750 households, 13,000 children affected by the violent conflicts, and 1,200 children formerly associated with armed groups.

UGANDA

When tribal violence flared up in her home country of South Sudan, Charity Yabang set off for Uganda with her 10 children. Along the

road to Uganda, she found three orphaned children ages 6, 9, and 10, and took them under her wing. Eventually, they arrived in Uganda and stopped at a refugee camp in the northern part of the country.

Then her family kept growing. "My children found other kids at their school who had come to Uganda by themselves," says Charity. "They asked us if they could stay at my house. Knowing the pain these lost kids must be going through, I started to take them in and take care of them." But feeding all the kids became a problem—Charity didn't have the money for it.

"With so many mouths to feed and no source of income, I could only pray for better days," she said. She was thrilled when UNDP, with support from Japan, started inviting refugees to join a cash-for-work program fixing roads and planting trees.

Charity joined the program and helped plant and maintain guava, jackfruit, and neem trees, and worked on road construction. "I also had

the rare privilege to attend trainings on life skills and group dynamics,” she says.

After a month, Charity had some savings. With the money she earned, Charity bought clothes, food, school bags, and uniforms for the many children in her care. She also invested part of her new savings into a small business, selling silver fish, tomatoes, onions, and cooking oils at the local market. She learned some small business skills with the Village Savings and Loan Association, also supported by Japan and UNDP.

Japan funded UNDP’s work benefiting 1,250 refugees through cash-for-work projects, 1,000 young people and women through small business trainings, and numerous villages through the creation of savings and loan associations.

“I don’t know how many more children I may take in,” she says, “but I would like to focus on using the lifesaving skills I learned in the program to give my children the best education and a home they love and value.”



In Uganda, 1,000 young people and women—locals and refugees alike—were trained in how to start and manage businesses. Most of them also received small cash grants to help launch their projects.

Photo: UNDP Uganda.

7

JAPAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO STABILIZING SOUTH SUDAN

The aftermath of the 2011 independence of South Sudan after two decades of civil wars left the country with serious challenges that needed to be addressed to reduce the high rate of poverty, illiteracy, inadequate infrastructure, insecurity, and governance issues. To build on its more than 30 years of work in South Sudan, UNDP established a Country Office with dedicated staff nationwide to accelerate development efforts towards the stabilization of the country.



As a strong partner to UNDP's work across the globe, especially in Africa, the Government of Japan has committed significant resources to support efforts towards stabilizing South Sudan, particularly in the areas of governance, livelihoods, and security improvement. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Japan's partnership with UNDP has immensely contributed to reducing inequality, improved livelihoods, governance, and security in South Sudan. Since 2012, the Government of Japan has supported the country with over \$23.5 million, a significant contribution towards the stabilization of the country.

Specifically, Japan has generously supported UNDP's work in the following areas:

PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT:

With support from Japan, state institutions were capacitated to plan and manage public

finance and put in place online information management platforms to disseminate socioeconomic data. This became necessary because South Sudan was challenged with weak non-oil revenue generation systems; lack of capacity for resource mobilization and for legislative oversight; as well as weak gender-responsive budgeting systems, following the fall in oil revenue receipts. This has made it difficult for subnational governments to deliver basic services to the people. With funding from Japan, UNDP worked with four state governments and three regions to develop ways to generate and manage revenue from sources other than oil, so that they may better serve the needs of residents. The project produced and distributed a training manual on revenue administration for state governments; helped develop bills which were signed into law to harmonize state revenue authorities; and trained senior public servants in revenue management and gender-responsive budgeting.



Japan and UNDP have supported South Sudan's efforts for peace and prosperity.

Photo: UNDP South Sudan.

GRASSROOTS INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT NATIONAL DIALOGUE:

South Sudan has been beset by internal conflict, and in response, in 2017, the government established a National Dialogue process to end all forms of violence in the country, build national unity, and address issues of diversity. Japan and UNDP have worked to increase public awareness of the dialogue and improve public confidence and engagement in the National Dialogue. Through various sensitization programmes, including the use of mass media platforms, over 1.3 million people were reached with information on the National Dialogue. In addition, Japan and UNDP brought together community members for grassroots peace initiatives and engaged

religious organizations, community-based organizations, youth groups, and people with disabilities to reinforce social cohesion and peace. A youth center has also been renovated to promote sports and cultural exchanges among the youth towards peace-building.

SECURITY ENHANCEMENT:

In the face of ongoing conflict and instability, Japan and UNDP contributed to efforts to make South Sudan more secure, through various interventions that have enhanced the skills of police, improved police-community trust, boosted police responsiveness, and promoted gender equality in policing. Over 1,100 police officers were trained in topics such as trauma management, police code of conduct, code of criminal procedures, crisis and disaster management, penal code exposition, report writing, emergency response, and gender-based violence. In addition, 75 meetings were held in targeted locations, bringing together over 1,000

community members to meet with police officials to improve community-police relationships. The response time of police also improved at emergency call centers as a result of the project interventions.

LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT:

South Sudan has soaring poverty rates. In keeping with the pledge of the Sustainable Development Goals to support the farthest behind first, Japan and UNDP created livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable. The supports included training of over 1,300 people, half of whom were youth in livelihoods and entrepreneurship programmes. The livelihood improvement programme also resulted in the launch of over 138 new micro- and small-scale businesses and led to the building and renovation of youth and women's community centers for entrepreneurship training and recreation. In addition, Japan and UNDP worked with government to create a scorecard system to grade public services and hold them accountable for delivery. As a result of the interventions, communities in South Sudan have experienced tangible economic gains and improved social cohesion. Japan and UNDP are indeed helping South Sudan to enjoy greater security and prosperity.



Japan and UNDP provided entrepreneurship training to over 1,300 people in South Sudan, part of an effort to boost education and livelihoods.

Photo: UNDP South Sudan.

8

JAPANESE STAFF

The people of Japan have generously supported UNDP's work across Africa through financial contributions. What's more, in countries around the continent, Japanese staff of UNDP—as well as ambassadors, military officials, and others who support UNDP projects—are hard at work every day. On the ground and from afar, the people of Japan are helping Africans enjoy greater peace and prosperity. Long may the friendship live.

Here are a few examples of Japanese staff of UNDP working hard in Africa.



NIGERIA

Mizuho Yokoi.



ETHIOPIA

Lt. Col. Norihisa Urakami, Japan Self-Defense Forces, gave lectures and helped develop a curriculum and teaching manual on post-conflict recovery for the Ethiopian Peace Support Training Center (PSTC), one of several such centers in Africa.



CAMEROON

Hiroko Konno.



UGANDA

Tamami Yoshimoto.

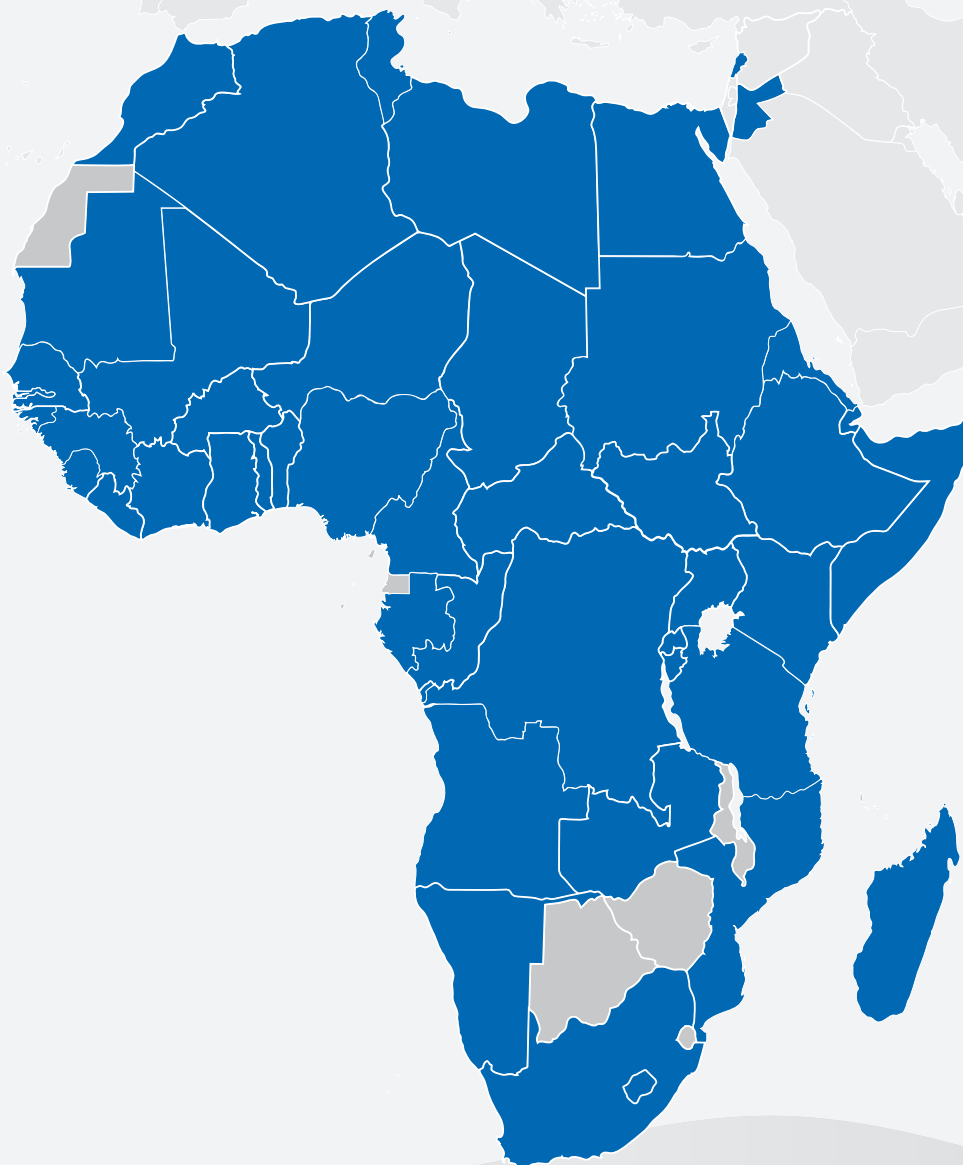


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Tsunetaka Tsuchiya.

Since 2008 (TICAD IV) to 2019, the contribution of the Government of Japan (GoJ) to African countries has exceeded \$639 million to support member states to promote peace and security, environment and sustainable development, and crisis prevention and recovery. During this time, the Regional Bureau for Africa implemented more than 250 projects with a total amount of approximately \$502 million.

● African countries with UNDP projects funded by Japan.





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Resilient nations.*

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