

*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



Partnerships for Development in Africa

 JAPAN AND UNDP AT WORK

Message from the UNDP Administrator



Since its inception, TICAD has played a pivotal role in advocating and mobilizing support for African development, guided by the principle of African ownership and international partnership. The TICAD process has made important contributions to mainstreaming human security and human-centered approaches to development, a perspective UNDP shares through its commitment to human development.

Over the years, TICAD has continued to grow as more partners join efforts to support Africa's development. The TICAD process leverages its openness and inclusivity to encourage stronger co-operation under a shared vision and common priorities identified at

successive TICAD summits.

TICAD VI, the first summit to be held in Africa, comes at an opportune time for reflection on important global and regional development frameworks, such as Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063, which will impact on the continent. In this regard, the summit also provides an opportunity for further strengthening the foundations for accelerated development in Africa.

Throughout the TICAD process, UNDP and Japan have been working together with African governments and the AU Commission to strengthen dialogue and cooperation towards the realization of the continent's development goals and transforming TICAD declarations into concrete sets of development actions.

As a founding co-organizer of the TICAD process, UNDP expresses its highest appreciation to the Government of Japan for its unwavering commitment to support African development and for its strong partnership with UNDP in Africa. I look forward to working with Japan and all stakeholders to ensure the success of TICAD VI to further contribute to Africa's progress and development.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Helen Clark". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Helen Clark
UNDP Administrator

Message from The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan



I express my sincere congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) this year. Japan has forged a powerful partnership with UNDP through the implementation of development programmes and projects since its initiation in 1966. In 1994, UNDP initiated the concept of 'Human Security', which became the principle of the Japan's development cooperation and is reflected in projects around the world, including Africa.

One of the symbolic partnerships between UNDP and Japan is the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), the world's largest forum to discuss African development. UNDP has been one of the co-organizers of TICAD since its launch in 1993. In this regard, I express my sincere gratitude to UNDP for its contribution over the past two decades to TICAD, the cornerstone of the Japan's diplomacy in Africa. On 27 and 28 August this year, the sixth TICAD will take place in Kenya, held for the first time in Africa in response to Africa's demand to take ownership towards its development.

One of the features of TICAD is its inclusiveness, evident in the diversity of TICAD's participants, including heads of African states, partner countries, international organizations, private companies and civil society. In TICAD VI, Africa's key agenda will include the diversification of its economy, industrialization, building solid health systems, and social stabilization with a focus on issues that emerged after the TICAD V in 2013. Japan continues its contribution to quality growth in Africa through its assistance, taking into account inclusiveness and a people-centered human security.

For Japan to continue these efforts, it is crucial to have UNDP's contribution of its long-standing specialized knowledge and broad network in development. The Government of Japan is determined to further strengthen its collaboration with UNDP and continue its contribution to the sustainable development of African countries through the implementation of Agenda 2063, formulated in Africa and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

岸田文雄

Fumio Kishida
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan

What is TICAD?

The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) brings together African leaders and a wide range of stakeholders to promote international partnership to support African development priorities.

Since 1993, TICAD has played a critical role in raising global awareness of African development needs and providing strategic leadership on development assistance to Africa. For example, the 1998 Tokyo Agenda for Action proposed concrete human development targets and made important contributions to the formulation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Reflecting the growing engagement of a broad base of stakeholders, TICAD grew from a forum for dialogue into a platform for action, facilitating a wide spectrum of



programmes to accelerate economic growth, human security and progress toward the MDGs across Africa.

TICAD V adopted the Yokohama Declaration, which is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Agenda 2063. It provides a critical linkage between African and global development agendas.

Attracting an increasing number of stakeholders, including the private sector, TICAD VI is expected to further catalyse international partnerships to accelerate African development.

AGENDA 2063

“A global strategy to optimize use of Africa’s resources for the benefits of all Africans.”

TICAD TIMELINE

1993 TICAD I

Adopted the **Tokyo Declaration on African Development** with emphasis on African ownership. Stakeholders pledged to strengthen support for African development.



1998 TICAD II

Adopted **African Development towards the 21st Century: the Tokyo Agenda for Action** which advocated for:

- poverty reduction and the integration of Africa into the global economy as main challenges;
- African ownership and partnership as basic principles.

What makes TICAD unique?

- It is an open and inclusive platform.
- It is aligned with Africa’s own agenda.
- It focuses on human security and people-centred development.
- It effectively implements programmes with integrated follow-up mechanisms.
- It spearheads development dialogue on Africa.

TICAD supported the global development agenda

Africa’s MDG performance at a glance

ON TRACK

In 2012, over 68% of African countries had a net enrolment rate of at least 75% in primary education.



MDG 1

Poverty in Africa excluding North Africa declined from 56.5% in 1990 to 48.4% in 2010.

The Gender Parity Index in primary education increased from 0.83 to 0.92 in sub-Saharan Africa; region leading on numbers of women in parliament.



MDG 3

Under-five mortality rate fell by 55% between 1990 and 2012, while the infant mortality rate fell by 40%.



MDG 4



MDG 5

By 2013, Africa had 289 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, compared to the world average of 210 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Deaths related to and prevalence of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis are down.



MDG 6

Declining forest cover. In 2012, only 64% of Africans excluding North Africa used an improved drinking water source.



MDG 7



MDG 8

Wide gap between trade and ODA commitments and delivery.

OFF TRACK

2003 TICAD III

- Adopted the **TICAD 10th Anniversary Declaration**.
- Advocated for supporting regional integration initiatives such as the **New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)**.



Mark Malloch Brown, former UNDP Administrator, addresses the TICAD III conference.

2008 TICAD IV

- Adopted the **Yokohama Declaration** under the theme *Century of African Growth*.
- Advocates for economic growth, peace and governance, human security, the environment and climate change.
- Established a follow-up mechanism to reinforce implementation and monitoring.

2013 TICAD V

Adopted the **Yokohama Declaration 2013: Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa**, which promotes robust and sustainable development; inclusive and resilient society; and peace and stability.

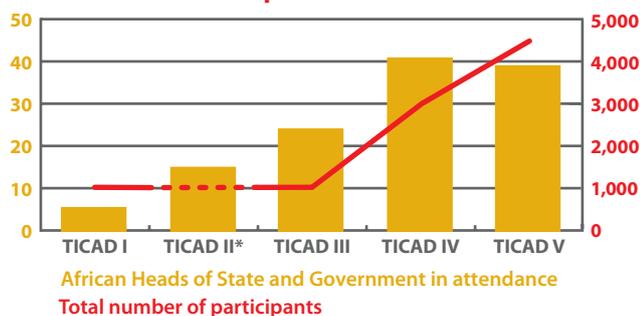


L-R: Shinzō Abe, Prime Minister of Japan, Yoshirō Mori, former Prime Minister of Japan, Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator.

2016 TICAD VI

- The first TICAD summit in Africa, which focuses on advancing the sustainable development agenda for Africa.
- Priorities include: economic diversification and industrialization; health systems for quality of life; and stability for shared prosperity.

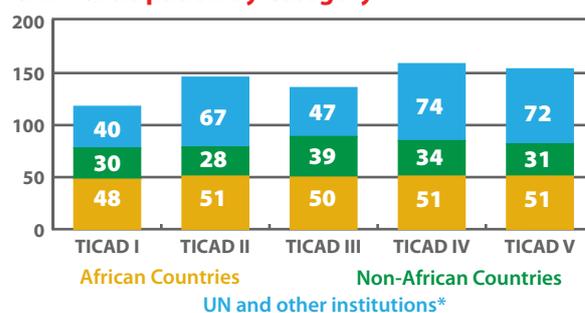
Number of TICAD Participants



*TICAD II total number of participants is estimated.

Source: MoFA, Japan

TICAD Participation by Category



*Other institutions include: International and Regional Organizations, NGOs, the Private Sector, etc.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



What are the Sustainable Development Goals?¹

The Sustainable Development Goals, otherwise known as the Global Goals, build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015. Enormous progress has been made on the MDGs, showing the value of a unifying agenda underpinned by goals and targets. Despite this success, poverty has not been ended for all.

The new SDGs and the broader sustainability agenda go much further than the MDGs, addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people.

¹ Source: www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sdoverview

UNDP-Japan Projects in Africa

Examples of achievements under TICAD IV and V

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Mauritania: Solar-powered multifunctional platform

Located on the road between Nouakchott and Rosso, in the south of the country, the 300 inhabitants of Al Khawara can finally benefit from the busy road traffic by providing new services after the installation of a solar-powered multifunctional platform. The multifunctional platform provides women with the tools that enable them to create their own business, which generates additional income and promotes a certain autonomy and greater social and economic responsibility. With the electricity produced by the solar



Multifunctional platform at work.

panels, Al Khawara now has a workshop with three sewing machines, a tire repair shop, a shop that recharges car and mobile phone batteries, as well as a freezer. According to Abdallahi Ould Abdel Aziz, the new platform manager, it offers "new services in the area, to the great satisfaction of the people who previously had to travel tens of kilometres to access them". "Moreover," he adds, "travellers can now stop at Al Khawara, while before they just drove through the village without stopping." ■

Mauritania: Yamaha Clean Water Supply System

The Yamaha Clean Water Supply System benefitted 470 people of 70 households in the villages of Bouhajra and Afdejeidjir, and in Diawling National Park. As a result



Yamaha Clean Water Supply System installed in the village of Bouhajra.

of the low transaction costs due to the use of solar power and easy maintenance of the water purification system, the local community can generate revenue by selling excess potable water and electricity to neighbouring communities. A new sustainable and local business model is expected to be fully launched with the strong ownership of beneficiary communities. ■

South Africa: Increasing small-scale farmers' agricultural yields

UNDP, Toray, Mitsukawa and Netafim jointly implemented a feasibility study in South Africa to increase small-scale farmers' agricultural yields by converting arid land into agricultural fields, and growing cash crops using the unique technology of polylactic acid roll planters provided by Toray and Mitsukawa, together with a drip irrigation system provided by Netafim. ■

Polylactic acid roll planters installed for planting.



CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE

Burkina Faso: Climate and disaster resilience

During TICAD IV, UNDP, through the African Adaptation Programme, supported 20 countries across Africa to incorporate climate change risks and opportunities into their national development. As part of this programme, Burkina Faso carried out climate model and multisectoral vulnerability studies. Furthermore, in order to enhance the climate

Weather station in Mouhoun Region.



observatory network at the national level, 16 automatic weather stations were installed.

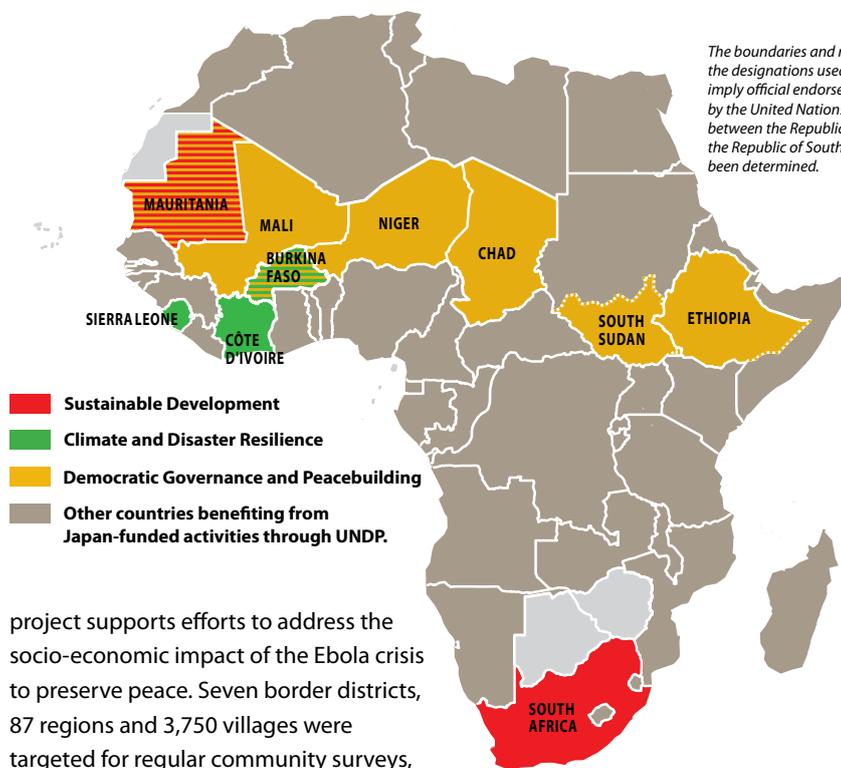
Later on under TICAD V, based on these studies, Burkina Faso became the first country to adopt the National Adaptation Programme (NAP). Further support was provided to rural areas to help smallholders benefit from a weather-based insurance programme. The first prototype of index-based insurance is ready to be piloted in the Sahel region. ■

Sierra Leone: Addressing the socio-economic impact of the Ebola crisis for preserving peace

As part of the implementation of Sierra Leone's National Ebola Recovery Plan, the



A motorcycle driver raising awareness of Ebola in Freetown.



project supports efforts to address the socio-economic impact of the Ebola crisis to preserve peace. Seven border districts, 87 regions and 3,750 villages were targeted for regular community surveys, effective collaboration between the communities and local security structures, strengthened provision of access to justice, and community policing. ■

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND PEACEBUILDING

Côte d'Ivoire: Support project for strengthening social-security dialogue

Collaboration was launched between the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and UNDP in order to strengthen the capacity of national security institutions. Accordingly, 3,900 police officers were trained specifically to enforce stability by ensuring human security, with particular attention to ethnicity, gender and marginalized groups, the fight against organized crime, maintenance of order, crime scene management and the rule of law. Office machinery and equipment were provided to all police stations in 11 districts at national level. ■

Police trainees in Côte d'Ivoire.



Ethiopia: Ethiopian International Peacekeeping Training Centre

With the support of the Government of Japan, the Ethiopian International Peacekeeping Training Centre (EIPKTC) held its first training on Conflict Prevention in October 2014, bringing together students from Ethiopia and other East African



countries. An EIPKTC instructor, Major Tilahun Hantal (above), who participated as a trainee, notes: "The training was extraordinary in that renowned experts in the field provided the training while sharing their international experiences. It improved my knowledge of conflict analysis and prevention, and enabled me to learn new technical skills in minimizing possible new conflicts." ■



Trainees graduate in Wau, South Sudan.

South Sudan: Access to Justice and Rule of Law for Conflict-affected People and Returnees

Under the *Access to Justice and Rule of Law for Conflict-affected People and Returnees* project implemented in South Sudan, 250 returnees were trained and provided with vocational tool kits, and 116 returnees were provided with refresher courses. Three local government offices and one South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission office were provided with furniture, information and communication technology, and transportation equipment. Returnees in three communities were provided with access to legal aid services through 40 paralegals (nine female) who were identified and trained by UNDP. ■

Sahel Regional Project: Border Management and Border Communities in the Sahel

The project aims to increase the resilience of border communities by enhancing the stability of border regions in five countries in Sahel: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. In March 2016, the authorities at all levels were involved in cross-border management through national delegations in charge of borders and security. Border management and border communities participated in the high-level international conference held in Bamako, Mali, and adopted the Bamako Declaration on border cross-border management and development of border communities in the G5 Sahel Region. ■



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