Sixth Summit of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI)

1. Overview:

The Sixth Summit of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) was held in Nairobi, Kenya on 27th and 28th August 2016, at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre (KICC). The summit was historic - as it was the first-ever TICAD Summit to take place on African soil and the first that was ‘African-driven’, as the African Union and its Commission as well as the Government of Kenya demonstrated real ownership in the preparation of TICAD VI.
The Summit was preceded by a number of preparatory meetings, namely the TICAD Co-organisers’ meeting, the Senior Officials’ Meeting and the Ministerial Pre-conference – all of which primarily aimed to finalize the draft outcome documents of TICAD VI. Additionally, the Summit featured a number of side events, business forums and exhibitions that were organized by governments, international and regional organizations, the private sector and civil society organizations.

Over 7,000 delegates from African and non-African countries, international, regional and sub-regional organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector and academia participated in TICAD VI. A total of 29 African Heads of State and Government and the Prime Minister of Japan attended TICAD VI. Additionally, six African vice-presidents and vice-prime ministers also attended.

The Summit adopted the Nairobi Declaration and its Implementation Plan, which will be implemented alongside the remaining 33% projects contained in the Yokohama Declaration and Action Plan, for the outstanding period of 2016-2017. One of the main outcomes of the Summit was the pledge of the Government of Japan to allocate USD 30 billion to support implementation of the three priority areas of the Nairobi Declaration and Implementation Plan, namely: (i) promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization, (ii) promoting resilient health systems for quality of life, and (iii) promoting social stability for shared prosperity.

OSAA’s delegation to TICAD VI was led by Mr. Maged Abdelaziz, the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa, who in addition to being a TICAD co-organizer also represented the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon. The delegation members comprised of three programme officers, Ms. Ecoma Alaga, Mr. Kei Tagawa and Mr. Karim Bakhit. Besides participating in all the above-listed events, OSAA also co-organized a High-Level Side Event with the Government of Kenya, the African Union Commission and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Secretariat that focused on enhancing TICAD support for good governance in Africa. The key recommendation from the event, which called for support to the APRM and for the establishment and operationalization of the proposed African Human Security Index, as outlined in Agenda 2063, were integrated into the TICAD VI Nairobi Declaration. As a strategic partner of the APRM, OSAA also participated in the Twenty-Fifth Summit of the African Peer Review Forum at the level of Heads of State and Government, which took place on 26 August on the margins of TICAD VI.

This report provides a brief account of TICAD VI, highlighting in particular the focus, key messages or agreements, next steps, and pending issues (where applicable) as well as OSAA’s role in each of the TICAD VI meetings outlined above. It also highlights the key outcome of the high-level side event co-organized by OSAA, as well as the APRM summit in which OSAA participated. The report concludes with a list of documents that are annexed to provide more details on the key outcomes of TICAD VI.
The Co-organizers’ meeting was convened to allow the five TICAD co-organizers – the Government of Japan, the African Union Commission, OSAA, UNDP and the World Bank, as well as the host country – the Government of Kenya, an opportunity to discuss and finalize on the procedural aspects of the forthcoming meetings, namely the Senior Officials’ Meeting (23-24 August), the Ministerial Pre-Conference (26 August) and the Summit (27-28 August).

The heads of the delegations of the co-organizing institutions that participated in the meeting were: Mr. Maged Abdelaziz, Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa; H.E. Mr. Takeshi Osuga, Ambassador and Deputy Director-General for African Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan; H.E. Mr. Erastus Mwencha, Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission; Mr. Ayodele Odusola, Director, Strategy and Analysis Team of Regional Bureau for Africa at UNDP; and Ms. Aileen Marshall, Senior Partnership Director in the Office of the Africa Regional Vice-President, at the World Bank. The host country delegation, the Government of Kenya, was led by H.E. Mr. Ben Ogutu, Special Envoy for TICAD and Director General of the TICAD VI Secretariat of the Government of Kenya.

With respect to the structure of the Senior Officials’ Meeting (SOM), it was agreed it would be co-chaired by Japan, Kenya and Chad (in its capacity as the current chair of the AU). Further to this, Kenya informed co-organizers that on its side, the Principal Secretary from its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Dr. Monica Juma, would co-chair the SOM. Additionally, the first session of the meeting on Friday, 23 August 2016, would be for only one hour, from 2:00pm to 3:00pm, in order to accommodate a scheduled meeting of the Permanent Representatives Committee of the African Union.

With respect to substance, it was agreed the SOM would focus on the Nairobi Declaration rather than on the Nairobi Implementation Plan. This was done to allow senior officials reach some consensus on the outstanding paragraphs in the Nairobi Declaration and be in a position to submit a nearly finalized draft document to their Ministers. Japan informed that the revised Nairobi Declaration included five types of revisions. The first reflected inputs that were made by Ministers at the Banjul Ministerial Meeting in June 2016. The second was mainly typographical and grammatical in nature, and as such merely editorial improvements. The third type of revisions introduced a new formulation for Pillar 2, following numerous inputs received from health-related international organizations for incorporation in the Nairobi Implementation Plan. In this respect, the changes to Pillar 2 in the Nairobi Declaration were therefore to ensure its alignment with the changes in the Implementation Plan. The fourth set of revisions reflected developments or incidents that had occurred since the Banjul Ministerial Meeting, such as the terrorist attack in Dhaka, Bangladesh in July 2016 that affected seven Japanese nationals. The fifth type of revisions introduced new alternate language for paragraph 3.3.5 on the reform of the United Nations Security Council.
With regard to the Ministerial Pre-conference, it was unanimously agreed that USG Abdelaziz would present the Draft Nairobi Declaration to the Ministerial Pre-conference on behalf of the co-organizers. The discussions on the main Summit concluded that (i) USG Abdelaziz will make brief remarks to introduce the video message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; (ii) all co-organizers will be seated at the podium throughout the plenary sessions at the Summit; and (iii) the chair’s summaries for the three thematic sessions will be presented at the Summit by UNDP for Thematic Session 1, the World Bank for Thematic Session 2, and OSAA for Thematic Session 3. Japan informed co-organizers that all thematic sessions would be open to the press.

USG Abdelaziz played both a strategic and advisory role throughout the co-organizers’ meeting, providing guidance to other co-organizers, especially Japan, on the best ways of presenting the Nairobi Declaration to the SOM in order to avoid the misperceptions and concerns that were raised during the Banjul Ministerial Meeting. He stressed the need for co-organizers to discuss and agree on a strategy for facilitating the negotiations on the draft outcome documents. Among others, he cautioned Japan on the need to fully reflect in the revised draft outcome documents, all the suggestions that came out of the Banjul Ministerial Meeting, as well as be ready to explain why some comments may not have been incorporated into the revised draft, in order to ensure timely finalization of the documents within the limited time frame.
The main focus of the SOM, which took place from 23 to 25 August 2016, was the finalization of the draft Nairobi Declaration and the Nairobi Implementation Plan. Originally scheduled to be held on 23 and 24 August, senior officials reconvened on 25 August to resolve outstanding issues ahead of the Ministerial Pre-Conference on 26 August 2016. The draft outcome documents were discussed paragraph by paragraph, with Japan introducing each paragraph, highlighting changes made, if any, and explaining the rationale for the change. The review of the revised draft Nairobi Declaration was conducted based on a comparison with the earlier draft of the document from the Banjul Ministerial Meeting of June 2016.

Overall, the SOM reached a broad consensus and agreement on the vast majority of paragraphs contained in the draft outcome documents. The presentation of the draft outcome documents highlighted the historic nature of the TICAD VI Summit which was the first-ever to be held in Africa, acknowledged Africa’s ownership of the TICAD process and recalled the principles that guide the TICAD process. It also welcomed the participation of the AUC as a new co-organizer of TICAD and acknowledged positive developments on the continent, including the adoption of Agenda 2063 and the Common African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda that culminated in the adoption of the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the same time, it shed light on key challenges that had emerged since the last TICAD V conference in 2013 as well as on African efforts to respond to these challenges.

The presentation on the draft outcome documents further outlined the three priority areas for TICAD VI, namely promoting (1) structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization; (2) resilient health systems for quality of life; and (3) social stability for shared prosperity. The presentation also affirmed that the implementation of the draft outcome documents from Nairobi will be in full complementarity and alignment with the Yokohama Declaration and Action Plan which would remain valid until December 2017.

The SOM however could not reach an agreement on three paragraphs, namely on paragraphs (i) 3.3.4 on ‘maritime security’, (ii) 3.3.5 on ‘the United Nations in the 21st century’ - with specific regard to the reform of the United Nations Security Council, and (iii) 3.4 on ‘Strategies for cross-cutting areas’ - with specific regard to the added language on support for the APRM and the proposed African Human Security Index.

In the first instance, Japan had added language to paragraph 3.3.4 on maritime security, which was not supported by a number of African countries. As a result, some delegations called for the removal of the new language and a return to the Banjul draft, while others spoke out in favour of a complete deletion of the entire paragraph.
In the second instance, paragraph 3.3.5 which focused on the United Nations in the 21st century, and in particular on the reform of the United Nations Security Council, emerged as the most contentious paragraph. Some African delegations supported retaining the language, agreed by African Heads of State and Government in the Yokohama Declaration, as there had been no substantive progress on the topic since Yokohama. Others called for the deletion of the new paragraph, proposed by Japan, so as not to create misalignment with the official position of African Heads of State and Government most recently affirmed in the decision adopted by the AU Assembly in Kigali in July 2016 on the report of the Committee of Ten on UN reform. A third group was in favour of submitting the double brackets in the paragraph ‘as is’ to the Ministerial Meeting, noting that this was a political issue outside the jurisdiction and mandate of the SOM which should be dealt with exclusively by the AU Committee of 10 at the level of Heads of State and Government.

In the third instance, some delegations proposed the addition of new language in the last bullet in paragraph 3.4 on strategies for cross-cutting areas, specifically calling for TICAD to support the strengthening of the African Peer Review Mechanism and the establishment of the African Human Security Index while others were in favour of waiting for the APRM Summit, which was to be held just after the SOM meeting in the afternoon of 26 August, to conclude before adding language.

In the final analysis, the SOM decided to leave all pending paragraphs and suggested options open and to submit the draft document ‘as is’ to the Ministers for their consideration.

OSAA played an important role in facilitating the discussions on the draft Nairobi Declaration in the SOM. USG Abdelaziz made a number of key interventions during the SOM that were aimed at structuring the discussions, promoting a timely and smooth conclusion of the process and above all facilitating the seamless incorporation of newly proposed language and the resolution of contentious issues.

4. Co-organizers’ Meeting, Wednesday, 24 August 2016, 9:00am-10:00am, Taifa Hall, KICC

As a matter of urgency, a second co-organizers’ meeting was held on 24th August to deliberate on how best to address the pending and contentious issues that had arisen from the SOM, in order to advance the negotiation process. Co-organizers agreed that it was best to allow the SOM review and reach a consensus on the remaining paragraphs in the draft Nairobi Declaration, without re-opening the discussions on paragraphs 3.3.4 and 3.3.5. Thereafter, the draft Nairobi Implementation Plan, which was yet to be reviewed by the SOM, should be discussed. The co-organisers’ meeting also agreed that in calling for feedback on the draft Nairobi Implementation Plan, Member States should be given priority to speak, rather than international organizations, as the latter had already made extensive comments on the draft prior.
At this second co-organizers’ meeting, USG Abdelaziz reiterated the importance of reverting back to the agreed text from the Banjul Ministerial Meeting. He noted that using this draft as a basis for discussions in the SOM would help avoid a re-opening of negotiations on the document, as senior officials would clearly see areas where their Ministers had hitherto reached agreements. All co-organizers agreed with his proposal and the version of the draft Nairobi Declaration, from the Banjul Ministerial Meeting, was used as a reference document for further discussions at the SOM.

5. OSAA-Kenya-AU-APRM High-Level Side Event, Friday, 26 August 2016, 9:00am–11:00am, Aberdare Hall, KICC

On 26th August, OSAA co-organized a High-Level Side Event on “TICAD support for good governance in Africa through effective implementation of Agenda 2063 and the Yokohama and Nairobi Declarations”. The event, which was co-organized with the Government of Kenya, the African Union and the APRM, primarily leveraged political advocacy in calling for TICAD to support the: (i) strengthening of the APRM, including through the provision of technological and financial resources, and (ii) establishment and operationalization of the proposed African Human Security Index, as outlined in Agenda 2063.
The event was attended by approximately 75 participants, including H.E. Mr. Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda; H.E. Dr. Mustapha Mekideche, Chairperson, African Peer Review Panel of Eminent Persons; H.E. Mrs. Mariam Mahamat Nour, Minister of Planning of the Republic of Chad; H.E. Mr. Shunsuke Takei, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan and Ambassador Fatuma Ndangiza, Member, African Peer Review Panel of Eminent Persons. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, also delivered a message via video. The event was co-chaired by USG Abdelaziz and Professor Eddy Maloka, Chief Executive Officer of the Secretariat of the APRM.

In his opening remarks, USG Abdelaziz re-emphasized that good governance is both an outcome and an enabler of development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially its Goal 16; and the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and its First Ten-Year Implementation Plan, particularly its Aspiration 3, underscore this nexus. Both demonstrate the links between good governance and inclusive, sustainable development that leaves no one, and no African behind. He further noted that this resonates with the human security approach, espoused by TICAD and Japan; and as such it is imperative for TICAD to further enhance support to African tools for promoting good governance, including the African Governance Architecture, the APRM and the African Human Security Index.

In their respective interventions, Professor Maloka, Dr. Mekideche and Ambassador Ndangiza, highlighted the progress the APRM is making to reinvigorate itself. They also outlined some remaining challenges, including the urgent need for institutional development through human, technological and financial resources to strengthen both the APRM Secretariat and its operations, as well as support the implementation of APRM National Programmes of Action, on the ground. They underscored the need for a comprehensive and wider focus on all substantive aspects of
governance (not only democracy and political governance), including economic governance and management, corporate governance, and socio-economic development. Like USG Abdelaziz, they equally called on all African Member States to join the mechanism.

The Vice-Minister from Japan commended African leaders and regional organizations for their efforts to realize good governance in Africa. He reaffirmed peace and security is a prerequisite for development, and peace and security will not be realized without good governance. He specifically lauded the APRM for the concrete steps it has taken towards its revitalization, including by appointing Mr. Maloka, as its first permanent Chief Executive Officer. He indicated that Japan was keen on hearing Africa’s views on how frameworks, such as the APRM and the African Governance Architecture could enhance good governance prospects on the continent, and how to promote on-going efforts to establish the African Human Security Index.

In his keynote address, H.E. President Museveni further emphasized the need for comprehensive approaches to tackling deficits in governance and promoting socio-economic transformation on the continent. He explained this by highlighting five of 10 key bottlenecks he has observed to be crucial for promoting qualitative governance. These include lack of infrastructure development, poor human resource development, historical fragmentation of African markets by colonialism, government’s interference with the private sector, and lack of democracy. He noted that each country’s case is unique. As such interventions that aim at promoting good governance in Africa must essentially aim to promote socio-economic transformation that responds to the specific and unique needs of each country and locality.

The interactive segment featured additional interventions from members of the APR Panel of Eminent Persons and civil society representatives, calling for the establishment of a governance observatory and for the advancement of nuclear energy to promote development. They also questioned why Africa tends to focus on democracy to the detriment of other aspects of governance, such as economic and corporate governance and socio-economic transformation.

In concluding, USG Abdelaziz underscored the important need for the APRM to further discuss the key recommendations on TICAD support for the APRM and the African Human Security Index at its Summit meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the countries participating in the APRM, later that afternoon, in order to ensure its incorporation in the draft Nairobi Declaration.
The Ministerial Pre-conference primarily aimed to finalize the draft Nairobi Declaration and draft Nairobi Implementation Plan, which had been discussed and reviewed at the SOM. The meeting was trilaterally chaired by H.E. Ms. Amina Mohamed, Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kenya; H.E. Mr. Fumio Kishida, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan; and H.E. Mrs. Mariam Mahamat Nour, Minister of Planning of the Republic of Chad. Other co-organizers were represented by USG Abdelaziz (UN/OSAA), H.E. Mr. Smail Chergui, Commissioner for Peace and Security (AUC), Mr. Abdoulaye Mar Dieye (UNDP) and Ms. Haleh Bridi, Director External Affairs, Africa Region (World Bank).

At the outset, H.E. Ms. Mohamed offered new proposals for the contentious paragraphs. With respect to paragraph 3.3.4, the addition by Japan which read “including freedom of navigation and overflight, unimpeded commerce as well as peaceful resolution of disputes”, was deleted. On paragraph 3.3.5, the proposal was to reaffirm the language of the Yokohama Declaration, which had been agreed by Heads of State and Government. Lastly, on paragraph 3.4, the proposal was to retain the new addition on support for the APRM and the African Human Security Index.
Following this, USG Abdelaziz introduced the draft Nairobi Declaration, as was discussed by the SOM, to the Ministers. He highlighted the various processes that led to the current draft, as well as provided an overview of both the structure and substantive elements of the draft Nairobi Declaration. He equally informed the Ministers that the SOM had also considered the draft Nairobi Implementation Plan, reiterating that the draft Nairobi Implementation Plan is a living document that does not get approved by the Summit in accordance with TICAD rules and regulations. He noted that after receiving detailed comments on the draft Nairobi Implementation Plan, it will be tabled for discussion and approval at the first TICAD VI Ministerial Meeting that will be held within one year of the TICAD VI Summit. He further noted that the draft Nairobi Implementation Plan, 2016-2018, will run parallel to the implementation of the last part of the Yokohama Action Plan due to expire by the end of 2017. He concluded by expressing sincere appreciation and admiration for the exceptional capabilities shown by H.E. Dr. Monica Juma, H.E. Mr. Takeshi Osuga, the Special Representative of Japan for TICAD and H.E. Mr. Cherif Mahamat Zene, Ambassador of Chad in Ethiopia in ensuring a successful negotiating process.

Following this presentation of the draft outcome documents by USG Abdelaziz, the Ministerial Pre-conference unanimously adopted the proposals that had earlier been put forward, thus bringing the meeting to close.

7. Twenty-fifth Summit of the Committee of Heads of State and Government Participating in the APRM (APR Forum), Intercontinental Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya, 26 August, 15:00pm to 18:00pm.

On 26 August, the Heads of State and Government of the countries participating in the APRM met in Nairobi, Kenya, on the margins of the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on Africa’s Development on the theme: “Revitalizing the APRM to Strengthen Governance in Africa”.

The Summit included opening remarks by H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta of the Republic of Kenya and Chairperson of the APR Forum, Professor Eddy Maloka, Chief Executive Officer of the APRM Secretariat, H.E. Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, and H.E. Mrs. Mariam Mahamat Nour, Minister of Planning of the Republic of Chad.

The meeting was also attended by the Presidents of Liberia, Senegal, Mozambique, Uganda, Niger, and South Africa, National Focal Points of the APRM and delegations of over 29 African countries, members of the APR Panel of Eminent Persons as well as representatives of APRM strategic partner institutions, including the OSAA, UNDP, UNECA, AfDB and the African Capacity Building Foundation.
In his capacity of Chairperson of the APR Forum, H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta commended the Governments of the APRM member states for frankly sharing their successes and challenges in the process. He also commended Professor Eddy Maloka and the APRM Secretariat for the significant achievements made to date. He further called on African Member States to increase their financial contributions to the Mechanism.

In her remarks, H.E. Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma reiterated the praise for the achievements made since the appointment of Professor Eddy Maloka. She also stressed the importance of integrating the APRM into the structure of the African Union, expressed support for the proposal to use the APRM to rate African countries, called for the accession of all African countries to the APRM, and highlighted the role the APRM could play in monitoring the implementation of the Agenda 2063 through its national APRM structures.

H.E. Mrs. Mariam Mahamat Nour, speaking in her capacity as the representative of the Chair of the African Union for 2016, noted that the Country Review Report of Chad would be presented at the APR Forum Summit in January 2017.

The Chairperson of the APR Panel, Dr. Mustapha Mekideche, thanked President Uhuru Kenyatta for his exemplary leadership of the APRM and in particular for his leadership on the APRM Revitalization Programme. He also presented a report on the APR Panel’s activities since January 2016. He noted that review reports for Chad and Senegal will be presented to the APR Forum at the January 2017 Summit and that the ARPM had gained the Mo Ibrahim Foundation and the African Capacity-Building Foundation as strategic partners. He commended Kenya for launching its Second Review Process, informed the summit that a Country Review Mission will be deployed to the country in October 2016, and that the country’s Review Report will be presented to the next Summit in January 2017.

H.E. President Filipe Nyusi of Mozambique presented his country’s 2nd Progress Report on the Implementation of the National Programme of Action (NPoA). The APR Forum commended the country, inter alia, on holding successful elections in 2013 and 2014, for its sound economic growth, progress in the reintegration of former combatants, and on passing laws that increase citizen’s access to information and strengthening efforts to combat corruption. On behalf of the APR Forum, the Chair, H.E. President Kenyatta, encouraged the Government to continue to address the challenges identified in the report, including enhancing electoral reform and resolving outstanding issues concerning former RENAMO elements amicably and through peaceful means so as to prevent conflict.

H.E. President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda made a presentation on 11 bottlenecks that impede Africa’s progress, prosperity and development. The bottlenecks include:
I. Ideological disorientation: building prosperity requires working and trading with communities beyond one’s ethnic group, even beyond one’s country or region; interests are more important than identity to build prosperity, only ‘parasites’ exploit ethnic identity to further their aims.

II. Weak state institutions, often as a result of building an institution such as the army based on ethnicity will not yield the best results but will increase vulnerability to instability and conflict.

III. Human resource underdevelopment: an educated and skilled workforce is important for the socio-economic development of a country.

IV. Underdevelopment of infrastructure, especially electricity: weak infrastructure leads to high costs of doing business and makes it more difficult to attract investments and thus combat poverty.

V. Lack of industrialization and low value addition: with few industries, Africa exports raw materials, ultimately ‘donating’ funds and jobs to industrialized countries where processed goods are sold for a high price and profit.

VI. Fragmented markets as a result of colonialism, market access and expansion: Colonial Europe divided Africa into small countries not large enough to create economies of scale and support large-scale production and thus to attract sufficient investment.

VII. Underdevelopment of the services sector: Africa’s wars, poor infrastructure, bad image, among others, negatively affect tourism, education, health and the banking sector.

VIII. Underdevelopment of agriculture: too many farmers in Africa are involved in subsistence farming, rather than commercial agriculture which is exacerbated by the fragmentation of land, often the result of traditional inheritance practices.

IX. Interference with the private sector: the private sector in Africa has often been persecuted through ‘policy mistakes’ or appropriation, such as under Idi Amin in Uganda.

X. Dictatorship and lack of democracy: most African countries have addressed this bottleneck and may even experience the ‘constipation of democracy’.

XI. Non-responsive civil service: corruption of actors, ill-discipline and lack of supervision lead to ineffectiveness and inefficiencies in the implementation of government programmes.

The APR Forum added a twelfth bottleneck, namely the lack of domestic resource mobilization.

Following the submission of the report of APRM Committee of Focal Points, the APR Forum adopted, inter alia, the following decisions and recommendations:

1. Urged Member States to clear their arrears in the next three years,

2. Recommended an increase of the APRM Member States’ annual contribution from the current USD100,000 to USD200,000 with effect from 2017,
3. Requested the AU to declare 2018 “The Year of Universal Accession to the APRM”,

4. Requested the Secretariat of APRM to conduct an audit and analysis of the Twelve Bottlenecks, which is to be informed by Agenda 2063, and present a paper to be submitted to the next APRM Summit,

5. Took note of the APR Panel’s decision to undertake a scientific study on the implementation and impact assessment of the APRM at country level,

6. Welcomed the African Capacity Building Foundation and the Mo Ibrahim Foundation as new strategic partners and encouraged the conclusion of an MoU with the new partners including OSAA,

7. Recalled that TICAD V had made specific commitments to supporting the APRM, especially in supporting the implementation of the National Programmes of Action - and directed the Secretariat to follow up with Japan on those commitments,

8. Adopted the Draft Strategic Plan, the revised APRM 2016 Work Plan and the Draft Statute for APRM Integration into the AU Structures, and


For OSAA, the next step would be to finalize the discussions with the APRM Secretariat on the status of the proposed MoU.

8. TICAD VI Summit, 27th – 28th August 2016, Tsavo Ballroom, KICC

The Sixth Summit of the Tokyo International on African Development (TICAD VI) took place from 27-28 August 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya, on the theme “Advancing Africa’s sustainable development agenda – TICAD partnership for prosperity.” TICAD VI was a milestone, as it was the first TICAD Summit held on the African continent in its 23 years history. The summit was also timely, as the year 2016 is the first year of the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and its First Ten-Year Implementation Plan.

Leaders attended the Summit from 53 African countries, including some 30 Heads of State and Government and over 7000 participants, making this the highest number of participants ever in a TICAD summit. The Secretary-General of the United Nations delivered a message via video to the summit, which was preceded by introductory remarks from USG Abdelaziz. In addition, more than 70 Chief Executives of Japanese private companies attended the Conference, featuring the private sector in all segments of the TICAD VI summit.
TICAD VI clearly demonstrated the growing ownership of Africa, especially the African Union, in TICAD process. All preparatory meetings, namely the Senior Officials Meeting and the Ministerial Meeting took place in African countries, namely in Djibouti, The Gambia and Kenya, and the Summit Plenary Sessions were co-chaired by Japan and either the host country, Kenya, or the incumbent Chairperson of the African Union, Chad.

The TICAD VI summit was held at a time when the Yokohama Declaration and Action Plan of TICAD V in 2013 still remain effective. As such, the implementation of the Yokohama Declaration and Action Plan, 2013-2017, will be complemented by the outcomes of TICAD VI.

The outcome documents of TICAD VI, namely the “Nairobi Declaration” and its “Nairobi Implementation Plan”, which was adopted by Heads of State and Government, will be effective from 2016 to 2018. The outcome documents focus on three additional priority areas namely; “Promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization,” “Promoting resilient health systems for quality of life,” and “Promoting social stability for shared prosperity,” which complement the Yokohama Declaration and Action Plan. These three priority areas reflect African challenges and opportunities, which have emerged since TICAD V in 2013. Consistent with these priority areas, three Thematic Sessions were held and the chair’s summaries of each of these thematic session discussions were presented to participants at the Plenary Session 3.

With respect to financial commitments from TICAD VI, the Government of Japan committed approximately USD30 billion under public-private partnership for the implementation of measures centering on developing quality infrastructure, building resilient health systems and laying the
foundations for peace and stability during the period of 2016-2018. This includes the implementation of quality infrastructure investment of approximately USD $10 billion as well as human resource development for 10 million people (please refer to annexed “Japan’s measures for Africa at TICAD VI “Quality and Empowerment”). Additionally, the Government of Japan announced its support to Africa in gaining a seat on the United Nations Security Council by 2023. The Government of Japan also announced that 67% of the USD $32 billion commitments made at TICAD V (2013-2017) had been implemented and it would continue to implement the remaining 33% until 2017. The necessity to closely follow-up on the implementation of the on-going Yokohama Action Plan as well as the newly adopted Nairobi Implementation Plan was underlined.

The importance of aligning TICAD with both Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as enhancing the twin principles of TICAD of “African ownership” and “multilateral partnership” was reaffirmed by all participants, including African and Japanese leaders, international and regional organizations, the private sector and civil society, among other partners. It was also underlined that TICAD process is a partnership, which is mutually beneficial for Africa and all TICAD partners, including Japan.

The importance of the private sector’s contribution in the promotion of Africa’s development was also emphasized. This was particularly highlighted in Plenary Session 2 on “Dialogue with the Private Sector,” where eight representatives of African and Japanese private sector directly exchanged views with African and Japanese leaders on a range of issues, including on the importance of
creating an environment conducive to doing business in Africa, such as ensuring peace and security, economic regulatory frameworks, infrastructure such as energy, and regional integration. The Japanese private sector expressed their expectation for increased trade and investment in Africa and for the promotion of human resource development, including through education and skills training. In this regard, the Japan-Africa Public and Private Economic Forum was launched and will meet every three years to reinforce economic relations between Africa and Japan as well as strengthen the Public-Private Partnership.

As stipulated in the Nairobi Declaration, TICAD VII will be held in Japan in 2019. Follow-up meetings at Ministerial and Senior Official-levels will be held before TICAD VII in order to monitor the implementation of Yokohama and Nairobi Action Plans.

9. Thematic Session 3, “Promoting Social Stability for Shared Prosperity”, 27 August 2016, 15:00pm to 18:00pm, Aberdare Hall, KICC

The focus of Thematic Session 3 was on “Promoting Social Stability for Shared Prosperity” through creating inclusive and sustainable livelihoods, strengthening Africa’s resilience against natural disasters and the negative impact of climate change, and achieving good governance through building effective, inclusive, accountable, transparent and responsive institutions.

The session was co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission and Mr. Maged Abdelaziz, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa. It featured remarks by several Heads of State and Government and Ministers, including by H.E. President Kenyatta of Kenya, and H.E. President Keïta of Mali, as well as by the former Prime Minister and Special Envoy of the President of Egypt, H.E. Mr. Mahleb, and a video message from H.E. the Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-Moon.

During the interactive discussion, several Ministers, senior government officials from within and outside Africa, CEOs of Japanese and African companies, international and regional organizations, civil society and academics engaged in a lively interactive discussion. Participants agreed that to promote social stability, it is critical to take a comprehensive approach as peace, security, development, good governance, cultural diversity and inclusivity, and human rights are interlinked.

It was noted that in order to address the root causes of instability and insecurity, including transnational organized crime, radicalization, the spread of violent extremism and terrorism, it is essential to promote an inclusive and equitable society, where all people enjoy sustainable livelihoods. In discussing the subject, participants underscored the need for concrete pan-African commitments to silence the guns in Africa and tackle the paradox of a rich Africa with poor Africans. This includes promoting
social cohesion by achieving gender equality and eliminating marginalization of any social groups on the basis of ethnicity, age, geography or political orientation.

Participants agreed on the urgent necessity to achieve inclusive and sustainable livelihoods by tackling unemployment and empowering all citizens, especially youth and women. To accelerate job creation, participants called for concrete measures to promote inclusive growth, industrialize and diversify economies as well as modernize agriculture and agro-businesses. They stressed the importance of increasing trade, direct and indirect investment and creating a business environment with conducive economic policy, legal and regulatory frameworks.

The role of the private sector in building peaceful and prosperous societies was highlighted through the active participation in the session by Japanese and African private sector representatives. Participants noted that the private sector could contribute to employment creation by fostering entrepreneurship and human capacity development, especially through the provision of education, vocational and skills training in the areas of ICT, science, technology and innovation. They also highlighted the importance of promoting the use of ICT in business, border control, security. Assuring sustainable livelihoods will make people, especially youth, less vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment into armed groups, by providing them with meaningful alternatives to conflict and violent extremism. Youth empowerment is also critical for African states to achieve demographic dividend.
Participants noted that women empowerment is critical to the realization of social stability and the well-being of communities. There can be no shared prosperity if women do not share in it. Girls’ education is paramount to long-term stability and shared prosperity and African countries should be supported in taking measures that will allow girls to go to and stay in school.

Participants agreed on the urgent need to strengthen Africa’s resilience against natural disasters and negative impacts of climate change, such as desertification, loss of biodiversity, drought, flood, and famine as well as El Niño, by expanding disaster risk reduction. It was underlined that these negative effects of climate change not only make people vulnerable to the economic incentives offered by extremists and conflict entrepreneurs, but also drives migration and displacement while generating instability over access to water and land.

Participants underlined that in order to address the challenges of climate change and natural disasters, there is an urgent need for African countries to enhance their productivity and resilience of agriculture and fisheries in order to assure food security for all their citizens. The importance of reliable and sustainable energy sources and investing in infrastructure was also emphasized.

Participants agreed that assuring good governance is vital to promote stable societies and that reinforcing effective, inclusive, accountable, transparent and responsive institutions are critical in this regard. It was further highlighted that good governance reduces corruption and bribery, curtails illicit financial flows, increases state revenues, and most importantly, strengthens state authorities by gaining trust from citizens.
Participants also emphasized that advancing inclusive and representative decision-making processes, respect for human rights, gender equality, justice and the rule of law are also key elements of a stable society. In this respect, participants agreed to reinforce Africa’s home-grown good governance frameworks and instruments, especially the African Governance Architecture and the African Peer Review Mechanism.

In light of above, participants recommended as follows:

1. Countries to make utmost effort to domesticate, promote, and implement the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 of the African Union at all levels, including through regional and subregional organizations.

2. Countries should accelerate structural transformation to enable African countries to achieve inclusive growth and create employment and sustainable livelihoods, thus building an inclusive society that leaves no one behind and that is immune to the threat of transnational organized crime, radicalization, violent extremism and terrorism. African countries should also strengthen intra-Africa trade by expediting the regional integration process.

3. African countries should further strengthen their institutional effectiveness, inclusiveness, accountability, transparency and responsiveness at local and national levels and promote social stability through institutional and human resource capacity-building, particularly with regard to science and technology. TICAD support for Africa’s good governance efforts, especially for the African Peer Review Mechanism should increase to allow it to play its desired role in promoting social stability. Also, African leaders should be encouraged to accede to the APRM mechanism and the African Governance Architecture (AGA).
4. Africa should invest in human resource development, as people are the continent’s greatest resource. Moreover, a human security approach should be promoted in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Agenda 2063 as well as Yokohama and Nairobi declarations. In this respect, TICAD support for the establishment and operationalization of an African Human Security Index as stipulated in the First Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 is an important action on the TICAD agenda.

5. African countries should further promote policy, legal and regulatory frameworks to improve business environment and empower women and youth, especially through the expansion and strengthening of education initiatives. Moreover, the TICAD forum should encourage the Japanese private sector and ICT industries to take advantage of economic opportunities present in Africa.

6. The TICAD forum should be encouraged to finance regional and continental projects that increase regional integration and help reduce Africa’s external dependence. At the same time Africa’s private sector should be encouraged to provide decent jobs as well as technological, vocational, and entrepreneurial skills training in order for women and youth to fully contribute to economic activities. There is a need for African countries to accelerate their efforts to empower women and achieve gender equality.

Building on the momentum of the historical COP 21 and forthcoming COP 22 in Africa, climate change must remain at key priority for Africa. In this respect, the continent should further promote green and blue economies, including through initiatives in climate smart agriculture, renewables and reforestation, while shifting low energy, low carbon and clean technology for development.

10. Conclusion

The first-ever TICAD summit on the African continent and soil was a huge success. It attracted a wide array of Africans and African organizations, including from governments, the private sector, civil society and the academia. It also generated a wide range of expectations, including by fully implementing all commitment made at TICAD V and TICAD VI.

As a strategic partner and co-organizer of TICAD, the United Nations, especially through its Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, remains proud to continue to play an increasing role in the TICAD process in support of enhancing Africa’s partnership, particularly with Japan and other co-organizers. The United Nations will continue to do so in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063, as well as within the twin principles of African ownership and multilateral partnership.