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REPORT OF THE TICAD VI SUMMIT HELD IN NAIROBI, KENYA

23-28 AUGUST 2016

Introduction

1. The Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICADVI) Summit and its preparatory Meetings were held at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre (KICC) in Nairobi, Kenya, on 23-28 August 2016 under the theme: “Advancing Africa’s Development Agenda – TICAD Partnership for Prosperity”.

2. It was the first ever TICAD Summit held in Africa and was attended by more than 6000 participants from 54 African countries including 32 Heads of State and Government, 52 partner countries, 74 international and regional organizations (IO), representatives of the Regional Economic Communities (REC), private sector, African and Japanese civil society organizations.

3. The Summit was co-organized by Japan, African Union Commission (AUC), United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UNOSAA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Bank (WB) represented by H. E. Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan, Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Chairperson of the AUC, H.E. Mr. Maged Abdelaziz, UN Special Advisor on Africa, Mrs. Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator and H.E. Mr. Jim Yong Kim. President of the WB Group (WB), respectively, and co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Idriss Deby Itno, President of the Republic of Chad, Chair of the African Union (AU) and H. E. Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan.

4. The Summit and its preparatory meetings were held in four segments as follows:

- I. TICAD Co-organizers’ Consultative Meeting
- II. Preparatory Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)
- III. TICAD VI Pre-Conference Ministerial Meeting
- IV. TICAD VI Summit

I. TICAD Co-organizers’ Consultative Meeting

5. The Co-organizers held a consultative meeting at KICC, in the morning of 23 August 2016 to agree on (i) the Chairmanship of the sessions (ii) usage of the AU two additional working languages and (iii) substantive issue related to the provision on the UN Reform in the Draft Nairobi outcome documents.

6. After discussions, the Meeting agreed as follows:

- (i) The Opening and Closing Sessions be co-chaired by the Chair of the African Union and the Prime Minister of Japan; and the Plenary Session on the

Dialogue of the private sector be Co-chaired by the President of Kenya and the Prime Minister of Japan. The co-chairing of the thematic sessions by the Co-organizers was also agreed upon.

- (ii) The usage of the African Union two working languages (Arabic and Portuguese) be at the cost of the African Union.
- (iii) The brand new paragraph on UN Reform, maritime security and an expanded version of the Nairobi Implementation Plan submitted by Japan just before the Summit, were bracketed for consideration by the Preparatory SOM.

II. Preparatory Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)

7. Prior to the Preparatory SOM, the African side, comprised of the Permanent representative Committee (PRC), the African Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo (ADC/Tokyo) and delegations from the capitals met in the afternoon of 23 August 2016 to discuss the proposal made by Japan to hold a Preparatory SOM, on 23-24 August 2016, in Nairobi, Kenya, and to harmonize the African position.

8. The Meeting questioned the rational and the relevance of the Japanese proposal, in light of the two SOM that had already taken place in Djibouti in March 2016 and in Banjul in June 2016.

9. Following the discussion, the African side failed to agree on a common position as to whether to attend the Preparatory SOM or not. However, the consensus was to limit the discussion on the documents to the technical aspects like editing, typos, and not to open a debate on the political provisions and submit the Draft Nairobi Declaration to the Ministerial Pre-Conference as adopted in Banjul.

10. It was in that backdrop that the Preparatory SOM was held at the KICC, on 23-24 August 2016 to finalize the Summit Draft Outcome Documents: the Draft Nairobi Declaration and the Draft Nairobi Implementation Plan.

11. It was indicated that the Preparatory SOM was proposed after submission of inputs by the African countries, Japan, partner countries and IO on the Draft outcomes documents, including on the bracketed paragraph on the UN Reform and the Implementation Plan adopted by the Ministerial Meeting held in Banjul in June 2016.

12. The African participants underscored the need to not open the debate on issues like UN Reform, which do not fall under the mandate of the Senior Officials, and to submit the Draft Nairobi Declaration as adopted in Banjul, as well as that the review of the new inputs on the former and on the Draft Implementation Plan be limited to editorial and typo inputs.

13. It is that spirit that the Preparatory SOM considered the two outcome documents and submitted it to the Pre-Conference Ministerial.

III. TICAD VI Pre-Conference Ministerial

14. The Ministerial Pre-conference was held on 26 August 2016 to finalize the Summit Draft outcome documents as agreed upon by the Preparatory SOM. The Meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Mrs. Mahamat Nour, Minister of Planning and Prospective of the Republic of Chad, Representative of the Chair of the Executive Council of the African Union and H.E. Mr. Fumio Kishida, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

15. The welcome remarks was made by. H.E. Dr. Amina Mohamed, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kenya, while opening remarks were delivered by the Co-chairs of the meeting, who welcomed the progress made in the implementation of TICAD V Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017, and underscored the need to address pending issues in the outcome documents as submitted by the Preparatory SOM.

16. The two outcome documents of the Summit were introduced by H.E. Mr. Maged Abdelaziz, Under Secretary General and Special Advisor on Africa with the view to reach a consensus towards the endorsement of the said documents. As for the Implementation Plan, he indicated that it is a living document that should be further discussed during the First TICAD VI follow-up Ministerial Meeting. He further informed the meeting that the document was not aiming to present an exhaustive list of Africa's priorities but designed to converge with the key priorities of Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goals, 2030.

17. The presentation also highlighted the three priority areas of the TICAD VI as follows:

- Promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization;
- Promoting resilient health systems for quality of life;
- Promoting social stability for shared prosperity.

18. After fruitful deliberations and taking into account both Africa's and Japan's interest in the provision for UN Reform and maritime security, the Ministers endorsed the Nairobi Declaration and Implementation Plan for adoption by the Summit.

IV. TICAD VI Summit

The agenda of the Summit was articulated as follows:

- ✓ Opening Session ;
- ✓ Plenary 1 : General Debate on TICAD in Alignment with African Development;
- ✓ Plenary 2: Dialogue with the Private Sector
- ✓ Plenary 3: Report from Each Thematic Session
- ✓ Closing Session
- ✓ Side events

4.1. Opening Session

19. The Opening Session was punctuated by welcome remarks by H.E. Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya, opening statements by H.E. Mr. Idriss Deby Itno, President of the Republic of Chad, Chair of the African Union and H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan, as well as remarks by TICAD co-organizers.

20. H.E. Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya welcomed all delegations and thanked the people and government of the Republic of Japan for organizing the TICAD VI Summit in Kenya, the first time ever in Africa, while pointing out the importance of the TICAD process as a concrete and dynamic framework for advancing Africa's transformation.

21. H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan highlighted the historical significance of the TICAD VI Summit in Africa, also opening a new chapter in the TICAD process with a focal point on the involvement of the private sector. He commended Africa's long term vision Agenda 2063 and its First Ten Year Implementation Plan on which the TICAD VI builds on. As such, informed of Japan continued support to the continent for the coming 3 years along with its commitment under TICAD VI Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017.

22. As such, for the TICAD VI, he presented the range of Japan's support to Africa towards the achievement of Agenda 2063 for the period of 2016-2019 announcing an envelope of USD 30 billion of which USD 10 billion goes to infrastructure, to be executed through the African Development Bank (AfDB). The support should benefit a "quality Africa" through infrastructure and human resources development, and productivity improvement. As a concrete action to be undertaken by 2018, he envisioned skills building for 30.000 Africans supporting the foundations of Africa industrialization. The support should also be dedicated to a "Resilient Africa" through strengthening Africa's health system and Universal health Care for a total of 20,000 people through pilot countries as well as to "social stability for a shared prosperity. In addition, he announced the launch of "Japan-Africa Public and Private Economic

Forum” (JAPPEF), as a permanent forum holding on the margins of the TICAD Follow-Up Ministerial Meetings.

23. As of the Co-organizers, including H.E. Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Chairperson of the AUC, they noted the importance of the TICAD and called on it to become a more suitable platform for discussing and designing practical solutions for Africa’s transformation. In this regard, they insisted on the need to address the critical issues of promoting Africa’s structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization; resilient health systems for quality of life, and social stability for shared prosperity with an emphasis on youth and women empowerment. To this end, they highlighted the importance for the TICAD VI to be aligned with 2030 Agenda the Addis Ababa Agenda of Financing for Development, the Paris Agreement on climate change as well as Agenda 2063 and its First Ten Year Implementation Plan, while welcoming African leaders’ decision to strengthen the African Peer Review Mechanisms (APRM) and to develop an African Human Security Index.

4.2. Plenary 1 : General Debate on TICAD in Alignment with African Development

24. The session was co-chaired by H.E. Mr Idriss Deby Itno, President of the Republic of Chad, Chairperson of the African Union and H.E. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan and provided an opportunity to the participants to express their views on the relevance of the TICAD process towards Africa’s development and to outline key considerations on the Nairobi Draft Declaration and Implementation Plan for the next three years.

25. The discussions underscored the importance of experience sharing and recognizing the massive infrastructure and energy needs for the continent’s structural transformation. The Summit called for scaling up of Japan’s infrastructure and energy financing and deeper cooperation for technology transfer through capacity building.

26. The Summit also noted the need for African countries to shift from a single Commodity based economy to domestic structural reforms for diversified economic growth and industrialization.

27. The importance of a resilient and sustainable health systems for Africa’s transformation was highlighted, including the strengthening of its capacity to prevent and respond to epidemics/pandemics and other public health crises. Accelerated actions to improve health surveillance, monitoring and evaluation at local, national, regional and continental levels, as well as to establish the Africa Centres for Disease Control (Africa CDC) were also underscored. Emphasis was also put on inter alia hygiene, access to safe water, sanitation, and nutrition as well as promoting collaboration in pharmaceutical technologies.

28. Furthermore, noting the negative impacts of instability and conflicts on Africa's ability to achieve its structural transformation, the Summit was of the general agreement that the continent should implement a comprehensible social cohesion and stability strategy for the set-up of an African continent that fights exclusion, marginalization and radicalization; creates a sense of belongingness, promotes trust, and offers the opportunity of upward mobility towards the well-being of its people.

4.3. Plenary 2: Dialogue with the Private Sector

29. The dialogue session dedicated to the private sector is historical, as it was done for the first time in Africa. It was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya and H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan with the present at the high table of the Heads of Delegation of the Co-organizers. It consisted of 8 speakers from the Private Sector, four from Africa and four from Japan. On the African side, remarks were provided by Mr. Oba Otudeko, Chairman of Hneywell Group; Mr. Idrissa Nassa, CEO of Coris Group; Mr. Siyanga Malumo, Chairlan Coperbelt Energy Corporation and Mrs. Carol Kariuki, CEO of KEPSA. On the Japanese side, remarks were given by: Mr. Sadayuki Sakakibara, Chairman of Japan Business Federation (KEIDARAN); Mr. Mamoru Sekiyama, Chairman of Africa-Japan Relations Committee, Mr. Kunio Noji and Yutaka Kase, Co-Chairmen of the Committee of Sub-Saharan Africa and Mr. (KEIDARAN).

30. H.E. Dr Amina Mohamed, Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kenya introduced the session, while H.E. Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta stressed on the tremendous role of the private sector as the driver of structural changes recorded in Africa during the last decade sharing Kenya's experience through the "President Roundtable" and called for a bold reforms with a view to build conducive environment for private sector development.

31. As for H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe, he remarked the innovation brought with the Dialogue with the Private Sector that gave the opportunity to Japanese top Executives exchange with their African counterparts. Underlining the lunch of the JAPPEF as the right platform for harnessing the developmental role of the private sector for a stronger and win-win cooperation, he informed that TICAD VI has provided the platform for the signing of 73 Memorandum of Understanding between African companies and Japanese firms.

32. Representatives of the Japanese private sector called for a broad-based growth beyond mineral resource exploitation focusing on investment in human resource development, agricultural transformation and industrialization through programmes such as the Abe initiatives, investment in energy, quality infrastructure, smart grid technologies, safety and security and equity funds.

33. The African private sector Representatives expressed their readiness for a proactive and win-win partnership with Japan's private sector within the TICAD platform, including TICAD VI three priority areas. In this regard, they called for a structured and conducive business environment for a stronger private sector through a further institutional and regulatory improvements.

34. The subsequent discussions recognized the crucial role of the private sector as an essential engine for inclusive and sustainable growth in Africa. In that regard, the Summit indicated that technology transfer was essential for the development of innovative enterprises for job creation. It also noted the need for African countries to shift from single economic growth to diversified economic growth through commodity based industrialization; strengthening human resource capacities and investments in areas such as infrastructure and energy.

35. The Summit noted the importance of creating a conducive business environment to private sector development that combine structural reforms with the support for other aspects of the investment climate such as financial market development, trade facilitation, good governance, rule of law, peace and security.

Recommendations

- Institutionalize the Dialogue with the Private Sector;
- Welcome the launch of the JAPPEF;
- Focus the private sector engagement on the agreed upon key priority areas of the TICAD VI.

4.4. Report from Each Thematic Session

36. The thematic sessions were co-chaired by the Co-organizers and were held at the same time in parallel sessions. They were designed on the three priority areas of TICAD VI.

4.4.1. Thematic Session 1: Promoting Structural Economic Transformation through Economic Diversification and Industrialization

37. H.E. Erastus Mwencha, Deputy Chairperson of the AUC and H.E. Mrs. Helen Clark, Administrator of the UNDP, co-chaired the thematic session to discuss on how the African economies can elaborate pathways to advance economic diversification and industrialization, through strategic engagement with the private sector.

38. The participants insisted on the necessity to promote broad based and shared economic growth capable to move up the ladder of value chains backed through improved business environment with industrial parks and special economic zones, improved productivity, and increased value added through massive investments in

quality soft and hard infrastructure, energy, agriculture and food value chains as well as skills building, education, and industrialization. The Summit called upon governments to give priority to reinforcing private sector through robust, sustainable and inclusive partnerships that could contribute to both Africa's transformative blueprint Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda.

39. In concurrence with the same, the participants stressed on the importance of organization and productivity through Kaizen method and financing in large scale investments.

Recommendations

- Develop required skills for Africa structural transformation through education, technical and vocational training through initiatives such as the African Business Education (ABE);
- Boost access to finance opportunities by promoting the availability of long term capital and leverage domestic resource mobilization, capital and bond markets, co-investments partnerships with sovereign wealth funds, equity capital and special purpose vehicles like the African Development Bank backed African Industrial Fund;
- Promote integrated approaches and broad partnerships by breaking silos, strengthening institutions, addressing regulatory barriers, ensuring adequate protection for investors and workers;
- Invest in soft and hard quality infrastructure to unlock Africa's opportunities through regional integration and promotion of intra-Africa trade.

4.4.2. Thematic Session 2: Promoting Resilient Health Systems for Quality of Life

40. The thematic session was co-chaired by Mr. Yasuhisa Shiozaki, Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan and H.E. Mr. Jim Yong Kim, President of the WB. It focused on two main sets of interrelated issues: reinforcing the global health architecture to strengthen responses to and preparedness for public health emergencies, and attaining universal health coverage (UHC) with inclusive, sustainable and resilient health systems. Introductory comments from panelists including heads of state, ministers, and representatives of the private sector, were followed by discussion from the floor.

41. Participants commended the Government of Japan for its longstanding support to health in Africa, including its response to the Ebola crisis, while noting the need to strengthen capacity for early detection and comprehensive response; participation of

civil society organizations, community leaders, the private sector and the media. They underscored the importance of African leadership and welcomed ongoing efforts to establish the Africa Centers for Disease Control and prevention (Africa CDC) as a mechanism to enhance continental responsiveness to public health crises, and the launch of the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) led by the World Bank Group at the G-7 Ise-Shima Summit in Japan.

42. Drawing from experience, the Session identified several areas of critical importance to the successful implementation of UHC, and underscored the need for a multi-sectorial approach that includes availability of safe drinking water; universal access to sanitation facilities; strengthening actions for nutrition, and increased access to sexual and reproductive health services, with particular attention to empowerment of women and adolescent girls.

43. While welcoming the \$24 billion in commitments for UHC announced by the WB and the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and Japan's commitment to co-host, together with WHO and the WB, a high level meeting, in Tokyo, in 2017 to monitor progress towards UHC, the participants acknowledged the primary responsibility of African countries in increasing domestic financing for inclusive health.

4.3.3. Thematic Session 3: Promoting Social Stability for Shared Prosperity

44. The session was co-chaired by H.E. Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Chairperson of the African Union Commission and H.E. Mr. Maged Abdelaziz, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa. It also featured remarks by several Heads of State and Government and Ministers, including Presidents Uhuru Kenyatta of Kenya, and Ibrahim Keita of Mali. The focus of Thematic Session was on promoting social stability 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.

45. The participants highlighted the importance of a comprehensive approach to interlinked issues such as peace, security, development, good governance and human right, while insisting on the necessity for an innovative and integrated approach able to harness the complementary and mutuality of 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063 as well as TICAD VI outcome documents.

46. It was noted that there is a necessity to address the root causes of the emerging security challenges, including transnational organized crime, radicalization, the spread of violent extremism and terrorism by promoting an inclusive and equitable society. Also, the need for concrete commitments to silence the guns in Africa and tackle the paradox of a rich Africa with poor Africans using a pan-African approach were highlighted. This includes promoting social cohesion by achieving gender equality and

eliminating social and economic marginalization on the basis of ethnicity, age or geography as well as creating jobs through economic diversification and industrialization, including green and blue economies, adaptation to climate change, renewable and low carbon energy, along with investment and creating a business conducive environment.

47. Furthermore, the importance of good governance as prerequisite to stable societies was underlined. Hence the importance to reinforce Africa's home-grown good governance frameworks and instruments, especially the African Governance Architecture (AGA) and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) was emphasized.

Recommendations

- Accelerate structural transformation for inclusive growth through economic diversification, industrialization, job creation, increased intra-Africa trade and regional integration process;
- Increased TICAD support to Africa's good governance efforts through AGA and APRM;
- Invest in human resource and the development of an African Human Security Index;
- Promote conducive business environment and empower women and youth in the partnership with the private sector.
- Maintain the focus on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

48. At the end of the report on the thematic sessions, the final draft of the outcome documents approved by the ministers was introduced to the Heads of State and Government for consideration.

49. The Summit also served the opportunity for the launching the 2nd Africa Human Development Report: "Accelerating Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa"

4.5. Closing Session

50. The closing session was consisted of the formal Adoption of the Nairobi Declaration and the Implementation Plan, endorsed by the Pre-Ministerial Conference without changes; and ; closing remarks by H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan and H.E. Mr. Idriss Deby Itno, President of the Republic of Chad, AU Chair.

51. In their closing remark, H.E. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan reiterated Japan support to Africa while H.E. Mr. Idriss Deby Itno renewed the importance of

TICAD platform for the successful implementation of Agenda 2063, for Africa's economic structural transformation. While thanking Japan for its support to Africa's development, H.E. Mr. Idriss Deby Itno further expressed the continent's commitment to the continued implementation of TICAD V Action Plan 2013-2017 along with the just adopted Nairobi Implementation Plan.

52. Finally the two Co-chairs thanked the participants for their fruitful contributions to the Summit, while H.E. Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta, Host of the Summit expressed his gratitude to TICAD Co-organizers for the successful organization of the Summit.

4.6. Side Events

53. The Summit provided the opportunity for the organization of more than 200 side events and exhibitions. The Commission organized an exhibition on the OAU/AU achievements, including Agenda 2063 in addition, to the following side events on thematic issues matching the TICAD VI priority areas:

- “Enhancing Africa’s Structural Economic Transformation through Agenda 2063 and Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID): Fostering partnerships between the Africa Union Commission, UNIDO and the Private Sector”;
- “Inclusive Development in Africa: SDGs and Agenda 2063 to promote inclusive development, particularly youth and gender empowerment, within the context of the SDGs and Agenda 2063”;
- “The Great Green Wall for the Sahara and Sahel Initiative”;
- “Improved Women Socio Economic and Political Development”;
- “Mobilizing Political Support and Strengthening Accountability for Sexual and Reproductive Health”.

Conclusion

54. The TICAD VI Summit rounded up successfully with the adoption the Nairobi Declaration and the Implementation Plan for the period of 2016-2019 in complement of the TICAD VI Yokohama Action Plan 2013-2017 already in motion.

55. The central focus put on the involvement and the role of the African and Japanese private sector in the implementation of the TICAD VI marks a new era in the TICAD process for the structural transformation of the African continent.

56. The first ever TICAD Summit held in Africa has marked a decisive turning point in the TICAD process. Indeed, it symbolizes both a recognition of Africa as the main actor

of his development in the global partnership for the interest mobilization to the continent. It has allowed a greater involvement of the AU structures in the TICAD process, while providing to Japan a better understanding of Africa's decision making mechanism and process as well as priority areas at the multilateral level along with existing bilateral engagements.

57. It is up to the African side to build on the TICAD VI momentum for an actual ownership of the TICAD process through continued and constructive engagement with Japan along with international partnership.

58. The Summit expressed appreciation to the people and the Government of the Republic of Kenya for the successful hosting of the Summit, and acknowledged the qualitative contribution by all the stakeholders.

59. The First ever TICAD Summit in Africa ended in the spirit of African hospitality and ownership as well international partnership for a more integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa.

60. The TICAD VII Summit will be held in Japan, in 2019.

Annex: Japan assistance package to Africa for 2016-2019.

Addis Ababa, 5 September 2016