NON STATE ACTORS (NSA) SENSITISATION MEETING ON TICAD VI HELD AT ROYAL ORCHID HOTEL, NAIROBI - KENYAON 9th - 10th JUNE 2016

REPORT OF THE MEETING

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6/24/2016

Contents

ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
AC CIDO	African Union Citizen and Diaspora Organ
CCfA	Civic Commission for Africa
COMESA	**Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa**
CSO	Civil Society Organization
G-CAP	Global Call Against Poverty
JCNT	Japan Citizen Network for TICAD
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
KANCO	Kenya Aid NGOs Consortium
NSA	Non State Actors
PACJA	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TICAD	Tokyo International on African Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade Development
UNOSAA	United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

FOREWORD

The sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development, popularly known as TICAD VI, shall be held in Nairobi Kenya on 27th and 28th of August 2016. This shall be the first time the Conference is held anywhere outside of Japan since its inception in 1993, and the very first time it shall be held in Africa. The previous similar five Conferences were held in cities in Japan.

During TICAD V of 2013, African Heads of State and governments impressed upon the co-organizers of the conference to consider alternating the venue of the event between Africa and Japan. This proposal was adopted as a resolution and also agreed that TICAD VI would be held in Africa, either in Banjul, Gambia or Nairobi, Kenya. Dialogues between the two governments led to agreeing to have TICAD VI held in Nairobi. It is encouraging to note that this consensus has been honoured and opened a new chapter in the TICAD process.

Since TICAD V, the Conference co-organisers have been making preparations in various ways for TICAD VI. Prominent among the preparations have included the Seniors Meeting held in Djibouti in April 2016 and the Ministerial meeting scheduled for Banjul, Gambia in June 2016.

The civil society both in Japan and Africa have also been making efforts to participate at TICAD VI effectively. The Civic Commission for Africa (CCfA), which is the recognized civil society coordinator in Africa, has been leading this effort. The coalition participated at the Djibouti meeting and presented inputs that intended to inform the outcome document of TICAD VI, the Nairobi Declaration. They later participated at another TICAD VI preparatory meeting in Tokyo Japan in April 2016, organized by their Japanese counterpart, Japan Citizen Network for TICAD - JCNT and presented more views.

Besides contributing views based on the substantive agenda of TICAD VI, CCfA has also been a leading voice in advocating for increased space for civil society in the TICAD process. In the earlier TICADs, civil society played only the ceremonial role of an observer. Since TICAD V and its follow-up meetings CCfA was afforded some considerable space to participate in recognition of the role they have played since 2007. However, there is still need to increase civil society space and support to enable the sector to participate effectively in the process. It is hoped that in future, their participation and involvement would go beyond attending meetings and conferences.

As part of their effort to enhance their participation in the process, CCfA, jointly with SDGs Kenya Forum, UNDP, Government of Kenya, Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, KANCO Kenya and AU-CIDO and other stakeholders organized a two-day sensitization workshop on TICAD VI on 9th and 10th June 2016 in Nairobi for non-state actors. The meeting drew the participation of civil society organizations from across Africa, AU, UNDP, private sector and the government of Kenya. The workshop took place just at the threshold of the Ministerial meeting on TICAD scheduled for 16th – 17th June 2016 in Banjul, Gambia. The outcome of this workshop was intended for use by the civil society, particularly by its delegation to the Ministerial meeting in Banjul.

MAUNGO T MOOKI
CCFA PRESIDENT

Maungo T Mooki (Ms)
Continental President – CCfA

1. BACKGROUND

The early years of 1990s ushered in a new era of geopolitics in the world after the fall of the Soviet Union. The fall also marked the end of the cold war. The cold war period had been characterized by continuous competition between the capitalist leaning block led by the US and the communist leaning block led by the Soviet Union, each trying to outdo the other for support from other countries of the world.

Like other regions of the world, Africa was caught up in this ideological conflict. Though the cold war was in many ways a threat to world peace, it was not without its good side, especially to the countries that were constantly enticed to join either side of the block. Many, especially in Africa, received aid from whichever block they aligned to particularly through huge grants loans to their governments. Given the prevailing circumstances and motives of the support little interest was attached by the donors to accountability.

No block wanted to jeopardize its country support base and therefore a lot of aid ended up into unworthy causes in Africa. It was during the cold war that Africa saw an increased number of dictatorships, despotic regimes and at best one party regimes most funded by aid flows from the two competing cold war blocks.

When the cold war ended, the politics of aligning to blocks also ended. Africa's luster in the world arena reduced drastically. Aid flow to the continent from the traditional donor countries diminished and many governments in Africa started struggling to finance their development.

It was during this difficult period in Africa that the government of Japan responded by initiating a process aimed at reviving the diminished interest in Africa by a wide range of donors. Jointly with UNDP, the World Bank, United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UNOSAA), and the AU, Japan hosted the first conference in Tokyo in 1993 with the objective of reviving donor interest in Africa. It brought together different global development agencies, delegations of African governments, private sector and different other organisations to discuss African development. It was a forum that allowed bilateral and multilateral talks between these various parties and African governments.

As this first Conference was held in Tokyo, it was also called Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) I. This was to become the official name of the subsequent Conferences of similar nature, differentiated only by numbering, irrespective of the city in which they were held. The subsequent TICADs were to be held at an interval of five years up to the 5th one. Thus TICAD II of 1998 and III of 2003 wereall held in Tokyo while TICAD IV of 2008 and V of 2013 were held in the city of Yokohama, still in Japan.

Since TICAD I, the process has evolved from just a mere discussion on aid to Africa to cover much wider areas of development including trade, technological exchange, human development and other areas that promote sustainable development. It has also continued to attract a growing number of different development stakeholders, from just 1000 delegates during TICAD one to over 4500 delegates during TICAD V. More Heads of State and governments from Africa have also attached increasing importance to this process with close to 50of them participating at TICAD V up from just 23 who attended TICAD I.

Due to the increased importance of TICAD in African development, one of the resolutions of TICAD V was to reduce its intervals to 3 years from 5, beginning with TICAD VI of 2016. African delegates too successfully lobbied for hosting of the Conference between Africa and Japan on rotational basis. It is in this regard that for the first time in history of the process, TICAD VI will be held outside of Japan in Nairobi Kenya in August 2016.

The conceptualization of TICAD did not contemplate the role of civil society as key. Thus civil society organizations did not play any important role in TICAD I. However, right from TICAD I, the civil society initiated effort to have the organizers treat the sector as important stakeholder in development, not just in Africa but also in the world and therefore deserving of recognition within TICAD process as such.

The effort was initiated by civil society organizations in Japan, working in collaboration with their counterparts in Africa. They have since been struggling for better status in the process than the observer status which they were accorded.

Over the years, the struggle of civil society in TICAD has been organized under different banners. Between TICAD IV and TICAD V, civil society in Africa that had been pursuing the TICAD process organized and formed a new pan-African organization called Civic Commission for Africa (CCfA) which was instrumental in organizing civil society participation in TICAD V. It is a coalition of civil society organizations that draws its membership from different organizations across Africa. It is managed by a board comprising of a President, and regional representatives from East, Southern, Central, North and West Africa. The current President is Ms Maungo Mooki from Botswana.

CCfA has been active in mobilizing the civil society participation for TICAD VI in 2016. At this Conference, the civil society has been invited as stakeholder, not just an observer as was the case before. Even then, a lot still needs to be done to enhance effective participation of the civil society given their immense capacity in grassroots mobilization including their involvement in almost all sectors of development in every country in Africa.

2. SUMMARY

The Civic Commission for Africa (CCfA), jointly with the SDGs Kenya Forum, JCNTUNDP, Government of Kenya, IPPF, AU-CIDO and PACJA organized a two-day workshop on 9th – 10th in Nairobi, Kenya as part of the effort on sensitization stakeholders on TICAD VI.

The workshop was intended to sensitize particularly the civil society in Africa on TICAD VI and strategize on effective participation. It therefore attracted participation from different civil society organizations from different African countries representing youth, women, persons with disabilities, international NGOs operating in African countries. There was representation from Japanese civil society, led by JCNT, which has been instrumental in the effort to create space for civil society organizations in TICAD since 1993. The workshop alsohad representation from the private sector, the UNDP, the AU and the government of Kenya

The meeting focused generally on the TICAD process and particularly how to engage in the TICAD VI. The Ministerial meeting scheduled for 16th - 17th June 2016 in Banjul, Gambia was considered a good

opportunity for civil society organizations to strengthen their participation in TICAD VI. To this end, the workshop's discussions centered around the three main pillars of TICAD VI which are:

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

The main outcomesof the workshop were geared towards the Ministerial meeting as it was considered crucial to the nature of resolutions that would be adopted at the TICAD VI to be held later on 27th – 28th August 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya.

In the period leading to TICAD VI, CCfA and the civil society in Japan shall continue to work closely with other stakeholders in order to create favourable conditions for effective participation of the civil society during the Conference and even thereafter.

3. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The workshop aimed at sensitizing a wide cross-section of non-state development stakeholders in Africa who include the civil society organizations, private sector, media, academia and other development partners on TICAD VI. Its specific objectives were:

1. To deepen understanding and sense of ownership of the TICAD process including the role of non-state development stakeholders in Africa;
2. To lobby and pursue advocacy strategy for the involvement and full participation of Africa's non-state development stakeholders in the TICAD process;
3. To issue a CSO/NSA 2016 TICAD VI statement with reference to the three priority pillars of TICAD VI (Promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization; Promoting resilient health systems for quality of life; Promoting social stability for shared prosperity)

4. ORDER OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop was conducted through sessions, all of which centered around the TICAD process, and with greater focus on TICAD VI. There was the opening session on the first day with key statements from high level representation from the government of Kenya, Civic Commission for Africa (CCfA), UNDP, Japan CSOs and the International Parenthood Federation. The follow up sessions were topical discussions with lead presenters which generated discussions from the audience after each. There were group discussions on various issues during which each group deliberated and later presented its proposal at a plenary session. The key outcome of the workshop was a statement prepared at the end of the event.

5. SESSION 1: OFFICIAL OPENING

5.1 Moderator- Dr George Outa

The meeting was a partnership between the government of Kenya and civil society to deliberate on the best ways to participate in TICAD VI, especially by the civil society. The ongoing partnership between government and civil society in development processes in Kenya and Africa in general was encouraged and hailed as an important progress as it was not always the case in not so far away past.

5.2 Remarks By: Mr. Sam Ntelamo- IPPF

IPPF is a federation of civil society organizations operating in many countries across the world including in Africa.

It is important for civil society in Africa and African governments to frequently convene similar meetings to deliberate and share progressive ideas and strategize how to move forward the development plans laid by the continent's forefathers. It is also important for governments and civil society to recognize that they all exist for one common agenda of providing services to the people in their respective countries.

SAM NTELAMO – IPPF

The TICAD VI is an important development process in Africa in which civil society should speak with one voice on matters that affect development in the continent. Africa has its own institutions that determine the type of development needed for the continent. The civil society should therefore place demands on development on the basis of such institutions. At the present, Africa's development is espoused in African Union's Agenda 2063, which is the continent 50 year development plan from 2013 to 2063. Within this agenda, almost all areas of importance to Africa's development are well addressed. It is also consistent with one of UN Agenda 2030including the SDGs. There is therefore no need to belabour coming up with new frameworks or new demands outside of what Africa already has.

While it is laudable that Africa has its own development frameworks, it is even more important to delve into the question of how they can effectively be implemented. In this regard there is need to establish both implementation mechanisms and tracking systems to guarantee effective delivery of services.

IPPF is committed to supporting the cause of TICAD VI especially as pursued by the civil society in Africa within the regional development frameworks.

5.3 Remarks by: Mayumi Ueno-UNDP

MAYUMI UENO – UNDP IN THE MIDDLE

UNDP is committed to supporting the TICAD process. Not many people are aware that TICAD started as a global commission for Africa in Japan. It then grew from a conference of just four heads of state from Africa in more than two decades ago to a huge event attended by over 50 heads of state and governments from Africa in recent times. Its delegates grew from a handful of people to more than 4500 delegates in TICAD V in 2013. It is expected that TICAD VI in August 2016 shall have more than 6000 delegates.

TICAD has been making huge contribution to development in Africa by working closely with African governments and enabling participation of other development actors on the continent including the civil society. TICAD VI is the first one taking place in Africa and it should translate global vision and plans to concrete development actions for Africa.

The choice of Kenya as venue for the event is symbolic to the country's important role economically, socially and politically in the region. Africa is making a lot of progress but it is also faced with many other development challenges including the recent Ebola crisis and the unpredictable global financial markets. To address these challenges, Africa needs to create robust policies and act in a coordinated manner. TICAD process provides opportunity to that end.

The voices of CSOs need to be embodied in the TICAD process and UNDP is institutionally committed to supporting the sector. To enhance its role in the TICAD process, UNDP has a specific office on TICAD to facilitate the process. It also recently opened one in Kenya to strategically enhance its support role for TICAD VI.

5.4 Remarks by: Maungo T Mooki – President CCfA

From the first TICAD in 1993, civil society organizations were invisible and almost completely missing from the mainstream process. Their activities were confined to the sidelines and even then in a minimal way. During the first TICAD, only three representatives of civil society from Japan and Africa were allowed as observers in the intergovernmental talks.

During TICAD II, civil society operating under the banner of African Civil Society Now submitted request to the organizers to allow greater space for civil society participation. They brought African and Japanese voices to TICAD II. Among the calls they made included the need for full participation for all the people at all levels in TICAD; and the need to enhance cooperation with civil society.

Between TICAD II and TICAD III, Japanese civil society formed a new structure called Africa JapanForum to strengthen the voices of citizens through civil society. It was during a meeting of civil society on 24th June 2007 that Civic Commission for Africa (CCfA) was formed to lead the effort on civil society in Africa on participation in the TICAD process.

Since TICAD I civil society has continued to call for greater space for its participation in the process, with some notable gains. Theseform grounds to appreciate the TICAD co-organisers even as the civil society continues to call for increased recognition and support to enable the sector participate effectively in this development process.

It is important to note that CCfA is not an outfit of the Japanese government norof the Japanese CSOs. It is African. The coalition has been mobilizing civil society in Africa without any support from any African government yet it plays a complementary role in supporting African government's cause for TICAD. Given this situation, CCfA makes two requests to the TICAD process channeled through the government of Kenya as the host country for TICAD VI:

1. The TICADshould consider institutional funding to the activities of civil society in the TICAD process to enhance the sector's participation in the process.
2. The TICAD should also ensure sustainable and meaningful participation of civil society organizations in the process.

It should be noted that if TICAD is for Africa's development then it should include all African people. Civil society has a role to play in this regard as its development activities are in almost every part of all African countries with daily interaction with communities especially at the grassroots. If the people's voices at the communities have to be heard in the TICAD process, then it is imperative that civil society is accorded important space, support and recognition within this process.

5.5 Remarks by: Masaki Inaba - JCNT

The ministerial meeting on TICAD will be held in 16th -17th June in Banjul, Gambia and this provides a great opportunity for civil society to contribute substantively to TICAD VI process. The outcomes of the non-state actors meeting in Nairobi, prior to the ministerial meeting is strategic and views emanating from it should feed into the following meeting in Gambia.

A draft of the declaration of TICAD VI, dubbed the Nairobi Declaration, has been out for some time now and would be one of the main agendas of the ministerial meeting. A lot of what would be agreed at the ministerial meeting regarding the Declaration is likely to be adopted during TICAD VI later in August 2016 in Nairobi. In view of this, the civil society was encouraged to utilize the two-day workshop to deliberate on the best ways to contribute in order to influence the draft Nairobi Declaration.

MASAKI INABA – JCNT

As it stands now, the Nairobi Declaration mentions civil society only twice and in passing. In one of them, the civil society is mentioned just as an appendage of the private sector and not as an entity of its own. It is important that civil society keep

stressing on the need to be recognized as a separate entity and not be lumped together with other unrelated entities.

Japan sent a new Ambassador to Kenya recently who had planned to attend thissensitization workshop and share views from his government's perspective. However the day of the workshop was also the day he was presenting his official credentials to the President of Kenya to enable him begin his official duties in the country in keeping with international protocol. In the circumstances he could not even send his representative. He sent his apologies to the participants.

5.6 Remarks by: Amb. BenOgutu- Director General &Kenya's Special Envoy to TICAD VI

The two-day workshop by civil society falls among a series of events that have been organised by diverse stakeholders including government and even private sector on sensitization on TICAD.

AMBASSADOR BEN OGUTU

In holding TICAD VI in Kenya, it will give a boost to the image of Kenya and Africa in general. TICAD VI will closely follow another big event by the United Nations called the UNCTAD which will be held in July 2016 still in Kenya.

TICAD VI was conceived by the government of Japan in 1993 at a time when many donors were withdrawing aid from Africa. Japan wanted to re-invigorate interest of donors in Africa given their shifting interests just after the cold war ended.

The decision to hold TICAD VI in Africa was arrived at during TICAD V. It was also during TICAD V that the interval of holding TICAD was reduced from five to three years, beginning with TICAD VI. TICAD V also marked a major step where people were placed at the centre of the process and its objectives going forward. In this regard, people need to understand this development to enable them engage in the process effectively. On the same breadth, the role of civil society needs to be understood in this process so that they too may be effective in their engagements in the process.

Kenya is a model of Japanese development cooperation relationship in Africa. The country is the leading aid recipient from Japan in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The concerns raised earlier by civil society are important to address particularly that civil society is a sector on its own and should be treated as such within the TICAD process. This information needs to reach the relevant offices in TICAD involved in its planning and communications.

Civil society complements government effort to reach out to citizens on critical services especially at the grassroots. It is in recognition of this role that civil society needs to be accorded adequate space in the TICAD process as key development stakeholder in Africa. TICAD VI provides opportunity to enhance achievement of this.

5.7 Remarks by: Mr. Muchiri (For the Secretary in the Ministry of Devolution& Planning)

TICAD was initiated by the government of Japan IN 1993 to strengthen the waning aid flow to Africa. This effort has since been undertaken in the spirit of South-South Cooperation.

As part of the preparations for TICAD VI, the government of Kenya through the Ministry of Devolution and planning has separately organised a one-day meetingto strategise on the best way the country could benefit from this event. Beyond Kenya, TICAD VI presents an opportunity to broadly discuss Africa's shared development issues on a common platform. Such issues include economic growth, trade and investments, peace and stability.

MR MUCHIRI

It is worth noting that after 23 years of consistently holding this event in Japan, it was coming to Africa for the first time under TICAD VI. This demonstrates that there is growing African ownership of the process which is in line with the event's main principle of African Ownership. The process has attracted interest of key organisations including the UN agencies and Africa's planning and coordinating agencies. Africa's Agenda 2030 and the UN's 2030 Agenda share similar ideals as of the TICAD process.

Twenty years ago, the relationship of civil society and government was different from the way it is today. The wide gap there used to be between the government and the civil society is narrowing with each side recognizing the importance of the other. Civil society today is actively engaged in consultations on different forms of development in Africa. The civil society enhances the role of ensuring accountability on development processes both by itself and even the government. There is need to leverage on TICAD VI so that we develop networks necessary for promoting development in development.

5.8 Plenary: Comments, questions and reactions to the opening remarks

Plenary
- The proportion of African youth population is higheston the continent and still growing. It is therefore for any process pursuing meaningful development on the continent critical to take high regard of this situation. Does TICAD have a channel through which to direct youth specific issues on development?

- How do we ensure that the TICAD process takes regard of issues of special interest groups, especially women, the elderly, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups in Africa?
- Has TICAD ever worked with the marginalized groups in Africa?
- Within the TICAD process, where do the SMEs feature?
- There is a noticeable trend of diminishing space for civil society engagement in development in Africa. In a recent development meeting on Africa organised in Kigali, Rwanda, by the AU, the civil society was locked out of the discussions without explanation. TICAD process needs to reflect on this trend and support efforts that help to make this sector play its role effectively.

5.9 Responses

- CCfA President highlighted that it has always tried to widen its reach to cover youth, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly and different interest groups in Africa during TICAD summits. In almost all its meetings discuss on TICAD, CCfA has always ensured representation of people with disabilities from as far back as 2009.
- Membership to CCfA is indiscriminately open to any interested organization that subscribes to the coalition's constitution.
- It should be everyone's concern about the importance with which SMEs are treated within the TICAD process as this is the fastest growing sector in Africa generating the highest employment growth rate on the continent. If SMEs were well treated by the African governments, the governments would have a strong revenue base, enough to domestically fund their own development without relying on aid.

The role of CIDO is to ensure the contribution of the people is mainstreamed into the policies of the AU. The effort made by CCfA in this regard is commendable especially within the TICAD process. It confirms that given an opportunity the civil society can do so much. AU wishes to see a people-centric development processes and partnerships

AU CIDO – Ms Eiman Kheir

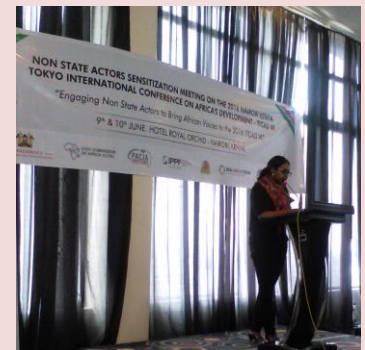## 6. SESSION 2: CONSIDERATIONS FOR TICAD VI

6.1 UN High Level Political Meeting in New York-June 2016: Rahab Mwaniki-KANCO

While this TICAD workshop was taking place in Kenya, the UN in New York was hosting a high level political meeting on development. This process is critical as decisions that determine development globally are made at this level. Political declarations from this process guide implementation of the decisions made. Emanating from similar process in the past, Japan gave 500 million dollars to Global Fund for health services. It has also given 34 billion shillings to Kenya in loan for universal health coverage given the high maternal mortality and also high prevalence of HIV/AIDs in the country.

Recently Kenya's economy was rebased so that the country is now officially a low middle income country. While this may be reason to celebrate, it is also important to note some consequences attributable to the new economic status. Some donors, like the Gurvey Alliance, shall stop financing

development in Kenya from 2017 in keeping with their policies that do not consider support to countries in this economic bracket and above.There will be many such reactions from different other donors.

Given this situation, TICAD provides an opportunity to lobby for improved mobilisation of domestic resources to finance the health sector as this is what is sustainable in the long run.

In the meeting happening in New York, key pharmaceutical companies that manufacture drugs are mounting pressure for production and sale of only original drugs and to phase out generic ones. Many African countries use generic drugs as the original brands are way beyond their reach. It is therefore important to make effort and link what is under discussion at the political meeting in New York to the Ministerial one scheduled for Gambia on 16th-17th June 2016.

6.2 Peace and Security: Wanjiru Njoroge, Safer World

Skewed development and politics of exclusion in many parts of Africa are mainly responsible for driving many countries into conflicts on the continent. Poor governance which manifests in marginalization of some communities based on ethnic grounds is a major driver of many conflicts in Africa including in Kenya.

The struggle to control natural resources also fuels conflicts as is the case of some communities in Kenya For example the Pokot and Turkna communities are always in constant conflict for land, pastures and water resources. In Africa where youth unemployment is very high, the young people tend to look for alternatives, usually inconsistent with the law, to earn a living. Violent extremism as is the case with Boko Haram in Nigeria and Al Shabaab in Somalia find easy supply of followers from the unemployed youth.

Erosion or absence of national values also contributes to heightened insecurity and may easily drift into violence. Once a country slides into violence, it is very difficult to reverse the situation. A situation of violence affects people's sources of income. Violence also causes redirecting of development resources to the area of peace and security.

Security needs to be a community issue rather than be left to the state alone to handle.

6.3 Evaluation of the TICAD Process: Fitsum Lakew, PACSDA

PACSDA is a pan African Organisation that provides technical support to different organisations in Africa on development matters. It has partnered with CCfA to undertake a review of the TICAD process focusing on previous commitments made during past summits and also the role of the civil society in the process. It shall deploy the methodology of desk reviews, in-depth analysis, interviews with key respondents in the TICAD process.

The findings of the study would be shared online with civil society and the final report be used for engagements during TICAD VI main event in August 2016.

6.4 Yokohama Declaration and its plan of Action: Indaba Masaki

TICAD V was private sector oriented and not civil society oriented. The Conference made a declaration and developed an implementation matrix for agreed upon actions. As a measure to accountability, it was resolved that every year there shall be a TICAD ministerial meeting in Africa. The meeting shall also release a report based on the implementation matrix.

Under this implementation plan, the government of Japan through TICAD pledged to support the training of 120000 health workers in Africa. Civil society role is important to assess the progress or practical reality of such commitments. As a point to note, the Yokohama Plan of Action shall last up to TICAD VII.

6.5 Paris Climate Change Agreement Key Highlights: by PACJA Robert Muthami

The draft Nairobi Declaration on TICAD VI does not say much about involvement of the civil society in the TICAD VI process.

The Paris Agreement on Climate Change needs to be presented from an African perspective. There should be an examination to find out if it speaks on African issues regarding the continent's climate change concerns especially reduction of greenhouse emissions.

The dialogues on climate, just as in other aspects of development, need to be undertaken within existing frameworks of development instead of creating new ones. In Africa, Agenda 2063 is the continent's mechanism of development for the next 50 years beginning from 2013. There is need to make a strong case for climate financing in Africa through TICAD VI.

6.6 Plenary: Comments, questions and reactions and responses

- Since Japan is one of the biggest greenhouse emitters, it needs to contribute to the financing on climate mitigation in Africa jointly with other emitters.
- Political will is necessary to ensure that governments fulfill their commitments as many of them adopt these global agreements but do not match the commitments with consistent actions.
- Over 70% of Africa's population is youth who also form the highest percentage of the unemployed. To address the challenge of unemployment, the education systems in Africa need to be skill-based. This can be enhanced through apprenticeship programs.
- On social stability: What is the civil society doing to ensure there is no negative ethnicity and bad governance?
- Climate change: What is happening at the grassroots in educating the people at that level to limit their activities that contribute to climate change?
- Is there space for arts in TICAD?

6.7 Responses

- PACJA engages its grassroots partners on climate change issues particularly on limiting contribution factors. It also engages in capacity building on the same. Additionally, it engages in policy processes to address climate change issues in 45 countries in Africa where it has active presence.
- There is need for more guidance on how to address arts within TICAD process. There have been ongoing cultural exchange visits between Japan and some African countries especially in West

Africa. One issue that may cause slow pace in this area is that TICAD process is led by government bureaucrats with limited appreciation on the value of arts to such a process.

- Training on various technological skills is important for development. Africa needs to promote internal training of its own people instead of looking outside for support.
- The training should also be relevant to the times and consistent with the market. It would be a waste of resources to train someone and then they cannot practice their trade as the skill does not have market locally.
- CCfA has commissioned some four studies aiming at finding out the achievements of the TICADsince inception of the process. This will be useful for evidence-based advocacy.
- Even as Africa keeps talking of its demographic dividend based on its huge youthful population, issues of birth control and good education need to be considered to ensure sustainable economic growth and manageable population growth.
- There are other development declarations as within various UN declarations and Agenda 2063 that have good pronouncements on health, agriculture and other development aspects. There needs to be a way of linking up TICAD with these commitments.
- Youth are not a homogeneous group. It is important to understand the dynamics within this groupto have a grasp of its various training needs. COMESA is trying to support the youth who have training on various skills in order to link them up with financial institutions and even employers.

The most sustainable way to finance health systems in Africa is through mobilisation of funds from domestic sources instead of relying so heavily on Global Fund and donors.

7. SESSION 3: GROUP DELIBERATIONS AND PROPOSALS

The workshop created opportunity for participants to break out into groups for in-depth discussions into specific areas of interest under the TICAD process. The discussions were to look into current development challenges and priority areas to consider as the people's voices at the 2016 TICAD.
To discuss the above, participants divided themselves into 4 groups on 1) Industrialization; 2) Health, Water and Sanitation; 3) Security; and 4) Yokohama Declaration.After deliberations, the groups shared their deliberations at a plenary as below:

7.1 Yokohama Declaration (TICAD V)

Yokohama Declaration remains important to date and it should inform the Nairobi Declarationto be made by the end of TICAD VI. Issues on counterterrorism also need to be factored in TICAD VI given the challenges of terrorism currently facing Africa.

TICAD VI needs to strengthen its focus on young people as a critical group in African development. Besides, TICAD needs to have a more encompassing strategy that addresses issues for all constituencies without leaving out some. This should be done in the spirit of leaving no one behind as is cherished under the UN Agenda 2030.

7.2 Social Stability

Everyone is entitled to a feelingof security,socially, economically and even culturally. Social stability can be guaranteed where governments mobilise local resources to finance their own social stability initiatives. The TICAD process needs to demonstrate support to social stability plans in Africa.

Poor welfare systems have close connection to instability. Unemployment, underemployment, poor access to healthcare services, poor education all contribute to insecurity. Where people are disgruntled and frustrated due to lack of social security such ill feelings tend to vent out through uncivil ways such as violence, xenophobia, extremist ideological radicalization, terrorism, violent protests usually accompanied by destruction of property at worst loss of life. The current crisis of migrants especially from Africa to Europe making desperate journeys across the Mediterranean Sea is mainly triggered by a feeling of insecurity.

Key questions to ask in view of the above are:
i) Are we aware of the continental instruments that exist for addressing issues on social stability?
ii) How strong is the civil society in Africa with regard to lobbying for the signing of and ratification of these instruments by governments?

To address the above concerns, civil society in Africa should build its own capacity to understand relevant regional instruments on social stability and as are consistent with TICAD VI. Where need be, the African civil society should mobilise and lobby African governments to sign and ratify such instruments that promote stability. The civil society too should follow implementation of action plans from TICAD in their respective countries and also in their respective areas of their work.

7.3 Industrialization

Industrialisation refers to technological advancement in such areas as infrastructure, media, ICT, agricultures, seaports, airports, manufacturing, etc. Many African countries are not industrialized and lag behind most of the world. Though many African countries are on the path to industrialisation, they are moving at different paces but all generally are moving slowly. The causes for this slow industrialisation in Africa are lack of political will; lack of accountability; huge illicit capital flight, unfavourable international trade policies and insecurity among other factors.

To address these challenges, Africa needs to strengthen its governance systems and build its capacity to participate effectively on industrial matters. Development processes such as TICAD need to address unemployment challenges among the youth and issues that underpin marginalization of sections of communities. An effort towards technological transfer from developed countries to Africa would also promote the pace of industrialization in the continent.

7.4 Health, Water and Sanitation

The key issues to note include the need to set an agenda for health in Africa to define clearly what the issues are and what needs to be done. Population is also a big issue in Africa with high birth rates and huge youthful population that most economies in different countries cannot keep pace with. At various levels, African governments have made commitments regarding health which should form basis of engagement under TICAD.

Universal health coverage is important in Africa but can only be sustainable in the long run where countries commit to mobilise resources from domestic sources. In relation to this, there should be effort

to reduce if not to eliminate altogether taxation on medical equipment which has been causing high treatment cost in Africa.

Disability is a cross-cutting issue which affects health delivery. It is closely related to marginalization both of which limit access to services. Existing legal frameworks on health need to form basis of making case for improved health service delivery.

Most African countries incur huge costs to seek medical services for their citizens out of the continent. Africa needs to encourage intra-Africa medical services exchange where countries with comparative advantage on some medical technologies may offer needed services to patients from other African countries. This would save the continent huge costs.

7.5 Plenary: Comments, questions and reactions and responses

- The private sector has a role to play in skills development. The government has a role to play to facilitate the private sector in performing this role.
- African diaspora can play an important role in supporting the continent's development. The large population of professionals in the Diasporacould help with improving health systems in Africa.
- There is need for strategic partnerships between Africa and other countries which add impetus to industrialization, economic progress and social stability.
- As Africa adopts many international treaties and conventions, there is need for a global tracking system that encourages African countries to honour the international agreements that they adopt in the name of their citizens.
- Does TICAD process have space for the voices and engagements by young people?
- Young people need space to speak for themselves and it would be preferable to have measuring systems that specifically monitor young people's issues within the TICAD process.
- How can civil society in Japan help civil society in Africa on issues where they have made big progress in as on the issues of the elderly and disability?
- In Japan, civil society (Japan Citizen Network for TICAD) has been advocating for greater participation of the sector in TICAD process as they are not regarded with the same importance as is the private sector

8. SESSION 4& 5: MEETING OUTCOMES

8.1 Group Discussions on ''The People's Voices Statement''

After deliberations on TICAD process for the two days of the workshop, participants agreed that it was strategic to prepare a statement containing issues considered pertinent in enhancing the value of the TICAD process. Participants agreed that the raised issues should be consistent with the priority areas of TICAD VI, particularly its three pillars of:

a) Promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization

b) Promoting resilient health systems for quality of life
c) Promoting social stability for shared prosperity

Five main areas formed basis of group discussions in order to generate ideasfor the workshop statement: industrialization; health; water and sanitation; women and youth; and social security. The groupsgenerated the following ideas:

1) Industrialization

The TICAD process needs to work within regional and sub-regional institutional development frameworks to upscale effort on industrialization in Africa. In particular, there is need to consider initiating or strengthening industrial incubation centres in Africa to promote sustainable industrialization on the continent.

Protection of intellectual property rights of African innovations is important as it would encourage more people to bring out their creativity when they are sure that high premium is attached to it. Closely related to this is the need to support effective policies that encourage industrialization. This calls for dialogues with key stakeholders especially the private sector.

Africa needs to move away from being just a producer of primary products alone. It needs support on processing that would promote value addition of its primary products for better returns in the world market.

2) Water and Sanitation

Water remains a challenge in many parts of Africa. The TICAD process should promote efforts in areas that enhance access to water for all communities on the continent. To achieve this, appropriate technologies need to be availed within the frameworks of AU Agenda 2063 or sub-regional (RECs) frameworks of development.

There is also need for enhanced education at all levels on water conservation and management. In this regard, effective environmental policies are necessary including investing in waste treatment and recycling of water.

Issues to do with gender are necessary to address as women are affected more by lack of water than men. In situations where there is shortage of water, particularly in many rural settings of Africa, it is women and girls who have to walk long distances in search of water.

Africa needs modern technologies that promote harvesting of rain water for storage and use. In countries that border seas and facing shortage of water, technologies that can desalinate the sea water for human use are important to avail to Africa. TICAD discussions should focus on such areas as would lead to addressing this type of needs.

Africa's marine resources need to be protected from exploitation by commercial companies from foreign countries. There are many cases of heavy fish trawling in Africa's waters without regard to the

International Law of the Sea and without any dividend to the affected African countries. TICAD process should support Africa in this regard.

3) Health

Africa's health systems are weak and need a lot of support in many aspects. African countries need support to embrace universal healthcare for their populations and which are also friendly to all categories of the society. In connection to this, there is need to strengthen African countries' financing bases through identifying domestic sources for sustainability. Support is also needed to improve surveillance systems to promote health data collection. This in turn shall enhance effective monitoring of health services especially of some key areas as child and maternal health, and communicable diseases.

Africa's health systems need strengthened research to understand dynamics in different health aspects of different countries. Research is usually a highly technical and also expensive undertaking that needs to be well resourced. TICAD process needs to put focus on areas that promote health research for improved health services.Existing policies at Regional level and even country levels form credible basis for investment into this area.

The civil society can play an oversight role of monitoring to ensure high levels of accountability on support accorded to this area.

4) Women and Youth

The role of youth, women and marginalized groups is important in the TICAD process if it is to achieve the objective of inclusivity. In line with this, TICAD should support policies and investment into areas that promote economic empowerment for women, youth, persons with disabilities and the marginalized groups in society.

Employment for these groups of people is a huge challenge and they usually form the highest proportion of the unemployed. TICAD needs to invest into areas that creates opportunities and deliberately enhances their chances of gainful and decent employment. This includes promoting efforts that encourages them to participate effectively in business ventures without a sense of limitation on account of their status or who they are.

Training is an important area to equip them with requisite skills that can enable them play active roles in the modern economic sector.

5) Social Stability

Africa is facing an increasing challenge of social instability, particularly insecurity. With a huge proportion of youthful population who also formed the highest percentage of the unemployed, many African countries are currently struggling with increasing insecurity generated internally.

Criminal gangs, warped up religious ideologies, xenophobic activities, terrorist gangs and other outlaw outfits easily find ready recruitment grounds among the unemployed youth in different African countries.

There is need to deliberately provide incentives into areas that encourage youth to engage in lawful and gainful economic activities as a way of discouraging them from engaging in criminal activities. TICAD process needs to promote investment into areas that generate decent employment for the youth.

8.2 Participating in the TICAD Ministerial Meeting in Banjul, Gambia

An inter-Ministerial on TICAD VI is scheduled for 16-17 June 2016 in Banjul, Gambia as part of high level preparations for TICAD VI scheduled for 27-28 August 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya. Resolutions passed at this ministerial meeting shall in many ways give direction to the nature of outcome of the Conference later in August.

In view of the above, it is important that the views on TICAD generated from this non-state actors workshop be packaged and used to inform civil society participation at the ministerial meeting. To achieve this, there shall be a civil society delegation led by the President of Civic Commission to Africa attending the Ministerial Meeting in Banjul, Gambia.

8.3 Studies on TICAD Process

Once the studies on TICAD process that have been commissioned by CCfA are completed, report on findings shall be shared for feedback, prior to the TICAD VI in August 2016. PACSDA shall work closely with CCfA to ensure this is achieved.

8.4 ''The People's Voices Statement''

A draft statement was developed on the basis of the two-day deliberation and with regard to (i) above for engagements at the inter-ministerial meeting in Banjul, Gambia. It was dubbed *ThePeople's Voices*, and is annexed below at the end of this report.

8.5 Outreach strategies on the meeting statement

The views of the workshop as consolidated into a short statement need to be widely disseminated and as an advocacy tool on the issues raised by the participants with regard to TICAD VI. This needs to begin immediately with the inter-ministerial meeting in Banjul, Gambia.

The workshop agreed to adopt the following strategies to advocate for support of the outcomes, particularly the workshop statement:
- Issue pressstatement, especially on the sidelines of the ministerial meeting in Gambia
- Respective civil society should engage their ministries of Foreign Affairs from their respective countries; UNDP, AU, Ambassadors; Co-organisers; Japanese CSOs
- Engage social media and mainstream media
- Hold one on one meeting with official government delegations to TICAD
- Try to find champions of high standing in society to voice up these issues
- Use art events to pass over the message
- Media interviews with mainstream media houses
- Use youth networks with continental reach
- Engage academia through universities
- Side events during TICAD events

9. CONCLUSION

TICAD has evolved into an important multi-faceted development process in Africa beyond being just a forum for discussing aid for the continent. It is today a forum for dialogues on trade, technological cooperation, human development, development financing, peace and security, among other important development matters. It has grown in the number of participants to attract the interest of all African governments including more development partners than was the case when the Conference was first held in Tokyo, Japan in 1993.

While the importance and significance of the process to Africa's development increases, there is need to put more effort in ensuring that it is open to all stakeholders who play key development roles in Africa. In particular, the role of civil society in TICAD needs to be supported and strengthened as this is a sector that not only is involved in developmental processes in Africa but also works very closely with people at the grassroots about whom the TICAD process claims to be central to it.

To achieve the objective of inclusivity, the TICAD process needs to deliberately focus on drawing substantive participation of the marginalized groups including, but not limited to women, youth, people with disabilities, rural communities, pastoralists, children and other special interest groups in order to tap on to their views for greater impact of the process to their life.

In going forward therefore, the civil society shall continue to seek greater space for participation in the TICAD process while focusing on bringing voices of citizens into the process. The forthcoming TICAD VI provides yet another opportunity for civil society to strengthen its call to this end.

10. GROUP PHOTO

11. ANNEXURE A – PARTICIPANTS LIST

NUMBER	ORGANIZATION	NAMES
1.	1FM	Mr.MicalImbukwa
2.	ACORD	Ms. Salina Sanou
3.	ADFFEKE –Pathfilm Festival	Ms. Mildred Achoch
4.	AFCAPO	Ms. Rose A. Aduol
5.	Africa Mission	Mr. Jerry Shidzugane
6.	Africa Peace Service Corpe	Dr. (Mr.)Tuesday Gichuki
7.	African Power Claid	MR. Alex Muriuki
8.	African Youth Union/African Media	Mr. Stephen Machua
9.	AFROM Media	Mr. Kelvin Moses
10.	AFRUM Media	Mr. Erick Machua
11.	AFRUM Media	Ms. Gladys Wambui
12.	AFRUM Media	Ms. Sheila Nthiga
13.	AHF Kenya	Ms. Faith Ndung'u
14.	AU-CIDO	Ms. EimanKheir
15.	AWC Features	Mr. D.Njagi
16.	AWEP ICC	Ms. Zohra Baraka
17.	Better Life	Ms. Betty Nyamai
18.	Beyond Action 2015 Society	Ms. Dorcas Kemunto
19.	Botswana Gurdian	Mr. Ernest Moloi
20.	CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition (CNC)	Mr. Kop'epDabugat
21.	Camp Counselors Africa	Mr. George Maneno
22.	Care International	Mr. Benson Mutuku
23.	CCfA, President	Ms. Maungo T. Mooki
24.	CCfA-Uganda	Rev Wilson Waswa
25.	Cheshire Disability Services Kenya (CDCK)	Mr. George Shimanyula
26.	Consultant	Ms. Mary Ondiek
27.	Consultant	Mr. KavengoMatundu
28.	Dandelion Kenya	Ms. Catherine Nyambura
29.	Deaf Aid/ACD	Ms. MellenMarucha
30.	Dyslexia Org Kenya	Ms. Nancy Munyi
31.	ECOSOCC	Mr. Dennis A. O. Kodhe
32.	Federation Kenya	Mr. Fredrick Wakhisi
33.	FEMNET	Ms. Christine Sayo
34.	FEMNET	Ms. Hellen Apilla
35.	Forest Action Network	Mr. Sitati Elvis
36.	Forest Action Network	Ms. T Odera
37.	GCAP Kenya	Ms. Florence Syevuo
38.	HAI	Ms. Joan Njoroge
39.	HAI	Mr. Henry Neonda
40.	Haki Group	MR. wanyonyi George
41.	HelpAge international	Ms. Jamillah M
42.	HelpAge International	Ms. RoselineKihumba

43.	IAVI	Mr. George VistorOwino
44.	Indigenous Information Network	Ms. Cynthia Wachabe
45.	IPPF	Ms. B. Mbaye
46.	IPPF Af	Mr. Joseph Ayonga
47.	IPPF Africa	Mr. Elly Mugunya
48.	IPPF Africa	Ms. Caroline Kwamboka
49.	IPPF Cote D'Ivoire	Mr. Allo Richard
50.	IPPF Liason Officer AU	Mr. Sam Ntelamo
51.	IPPF, AULO	Mr. Sam Ntelamo
52.	IPPF, Chad	Mr. MaydotyOuribe M
53.	ITPC	Mr. Sean Odero
54.	ITPC.CA	Ms. Rose Kaberia
55.	IYC	Mr. Willis Onyango
56.	Japanese Citizens Network for TICAD	Masaki Indaba
57.	KANCO	Ms. Charity W
58.	KANCO	Ms. Joyce Matogo
59.	KANCO	Ms. RaabMwaniki
60.	Kenya Orphans Support Network	Ms. Ruth Nasiyo
61.	Kenya Orphans Support Network	Mr. Kyalo Wilson
62.	Kenya Orphans Support Network	Ms. WambuiKarori
63.	Kessff	Mr. MusembiNthenge
64.	Kessff	Mr. Justus Lavi
65.	Kyula Exporters	Ms. Joy Kyula
66.	Local Development Research Institute	Mr. MuchiriNyaggah
67.	MDP	Mr. James Maina
68.	Media	Mr. Gitonga Njeru
69.	Min of Planning and Statistics	Mr. C. T. Muchiri
70.	Ministry of Devolution and Planning	Mr. James Maina
71.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Matthew Kaikai
72.	Ministry Of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Paul Ndung'u
73.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Amb. Ben. O.O. Ogutu
74.	NEPHAK	Ms. JarqueWambui
75.	NY2S	Mr. HaronOichoe
76.	Nyasengo	Ms. Isabella A
77.	NyiSango	Ms. AwindaOsusa
78.	Pacemaker International	Mr. GathuaMuigai
79.	PACJA	Ms. Ann Kobia
80.	PACSDA	Mr. FitsumLakew
81.	PSH	Ms. Patsy O
82.	Safe World	Ms. WanjiruNjoroge
83.	Safe World	Mr. Christopher Wakube
84.	SCOHRA	Ms. AwuorAyiecho
85.	Select Fresh	Ms. Eunice Mutua
86.	Splash media	Mr. John Kariuki
87.	Splash Media	Mr. John Kariuki
88.	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)	Ms. Maryanne S. Odera
89.	Student Coordination for Human Rights Advocates	Ms. Sandra Mwarania
90.	TICAD Secretariat	Dr. George Outa
91.	Trivic International	Mr. Kevin Mwangi
92.	UMATI- Tanzania	Ms. LichuNg'wanakiwa

93.	UNDP	Ms. Mayumi Ueno
94.	UNICEF	Ms. Rosa Amsaiu
95.	Usalama Reform Forum	Mr. Caleb Wanga
96.	VIO Society	Mr. MeshackOdede
97.	World Youth Government	Mr. WainainaMwangi
98.	Y!	Ms. WangareKabiru
99.	YEES!	Mr. Anton Omondi
100.	YMCA&AYICC	Mr. Charles Kiarie
101.	YMCA/Student	Ms. Lenny Kinyeki