

**Africa Civil society Organizations (CSOs) TICAD VI Side Event.**

Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), VI  
Meeting of the African Civil Society Organizations,  
Nairobi, Republic of Kenya, 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> August 2016.  
Provisional Agenda, Role of Civil Society Organization in TICAD process,

***“Fostering Africa’s ownership –Leave no one behind in TICAD VI”***

Consideration of the report of the civil society organization’s stakeholders meeting

**REPORT OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION STAKEHOLDERS MEETING IN  
COLLABORATION WITH AFRICAN, JAPANESE AND INTERNATIONALLY BASED NONE-  
STATE ACTORS.**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) was established in 1993. TICAD serves to strengthen ties between Japan and Africa, and provide a forum for the international community to hold discussions on the development of Africa.

In TICAD I, in 1993, Japan expressed strong commitment to support Africa, at times when the region was becoming concerned of the international community’s interest fading after the end of the Cold War. The “Tokyo Declaration on African Development” was adopted, urging Africa to put efforts in processes to establish self-reliance, including democratization and good governance, and acknowledgement the relevance of the Asian experience to development in Africa.

Since 1993, the conference has been held every 5 years in Japan lead by the Japanese government and co-organized by the United Nations, the World Bank, and the African Union Commission (AUC). From TICAD VI in 2016, the conference will be held every 3 years, with the venue alternating between Japan and Africa, with the first conference in Africa held in Nairobi, Kenya.

TICAD VI has three pillars namely Industrialization, Health, Water and Sanitation and Social Stability. It going to create an important momentum for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals; Africa’s AU Agenda 2063 development agenda and the implementation of the outcome of the COP21, Given it is one of the first international conferences directly focusing on Africa’s development after the approval of the Sustainable Development Goals and the COP 21 outcome and the G7 Ise-Shima Japan Summit.

2. The objective of the CSOs report for the 23<sup>rd</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> August 2016 Stakeholders meeting, is to inform the extend of None State Actors, civil society organizations including the ECOSOCC and the Media, Africa’s Private sector and Africans in the Diaspora;
  - i. Contribution in influencing the decision taken by the conference at its TICAD VI session related to develop an agree strategy to lobby Africa’s members states to speak in the same voice to ensure that both CSOs and the Diaspora are mentioned alongside the private sector in the Nairobi Declaration;
  - ii. Access the statues of implementation of the work programmes of the TICAD process and related activities during the period since TICAD V.
  - iii. Develop and agree a declaration by CSOs and NSAs on the same three pillars identified as priority areas for TICAD VI. This declaration was to be submitted to the TICAD VI co-sponsors.

### **3. Preparation for the TICAD VI in Nairobi for Civil Society Groups.**

In order to foster local ownership of the TICAD VI process in Africa, CCfA and its partner proposed to run the following activities in preparation and during TICAD VI in Kenya;-

- i. None State Actors Regional Sensitization Meeting before Banjul Ministerial Meeting.
- ii. Side event during TICAD VI Summit.
- iii. Exhibition during TICAD VI Summit.
- iv. TICAD VI Plenary- Civil Society Session

## **II. RECOMMENDATION FROM GUEST SPEAKERS OFFICIAL OPENING REMARKS**

4. Japan is a good development partner to Africa with as clear interest for development as indicated in the three pillar of TICAD VI that are pro-development and no conflicting interests.
5. TICAD VI in Nairobi, Kenya and in Africa for the 1<sup>st</sup> time presents cultural exchange opportunity for African CSOs to interact, relate and understand the people of Japan that will guide future partnership.
6. Japan and Africa share a similarities in development pathways, as Japan suffered allot after the Cold War and the TICAD process is an opportunity for Africans and Japanese to interact and share from Japan’s experience of how Africa can grow from poverty as an emerging economy of the international community.
7. CSOs should ensure ownership of the conference outcomes agreements of TICAD VI serving the interests of the masses representing the “Voice of the Voiceless”. Advocating for a bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements that will benefit and be achieved at the grassroots and local community level.
8. Due to the diversity and high technical knowhow capacity of CSOs, they advise their governments and their recommend to an Africa-Japanese collaborations that address poverty eradication in Africa in human capital capacity building and technology transfer to promote industrialization; access to clean water and health; development aid resource allocation and investment to improve living standards of vulnerable people in Africa.

9. As noted by represented of the Civic Commission for Africa, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Africa Regional Office, there has been deliberate and constant engagement of the African Civil societies with the support of Japanese CSOs networks in the TICAD process since TICAD III.
10. IPPF, CCfA and other African CSOs have been a beneficiary directly and indirectly of Overseas Development Aid from the Japanese government through frameworks such as Japanese Trust Fund, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and including Japanese private sector corporation Panasonic. This is an indicator of possible expansion of collaboration and partnerships that African CSOs should explore to scale in TICAD VI.
11. African CSOs should mainstream and align their agenda to suit partnership that can attract supplementary support from the International community
12. The Japanese Citizen's Network for TICAD (Afri-Can) has been supportive to African CSOs in advocating to the Japanese government to increase their contribution in Africa's ODA support, delivering the voices of the citizens of Japan and linking them with that of Africa especially in Ministerial meetings.
13. Both Africa & Japanese CSOs have a role to their governments in advocating for development agreements that support adequacy of resources in sexual reproductive health, a key factor in shaping human security and standards and infrastructural support that improve Africa's basic services provision.
14. ECOSOCC is determined to foster strong collaboration and partnership of African & Japanese CSOs through technical and financial support.
15. African & Japanese CSOs should be collaborate with the AUC in conducting a post TICAD VI analysis and play an active role in Monitoring and Evaluation of countries implementation of signed agreements.
16. CSOs should change the approach of not always criticizing the governments to commending including allocating financial support to TICAD process.
17. Are African CSOs promoting an agenda to the masses of inspiring the citizenry to be committed, responsible, Pan Africanism that will create individual accountability to promote Africa's development amidst development aid from the Japanese government and other international community?
18. Africa should change the mentality of foreign dependency syndrome on aid to execute our development agenda with an understanding that the international community can only support it is the African people responsibility to achieve their development vision.
19. Stagnation of Africa's industrialization is caused by African countries limited investment in research, exploration of it natural resources yet we are proud of always mentioning it in the international development dialogues and discourse.
20. Africans has a negative population culture with a lack of willingness of people to take responsibility which has trickles to the young generation rendering redundancy of human capital.
21. Most of the Africa education and training systems should stop focusing on disciplines which are subjects, but focus on realistic approaches of establishing favorable business and trade environment in policy, domestic investment and human capital. Lead African negotiators should weigh liabilities and assets that come with each agreement including TICAD VI.

22. Focus on maintaining strong sovereignty power has led to African governments establishing policies, tariffs, trade and migration barrier that are frustrating multi-lateral development frameworks creating bottle necks to cross boarder development aid agreements.
23. Tax regimes can be favorable in poverty eradication in African countries if it designed to ensure adequate public engagement and education on the logic of taxation as a development incentive and not a penalty. In return the infrastructural systems should ensure access to more mobilize through taxation for advancing citizenry access to public utilities.
24. African countries in TICAD VI should ensure the agreements offer a platform for creating and opening up new market for Africa's industrialization products in the global market and not increased exportation of raw materials.
25. TICAD common agenda is not about stakeholders present but thee people who are represented by the stakeholders.
26. CSOs need to understand the need to collaborate with the private sector, which most have neglected to partners with and yet it is this sector that generates resources which fund both CSO and government programs and activities.

### **III. Setting the tone of CSOs engagement based on changing trends and developments in the international bi-lateral and multi-lateral development frameworks and process.**

#### **Recommendation on Dwindling donor funding faced by CSOs:**

27. TICAD established and engineered to revamp the issue of donor fatigue toward addressing Africa's social development. The process should remain conscious increase resources available by Japan and as it develops improve efficacy of access of set resources by both African governments and non-state actors.
28. Crowd fund raising approaches with both shareholding and development aid/charity objectives are not fully explored in Africa. African CSOs should consider crowd fundraising to mobilize resources locally among their citizenry, local philanthropists, private which enhances local ownership to drive African development
29. Japanese private sector however bureaucratic in supporting ODA, it has limited access to feasible information to support CSOs in Africa. CSOs should collect and present analytical data that links social-economic perspective to the Japanese private sector to aid their choice for support.
30. To address dwindling resources CSOs need to allocate internal resources to establish or consult credible, well networked fundraising and resources mobilization structures/organizations to complement their tradition proposal writing fundraising approaches. Including invest in human capital that can map, promptly respond to fundraising gaps and opportunities
31. The international fundraising systems has a pattern of annual priority funding and cost bucket list and CSOs need to be aware of these priorities and streamline their objectives to enable them access resources.

32. CSOs projects are mostly advocacy based with no tangible on the ground outcomes and associated with wastage of resources. Dynamics of donor funding in the Sustainable Development era have development partners focused on a three bottom line approach, **people, planet and profit**. CSOs should realign their work to have “returns on donor investment” through tangible and sustainability concept in outcomes, outputs and targets.
33. How can CSOs partner and collaborate with Japan Chambers of Commerce that have a sustainable social-enterprising model towards development, where CSOs role and contribute is bringing the social synergy in the partnership mix.
34. African CSOs have a role in ensuring favorable donor environment in national donor policy architecture. They should review national donor policy frameworks and collaborate with their government in making amendments that are progressive to match changing trends in the international donor world. E.g. Public Benefit Organizations (PBO), 2013 ACT in Kenya
35. There is a shift of priorities among traditional donor in the European Union which most of the African CSOs approach for funding. There is a correlation of increasing European crises and the dwindling donor funding in Africa, and a shift to by the international community to development partnerships rather than aid for Africa.
36. The TICAD process amend their frameworks to accommodate resource funding option of both State to State I.e. Japan government to African government and State to Non-state actors i.e. Japan Government to CSOs, creating a multi-stakeholder and disciplinary approach that fosters ownership and leaves on one behind in the TICAD.
37. Collaborations of African and Japanese CSOs is strategic where Japanese CSOs act as an intermediary of African CSOs to address the Japanese government which prefers address from state to state.
38. Japanese government should consider African CSOs as a strong partners and alternative for social development since they represent and work at the grass root level where the government might not be able to access due to conflict of roles, interest and minimum scale of funding.
39. CSOs should analyze the cost benefit and relevance of support inform of technology transfer incorporated in the development agreements and if its reflect and address day to day realities of the population. There is a concern of technology dumping of redundant technology that gives Africa a poor cost -benefit bargain in bi-lateral agreements.
40. To articulate issues and increase participation for CSOs the TICAD process should establish a CSOs session in the main plenary attended by government and CSOs stakeholders.
41. Private sector is any economies the resource generation engine and the fact that many CSOs are not in collaboration with the private sector is a contribution to existing limited resources to drive social development from which the private sector drives.
42. African government should establish mandatory policies and legislations collaborating with CSOs in monitoring and evaluation of the mandatory contributions allocated to the private sector.

### **Recommendation on the role of TICAD in promoting achievement of Sustainable Development goals**

43. The implementation of Sustainable Development Goals and targets under the framework of the convention are to be driven by each government in an architecture that meets the public needs. However, the role of the international community in aiding developing countries is stipulated in the SDGs. In light of the contribution of the international community to help developing countries to meet their SDGs goals, the TICAD process, although set to engage Africa as a region, should be guided by both common cutting across challenges facing all African countries such as poverty and addressing country unique needs who are at different stages in their development pathway.
44. Japanese CSOs to be flexible for multi-disciplinary donor funding demands since the SDGs are diverse and requires CSOs to work in networks.
45. In this data revolution era, and Japan being technology advance collaborations for technological support to Africa CSOs is recommended. This will improve African CSOs technical skills, institutional infrastructure in data collection and analysis in Monitoring and Evaluating SDGs progress.
46. TICAD should allocate resources to CSOs for their full participation and engagement in Monitoring and Evaluation of Japanese ODA complementing SDGs due to their capacity to work in local community settings where the indicators of SDGs are to be measured.

### **Japan-Africa CSOs Relationships**

47. TICAD presence in Africa for the 1<sup>st</sup> time is an opportunity for African CSOs to increase their visibility, command space and establish a landmark for being considered as key stakeholders in the TICAD process by the Japanese government.
48. Practical, less bureaucratic, time-conscious outcome agreements should be seen out of TICAD VI declarations
49. Understanding of cultural experiences and diversity should be the foundation for partnerships while respecting ownership of interests and issues to be considered in the agreement.
50. The focus for the Japan Citizen's Network for TICAD is to ensure TICAD is truly meaningful for the citizens of Africa. Through ensuring multi-stakeholders participation of CSOs in TICAD Afri-Can has
  - i. Acted as a catalyst for making the TICAD and its processes open to Africans;
  - ii. Increase collaboration with deep understanding of the diversity of Africa respecting and drawing stakeholders diversity to strengthen development efforts in Africa.
  - iii. Learning from and contributing to Africa, through learning more of Africa by the Japanese CSOs and Individuals.
51. After the drawing of a strategic plan for Civic Commission for Africa (CCfA) with the support of Japan Citizen's Network for TICAD, the partners seek collaboration with the African Union to help incorporate African CSOs contribution to the TICAD process which is embedded in State to State and African regional institutional collaborations.

### **Civic Commission for Africa (CCfA) mission for consolidating the Voices of African CSOs**

52. To ensure equity, the board of CCfA has representatives of its board coming from the 5 sub regions of Africa, i.e. South, East, West Central and North Africa.
53. Respecting diversity and identity, based on common ideologies and issue in Africa's development the vision CCfA aims to bring African civil societies representing the Voiceless together under one voice to the social, political and economic empowerment of the African people.
54. CCfA has started negotiations with ECOSOCC to establish collaborations at a resources and technical level to improve their efficacy in bring more African CSOs to be part of international processes.
55. African CSOs should feign from considering funding as the first priority in seeking partners rather have a clear purpose and vision for promoting Africa's development. Such clear vision and mission for action highlighted in their strategic plans and action attracts donor and addresses the growing dwindling donor fatigue.
56. To avoid pushing a foreign agenda CSOs should have ownership of their project with a clarity and objectivity. Analysis of their internal human and resources capacities which will guide them in mapping the partners they would like to.
57. African CSOs should be open to collaborations with Japanese CSOs under strategic alliances to reduce competition for donor funding and duplication of programs that waste donor resources and taint negatively on the interest of African CSOs as fund hungry.
58. CSOs should be watch dogs and analyze bi-lateral agreements if they honor the sustainable and mutual benefit in the exploitation of African resources.
59. Although Japan development agenda for Africa does not focus on military action the CSOs recommended that the Japanese government reconsider and support peace building and address conflict. Japan ODA to Africa is risked by political instability and conflict and could hamper the implementation of the TICAD process activities and action plans.

### **Challenges facing Africa's negotiating power in bi-lateral and multi-lateral development process**

60. TICAD process and frameworks has no clear funding streams to CSOs which play a key role in advising governments and their lack of funding to participate meeting for the processes dent the availability of CSOs to advise the government for a better deal when the meetings are happening.

61. African through the African Union is always being invited to the development agenda proposed or originating from the international community placing it at a disadvantaged position for negotiations to serve Africa's interests and priorities. It is important that Africa start their own process, allocate resources and invite the international community on the table to negotiate for a mutual or higher gain.
62. There are stringent policy and fundraising barriers to access and mobilize resources from the Japan private sector by African CSOs and especially from small and medium enterprises (SMEs) due to Japan foreign policy. Compared to the European Union and Americas where African CSOs have access to their SMEs increasing indirect or informal bi-lateral collaboration and support
63. Few African countries conduct asset mapping and developed statistics of their natural resources endowment to leverage as collateral will negotiating with international development partners.
64. Development funding given to CSOs by donors is donors' bias and might put the donor before the communities' interest that defies the logic of the purpose of civil society organization role representing the interest of the masses.
65. There is limited African public contribution to mobilize development aid which is more reliable in promoting Africa's development and over reliance of external foreign aid bridge social gaps which can never be sufficient to address the needs of Africa.
66. Most of the African government do not honor their commitments and pledges to Pan African institutions limiting their institutional capacity to promote the Pan African agenda and in turn are a victim of influence by the international community from which they draw support from
67. Africa's diversity and over emphasis on national sovereignty is a huge contributor to division and lack of collaboration among African states exposing Africa to bias and ill intended deals in development agreements from developed countries that widen the division even more.
68. There is lack of accountability and integrity by both CSOs and Governments for resources allocated for development.

#### **IV. ADDRESSING THE KEY PRIORITY AREAS OF TICAD VI**

**Overview of key priorities:** Case study presentation analysis and their correlation with the TICAD process.

**Opening remarks highlights from Dr. Dze-Ngwa, CCfA, Vice Board Chair; Africa Affairs.**

69. Civil society delegates should share their inputs through their government delegations to the Japanese government and make the TICAD VI to make sense to both CSOs and the Public.
70. Side events are the best platform that is there in TICAD VI for sharing, networking and putting issues to perspective among stakeholders in order to establish relationship before the main plenary.

**Case Study Presentations on the provisional agenda addressing the Three Priority Areas of TICAD VI (Attached along report)**

The CSOs meeting had case study presentations for both independent and beneficiary grass root, research and data analysis organizations funded directly or indirectly through collaborating partners by the Japanese government.

**Stakeholders' recommendation and highlights on case study presentations.**

71. How is development aid linking women empowerment and gender equality with women vulnerability on their right to sexual and reproductive health; access to increased revenue opportunities in large families with many children due to dissolution by their bread winners? These factors hampers women empowerment.
72. Does increased access to revenue of women project guarantee increased decision making opportunities for women in particle social system?
73. Has the TICAD process considers the issues for sexual rights and empowerment an agenda item for negotiation and key driver to women empowerment.
74. Are people with disability involved largely in the implement the case study projects that are not targeted for people with disability?
75. The TICAD process should consider both current and projected change in population demographics in Africa in terms of age i.e. young population majority Verse future Old population majority of the current young generation; improved life expectancy and the dependency ratio to development plans; Aged population as vulnerable group and their consideration as beneficiaries to overseas development aid.
76. Japanese Network was interested in collaborating with GROOTS Kenya to share GROOT's experience on how they accessed the USD 3 Million Dollars grant from Japan Social Development Fund. The network encouraged African CSOs to seek more funding opportunities by Japanese government as they are in some grants given a higher priority more than even Japanese CSOs.
77. African CSOs should share information with Japanese CSOs to enable them to conduct evidence based advocacy backed by facts increasing their negotiation stand in Japan funded development agreements.
78. Human security should be the priority of the TICAD process and CSOs should advocate the maintaining of the human security status quo since there is a worrying trend of increased interest by parties to collaborate with economics driven groups in the processes.
79. Clear criteria, needs assessments and feasibility analysis reports should accompany project case study report of CSOs to advice other stakeholders willing to contribute in scaling up the projects.
80. Replication and expansion of pilot projects should not only target the audience or stakeholders of the pilot but consider the groups that have been left out and include a goal to ensure these left out groups are represented in future scale up projects.

81. Development aid projects should have a compulsory allocation to health and specifically maternal health that address sexual health concerns a key determinant of human security. E.g. in the GROOTS Kenya project 1.29 Yen and 115 Million Yen were allocated to health in 2009 and 2010 respectively.
82. Empowerment, capacity building and civic education of the beneficiaries should be factored in development aid to establish dependency and sustainability past the aid.
83. Independently funded CSOs project should be open to collaborate with governments especially in data sharing, access, technical support and mapping community needs in to avoid duplication and contribute to national board of statistics.
84. Government should fund CSOs from received development aid to implement grassroots projects, or else there will be conflict of interest. For instance in Kenya, a model projects of US \$ 242 Million Dollars to be implemented in 22 County government funded by a soft loan from the World Bank aimed at improving governance, leadership, economic empowerment and access to basic service to women is being proposed. However, the replication project as that of GROOTS Kenya, as a missing gap in how can the government address its biasness and support communities to advocacy it for poor provision of public services compared to Civil Society Organizations that by virtue of their existence serve as a watch dog to the government when there is laxity in provision of public service.

#### **Invited guest's plenary presentation and key note speeches.**

#### **Highlights form a key note speech, on issues of sustainable development and Africa priorities in the African Union, African Union Commission, Deputy Chair, Taurus Mawencha.**

85. Agenda 2063 it is no longer a development agenda for the Union of African Government but it should be localized to the African people a role of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the spirit of leaving no one behind. Agenda 63 has not yet trickled down to the grassroots level and is currently and majorly being implemented at the national level yet it's a concept to be implemented by the African people.
86. The TICAD VI opening invitation and participation of over 100 civil organization from across Africa is an indication of the African Union, African and Japanese government interest in ensuring non state actors are involvement and contribute in the process.
87. TICAD being held for the 1<sup>st</sup> time in in Africa is reassures Japanese Government commitment to strengthen the ownership of Africans in their development support for Africa.
88. As it is at the center of Agenda 2063 of the African Union, poverty is the largest hindrance to development in Africa and its eradication should be at the center of development agreements and stakeholders projects.
89. The common vision integrating Africa's diversities towards an aspiration to achieve common property considering cross cutting sectors and issues in the Member states of the African Union are stipulated in the 7 thematic goals and objectives of Agenda 2063.
90. CSOs should remember the aspirations of the 7 goals each day in a week probably aiding their day to day action in their contribution to transforming Africa
91. The bottom line of CSOs contribution is the role played by CSOs in reaching the grass roots and transforming Agenda 63 goals into realistic action is what matters.

92. SDGs are embedded in Agenda 2063 and synergy of these two visions should be ensured to mitigate contradictory and instill coherence form both the African point of view and the global point of view. CSOs should collaborate both amongst their African counterparts and international partners.
93. CSOs should advocate for the removal of formal or institutional barriers and especially to women enabling there participate in social economic development.
94. There is a tendency of CSO to only focus on highlighting problems than offering solution.
95. Agreements are important to come from TICAD VI, however CSOs should be at the front of ensuring mutual accountability of leaders, through monitoring and evaluation of the TICAD work programmes being implemented.
96. Africa did not perform well on MDGs however the TICAD process is yet another support platform to Africa from the international community to shape a sustainable trajectory in meeting vision 2030 as highlight in SDGs.
97. The African Union Commission has been a key stakeholder of the TICAD VI as co-organizers negotiating to streamline the possibility of holding TICAD in Africa for the 1<sup>st</sup> time
98. Civic Commission for Africa (CCfA) seek and acquired technical support from the ECOSOCC that assisted CSOs application to participating in TICAD VI efficient.

#### **Highlights by Prof. Kiticha, Japanese Chamber of Commerce in USA.**

1. Economists globally are predicting that Africa will be the solutions to the current global economic crisis of over printed of international currency that are causing imbalances in the international financial market
2. There is a commitment by the Japanese chamber of commerce in the USA to collaborate with African CSOs in partnership with the other Non-State actors in the USA partnering with the chamber, Japanese government and Japanese CSOs to aid in Africa's development process.
3. The African continent through its African states can be and should be an influential organ in the United Nations through their 25 party's representation. This representation if united as a block can shape Africa's interests in global development agenda.
4. Africa should invest heavily in the agricultural sector a key economic sector that can eradicate poverty, project Africa's development and position her in the international trade market. Majority of the African states are arable and can support mechanized agriculture yet these potential is undercapitalized, technologically challenged, majorly and diversely subsistence with limited specialized to improve quality and quantity of agricultural production.
5. African states should not prioritize financial development aid from the international community, they should sometimes consider technology transfer agreements since technological investment can give huge returns than financial support.
6. Africa's industrialization development should focus on research, development and self-sufficient production of goods and services that are of quality that can match other products from other countries. Increased sales earning can be invested in provision of public utilities for the empowerment of all.
7. Africa should frequently conduct assets analysis of their capitals of development to assess their power. Determinants of power are i.e. natural resources exploration and development, people, military forces, economic strength and technical advancement.

8. There is lack of correlation of labor cost in Africa being considerably higher than china. The African labor market is less technically skilled than China's which could be discouraging business investors to invest in Africa.
9. Africa should consider holding precious mineral as collateral for trade in the international markets including sourcing foreign currency. Majority of African countries have precious minerals in abundance which do not depreciate in value in international markets making them a collateral asset.
10. CSOs should change their attitude from not ask what the government can do for the public, to asking what they can do for their government.

### **Japan Citizen's Network for TICAD (Afri-Can)**

11. Japanese civil society network mission for Africa is guided by understanding Africa's history and respect of her development mission. It's form these understanding that the network streamline their mission and ensure its African inclusive.
12. The Japanese CSO mission is to achieve Sustainable Development Goals in this SDGs era and linking the goals with Agenda 2063 of the African Union. Their partnership with African CSOs then are based on the two frameworks.

**Role of parliaments in fostering Sustainable Development in Africa;** Hon. Amdudu, Parliamentarian from Zambia.

### **Highlights**

13. CSOs should understand that the parliament is both a function and partners in development by making laws, allocating resources and over sight of development. The executive and legislature mandate for development upon parliament is at regional and national level.
14. One of the causes of failure for the achievement of Millennium Development Goals was as a result of not involving parliament from inception of the process, although the parliament was incorporated later. However the SGD process has been localized and centralized on the national level including parliamentarians in its implementation matrix. SDGs are in foreign languages and should be translated to local African languages.
15. Smart partnerships should be endorsed between CSOs and parliamentarian including technical capacity build that will ensure informative policy formulation by trained parliamentarians. For instance IPPF established a Trust fund supporting capacity building of parliamentarian.
16. Although every 5 year there are about 70 % turn over with new parliamentarians getting into office in most African states these gap can be bridged by establishing institutional structures and adoption of progressive resolutions that ensure continuity of development processes by the parliament systems.
17. CSOs should be at the forefront of eradicating extreme cultural norms and repackage international processes jargon into a language that the local communities can understand.
18. CSOS can bid their government through parliament to form Secretariats of development processes leveraging on their knowledge as technical advisory of the parliament which in most case is incapacitated and unconservant with international development processes unlike CSOs who are more experienced.

### **Highlights of Hon. Mary Rose, Parliamentarian from Cameroon**

19. In a joint venture collaboration parliament and CSOs of each African states involved in the TICAD process should ensure the outcomes agreements are transformed to actionable plans.
20. There is a rampant behavior by CSOs of situational collaboration. This is when CSOs do not to continually engage parliament but come to parliament in time of need.
21. Each parliament must ensure that Agenda 2063 that has been ratified by their governments is implemented in all the countries especially on promoting women empowerment.
22. Parliament should ensure the protection of population's posterity by investing in the youth including budgetary allocated for the youth.
23. Parliament should propose and approve budgetary allocated for data collection, statistics and increasing public access to information important tool in promoting information and needs based development.
24. To promote and affirm their commitment to achieve women empowerment governments' parties to the African Union should start respecting and working towards achieving a 50-50 women and men majority in government institutions.
25. Family planning is an important driver to strategic planning for development. Although family planning has been promoted by most African parliament the majority public view the concept with a negative perception. More civic education supported by CSOs is essential.
26. In respect of human and sexual rights linked to access to democratic rights by all, CSOs should be at the forefront of avoid the exclusion of minority groups such as homosexuality groups who in most of the African communities the issue is still a taboo for example in Cameroon
27. Parliament should formulate policies and frameworks are in place to enable people have access to opportunities to empower themselves in the diverse macro-environment.
28. She commended Rwanda and Uganda commitment to achieve the Vision 2030 Agenda on SDGs.
29. Some countries are upholding the Abuja Declaration on health especially on matters of social and reproductive right been introduced as key sub sectors and allocated national budget e.g. Congo and Kenya.

### **Highlights from the Director General of International Plenary Parenthood Federation (IPPF), Taurus Meles**

30. African through the TICAD process can learn a lot from Japan a country that went through development huddles from parasites control, family planning, insecurity, war factored by Asian regional geo-politics and transforming to be one of the most developed countries in the world today. TICAD is an opportunity for Africa to learn from their experiences.
31. There is a fundamental linkage between social-economic development and sexuality issues in Africa's social design where the cultural structure is largely influence by a dominantly patriarchal family set up that makes the basic organ of the society. This basic social-cultural design has an influence on various macro-social factor and with sexual and reproduction issues affecting women more and being a key

drivers of Africa's development pathways sexuality issues should be viewed as a factor that can either promote or derail development.

32. Denial of sexuality in public discourse is a fundamental concern affecting equality and equity that is widely highlighted in development frameworks. If we do not deal with this human instinct then we are not contributing to the envisioned gender equitable vision and its consequences.
33. There is suffering and negative social effects that come from lack of addressing sexuality issues such as early pregnancies caused by men that later scale up to causing other social vices.
34. There is need to allocating resources for sexual and maternal health care by issuing contraceptive, civic education to eradicate high child mortality.
35. The issue of birth control and family planning has been widely misunderstood and publicized as an ulterior motive to instigate population control rather than being viewed as platform for the African population to have a manageable number of children which the family can offer quality lives and safeguard women health care from birth, psychological, economic stresses.
36. Family planning is a long term and sustainable solution to addressing malnutrition, growth of street children, infant deaths, unemployment and other ripple society vices such as insecurity.
37. The TICAD process has evolved over the years of engaging with African states to a level of analyzing social challenges in Africa and focusing on the improvement of Africa's human and social security to secure lives over and above economic collaborations.
38. As a result of over population in a dawdling natural resources era cause by both natural and human causes human insecurity is rampantly growing across Africa in an growing over populated continent.
39. Women empowerment can be achieved through education, health, increasing women participation and investment in the private sector. The approach of women empowerment has been for long viewed as an act of charitable course not a need.
40. CSOs should promote peace not as an idea and strategy to address conflicts in Africa but as opportunity to uphold equality, justice and equity.
41. Poverty is a revolt and a destruction to development visions. Africa should first ensure public access to basic needs before prioritizing other development goals that cannot directly be associated with provision of these basic services.
42. CSOs should be accountable to the projects and programs they are implementing before they engage and demand accountability form citizenry and governments. It is only in such circumstances that they can stand for the voiceless since they have no dubious track record to hide.

**Stakeholders' recommendation and highlights on the invited guest's plenary presentation and key note speeches.**

43. How can health devolvement systems be implementation and amendments sufficiently if health is not only a social issues but as well a political issues? Political interest is bias to interests than attain UHC?
44. There is a rising concern of government poaching CSOs experts to counter CSOs advocacy efforts since these experts have worked in CSOs discourse.
45. How can development partners in the TICAD contribute in injecting aid funds to social and health schemes for poor and vulnerable groups?

46. Can the TICAD process allocate resources to fund mentorship programs by parliamentarian to the youth to increase sustainable succession plan?
47. How can TICAD process guarantee economic development in Africa by being a guarantor in development financial institutions?
48. How can Overseas Development Aid by the Japanese government address high costs of living in Africa?
49. TICAD should allocate positions to CSOs in TICAD work programs across all implementation stages i.e. planning, budgeting and not only monitoring and evaluation.
50. TICAD ODA should balance between infrastructural development and soft development i.e. community mobilization, attitude change and eradication of hash cultural norms investments that drive societies.
51. The TICAD process should consider sponsoring both bi-lateral and multi-lateral program through joint venture collaborations involving direct investment to CSOs by revising their tight Japanese financial mechanism.
52. CSOs should understand that parliament represents democratic view of the public and CSOs not collaborating with parliamentarians is contradict of this view.
53. Issues of sexuality cannot be promoted through development aid but through government systems to avoid public misconceptions on the concept. CSOs should promote the efficiency the adoption sexualities ideologies improve social security respecting cultural diversity.
54. Parliament's difficulty reluctance in partnering with CSOs is due to fragmented efforts by different CSOs implementing the same projects.
55. CSOS should understand that parliament work on a majority rule and even if the CSOs have good interest but their interest is voted as a minority it cannot be adopted to law.
56. CSOs should be civilized in open dialogue and avoid wrangles which set the two parties in tensed mood to hamper constructiveness and objectives while negotiations on issues.
57. CSOs should influence the budgetary process timely enough with their the set budgeting frameworks to avoid late submission that cannot be adopted and which limit their access to resources.
58. Demand size and per capita generation of population are key to consider in development
59. Technology transfer of development aid should be coupled with knowledge transfer.
60. Youth must demand and make institutions work for them to address public issues. Africa faces a challenge of weak institutions.
61. Youth model parliaments that invite elected parliamentarian into development discussions are good mentorship platform for create leadership succession.
62. Africa must have a common agenda for free education and ensuring access to post-secondary skills to create a skilled Africa work force.
63. Development should harnessing demographic dividends through community governance and participation.
64. More CSOs should contribute technically, financially and share development templates to parliament.
65. CSOs should start a regional campaign engaging the public electorate demanding the behavioral change parliamentarians to serve without benefits and monitory endorsement.

66. Members of parliament should ensure the budgets passed in parliament represent needs of the people domestication development agendas.

**Establishment of an Observatory on Extremism and Violence (Moroccan experience) and study results on youth radicalization.**

What role can African CSO play in addressing security issues and how can they contribute in countering terrorism through international cooperation to promote peace, reconciliation social security and stability in Africa.

67. Areas of focus in the subject matter of extremism, violence and radicalization entail disciplines of security, peace and counter terrorism. Ideally
- i. Terrorism events are aimed at causing instability to a government driving it to take an intended action demanded by terror groups.
  - ii. Extremism is refusing to admit that people have different opinions and diversity
  - iii. Radicalization is the ideas of extremism with violence
68. Not many African civil societies' organizations are involved in addressing security issues facing Africa.
69. African government should establish more resource in their budget allocation to address extremism, violence and radicalization preparedness. Redirecting budget allocated for other key sectors such as health & education to address rising or emergency security crisis trends should be encouraged. The lack of adequate resources in these social sectors can evolve to causes of radicalization, extremism and violence.
70. For communities to be safe their security structure should match psychological comfort of individuals about their culture and macro environment the lack of which causes discomfort and personal insecurity.
71. CSOs can contribute in addressing insecurity through; civic education, provision of terror related expertise, monitor security, contributing in international security negotiations; highlighting their grass root findings on causes of conflict; contribute in peace missions; organize orientation forums and technical workshops on capacity building of stakeholders on topics related to political diplomatic issues and how to negotiate; and eradicating extremism since there is a mistrust between governments and terror groups
72. Approaches of addressing insecurity differ from one country to the other due to their unique identity with each countries structures
73. How is youth radicalized and de radicalized associated with unemployment and lack of access to empowerment opportunities.
74. Terrorism discussions internationally are a very sensitive issue with different countries and parties with different interpretations for the subject. CSOs should constantly be updated on the definitions, ideologies and concepts addressing the subject especially when engaging with local communities.
75. The West African sub region is focusing on the de-radicalization ensuring the youth who are supposed to be the beckon of hope are not transformed to agents of terror. The issue become a key concern in the bloc after a number of West African countries where affected namely; Mali, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria just to mention a few.
76. CSOs need to understand that extremism is not only by the youth but it can be happening among different age demographics.

77. The growing rate of unemployment in Africa is contributing to the youth lacking confidence with the political leaders and their governing systems. The knowledge of terror groups are using these lack of confidence in leadership of the youth to make promises to them of their perceived ideologies. When the youth are desperate they result to revolting against government systems in violence convinced that the status quo will improve as promised by the terror groups.
78. The youth could also have lost faith in the society with a disconnect coming from dynamic social cultural changes either the society refusing to accept cultural diversity or finding the society rigid to accept their changing cultural diversity hence extremism and radicalization.
79. Migration youth exiling to developed countries is a contributing factor may into recruitment to terror groups especially if there migration is with face tough times.
80. Issues of security need a multi-disciplinary approach not exclusive to security forces.
81. When extremism is linked with religion it becomes a hard situation to de-radicalization.
82. CSOs must reach out to the youth and make them believe in humanity and eradicate ideologies of death for social justice.
83. Youth need to understand that “empowerment salvation” reside with education, acquisition of skills and capacity building of talents to be marketable in the job market and entrepreneur.
84. Conflict begins in the heart of man and peace should be proclaimed in all development projects and embedded on the social setting.
85. Diversities, ethnicities and poverty are a driver of conflict and lack of solidarity in Africa.
86. Development partners, governments and the citizenry should be vigilant on checking their porous border to avoid arm transit
87. There is need for commitment by the international community through political good will and International Corporation to address trade of arms.
88. How can Japans promote development in an Africa that is faced by conflicts with current position of Japan not to contribute in any conflict or military mission?
89. How can CSOs ensure violation of rights in during conflicts and at the same time support their governments in fighting terrorism which in some situations have to infringe on freedom of human rights?
90. The issue on fighting terror and ensuring human rights is a technical debate involving a number of social, economic, geopolitical issues and which most country handles independently though guided by international concessions
91. Proactive approach are key in fighting and countering terrorism.
92. What do it mean that the youth no long have faith on their leaders yet they have youth projects for them?
93. How can CSOs promote coexistence in cosmopolitans communities with the increasing rate of nepotism and tribalism
94. Women can play an important role in countering terrorism as men can listen to their women advice on peace. Although women are the most affected studies have found them to be more dedicated and qualified to restore peace in conflicts.
95. Statistics show that immigrants who migrated to Europe illegally are prone to participate in acts of terror compared to those who went through barrier control checks who posse a huge threat.
96. There are links between mafia groups, drug trafficking and illegal activity including contraband with terrorism.

97. Psychological tests indicate that 43% is psychological and 57% is social deficiency causes that contribute into a terrorism mix in person.
98. Types of terrorists can be classified broadly into those
- i. “Dying to kill” i.e. Criminal terrorist
  - ii. “Killing to die” i.e. Pathological
  - iii. “Killing to win” i.e. Political cause
  - iv. “Win to die” i.e. Vengeance
99. The reason why youth have lost trust with the government and political leaders is there is a gap on what politicians promise in their campaigning manifestos and on what they actually deliver when they voted in to government. Lack of accountability amongst leaders is rampant across many African governments. We need to put in place prevision mechanism as CSOs for the leader to honor their commitments.

## V. CONSIDERATION FROM THE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS MEETING.

1. As can be from the report, case study presentations and participant stakeholders remarks and recommendations, though there has been progress in the TICAD process of multi stakeholder engagement especially Non-State actors from both African and Japan; more efforts to scale up Civil Society participation in the TICAD process, Post TICAD Conference work programme from outcome agreements and CSOs direct and indirect access to Japan Development Aid is required.
2. It is however expected that the effort to organize the Civil Society Organizations Side Event before the main plenary of TICAD VI, engagement with representatives from the TICAD VI co-organization and Japanese CSOs Network and the development of an outcome Declaration from the Side event to be presented in the main plenary is a progressive and strategic approach for Civil Society organizations who represent the voices of the voiceless ***“Fosters Africa’s Ownership- Leaving no one behind in TICAD VI”***
3. ***The report is submitted for consideration by Civil Society Organization Side Event organizers, Partners and other Stakeholder in the TICAD process.***

