



PART VIII

*Reporting on the growing role of
TICAD in African Development*

Africa and Japan lay groundwork for Tokyo development conference

PRESS RELEASE

New York — The regions of Africa are prioritizing their development agendas for the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) from 29 September to 1 October. TICAD has become a leading platform for African development since its inception at the first Tokyo conference in 1993.

A regional workshop last week in Nairobi, Kenya, for East and North Africa stepped up preparations for the conference, which will review progress in reducing poverty and Africa's integration into the global economy, goals agreed on at TICAD II five years ago, and spur global partnerships for African development.

Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is emerging as a main theme for Tokyo. That initiative by African leaders seeks to promote democratic governance, human rights, private enterprise, access to international markets for African products and investment in key sectors.

Kenya's Minister for Planning and National Development, Peter Anyang Nyong'o, told the workshop: "With the support of the various partners, UNDP and Japan included, Africa's development agenda has been moved beyond the debate stage to roadmaps and concrete plans of action."

Participants called on TICAD III to focus on consolidating peace in the war-torn continent, improving governance -- including a wider role for civil society, and promoting agriculture, which they spotlighted as a leading engine of growth.

Other priorities they endorsed for the Tokyo conference include support for the private sector, building national and regional infrastructure, strengthening human resources, mobilization against HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and improving water supplies. They highlighted information and communications technology (ICT) as a field for productive cooperation between Asia and Africa.

"This meeting will ensure that preparation for TICAD III takes full account of the concerns specific to East and North Africa, and it will ensure that the two regions contribute to our thinking on how the TICAD process will strengthen its support for NEPAD," said Ernest Nzekio, director of the UNDP Special Unit for TICAD.

This was the second such regional workshop this year, and it included representatives of 17 African governments, regional agencies and civil society organizations, as well as many Asian delegates. Southern Africa's gathering took place in May in Pretoria, South Africa, and a third workshop covering west and central Africa is scheduled for Yaounde, Cameroon, 23-24 June.

Co-organizers of TICAD III include the Government of Japan, the Global Coalition for Africa, UNDP, the UN Office of the Special Advisor on Africa, and the World Bank.

For further information contact Nicholas Gouede or David Tereshchuk, UNDP Communications Office.

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Major Summit on future of Africa attracts continent's top leaders

Tokyo, 25 September 2003. More than 20 African Heads of State will gather in Tokyo from 29 September to 1 October for a crucial meeting on the continent's future.

The third Tokyo International Conference on African Development, known as TICAD III, marks a decade since the Japanese government, in collaboration with the United Nations and The Global Coalition for Africa, first launched its effort to encourage international partnerships for Africa's development, especially cooperation between Asia and Africa. The Conference will review progress over the last 10 years and is expected to identify new priorities for this important partnership.

In addition to national leaders TICAD III is drawing a broad range of participants from both the public and private sectors in Africa and Asia, donor countries, non-governmental organizations, academia and civil society. A central focus for the Tokyo deliberations will be the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the continent-wide development initiative formulated by African countries themselves and mandated by the recently constituted African Union.

Delegates to the conference are expected to endorse a TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration, pledging to support the principle of Africa's ownership of the development process, as embedded in NEPAD. In anticipation of the agreement, the TICAD co-organizers said: "We believe that the TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration constitutes an important step forward in African development for the 21st century."

Co-organizers of the conference with the Government of Japan are The Global Coalition for Africa, the Office of the UN's Special Adviser on Africa, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank. UNDP's Administrator, Mark Malloch Brown said: "TICAD III offers a great opportunity to formulate an action plan for Africa led by Africans themselves. Through this important gathering we can prepare powerful advocacy and mobilize essential resources around NEPAD, and so open a new chapter in Africa's development."

Previous TICAD meetings—the opening conference in 1993 and a second gathering in 1998—fostered an ongoing process of international support for Africa, and a framework for building consensus on developmental priorities. Initiatives born out of the TICAD process have ranged from agriculture to high-tech industries. One ground-breaking example of Asia-Africa cooperation was the creation of a new high-yield, hybrid form of rice (known as NERICA) which combines characteristics of both Asian and African varieties, and which is now helping seven pilot countries in West Africa to generate a projected US\$88 million a year in import savings.

TICAD-based initiatives have also boosted the spread of information and communications technologies in African countries, backed by expertise developed in Asia. The Global Coalition for Africa's Executive Secretary, Hage Geingob, commented: "To leapfrog into the knowledge society Africa needs enhanced access

<http://www.mondialisations.org/php/public/art.php?id=9001&lan=EN>

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to information technology and knowhow. TICAD III can help us identify just where and how to concentrate our efforts to improve the rate of IT transfer."

This year's run-up to TICAD III was marked by a series of wide-ranging consultations throughout Africa, beginning with a senior officials' meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March. Critical input for the consultation process came from three Regional Workshops—held in Pretoria, South Africa for the Southern Africa region in May, in Nairobi, Kenya, for East and North Africa in early June, and in Yaounde, Cameroon for West and Central Africa in late June.

During the TICAD III preparations Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi told the Diet: "Japan will play a major role towards the resolution of important issues including sustainable development, poverty and infectious diseases." Mr. Koizumi also warned "There will be no stability and prosperity in the world in the 21st century unless the problems of Africa are resolved."

The regional workshops helped set the Tokyo conference's agenda, agreeing on priorities such as the need to consolidate peace throughout the continent and improve governance, at the same time as promoting agriculture—which delegates spotlighted as an indispensable engine for Africa's economic growth.

Other priorities the workshops endorsed for the Tokyo conference included the vigorous involvement of the private sector, building up national and regional infrastructures, strengthening human resources, mobilizing action against HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and improving water supplies.

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Africa: Japan's Prime Minister Announces \$1 Billion Aid for Africa As Ticad III Opens

New York — Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi disclosed today that Japan aims to extend US\$1 billion in grant aid to Africa over the next five years for health and medical care, including measures against HIV/AIDS, education, water and food security. He made the announcement at the opening of the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III).

In a keynote speech, Mr. Koizumi expressed Japan's respect for "the will of Africans themselves to make the 21st century the African century." He welcomed TICAD's major purpose of bringing together knowledge and experiences of the international community in African development in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the continent's own blueprint for development.

The conference opened with statements by Africa's top leaders, who expressed determination to surmount the continent's problems with African-led solutions. Twenty-one African heads of state or government spoke.

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, in a message conveyed by Ibrahim Gambari, Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa, noted that despite signs of a rebound in donor assistance to Africa, along with some debt relief and new interest in foreign investment in the continent, much greater efforts are still needed. "Otherwise," he warned, "few African countries will meet even some of the Millennium Development Goals - goals which have been endorsed by NEPAD, and which are attainable if the will and the resources can be summoned."

UNDP Administrator Mark Malloch Brown led the delegation from UNDP, a co-organizer of TICAD III along with the Government of Japan and the Special Adviser's Office, as well as the Global Coalition for Africa and the World Bank.

"We see how the challenge of achieving the Millennium Development Goals remains most daunting in Africa," said Mr. Malloch Brown. "It does not have to be this way," he emphasized. "At a time when billions are being pledged to Iraq, the argument that resources are not available is simply not true. What is missing is the political will."

Ethiopia's President Meles Zenawi, Co-Chair of the Global Coalition for Africa, said that the philosophies of TICAD, which are also common to NEPAD, have gained great influence. "Ownership and partnership have now become commonly used words in international dialogue on Africa's development," said the President. "This is a major achievement for Africans and the development process."

President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria, said: "TICAD, which predates NEPAD, and for which all African leaders are grateful to Japan, should dovetail into NEPAD."

President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, Chairman of the African Union, said: "We would like to see the participation of more Asian countries in the implementation of NEPAD programmes and projects. We believe that TICAD is the framework towards the attainment of this goal."

For more information, please contact Nicholas Gouede or David Tereshchuk, UNDP Communications Office.

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Building partnerships critical to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, senior UN official tells AFRASIA Business Council Forum

Port Louis, 31 March 2005 - Abdoullé Janneh, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and Director of the United Nations Development Programme's Regional Bureau for Africa, called today for greater inclusion of a wide range of North-South partnerships to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa.



In his address to the launch of the first ever AFRASIA Business Council (AABC), a flagship initiative set up by UNDP and the Government of Japan to help African and Asian companies further their interests in trade and investment, Janneh said UNDP has given a particular importance to Goal 8 of the MDGs.

"Public-private partnerships, country to country partnerships, private sector partnerships and inter-continental partnerships are necessary to spread knowledge, experience, investment and trade," he said. "The concept of development has more to do with reorganizing partnerships towards a more balanced, mutually beneficial and thus sustainable social relationship that fosters industry, production, social harmony and economic growth."

Janneh, who is leading the UNDP delegation here, asserted that UNDP, as the lead UN development agency, would work with development partners to step up resource mobilization in both African and Asian countries and increase their participation in the global economy through trade and capital flows. He emphasized that with strengthened commercial ties, imports and exports of a wide range of goods and services could be increased significantly between Africa and Asian countries.

"A case in point is the rapid expansion within a short period of time of exports of roasted coffee beans from Uganda to China, and opening up of cafes in Beijing where Ugandan coffee beverages are mainly sold," he said, adding "such partnerships could facilitate the transfer of technology, skills and direct foreign investment."

"The Asian experience demonstrates that it is possible to transform traditional, low tech small and medium enterprises into modern, high tech, efficient and export-oriented SMEs," said Premdutt Koonjoo, Minister of Small Enterprises, Cooperatives, Handicraft and the Informal Sector of Mauritius. "Some of the most advanced or best performing Asian economies like Japan, Korea, India and China rely on vibrant SMEs for job creation, research and development, and high industrial output."

For two days, participants discussed a number of critical issues in creating business opportunities, including constraints that the newly-established mechanism must face to institute desperately needed improvements in business performance. Some entrepreneurs said inappropriate regulations and inadequate enforcement of contracts are hampering their efforts to establish partnerships, citing macroeconomic instability, policy uncertainty, taxes and corruption. Others explained the importance of domestic capital formation, stressing that a good climate not only raises private investment, it also provides a spur to productivity by inducing businesses to develop.

More importantly, they urged international institutions and donors to play an important role in the process of creating business opportunities between African and Asian countries. Their role could point to the enhancement of credibility that international agreements can bring.

"The launch of AABC will not solve all the problems hampering the promotion of trade and investment. Without effective institutions and good governance, there can be no political, social and economic stability, all of which are an essential prerequisite for economic development," said Ambassador Shinsuke Horiuchi, Special Assistant to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan. "In the Asian experiences, the role of government was identified as crucial to attract foreign direct investment," he added.

The AFRASIA Business Council is part of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development initiative launched a decade ago by the Government of Japan to raise international cooperation for Africa's socio-economic growth and development. AABC will focus its action plan on providing specialized services in information management, business ventures and skills and knowledge development programmes. It operates a Web portal, The AFRASIA Exchange, which provides a virtual marketplace for investment and technology opportunities (<http://www.afrasia.org>).

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TICAD-sponsored Public Forum & TV Debate on Trade and Investment between Asia and Africa



New York, 28 November, 2005 - Leading representatives of the Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD) and multilateral agencies along with corporate executives from Asia and Africa will gather in Paris today and tomorrow in the framework of a public forum and a TV debate to examine the potential for expanding trade and investment between Asia and Africa.

"The timing of this multi-faceted event is highly significant," said Bouna Sémou Diouf, Director of the TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau and senior Advisor to the Assistant Administrator and Director of UNDP's Regional Bureau for

Africa. "It is being held in the aftermath of the 2005 World Summit during which world leaders agreed to take action on a range of global challenges, including trade liberalization, and prior to the forthcoming high-profile World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong."

The two-day public forum, the result of months of preparation, will examine trade, investment and cooperation between Asia and Africa and discuss ways and means to sensitize the general public in Africa on the TICAD Initiative. It is organized by the TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau and the Club Millennium, a Paris-based think-tank on African development whose activities are published through Africa International, a leading international newsmagazine.

Since its inception in 1993, the TICAD Initiative has evolved into a major global framework to facilitate the implementation of initiatives for promoting African development. Trade between Asia and Africa has grown dramatically, although it is still small compared to Asia's overall levels of trade.

According to the World Bank, a TICAD co-organizer, African exports to Asia are still small but grew significantly during the past 12 years. Of the total export earnings estimated at about US\$134 billion per year (2001-2003 average), 15 percent come from sales to Asia. The rate of increase in export values to Asia -- about 10 percent per year -- has been higher than the comparable rates for the European Union or the United States.

In addition to the senior-level participation by the TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau, speakers will include Anicet Dologuele, President of the Banque de Développement des États de l'Afrique Centrale; Marie Gosset, Ambassador of Côte d'Ivoire to the Kingdom of Belgium and accredited to ACP and EU; Hiroshi Hirabayashi, Ambassador of Japan to France; Maggie Kigozi, Executive Director of the Uganda Investment Authority; Elson Ng K, President & CEO of the Singapore-based GMG Global Ltd.; Alizetta Ouédraogo, Chair and CEO of Tanz Aliz in Burkina Faso; Elizabeth Tankeu, Commissioner for Trade and Industry of the African Union Commission; Alhaji BamangaTukur, Chairman of the NEPAD Business Group; and Toshinao Urabe, Minister, Embassy of Japan to France.

This public forum is one of the first vital strides toward ensuring wider dissemination of the TICAD Initiative, which has spurred a wave of innovative programmes in consolidation of peace, human-centered development, and poverty reduction through economic growth for the past twelve years.



300 companies expected at Africa-Asia business forum in Tanzania

The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) announces that it will hold the Fourth Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF IV), a face-to-face business negotiations process between selected African and Asian firms, from 12 to 14 February 2007 at Kilimanjaro Hotel Kempinski in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Businesspeople from 300 companies that demonstrate a clear potential to enhance business opportunities between the two regions, are expected to attend the three-day event.

"Through this forum, Africa's small businesses, including those run by women, youth and entrepreneurs in the Diaspora, will be able to secure concrete deals in terms of cash investment and trade," says Bouna Sékou Diouf, Director of the TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau and Senior Adviser to the Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa, adding "It's not about philanthropy; it's about making money through shared industries like textiles and agribusiness that link the Asian and African continents forging lasting partnerships".

AABF IV, which will be held back-to-back with a symposium on financing Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) organized by UNDP's South-South Cooperation Unit, seeks to provide opportunities for expert services on SME lending schemes. Interested companies, which will be screened and their profiles and project proposals matched with potential partners, are urged to apply through AABF IV focal points in their respective countries in Africa and Asia.

The purpose of the Forum, which is a major follow-up event to the TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference organized in November 2004 in Tokyo, is to attract investment into Africa and to increase trade between the two regions. According to statistical data by the World Bank, a TICAD co-organizer, African exports to Asia, while still small, grew significantly during the past 12 years. Of Africa's total export earnings estimated at about US\$134 billion per year (2001–2003 average), 15 percent come from sales to Asia.

The rate of increase in export values to Asia -- about 10 percent per year -- has been higher than the comparable rates for the European Union or the United States. Over the same period, Asia's developing economies have significantly increased their imports from African countries. In fact, Asia's imports from Africa outpaced its imports from other regions except from Asia. Economies such as China and India have considerably increased the overall volume of their African imports.

The Forum's organizers expect high attendance from Asian and African companies involved in agriculture and food processing, textiles, pharmaceutical and health products, furniture, machineries, construction, transportation, tourism, environment, energy and mining. AABF IV is expected to draw members of the African Diaspora involved in business on the continent. The African Diaspora is encouraged to apply directly on line. Organizers of the three-day event encourage the participation of women entrepreneurs and have extended an invitation, for the first time in the series, to Japanese corporations aiming at directly marketing African products to Japanese consumers as well as seeking out viable investment opportunities in Africa.

Two AABF meetings were held between TICAD II and TICAD III - AABF I in 1999 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, drawing 230 African and Asian businesspeople, and AABF II in 2001 in Durban, South Africa, drawing about an equal number of African and Asian businesspeople. AABF III, which was held in 2004 in Dakar, Senegal, drew about 121 participants from 14 African countries and 26 participants from six Asian countries.

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TICAD International conference highlights peace consolidation efforts in Africa

Addis Ababa, 17 February 2006 - An international conference on consolidating peace in post-conflict African countries ended here today amid signs of increasing optimism as the Government of Japan pledged US\$60 million in new assistance to African countries.

"As an immediate action, we will provide approximately US\$60 million in assistance by the end of next month, March 2006," said Yasuhisa Shiozaki, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan. "Our support will be focused on the regions and countries where the peace consolidation process is at a critical stage."

Co-organized by the Government of Japan, the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UN-OSAA), the Global Coalition for Africa (GCA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank, the two-day TICAD conference drew more than 400 participants from 73 countries, as well as delegates from 38 international and regional organizations, and 20 civil society and non-governmental organizations. In the way forward, participants recognized the importance of addressing the root causes of conflicts to prevent their recurrence, and stressed that human security was a key concept in the process of peace consolidation.

"The recommendations that came out of this TICAD conference could serve as a useful working tool for the activities of the newly-established UN Peacebuilding Commission," said Bouna Sémou Diouf, Director of the TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau, who headed the UNDP delegation. He added: "These recommendations could also be taken into account by the African Union as it explores ways and means to set up its own framework for post-conflict reconstruction and development."

Three areas of peace consolidation, namely security, political governance and transition, and community reconstruction and socio-economic development, were reviewed during the conference. In terms of security matters, there was a consensus that national ownership and the political will of the parties concerned in this area are essential to ensure political stability and the sustainability of peace in the long-term. In addition, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) efforts along with Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) programs should be carried out hand-in-hand with the political process, including elections.

In the area of political governance and transition, delegates agreed that African initiatives such as NEPAD's African Peer Review Mechanism and those of the Regional Economic Commissions, can play a positive role, while a coordinated and coherent approach by the international community is also needed. The role of civil society and work of non-governmental organizations was emphasized as crucial in the transitional process to ensure that people's voices are heard. In this context, the role of women has proved to be pivotal.

Delegates in the community reconstruction and socio-economic development breakout session, which was coordinated by UNDP, emphasized the necessity to provide basic human needs including safe water and sanitation, and to rebuild basic infrastructure such as schools, bridges and hospitals, and to empower local communities through capacity building and other relevant means in the reconstruction of war-affected communities. Some participants said a thorough review of debt relief issues and lending policies by multilateral financial institutions vis-à-vis post-conflict countries and fragile States in Africa was necessary in order to develop economic infrastructure for sustainable development, attract financial inflows, foreign direct investment and assistance by international financial institutions, in particular, new financing instruments recently developed by the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

A wide range of conflicts in Africa have resulted in major human suffering, including disruption of economic activities and civilian life. The TICAD Initiative, since its inception in 1993, has provided assistance to refugees and internally displaced people, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and other war-affected constituents, mine action, and collection and destruction of small arms and other light weapons, and the Government of Japan has extended assistance of approximately US\$350 million to African countries from 2003 to 2005.



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"Africa is a hopeful case. Africa is on the move, it is the emerging market of the future in this globe," Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete said in his statement during the official opening of AABF IV on 12 February

Dar es Salaam, 14 February, 2007 –The fourth Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF IV) wrapped up here today on a positive note as it led to business prospects worth US\$156 million.

"The great news out of AABF IV is that we have come up with 118 MOUs altogether – out of which 58 were signed between African and Asian businessmen and 59 were concluded between African businessmen," said Bouna Sékou Diouf, Director of the TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau and Senior Adviser to the Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa. "More importantly, AABF IV has led to business prospects worth US\$156 million by the closing of the forum – more than the US\$152.9 million in declared value of the three previous combined AABF fora."

These results showed that AABF IV offered a great opportunity for enhanced intra-African business partnerships, including businesses led by African women, which generated US\$66 million. The deals concluded ranged in scope and ambition from intra-African to African-Asian and tripartite (Africa-Africa-Asia or Asia-Asia-Africa) business partnerships.

These are all examples of the growing interest of participating companies to work in partnership to promote Africa as a viable business destination.

A sectoral analysis of the MOUs provided the following information: Agro-processing: 35 MOUs, US\$79 million; Medical Equipment/Pharmaceuticals : 13 MOUs, US\$22 million; Textile/Garments: 12 MOUs, US\$19 million; Chemical Products: 9 MOUs, US\$6 million; Wood Products/Furniture: 9 MOUs, US\$4 million; Construction Engineering: 8 MOUs, US\$ 1 million; Automotive: 6 MOUs, US\$1 million; Tourism: 5 MOUs, US\$3 million; Electrical Products: 2 MOUs, US\$4 million; Jewelry: 2 MOUs, US\$4 million; Manufacturing: 2 MOUs, US\$1 million; Mineral Products: 2 MOUs, US\$5 million; Packaging: 2 MOUs, US\$0.03 million; Transportation: 2 MOUs; African Artifacts: 1 MOU, US\$0.2 million; Energy: 1 MOU, US\$6.5 million; Mining: 1 MOU, US\$0.7 million; and Technology/IT Equipment: 1 MOU.

Following are examples of some of the concrete features from AABF IV:

- A highlight of AABF IV was the keynote address by His Excellency Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania;
- 24 countries were represented during the three-day event: 17 came from Africa and 7 from Asia;
- 269 companies, including 228 from Africa (115 companies were from the United Republic of Tanzania and 11 companies from Japan) and 41 from Asia qualified to participate in AABF IV after a rigid screening process and were extended an invitation. As a result, 159 companies participated in the forum. Out of the participating 159 companies, 129 came from Africa and 30 from Asia. Of the 123 African companies, 67 represented Tanzanian companies;
- The African companies came from the following countries: Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo (Republic of), Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, whereas the Asian companies were from China, India, Japan, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Thailand;
- An invitation was extended to all African countries including North Africa for the first time and Japanese firms participated in the forum for the first time in the history of AABF;
- AABF IV was held back-to-back with a symposium on financing Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) organized by UNDP's South-South Cooperation Unit, which was attended by African commercial/development banks. This synergy created an opportunity for AABF IV participants to seek financing for the deals made at the forum.

Addressing the opening session, the Tanzanian President, said: "The Forum, as the mechanism for promoting partnership between African and Asian firms, has proved to be a great success. We have noticed as a result the acceleration of trade, investment and transfer of technology between our two regions," adding "Throughout the years, TICAD has evolved from a mere conference to a major global collaborative framework for promoting Africa's development. Indeed the successful conduct of the previous Africa-Asia Business Forums is a testament to the efficacy of the TICAD Initiative."

Speeches and statements

- [Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein, Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania](#)
- [Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania](#)
- Ambassador Bouna Sékou Diouf, Director, TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau: [presentation](#) | [statement 1](#) | [statement 2](#)
- Dr. Bamanga Tukur, Con President, African Business Roundtable & Chairman, Nepad Business Group: [address 1](#) | [2](#)

Among the forum's recommendations was a call for trust and confidence-building between African business leaders themselves to use their diversity and comparative advantages to promote business and to encourage investment that can generate employment and has a positive spill-over effect on supporting the burgeoning local industry.

Dr. Abdullah Qureshi of the Pakistan-based Technovision Pharmaceuticals, who represented the Asian businessmen at the press conference, noted that the deals were a sign that businesses from the two continents were able to interact and build confidence in each other before actually engaging in joint ventures. "The forum aims at first developing mutual trust between Africans and Asians. It aims at making Asians realize that there are people with whom they can do business in Africa," he said.

The chief executive officer of the Nigeria-based Imarsel Group of companies, David Etim, who participated in AABF for the first time, believes the Dar es Salaam event was the best in the series. His company struck six deals. However, he noted that without cooperation among African businesses themselves, the deals with their Asian counterparts would be fruitless. "To realize the deals, African banks need to interact first to make funds accessible to growing African enterprises," adding "African businesses need to have an Afro-centric mind to expand their businesses."

Read the [Forum overview](#)

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African Economic Conference
Conférence économique africaine

Africa's Development Challenges and Opportunities in the Global Arena

Proceedings of the African Economic Conference
Held in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia, November 2007

African Development Bank
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa



 ECONOMICA

The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Framework for Strategic Collaboration in Trade and Investment between Africa and Asia

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Abstract

TICAD framework for strategic collaboration in trade and investment between Africa and Asia

The TICAD framework for strategic co-operation in trade and investment between Africa and Asia is presented in this paper as the basis for enhanced partnership as spelt out in the Millennium Development Goal 8 for the promotion of African Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). The paper outlines the outcome and lessons learned from the Fourth Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF IV) held from February 12 to 14 2007 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It provides a succinct overview of past AABF for an analysis of the strategic orientation of the AABF series, including support for financing African SMEs and women's increased participation in international trade and investment.

1. Introduction

Trade is one of the most effective engines of socio-economic growth and development in the world. Africa's exports are predominantly primary commodities, which account for more than two-thirds of all exports. Crude oil represents the continent's single largest export product. Many African coun-

countries in Africa are deeply motivated by trade. It is worth noting that Asian investment in Africa takes three forms, the first type being investment targeted at products to be sold to Asia (i.e. natural resources and processed raw materials). The second type targets Africa's domestic markets. However, such investments have been constrained by the small size of local markets and the high transaction costs resulting from poor infrastructure. The third investment type targets the global market, typically the EU or the United States. Chinese and Indian foreign direct investment grew in the last five years², with China's amounting to US\$1.18 billion by mid 2006.

Japan has demonstrated its willingness to play an even greater role in Africa's development. Japanese investment into Africa reached US\$203 million in 2004 alone. The investors have been involved in a number of significant deals³ in African countries, including Mitsubishi Corporation in Mozambique, Japan's Oil Gas and Metals National Corporation in Libya, and Oji Paper Company Ltd — one of the country's major paper and pulp manufacturers — in Tanzania. Japan, which still funnels the bulk of its investment into non-manufacturing, is developing niche investments such as Sumitomo Chemical's plan to increase production of its anti-malaria mosquito nets in Tanzania. South Africa is one of Japan's key trading partners in the continent, especially for cars. Last year, Isuzu Motors announced plans to invest in the country in a joint venture with General Motors.

Trade data indicate the existence of a significant potential for expanding trade and investment relations between Africa and Asia. To make remarkable progress in such trade and investment expansion, innovative initiatives such as the TICAD Process must be strengthened in order to enhance strategic dialogue between African and Asian countries, and to raise awareness about emerging opportunities among businesses in the two regions.

Building on the "TICAD Framework for Strategic Collaboration in Trade and Investment between Africa and Asia" is presented in this paper as the basis for enhanced partnership in pursuit of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa⁴, especially Goal 8, which is about "developing a global partnership for development".

The paper outlines the outcome and lessons learned from the Fourth Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF IV). It also provides a succinct overview of past AABF fora and an analysis of the strategic orientation of the AABF series, including support for financing African SMEs and increased participation of women in international trade and investment.

2. Harry Broadman (2007), *Africa's Silk Road: China and India's New Economic Frontier*, The World Bank Group, Washington, DC, USA.

3. Africa Investor (Jan.-Feb. 2007), *Tokyo Means business for Africa's Small Business*, London, UK.

4. Africa and the Millennium Development Goals, 2007 Update, published by the United Nations Department of Public Information. DPI/2458. New York, USA.

ment on TICAD 10th Anniversary Declaration that renewed the commitment of leaders for African development was adopted at the conference.

A major follow-up to TICAD III, the Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference (AATIC) was held in Tokyo in November 2004 and promoted the idea of "Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth" as well as "Asia-Africa Co-operation". The Government of Japan proposed four key concepts at AATIC: 1) "Formulation of an appropriate policy" for establishing an industrial foundation; 2) "Product development" with a focus on improving quality to increase competitiveness; 3) "Empowerment of small and medium-size local enterprises (SMEs)" generating income and employment in local communities; and 4) the "Promotion of a social contribution by private enterprises", prompting equitable growth.

The fourth conference (TICAD IV) in 2008 will seek to mobilise efforts by the international community to assist Africa to continue to make remarkable progress towards peace, stability, and prosperity.

3. Africa-Asia business forum (AABF)

The TICAD Initiative has for the past fifteen years spurred a wave of innovative activities in poverty reduction through economic growth. The impact of the TICAD Process is felt in a wide range of vital sectors, including peace-building, which has become a new pillar of Japan's international co-operation. Responding to several peace processes in Africa, Japan has disbursed more than US\$550 million over the past few years, including assistance of approximately US\$60 million to 14 African countries in March 2005. And in the realm of governance, TICAD stakeholders support the NEPAD Initiative of a Peer Review Mechanism among African countries.

In the agricultural sector, NERICA ("New Rice for Africa"), a crossbreed of Asian and African rice varieties that combines the resilience of West African rice and the high productivity traits of Asian rice, was widely disseminated under the TICAD Initiative. Through the TICAD Process, Japan is keen on continued support for scaling-up the NERICA dissemination, as well as support for agricultural research and policy development. Japan is also actively involved in providing anti-malaria bed-nets in Africa. The government provided 10 million long-lasting insecticidal-treated nets in 2007 in response to "Quick Win Actions" featured in the Millennium Project Report.

The TICAD Initiative foresees an unprecedented opportunity for significant collaboration in trade and investment between Africa and Asia. Following TICAD II in 1998, a face-to-face business negotiation process between qualified selected Asian and African firms was organised under the TICAD Initiative through three Africa-Asia business fora. Two major meetings were held between TICAD II and TICAD III — one in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in October 1999, drawing together 110 African and Asian business people, and the other in July 2001 in Durban, South Africa, where more than

AABF IV would have by far surpassed the combined declared value of the three previous AABF fora.

The majority of deals were overly trade-oriented. Sixty-three percent of the deals signed were exclusively a trade alliance. Approximately 10 percent of the deals were exclusively investments. Several deals were a combination of trade with investment, trade with technology, and investment with technology transfer. The Africa-Asia context within the AABF series must therefore increase the likelihood of this type of alliance outcome. To do so, however, may require a more targeted forum with smaller participation levels.

A sectoral analysis revealed that Agro-processing had the highest number and value of MoUs, followed by pharmaceuticals and chemical products, textiles/garments, and chemical products. Twenty-three out of 118 MoUs involved both trade and investment projects, whereas 73 MoUs solely dealt with trade. Ten of them were on investment. Sixty-nine MoUs stated the need for financing, out of which 23 deals identified potential financing sources.

Africa-Asia and intra-Africa deals split the MoUs fifty-fifty. Africa-Asia deals were valued at US\$88.1 million from 58 MoUs. The intra-Africa deal value was US\$64.3 million from 57 MoUs. Some Intra-African deals were joined by Asian companies, making it a unique tripartite co-operation. Deals involving Tanzanian companies, which represented 52 percent of the total value, were valued at US\$79.6 million from 40 MoUs, while the deals from Pakistani companies represented 83 percent of the Asian MoUs with values worth US\$ 73.1 million.

For the first time in the AABF series, Japanese companies were invited. The decision was made in recognition of the sizable presence of Japanese companies doing business in Africa and the organisers seeking to expand opportunities for investment in the continent through targeted Japanese industries, such as mining and energy. Ten Japanese companies participated, out of which five signed MoUs. The deals by companies were valued at US\$8.5 million from 10 MoUs. The largest deal, worth US\$6.5 million in the energy sector, was arrived at with a Rwandese company.

The intra-Africa dimension of AABF IV was an impressive result that emphasised the importance of its increasing relevance in future events, and required a strategic follow-up to nurture deals made and bring them to successful fruition.

AABF IV was able to attract several commercial banks, such as Standard Chartered Bank of Tanzania, the Bank of Industry of Nigeria, the Kingdom Bank (Zimbabwe and Tanzania), and the Bank of Tokyo (Johannesburg branch). In addition, the International Finance Corporation (Nairobi office) attended AABF IV.

The role of the private sector and the multilateral and bilateral assistance in developing countries often encourage efforts for increased participation of women-led companies in trade and investment. AABF IV was the most

successful in meeting this objective, attracting 15 women-led companies and about 20 percent of the participants being women.

There is potential to effectively reduce poverty by supporting local entrepreneurship and business initiatives by women. Established by the Government of Japan in 1995 under the TICAD Initiative, the Japan Women in Development Fund (JWIDF) supports UNDP's efforts to promote the empowerment of women. Its purpose is to build women's capacities through innovative project initiatives in the areas of education, health, economic, and social participation. Many country-based, regional, and global projects have received funding through the JWIDF, including South Africa, Tanzania, and Rwanda.

A concrete income-generating activity under the Government of Japan's "One Village One Product" initiative, which aims to promote rural development by encouraging signature products particular to a locality, is the shea butter soap makers in the northern town of Tamale in Ghana, where local women have just got their finished products into novel Japanese shops.

5. Establishing a financing facility

Finance is a critical aspect of follow-up strategic plans to the AABF series. It is therefore significant that AABF IV was held as a back-to-back event with the SME Financing Symposium, managed and co-ordinated by the South-South Co-operation Unit of UNDP. The SME Financing Symposium attracted several banks and finance experts, including the Bank of Industry (Nigeria) and Kingdom Bank (Tanzania and Zimbabwe). The synergies between the AABF IV and the SME Financing Symposium were intended to develop mutuality of purpose and results.

Establishing a financing facility to meet the funding needs of African SMEs in the aftermath of AABF IV poses a great challenge. Each AABF event has resulted in a substantial number of MoUs. However, the momentum generated by this and the hopes of following-up on successful deals made, usually runs out of steam soon after. This is primarily due to the limited finance to assist African partners in meeting their obligations under the deals, and the inability of African companies to secure financing to operationalise many of the deals made.

Findings show that the problem lies with the commercial banking sector in Africa not being in an accommodating position to most business financing needs.

The Government of Japan, under its Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) for Africa, has allocated funds to be administered by the African Development Bank (AfDB) for private sector development. It was agreed by the organisers of AABF IV to develop a proposal for a financing facility to be sourced from the AfDB in light of its management of Japanese funds under the EPSA for Africa.

event to a process. This strategy would incorporate a reliable and capable national identification mechanism and process; a database of companies from all prior AABF events; a strengthened Web-based, electronic platform for information sharing and networking; a smaller event with targeted sectors; inclusion of executive seminars as an educational and marketing tool of the attractiveness of both regions under the South-South umbrella; and building the foundation for a sustainable event as part of the conversion to a process.

The AABF faces a bigger challenge, especially in terms of attracting finance into Africa's SME sector, in its ultimate aim to route those businesses to market and thus facilitate South-South trade. Future fora should consolidate gains made in terms of inculcating a more informed, educated, and positive awareness of Africa as a viable and profitable business destination. The AABF series can be instrumental in providing a catalytic input that strengthens the capacity of African SMEs and women entrepreneurs to genuinely participate in world trade and investment flows, and most importantly, to benefit from the new patterns of trade and investment with Asia.

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Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development
Yokohama, Japan • May 28 - 30, 2008



For immediate release

**Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV)
sets framework for a “century of African growth”**

Yokohama, Japan, 30 May 2008: Representatives from 51 African countries, including 40 Heads of State and Government, joined with Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda of Japan, in creating a blueprint for a “century of African growth” at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), the three-day summit-level event in Yokohama, Japan, that concludes today.

Prime Minister Fukuda said in his opening address that, “In the future, Africa will become a powerful engine driving the growth of the world.” He announced a package of initiatives for African development, including doubling Japan’s Official development assistance (ODA) over the next five years to boost progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

“The most important thing is the development of infrastructure in order to boost the momentum for African growth,” said Prime Minister Fukuda, adding, “the experiences of Japan and other Asian countries tell us that improvements in transportation infrastructure play a critical role in attracting private investment.” He also pledged that Japan will offer up to US\$4 billion of ODA loans to assist Africa countries in developing such sectors as infrastructure and agriculture and to extend financial support of US\$2.5 billion, including the establishment of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) Facility for African Investment.

The conference adopted the “Yokohama Declaration”, outlining principles for advancing African development among TICAD stakeholders, as well as the “Yokohama Action Plan” and the “Yokohama Follow-up Mechanism”, laying out a road map for action-oriented initiatives with measurable targets. The latter two documents were hailed as eminently innovative.

With the theme of “Towards a vibrant Africa: continent of hope and opportunity,” TICAD IV priorities include: 1) boosting economic growth; 2) ensuring Human Security, including the achievement of the MDGs, consolidation of peace and democratization; and 3) addressing environmental issues and climate change.



“The theme of the Conference very much captures the impressive achievements of many African countries,” said UNDP Administrator Kemal Dervis. “In terms of overall economic progress, average annual economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa has been above five per cent since 2004, reaching 6 per cent in 2007- one percentage point higher than the world average.”

United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro stated that “with a concerted drive by African governments and their development partners, we can accomplish these goals for a better world.” To lessen the impact of rising global food prices, she called for intensified support by the international community and African governments for agricultural sectors across the continent and urged quick action to implement the recommendations of the Yokohama Declaration and the MDG Africa Steering Group.

World Bank President Robert B. Zoellick said, “The World Bank Group’s goal for Africa is straightforward: over the next 15 years or so, during this generation, your leadership generation, I believe Africa can become a new pole of global growth, just as we’ve seen over the past years that China, India, and others have become complementary poles of growth to the developed countries.”

President Jaykaya Kikwete of Tanzania, who is also President of the African Union, expressed hope that through the TICAD process, Japan would do more to encourage private sector investment in Africa. He also noted that Africa bears more than its fair share of the consequences while contributing the least to global warming. “We salute the Japanese leadership in attaining a broad global consensus on a practical mechanism to follow-up on the Kyoto Protocol and applaud the creation by Japan of the US\$10 billion Climate Change Fund,” added President Kikwete. He asked that Japan set aside a fixed percentage of the Fund specifically for Africa.

Prime Minister Fukuda emphasized the twin principles of African ownership of its development and partnership with the international community for development that have guided the TICAD process since its inception at TICAD I in 1993. Japan will target a “significant portion” of a new US\$100 million global emergency food assistance package for Africa to help cushion the impact of surging food prices, said the Prime Minister, and spur an African “green revolution” by helping double the current annual rice output of 14 million tons over the next ten years.

Japan will contribute US\$ 560 million in the coming years to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, about 60 percent of which will go to Africa, and also train 100,000 people as health workers over the coming five years to respond to critical shortages in that area.

TICAD IV was attended by over 3,000 participants, including 74 executive heads and representatives from international and regional organizations, private sector and civil society organizations, and notable individuals, who contributed greatly to the discussions. Also participating in the conference were high-level representatives including ministerial-level participants from 34 partner countries, including the G-8 and other industrialized nations as well as Asian countries.

Japan will feed the results of TICAD IV into the G-8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit scheduled to be held from 7 to 9 July, 2008, chaired by the Japanese Prime Minister, to bring African priorities to this meeting of world economic powers.

At TICAD IV, Japan awarded for the first time the inaugural Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prizes to Brian Greenwood for Medical Research and Miriam K. Were for Medical Services. The laureates of each category were awarded an honorarium of 100 million yen (approximately US\$ 1 million). The prize was established in 2006 in memory of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, a famous Japanese researcher who died some eighty years ago in Ghana, where he lived and carried out research on yellow fever.

Launched in Tokyo in 1993, the TICAD process initiated a high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners. The process continued with TICAD II, held in 1998, and TICAD III in 2003, and has evolved into a major global framework to facilitate initiatives for African development.

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19 March 2008



Press Release

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FOREIGN MINISTERS IN GABON TO CHART COURSE FOR FOURTH TOKYO

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

LIBREVILLE, GABON, 19 March (UNDP) -- Foreign Ministers from across Africa will meet in Libreville, Gabon, on 20-21 March to lay the groundwork for this year's largest global gathering on African development: the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), to be held from 28 to 30 May in Yokohama, Japan.

The Libreville Ministerial Preparatory Conference, which also brings together representatives from the Government of Japan, the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UN-OSAA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the African Union, builds on the results of regional preparatory meetings held last year in Zambia and Tunisia, and focuses on plans to translate the theme of TICAD IV, "Towards a Vibrant Africa: A Continent of Hope and Opportunity", into new initiatives. Results from TICAD IV are expected to be fed into the July 2008 gathering of the leaders from the Group of Eight industrialized countries in Hokkaido Toyako, Japan.

The TICAD IV co-organizers are working in partnership with the African Union to map out a comprehensive development plan for Africa as a follow-up to TICAD IV. Also participating in the Libreville Conference will be high-ranking representatives from countries in Asia and other regions supporting African development, other regional and international organizations, and civil society organizations.

"The time has come for TICAD to make a significant leap forward by effectively taking up mid- and long-term issues for 5 or 10 years into the future, and the Ministerial Preparatory Conference for TICAD IV will begin hammering out a mechanism for that," said Japanese Foreign Minister Masahiko Koumura.

"The Libreville Ministerial Preparatory Conference is a decisive meeting for African foreign ministers, other heads of delegations, TICAD co-organizers, as well as other partners to chart the course that will enable TICAD IV to make major new steps in support of African development," said Mr. Bouna Sékou Diouf, Director of the TICAD Office of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa in New York and head of the UNDP delegation.

Ei Hadj Omar Bongo Ondimba, President of Gabon, will welcome participants at the opening session of the two-day Conference. Following statements by the co-organizers and foreign ministers and the opening session, breakout sessions in the afternoon will focus on three TICAD IV priority areas: boosting economic growth, ensuring "human security", including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and consolidation of peace and democratization, and addressing environmental issues and climate change.

Further breakout sessions on the second day will deal with cross-cutting elements for TICAD IV, including South-South cooperation; collaboration with the private sector, private foundations and civil society organizations; and gender. The second afternoon will include a plenary meeting to discuss the reports from the breakout sessions, followed by the closing session.

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/afr1669.doc.htm>

01/03/2012

The first TICAD Conference was organized in 1993 to promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners. It has evolved into a major global framework to facilitate initiatives for African development under the principle of Africa's "ownership" and "partnership" between Africa and the international community. The main feature of this framework is the cooperation between Africa and Asia.

One outgrowth of the TICAD process is a series of Africa-Asia Business Forums (AABF), and AABF IV, held in February 2007 in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, led to business prospects for African companies worth \$156 million to help spur African economic development.

Consultations are also under way within the TICAD framework to establish a financing mechanism for small and medium-sized enterprises through the Africa Enhanced Private Sector Assistance initiative, with funding of \$1 billion extended by the Government of Japan and managed by the African Development Bank.

The concept of human security is a key perspective for Japanese policy and the TICAD process, including spurring progress towards achieving the eight Millennium Development Goals by 2015 to combat poverty, hunger, illiteracy, HIV/AIDS and other diseases, discrimination against women and girls, and environmental degradation.

The regional preparatory meeting for TICAD IV noted that attaining the Millennium Goal of universal primary education is a priority, and that construction and staffing of schools and provision teaching materials is a major challenge, especially in rural areas. On health goals, strengthening programmes to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis continues to be a priority, and capacity-building to improve delivery of primary health services is needed.

Support for human security also forms the basis of Japan's contributions to the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund totalling \$33.5 billion since it was established in 1999. The Trust Fund has supported approximately 180 projects implemented by United Nations agencies. These include more than 50 projects in Africa, which promote the consolidation of peace and democratization in countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone and the Sudan.

On the environment, the third TICAD priority, climate change, poses one of the greatest risks to sustainable development in Africa. Climate change affects natural resources conservation and their sustainable use, and its impact threatens to reverse decades of socio-economic development efforts. Climate change can also foster water-borne diseases such as malaria. The TICAD regional preparatory meetings agreed that support is vital for the creation and implementation of national environmental adaptation plans and development of renewable and alternative energy with appropriate technology, especially for poor communities which are particularly vulnerable.

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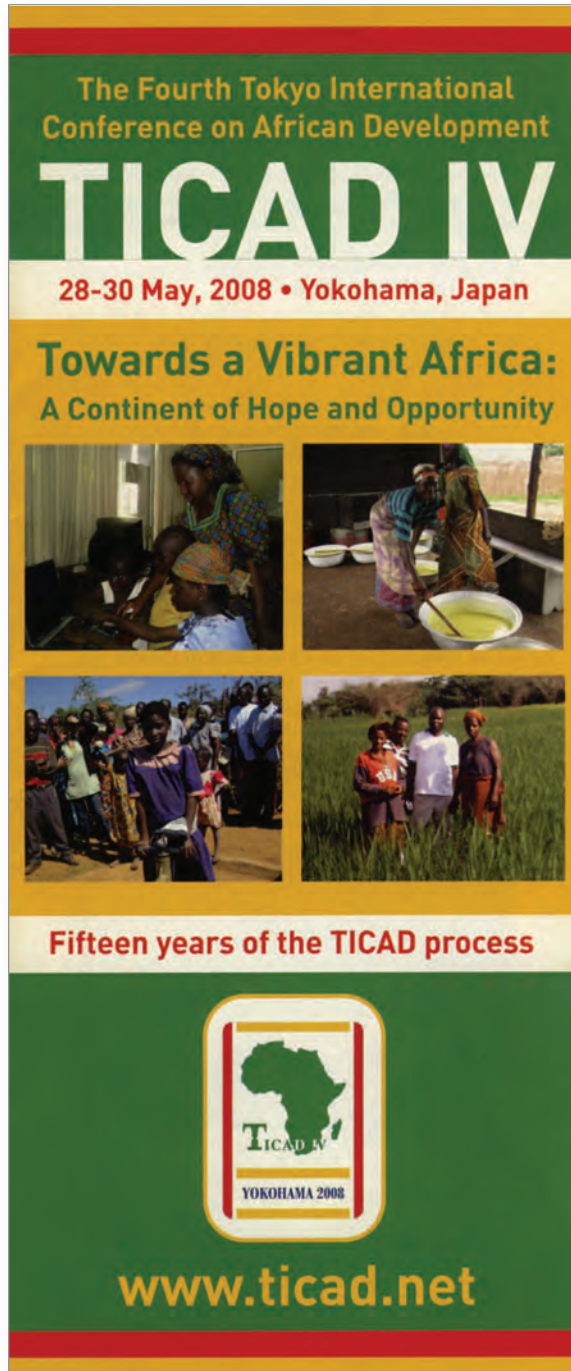


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TICAD IV
Towards a Vibrant Africa: A Continent of Hope and Opportunity

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WHAT IS TICAD?

TICAD stands for the Tokyo International Conference on African Development. The organization of the first TICAD conference was announced by the Government of Japan in December 1991 at the United Nations General Assembly which adopted the UN New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's (UN-NADAF).

The first TICAD conference was organized in 1993 to promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners. It has since evolved into a major global framework to facilitate the implementation of initiatives for promoting African development under the principle of Africa's "ownership" and "partnership" between Africa and the international community. The main feature of this framework is the cooperation between Africa and Asia.

The TICAD process is currently promoted by the Co-organizers, namely the Government of Japan, the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UN-OSAA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank. The Global Coalition for Africa (GCA), one of the TICAD Co-organizers from its inception, successfully completed its mandate and African leaders decided that its function would be transferred to both the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA). TICAD is an open forum and its stakeholders comprise all African countries and development partners, including Asian countries, other donor nations, international agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector. TICAD Co-organizers work together to keep Africa's development agenda in the forefront of the world's attention.



Market place in Chad © John Isaac

3

FIFTEEN YEARS OF THE TICAD PROCESS

The TICAD process has significantly contributed to the mobilization of the international community's interest in African development.

The first conference (TICAD I) took place in 1993. The Co-organizers were determined to reverse the decline in development assistance for Africa, which had followed the end of the Cold War. Participants adopted the Tokyo Declaration on African Development, committing to the pursuit of political and economic reforms in Africa, increased private sector development, regional cooperation and integration, and the harnessing of Asian experience for the benefit of African development.

Held in 1998, the second conference (TICAD II) renewed the commitment to help Africa face its development challenges through poverty reduction and integration of the continent into the global economy. These approaches were adopted in the Tokyo Agenda for Action (TAA). The TAA outlined a framework of cooperation and underlined the need to adopt specific goals and targets in such critical areas as human development, including education and health; economic development, including private sector development and agriculture; and foundations of development such as governance, conflict prevention and consolidation of peace.

In 2003, the third conference (TICAD III) made an explicit commitment for TICAD to support the African Union's (AU) New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), a blueprint for Africa's socio-economic growth and development. TICAD III was held in Tokyo with high-level participation of African leaders, including 23 heads of State and 20 heads of international organizations. It was heralded as one of the largest international conferences on African development. A political statement "TICAD 10th Anniversary Declaration" that renewed the commitment of leaders for African development was announced at the conference. The TICAD process continues to promote its agenda in collaboration with the African Union and NEPAD.



TICAD III (29 September to 1 October, 2003, Tokyo) © UNDP Japan

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OBJECTIVES OF TICAD IV

Africa has sustained steady improvements in democratic governance, socio-economic growth and development over the past few years. The continent's recent growth performance, which improved significantly from just fewer than 3 per cent in 1999 to 5.2 per cent in 2006, and to a projected 6 per cent in 2007, has been quite impressive.

If Africa maintains the groundbreaking political transformations that are taking place as illustrated by the African leaders' vision of the United States of Africa as well as recent positive economic trends, the continent has the potential to make irreversible progress towards peace, stability and prosperity. TICAD IV endeavors to continue mobilizing laudable efforts by the international community to support Africa in fulfilling its promise.

Under the overall objective to foster a vibrant Africa, TICAD IV will address the following three priority areas:

- 1) Boosting economic growth;
- 2) Ensuring "human security", including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the consolidation of peace and democratization; and
- 3) Addressing environmental issues and climate change.

Results from TICAD IV are expected to be fed into the G-8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit scheduled to be held from 7 to 9 July, 2008.

It is worth noting that the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize established in 2006 to recognize outstanding achievements in the field of medical research and services will be awarded for the first time during TICAD IV. Dr. Noguchi was a famous Japanese researcher who died some eighty years ago in Ghana, where he lived and carried out research on yellow fever.



A mother brings her child for immunization to a new clinic in Sauri, Kenya © Millennium Villages Project

5

GEARING UP FOR TICAD IV

Preparations for TICAD IV are characterized by wide-ranging meetings and conferences, including consultations with African leaders, the African Union Commission, NEPAD, African regional organizations, TICAD Co-organizers, major international and regional organizations, partners among developed countries, Asian and other developing countries, as well as civil society and non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Regional Preparatory Meetings for TICAD IV were held from 30 to 31 October, 2007, in Lusaka, Zambia, for Southern and Eastern African countries; and from 21 to 22 November, 2007, in Tunis, Tunisia, for North, West and Central African countries.

The Ministerial Preparatory Meeting will be held from 20 to 21 March, 2008, in Libreville, Gabon. These meetings are expected to kick-off the preparatory process and build up the momentum towards the May 2008 Conference in Yokohama.

"I believe that self-reliance and mutual cooperation are the fundamental principles governing countries' development. Development assistance should be based on self-help efforts by developing countries. As a basic principle we work to assist in cooperation and with mutual respect to enable self-reliance. I will be sharing the results of TICAD IV with other G-8 Leaders at the Hokkaido Toyako Summit. Moreover, in the autumn at the United Nations General Assembly, as the chair of the G-8 Summit and the host of TICAD, I will be reporting on the results of these two meetings so as to share them with the rest of the world."

**H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, Prime Minister of Japan
Chair of TICAD IV and Chair of the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit**

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BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

The TICAD process has spurred a wave of innovative activities in the framework of the three priority areas that African leaders and their partners will tackle at TICAD IV:

Boosting Economic Growth

The TICAD process underscores the importance of South-South cooperation, especially the development of trade and investment between Asia and Africa.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure development, including road networks construction and energy sector development, is critical to economic integration and support to the promotion of trade and investment in Africa. The Medium to Long Term Strategic Framework (MLTSF) will, from 2008 onwards, form the basis for a coherent strategic approach to the development of infrastructure in Africa.

The TICAD IV conference intends to present future development perspectives whereby African institutions will work in close collaboration with donor countries for the development of infrastructure on the continent -- making use of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa, which was initiated in 2005 as a platform to promote coordination efforts.

Trade and Investment

Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference (AATIC)

A major follow-up to TICAD III was held in November 2004 in Tokyo and promoted the idea of "Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth" as well as "Asia-Africa Cooperation". The Japanese Government proposed four key concepts at AATIC:

- 1) "Formulation of an appropriate policy" for establishing an industrial foundation;
 - 2) "Product development" with a focus on improving quality to increase competitiveness;
 - 3) "Empowerment of small and medium-size local enterprises (SMEs)" generating income and employment in local communities; and the
 - 4) "Promotion of a social contribution by private enterprises" prompting equitable growth.
- <http://www.ticad.net/aatic-2.html>

Additionally, two products from AATIC are:

Sub-Sahara Africa-Asia Business Directory

A key output of the conference is the creation of this electronic directory of business leaders in various sectors in Asia and Africa. Produced by the World Bank, Africa Private Sector Development Unit, this directory provides information customized by country and sector with the goal of promoting trade and investment between Africa and Asia.

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BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Patterns of Africa-Asia Trade and Investment -Potential for Ownership and Partnership

The main objective of this World Bank report, which was widely disseminated during AATIC, is to build a basic understanding of the potential of Africa-Asia trade and investment relations, a priority area recognized in the TICAD process.

<http://www.ticadexchange.org/pdf/pattern-overview.pdf>

http://www.worldbank.org/rped/index.asp?page=ticad_1104

Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF)

Following TICAD II in 1998, a face-to-face business negotiation process between selected qualified Asian and African firms was organized under the TICAD process through three Africa-Asia Business Forums. Two major meetings were held between TICAD II and TICAD III -- one in October 1999 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, drawing together 110 African and Asian business people, and the other one in July 2001 in Durban, South Africa, where over 140 participants represented over 120 African and 60 Asian companies. AABF III was held in 2004 in Dakar, Senegal. AABF I, II, and III fora, which aimed at creating more favorable conditions for identifying partners in future joint ventures, and attracting greater flows of foreign direct investment and trade between Asia and Africa, led to business prospects worth US\$152.9 million.

Held in February 2007 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, AABF IV witnessed for the first time in the history of the series the participation of companies from Japan and North Africa. About 212 business people representing 160 companies, including 130 African and 30 Asian companies, participated in the forum, which was held back-to-back with a symposium on financing SMEs titled "Windows of Opportunity: A Symposium on SME Financing in Africa" organized by the Africa-Asia SME Network, a South-South cooperation project of UNDP. Sixteen per cent of the participating companies were headed by women and about 22 per cent of all participants were women. AABF IV led to business prospects worth US\$156 million - more than the US\$152.9 million in declared value of the three previous combined fora.

A sectoral analysis revealed that the Agro-processing industry was the sector with the highest number and value of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) followed by Medical equipment/pharmaceuticals and Textiles/garments sectors. Eleven Japanese companies participated in AABF IV. Their deals were valued at US\$8.6 million with the largest deal worth US\$6.5 million in the energy sector.

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BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Establishing a financing mechanism for SMEs to carry out business deals made at various fora is being sought by TICAD Co-organizers. In light of the AfDB's management of the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) funds for Africa worth US\$1 billion, which was extended by the Government of Japan to the AfDB, UNDP has initiated consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), ECOBANK, the Bank of Industry of Nigeria and the AfDB itself to come up with a viable financing facility for African SMEs that participated in previous AABF fora.



AABF IV (12 to 14 February, 2007, Dar es Salaam) © UNDP Tanzania

Africa-Asia SME Network (TECHNONET Africa)

Established in June 2004 in South Africa, TECHNONET Africa is a network of SME supporting organizations which aim at promoting Africa-Asia and intra-Africa exchange of knowledge on policy and information, trade and investment in SME development. The Governments of Japan and South Africa provide financial assistance to the programme through UNDP. Ten organizations from the public and private sectors in seven countries, namely Cameroon, Ghana, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda, are members of TECHNONET Africa.

Based on the successful experiences and best practices of TECHNONET Asia, which has accumulated over 30 years of industrial experience, TECHNONET Africa focuses on policy and institutional reforms to create an enabling environment for SMEs, capacity development of SME supporting organizations, and the promotion of technology transfer, trade and investment among African and Asian SMEs. Training sessions in the area of "Entrepreneurship development" are conducted in many African

BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

countries by resource persons identified by TECHNONET Asia. The Governments of Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam are actively involved in sharing their experiences in SME development and a partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is being developed to disseminate the concept of "One Village One Product"

The 2007 Symposium on SMEs Financing in Africa sought to explore innovative approaches and mechanisms that have resulted in efficient financial markets in Asia and can be successfully applied to Africa. It was organized following a series of studies conducted by JICA in collaboration with TECHNONET Africa, which revealed that 85 per cent of African entrepreneurs experienced serious challenges in accessing financing opportunities.

TICAD Exchange Network

Developed and managed by UNDP with technical support from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) through the UNIDO Exchange Programme, the TICAD Exchange is a Web-based portal aimed at providing a readily usable information on trade and investment, facilitating the identification of new business opportunities, and providing an on-line facility for information exchange among users. Based on three pillars, namely a marketplace, an investment environment, and a resource centre, it was first introduced by H.E. Mr. Junichiro Koizumi, the former Prime Minister of Japan, during the Asia-Africa Business Summit that was held as a parallel event to the Bandung Conference in April 2005. The TICAD Exchange was instrumental in the organization of AABF IV.

<http://www.TICAExchange.org>

BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

TICAD: Africa IT Initiative

A TICAD initiative to support information and communications technologies policy development and connectivity in Cameroon, Benin, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia over the past few years led to the development of an IT policy framework and training conducted through the Cisco Networking Academy. A US\$1.5 million contribution from Japan, channeled through UNDP, and in collaboration with UN Volunteers (UNV), was used to fund this initiative.

In June 2007, UNDP, along with Cisco, the Cisco Learning Institute (CLI), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), announced the results of a commissioned study that examined how the Cisco Networking Academy is affecting IT development in Africa. The study, which examined six African nations, namely Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia, that are part of the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Initiative, found that the programme fueled job readiness, boosted IT career skills, promoted self-confidence in women entering the IT field and enhanced the overall education level in communities.

One of the first public-private partnerships of its kind, the LDC Initiative was launched in July 2000 as a response to the call for more private sector organizations to address the digital divide, following the Kyushu-Okinawa G-8 Summit hosted by the Government of Japan.

"UNDP is a partner in TICAD initiatives in areas such as private sector development, governance, peace building, and the environment. These are essential for enabling Africa to share the benefits of globalization and make progress towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. TICAD IV will set the agenda for further progress and help mobilize global support for meeting the challenges ahead."

Kemal Derviş, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme

BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Agriculture

Growth of the agricultural sector is key to food security and poverty reduction in African countries all the more as approximately 70 % of the population resides in rural areas and relies on agriculture for most of their income. The TICAD process supports the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) developed by NEPAD and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and especially underscores the importance of technical assistance to raise agricultural productivity.

Food security in African countries has been given a boost through an innovative experiment which originated from Africa. NERICA, the "New Rice for Africa", a crossbreed of Asian and African rice varieties that combines the resilience of West African rice and the high productivity traits of Asian rice, was widely disseminated under the TICAD process. Intended to serve the needs of resource-poor small farmers, including women farmers, NERICA has a shorter growing cycle than traditional rice varieties.

The new varieties are expected to generate rice import savings of several million US dollars per year. NERICA's protein-rich, weed-competitive and pest and disease-resistant features are being explored through research by the Africa Rice Center (WARDA), one of the 15 International Agricultural Research Centres supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). WARDA, whose geographic mandate was expanded as it admitted Eastern and Central African countries, namely the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo and Uganda, is primarily based in Côte d'Ivoire. Its operations moved to Benin after a crisis erupted in 2002 in Côte d'Ivoire.

In addition to the development of new rice varieties, WARDA has embarked on another innovative way of disseminating its research findings. Against the traditional pattern of one-way flow of knowledge and technology from research institutions to farmers, it adopted a participatory approach to fully utilize the indigenous knowledge of local farmers. The Participatory Varietal Selection (PVS) and Community-Based Seed Production System (CBSS) are two main tools to enhance the multiplication process of NERICA seeds.

BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

The development and dissemination of NERICA has been supported by many donors and partners, including the Government of Japan through JICA, which has dispatched agricultural experts to African countries and organized training and technical seminars; UNDP, FAO, the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Rockefeller Foundation. The AfDB provided a loan worth US\$34 million to seven pilot countries to spur wider use of the NERICA seeds. As part of the process to accelerate the dissemination of NERICA, the African Rice Initiative (ARI) was launched in 2002 in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire's political capital. Such partner organizations as the International Rice Research Institute and the FAO support the ARI's research activities. Originally developed as an up-land rice variety, NERICA is now being applied to low-land areas.

Eighteen NERICA varieties have been developed to date and NERICA has been tested in 31 countries on the continent. The production of NERICA exceeds 10,000 hectares in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, and Uganda, whereas it comes up to between 5,000 and 10,000 hectares in Mali, Togo, Nigeria, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Kenya.

"TICAD IV provides a key framework for stronger African integration with the global economy, poverty reduction and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Africa's economic performance has improved significantly, strengthened by peace building, governance reform, and social stability. The TICAD process contributes to these gains, and is helping create a brighter future for the continent."

Robert Zoellick, President of the World Bank



Harvested NERICA rice © CBSS Project UNDP Côte d'Ivoire

ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY

Ensuring "Human Security", including the achievement of the MDGs and Consolidation of Peace

Human Security

Japan positions the "Human Security" concept as one of the key perspectives of its diplomacy and basic policy on Official Development Assistance (ODA) in order to respond effectively to the diverse and inter-connected threats, including poverty, environmental degradation, and infectious diseases. Japan has contributed US\$3.5 billion to the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund (UNHSTF) established in 1999 and supported approximately 180 projects implemented by UN agencies, including more than 50 projects in Africa.

Friends of Human Security and Human Security Network (HSN)

Created during the Eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Human Security Network held in June 2006 in Bangkok, Thailand, the Friends of Human Security is an informal support group whose work focuses on concrete steps and projects with the potential to have a real impact on the lives of vulnerable people. The Friends collaborate with interested governments, organizations, and members of the civil society to mainstream the "Human Security" approach in UN activities related to the MDGs, humanitarian assistance, climate change, peace-building, and the protection of children. Both the Friends and the HSN are effective advocates of a holistic, people-centered approach to security issues that embraces the right of individuals to live in freedom and dignity.

Community Development

Millennium Villages Project

The Millennium Villages project, financed partly by the UNHSTF, offers a bold, innovative model for helping rural African communities lift themselves out of extreme poverty. Simple solutions like providing high-yield seeds, fertilizers, medicines, drinking wells and materials to build school rooms and clinics are effectively nourishing communities into a new age of health and opportunity. Improved science and technology such as agro-forestry, insecticide-treated bed nets, antiretroviral drugs, the Internet, remote sensing and geographic information systems enrich this progress.

To date, the project has reached nearly 400,000 people in 79 villages. Clustered into 12 groups across 10 African countries, namely Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda, the villages, comprised of approximately 5,000 people per village, are located in different agro-ecological zones that reflect the range of farming, water, and

BUILDING ON THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF TICAD
**ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY:
ACHIEVING THE MDGs**

disease challenges facing the continent. The Government of Japan, through the UNHSTF, has contributed to the financing of villages in nine countries (except Ethiopia) managed by UNDP to kick-start the project in 2005.

African Village Initiative (AVI)

The Japanese Government developed an "African Village Initiative" based on the "Human Security" concept to support self-sustained community livelihood. AVI aims at supporting rural community development so that communities can stand on their own by such means as infrastructure development, capacity building of local people, and ensuring food security by introducing agricultural methods suitable to local conditions. Project models range from building schools in rural areas to building wells or water facilities on school campuses and distributing free school meals.

Achieving the MDGs

The TICAD process presents important opportunities for achieving progress toward the Millennium Development Goals compiled as a result of the United Nations Millennium Summit held in the year 2000 in New York. The objectives and the specific targets set by the Tokyo Agenda for Action for key development areas broadly coincide with the MDGs. The MDGs, which comprise clear, time-bound targets on key development priorities -- ranging from halving extreme poverty and hunger to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS -- are to be achieved by 2015.

TICAD Co-organizers support efforts by the United Nations MDG Africa Steering Group chaired by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon with the membership of leaders of the major multilateral and inter-governmental organizations working for development in Africa, to follow through on existing commitments and address the following three challenges to support development in Africa: identify effective mechanisms for implementing commitments in the areas of health, education, agriculture and food security, infrastructure, and statistical systems; improve aid predictability, following the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness; and strengthen joint efforts at the country level in support of the MDGs.

"TICAD IV is a vital forum for promoting African development within the framework of African – Asian cooperation and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. The TICAD process promotes economic growth, human security, and environmental sustainability. Through the MDG Africa Steering Group, the United Nations and key partners are spurring progress towards achieving these very goals. I am happy that both the UN and TICAD share this vision of hope and opportunity for Africa."

Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General

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BUILDING ON THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF TICAD
**ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY:
ACHIEVING THE MDG**

Education

Japan plays an active role in Africa's efforts to achieve access to primary education. Japan has implemented a project on "Improving school management through community participation" in Niger in order to improve and expand primary education. This project aims at making community members the central actors in school management by giving them responsibility in planning, provision of text books, and raising awareness. Based on the successful outcome of this pilot project, the Ministry of Education of Niger now plans to scale it up throughout the country with financial support by the World Bank.

Empowering Rural Women in Ghana and Liberia

Established by the Government of Japan in 1995, the UNDP/Japan Women in Development Fund (JWIDF) supports UNDP's efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in developing countries. Its purpose is to build women's capacities through innovative initiatives. It has funded numerous projects in the amount of US\$4.5 million in 14 African countries. Two high-impact projects feature one aiming at empowering rural women involved in shea butter production in northern Ghana and the other one targeting women in the counties of Nimba and Bong in Liberia through a micro-loan programme.

It is estimated that over 600,000 women in Sagnarigu in the Tamale metropolis and Walewale in West Mamprusi district depend on incomes from the sales of the shea butter and related products to improve their living standards, including supplementing family food budgets, meeting children's educational and nutritional needs and paying for medical expenses. The two-year project is implemented in cooperation with JICA, which has produced a 'butter production manual' to help raise the overall quality of the product. Other partners are the AFRASIA Business Council, Africa 2000 Network as well as local women's producer groups – pooling their expertise and human resources together in efforts geared toward improving the women's working conditions and exploring new markets and teaching improved management skills and techniques. In addition to supplying the domestic Ghanaian market, UNDP and its partners are exploring ways and means to export shea butter products and related commodities such as oil and soap, to neighboring countries and abroad.

The project in Liberia emerges from collaborative efforts between the UNDP Country office's Gender and Human Rights and the Community-Based Recovery (CBR) programmes. The CBR programme is carried out in cooperation with the District Development Committees, and fosters the promotion of livelihood and income generating activities for women. Training in basic micro-enterprise management and administration, including loan disbursements, is part of the highly-acclaimed programme.

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ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY: CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE & DEMOCRATIZATION

Health

Programmes focusing on mitigating the spread of malaria, measles and HIV/AIDS transmission from mother to child have proven very effective for the past few years in many African countries. A recent announcement in the significant decrease in child deaths was hailed as a monumental step towards achieving the MDGs and improving public health in countries plagued by extreme poverty. Scaling-up interventions that have proven successful poses a great challenge. In this context, Japan has provided anti-malaria bed-nets in rural communities and millions of long-lasting insecticidal-treated nets in response to "Quick Win Actions" featured in the Millennium Project Report. Support has also gone especially to maternal and child health programmes; family planning; information, education and communications as well as the empowerment of women and the fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria, and other infectious diseases.

Consolidation of Peace and Democratization

Armed conflicts in Africa have resulted in major human suffering, including the disruption of economic activities and civilian life. The TICAD process has provided support to a wide range of initiatives in assistance to refugees and internally displaced people; Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants and other war-affected constituents; mine action; and collection and destruction of small arms and other light weapons.

For the past few years, support for peace-building efforts has become a new pillar of Japan's international cooperation with the recognition of the need for peace and stability as a pre-requisite for sustainable development in Africa. Responding to several peace processes underway in Africa, Japan has for the past four years, disbursed more than US\$550 million in assistance to peace consolidation in Africa, including emergency humanitarian aid, DDR, community rehabilitation and election support. On the multilateral front, Japan bears about 17 per cent of the total cost of global UN peacekeeping operations.

The Government of Japan announced a new initiative at the TICAD Ministerial Conference on Consolidation of Peace in Africa held in February 2006 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Through this new initiative, Japanese assistance efforts will be carried out in three strategic areas of peace consolidation, namely security, political governance and transition, and community reconstruction and socio-economic development. The Conference drew more than 400 participants from 73 countries, as well as from 38 international and regional

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ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY: CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE & DEMOCRATIZATION

organizations, and 20 civil society and non-governmental organizations, and ended amid signs of increasing optimism as the Government of Japan pledged US\$60 million in new assistance to African countries. Furthermore, the Government of Japan announced an additional US\$45.7 million assistance for consolidation of peace in Africa to be disbursed from January to March 2007.

Support to Democratization in Sierra Leone

One of the tangible examples of the Government of Japan's assistance to post-conflict countries in Africa is drawn from the West African State of Sierra Leone, where the lack of a representative and functioning government was one of the key causes of a decade-long civil war. The first general elections held in 2007 since the departure of UN peacekeepers in 2005 were credible, peaceful and well-organized as power was handed over from one civilian government to another. UNDP provided policy, legal and management advice to the National Election Commission so that it could register voters and recruit and train over 37,000 poll workers. Financial contribution by the Government of Japan supported the procurement of polling materials, including ballot papers, voting screens, indelible stain, thumbprint ads, and the building of the NEC's warehouse.

The Arms for Development project, a joint initiative of the Government of Sierra Leone and UNDP, which is supported by the Government of Japan, aims at promoting living conditions for lasting peace, human security and socio-economic development. Main areas of interventions include community arms collection through the voluntary surrender of weapons in exchange for development projects. Partners in the project include the Sierra Leone Police, the Districts Councils, the District and Provincial Security Committees, and the Office of National Security.



A Police Officer poses with collected weapons stored in a sea container at the Magburaka Police Station © UNDP Sierra Leone

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ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL
ISSUES AND CLIMATE CHANGE**Addressing Environmental Issues
and Climate Change**

Climate change poses one of the greatest risks to the environment in Africa. It affects natural resources conservation and their sustainable use and its impact threatens to reverse decades of socio-economic development efforts on the continent. According to analysts, what is more urgent in this area is to pay due respect to adaptation as a climate change measure and develop renewable and alternative energy with appropriate technology.

The TICAD Ministerial Conference on Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development held in March 2007 in Nairobi, aimed at exploring ways and means to enhance cooperation among African countries, donor countries, and other international institutions by analyzing best practices in access to energy and environmental protection and looking for the best policy-mix measures for the future. Efforts toward African energy and environment development were divided into three categories: (a) establishing ownership, represented by local and central government initiatives; (b) promotion of regional cooperation; and (c) deepening of partnership, including public-private cooperation, by making the best use of the private sector's advanced technology.

Concrete examples by the Government of Japan in supporting African development in energy and environment include the following:

Assistance for Building Ownership:

A study on desertification prevention measures in Segou, Mali; Technical cooperation in intensification of farm forestry activities in semi-arid areas in Kenya; Grant aid in water supply in coastal regions in Guinea; and Construction of a wind power plan project in Zafarana on the Red Sea coast in Egypt.

Support for Promoting Regional Cooperation:

Groundwater development and water supply training project in Ethiopia; Technical cooperation program at the African Institute for Capacity Development, a joint venture between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania with the participation of 15 schools; and Energy for poverty reduction in Africa, a multi-functional diesel-based power plant system in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, and Senegal.

ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL
ISSUES AND CLIMATE CHANGE**Support for Deepening Partnerships:**

A study on rural electrification in Zambia; Project for Biogas development and environmental sanitation in Ethiopia; Support for the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership Fund to the UN Environment Programme; and Projects in the field of environment, climate change and energy through the UNDP-Japan Partnership Fund.

Japan is the world's largest bilateral donor to Africa in the field of the environment and energy. More specifically, the Government contributed approximately US\$592 million in environment and US\$411 million in energy in ODA during the five years from the year 2001. The amount of ODA contributed by Japan to the world in 2005 in the field of environment reached about US\$3 billion, which accounts for 29.4 per cent of the country's entire ODA. Japan's ODA Chapter stipulates that development should be compatible with environmental protection.

ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Japan's Cool Earth initiatives

Climate change has become a serious challenge, which can have a significant impact on our day-to-day lives and economic activities. To address this pressing issue, an effective international framework is needed following the expiration of the Kyoto Protocol in 2012. Japan therefore proposed the "Cool Earth 50" initiative in 2007, calling for halving of global greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, with three principles for a post-Kyoto framework:

- All major emitters must participate, leading to the global reduction of emissions;
- The framework must be flexible and diverse; and
- The framework must achieve compatibility between environmental protection and economic growth.

Japan's Prime Minister Fukuda built on this initiative at the World Economic Forum in Davos in January 2008, presenting the "Cool Earth Promotion Programme", which proposes: (1) Japan and other major emitters will set a quantified national target for the greenhouse gas emissions reductions; (2) A global target of 30% improvement in energy efficiency by 2020, and Japan will establish a new financial mechanism, the Cool Earth Partnership, to provide US\$10 billion to support developing countries' climate change mitigation and adaptation activities; and (3) Japan will develop innovative technologies and a shift to a low-carbon society, investing approximately US\$30 billion in R&D in the fields of environment and energy.



Farmers learning how to raise seedlings in a semi-arid region in Kenya © MoFA Web site

TICAD and NEPAD

The UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa ensures that TICAD reinforces the implementation of NEPAD projects and programmes through inter-governmental and inter-agency processes. The central tenets of TICAD, "ownership" and "partnership", are also the core principles of NEPAD. Taking full account of the progress made in articulating African ownership, TICAD III was organized under the overall intent of supporting NEPAD. A major outcome of AATIC was a conclusion of a TICAD-NEPAD Joint Policy Framework for the Promotion of Trade and Investment between Africa and Asia.

TICAD is committed to creating synergy between its own work and NEPAD. UNDP, a TICAD co-organizer, bolstered NEPAD in 2003 with nearly US\$2 million in financial contribution which is part of a broader US\$3.5 million project expected to draw funding from additional international partners. NEPAD has for the past few years devoted increasing attention to priorities such as peace and security, good governance, human rights, education and health care, and implemented the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), which enables African countries to evaluate each other's governance performance and has received enormous attention from the international community.

UNDP was designated a strategic partner by the APRM heads of State and was mandated to set up a Trust Fund to support the implementation of the mechanism. The APRM Trust Fund was established in 2005 with a US\$2.75 million contribution from UNDP. UNDP has also put at the disposal of the APR Panel, the Africa Governance Forum, a flagship programme for policy dialogue and exchange of experiences.

TICAD works in cooperation with NEPAD to promote regional integration, strengthen the African Union's peace, security and governance organs, and boost the private sector, including mobilizing domestic and international private sector support and foreign direct investment. Priority areas for co-operation in the framework of the Japan-NEPAD policy dialogue include infrastructure, agriculture, trade and investment promotion, human development encompassing health and education, and environment.

TICAD IV

For further information on TICAD and the MDGs,
see the following Web sites:

<http://www.ticad.net>

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals>

<http://www.mdgmonitor.org/>

<http://www.undp.org/mdg/basics.shtml>



JAPAN



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TICAD IV

Towards a Vibrant Africa: A Continent of Hope and Opportunity

For Immediate Release

FOURTH TOKYO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT (TICAD IV) SETS AGENDA FOR HOPE AND OPPORTUNITY

Yokohama, Japan, 26 May 2008: More than 40 African heads of State will gather in Yokohama, Japan for the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) on May 28 to 30, hosted by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda. The summit-level event is this year's largest international conference on African development.

The conference comes at a time when Africa's average economic growth rate has reached 6 percent, peace-building and democratization are taking hold, and countries are tackling climate change and environmental concerns. The theme of TICAD IV is: "Towards a vibrant Africa: A continent of hope and opportunity."

The conference will focus on three priorities: 1) boosting economic growth; 2) ensuring Human Security, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and consolidation of peace and democratization; and 3) addressing environmental issues and climate change. These themes will be discussed both in the plenary and in breakout sessions.

"The time has come for TICAD to make a significant leap forward," said Japanese Foreign Minister Masahiko Koumura. "TICAD IV will hammer out a mechanism to help us keep focused on mid and long-term issues five or ten years into the future."

TICAD IV is scheduled to conclude with the adoption of the "Yokohama Declaration", outlining guiding principles and approaches to African development among TICAD stakeholders, as well as the "Yokohama Action Plan and the Yokohama Follow-up Mechanism", laying out a road map for action-oriented initiatives with measurable targets.

The co-organizers are the Government of Japan, the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank. The United Nations will be represented by Deputy Secretary-General Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, UNDP by Administrator Kemal Dervis, and the World Bank by its President, Robert B. Zoellick. Also participating will be high-level representatives from countries in Asia and other regions, as well as heads of international agencies and international non-governmental organizations.

Looking to the future

On the first priority, the conference will discuss ways to make Africa's robust economic growth self-sustaining and inclusive, so that the poor communities share benefits. Focus areas include expanding trade and investment, infrastructure development, and increasing agricultural productivity.

To advance the second priority, the conference will discuss ways to strengthen "Human Security", a key concept of Japan's foreign policy, to enable people to live in dignity, with freedom from fear and want, by protecting and empowering individuals and communities. This includes accelerating efforts to achieve the MDGs by 2015, and consolidation of peace and democratic governance.



Africa needs to strengthen efforts to reach the MDGs. These globally agreed commitments aim to reduce extreme poverty and child deaths, educate all children, improve maternal health, empower women, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other deadly diseases, and ensure environmentally sustainable development. Economic growth has helped reduce poverty, but more than 40 percent of Africans still survive on less than a dollar a day, and education and health systems need upgrading.

On the third priority, climate change poses great risks to socio-economic development in Africa, with recurrent droughts parching farm fields and grazing lands, and flooding in other areas threatening communities. TICAD IV will explore ways to strengthen responses to climate change and other environmental issues.

The conference will also include a wide range of seminars and symposia covering topics such as the role of the private sector in accelerating growth in Africa, corporate social responsibility, enterprise development and microfinance, infrastructure and women's economic empowerment, and climate change and security. Other activities will include a trade fair and a dialogue with civil society on African development.

The TICAD process

Launched in Tokyo in 1993 (TICAD I), the TICAD process initiated a high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners. The process continued with TICAD II, held in 1998, and TICAD III in 2003, and has evolved into a major global framework to facilitate initiatives for African development, guided by the concepts of African ownership of its development and fostering partnerships to promote development.

The main feature of the TICAD process is Asia – Africa cooperation. Japan has encouraged this South – South cooperation out of a conviction that Asia's development experiences can be useful for Africa. This has resulted in initiatives to facilitate trade and investment, as well as technical cooperation, between the two regions.

Preparations for TICAD IV have included wide ranging consultations with African leaders, the African Union Commission, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA), African regional economic commissions, TICAD Co-organizers, major international and regional organizations, partners among developed countries, Asian and other developing countries, as well as civil society and non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

To build momentum, Regional Preparatory Meetings for TICAD IV were held in Lusaka, Zambia for Southern and Eastern African countries in October 2007, and in Tunis, Tunisia for North, West and Central African countries in November 2007. The Ministerial Preparatory Meeting took place in Libreville, Gabon in March 2008.

The Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize established in 2006 to recognize outstanding achievements in the field of medical research and services will be awarded for the first time during TICAD IV. Dr. Noguchi was a famous Japanese researcher who died some eighty years ago in Ghana, where he lived and carried out research on yellow fever.

The results of TICAD IV are expected to be fed into the G-8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit scheduled to be held from 7 to 9 July, 2008, chaired by the Japanese Prime Minister, to bring African priorities to this meeting of world economic powers.

For further information please contact:

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INTERNATIONAL MEDIA COVERAGE

The Fourth Tokyo International Conference
on African Development

TICAD IV

28 to 30 May 2008, Yokohama, Japan



Report prepared by the
TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development

TICAD IV

28 – 30 MAY 2008, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

Selected media coverage through July 2008

TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau
United Nations Development Programme

News clippings and related examples of media coverage of TICAD IV are also posted at: **www.ticad.net**

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Introduction

The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), held from 28 to 30 May, 2008, in Yokohama, Japan, aimed to create a blueprint for a “century of African growth,” in the words of Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda of Japan. The Japanese Prime Minister hosted representatives from 51 African countries at the event, including 40 heads of State and government, and more than 3,000 participants. TICAD IV was one of the largest international conferences on African development held during 2008.

The conference adopted the “Yokohama Declaration”, outlining principles for advancing African development among TICAD stakeholders, as well as the “Yokohama Action Plan” and the “Yokohama Follow-up Mechanism”, laying out a road map for action-oriented initiatives with measurable targets.

With the theme of “Towards a vibrant Africa: A continent of hope and opportunity,” TICAD IV priorities include: 1) Boosting economic growth; 2) Ensuring Human Security, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), consolidation of peace and democratization; and 3) Addressing environmental issues and climate change.

The Government of Japan brought the results from TICAD IV to the G-8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, which it hosted from 7 to 9 July, 2008.

The TICAD process is promoted by the Co-organizers, including the Government of Japan, the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UN-OSAA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank. The TICAD Co-organizers work in cooperation with the African Union and other stakeholders to keep Africa’s development agenda in the forefront of the world’s attention.

Communications Strategy

On behalf of the TICAD Co-organizers, the TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau formulated and served as the focal point for a Communications Strategy for TICAD IV for audiences mainly outside Japan. This strategy complemented the communications outreach activities undertaken by the Government of Japan, as well as by the UNDP Tokyo Liaison Office. The strategy had two main objectives: (1) to build widespread public awareness and support in Africa, Asia and other regions, especially through the media, in order to position the global TICAD IV summit at the heads of State and government level as one of the foremost international conferences on African development in 2008; and (2) to build a better understanding of fifteen years of the TICAD process.

A wide range of innovative activities in socio-economic development stand to illustrate Japan’s international development cooperation in Africa, which has been substantially bolstered through the TICAD process. The Communications Strategy showcased success stories in the framework of TICAD IV priority areas through a mix of innovative communications tools and media outreach activities. These include

high-quality communications products such as brochures; two posters – one featuring UNDP Goodwill Ambassador Didier Drogba and the other illustrating the Millennium Villages Project; video documentaries and news videos, including special television news reports by *UN 21st Century* and *Reuters Africa Journal*; press kits prepared in English, French, and Japanese; updating the TICAD Web site; and organizing press trips with African and international journalists to document TICAD successes and to cover the TICAD IV Summit itself in Yokohama, Japan.

Cooperation by the United Nations Department of Public Information

The TICAD IV- related activities of the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI), with the Africa Section in the lead, were undertaken in close consultation with the TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau communications team, as well as with UN-OSAA. DPI encouraged the Tokyo United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) to coordinate its TICAD information activities with UNDP, gave guidance on the issuance of a booklet on UN activities in Africa, and liaised with the Office of the Deputy Secretary-General (DSG) and Tokyo UNIC on the DSG's media activities while at TICAD IV, including a well-attended media briefing filmed by a crew of the *Agence Internationale d'Images TV et Radios de Réseau France Outre-mer* (AITV-RFO) sponsored by TICAD Co-organizers.

DPI arranged a briefing on TICAD IV by the TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau for the UN Communications Group (UNCG), and the Africa section published a short article previewing TICAD-IV in April 2008 edition of *Africa Renewal*, a publication of the United Nations Department of Public Information, with support from UNDP, UNICEF and UNIFEM. DPI also facilitated re-issue as regular UN press releases three TICAD IV press releases, including one on the 20–21 March, 2008 TICAD IV Ministerial Conference in Libreville, Gabon, a “curtain raiser” prior to the opening of the Yokohama Summit, and the final press release on the Summit outcome.

The TICAD IV press kit was disseminated by DPI electronically to UNICs and UN information officers, with a request to bring them to the attention of local editors and journalists. Contacts were facilitated by DPI between the UNDP video producer on marketing TICAD IV videos in Africa and use of footage by UN Television. The DPI UN News Centre produced an article focusing on the Deputy Secretary-General's speech on the opening day of TICAD IV

The Managing Editor of *Africa Renewal* participated in the TICAD IV press trip to Ghana, and prepared an article on the Bonsaaso Millennium Villages, and sent it to various African media outlets. It was picked up by 11 outlets: the French-language dailies *Le Messenger* (Cameroon), *Le Pays* (Burkina Faso) and *Wal Fadjri* (Senegal), in the Swahili-language *Mwananchi* newspaper in Tanzania, by the influential African news site *AllAfrica.com* (in both English and French), by the Web site of the UNDP Ghana office, and by four French Web sites and blogs.

An expanded version of that article was featured in the July 2008 issue of *Africa Renewal*, along with an article on the TICAD Summit itself. DPI plans to publish another *Africa Renewal* article stemming from the Ghana press trip on strategies to overcome the gaps between northern Ghana and the rest of the country in achieving the MDGs.

Media coverage during the run-up to TICAD IV

The initial phase of media coverage of TICAD IV related to the Regional Preparatory Meetings, which were held from 30 to 31 October, 2007, in Lusaka, Zambia, for Southern and East African countries, and from 21 to 22 November, 2007, in Tunis, Tunisia, for North, West and Central African countries. The Ministerial Conference held from 20 to 21 March, 2008, in Libreville, Gabon, completed the preparatory process for TICAD IV. These meetings received coverage mainly in the local media of the host countries.

The visit of Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Masahiko Koumura to Tanzania from 4 to 6 January, 2008, received coverage mainly in the Japanese and Tanzanian news media.

As TICAD IV approached, coverage in the African news media focused on plans for participation by African heads of State and government, as well as on the question of levels of Japanese development assistance for Africa to be announced during the Summit.

TICAD IV Press Trips

As one element of the Communications Strategy, the TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau organized two Press Trips to Africa with journalists from African and international news media to document the achievements of development projects that have been assisted by the Government of Japan either bilaterally or within the framework of the TICAD process through UNDP and/or other United Nations agencies. These trips were organized with the close cooperation of the UNDP Country Offices, which played important roles in ensuring their success.

The first trip took journalists to Burkina Faso from 21 to 25 April, 2008, where they visited the Multifunctional Platform (MFP) project, a diesel-run engine mounted on a chassis to which was attached a variety of processing equipment, including cereal mill, husker, battery charger, and carpentry equipment. The MFP provides a versatile source of power for rural communities. The journalists also covered the New Rice for Africa (NERICA) project, which is developing and introducing improved rice varieties to help achieve bigger harvests and strengthen food security. Participants in the press trip included journalists from *Agence France-Presse*, *AITV-RFO*, *BBC Afrique*, *Inter Press Service*, and the *Pan African News Agency (PANA)*.

The second press trip was held in Ghana from 1 to 8 May, 2008. The journalists visited the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra, paid a courtesy call on the Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of Japan to Ghana, visited the Bonsaaso Millennium Village located in the vicinity of Kumasi and a Shea Butter project in Tamale in northern Ghana, which is helping rural women improve their livelihoods. They also visited the Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research at the University of Ghana (Japan awarded the first Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize for international medical research and services at TICAD IV). Media organizations participating in the trip included: *Africa Renewal*, *Asahi Shimbun* (the second most circulated out of the five national newspapers in Japan), *East African Business Week*, *Inter Press Service*, *Pan African News Agency (PANA)*, *the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)*, and *The Independent (UK)*.

The third press trip was organized to bring a group of African and international journalists to cover TICAD IV from 26 to 31 May, 2008, in Yokohama, Japan. The UNDP Tokyo Liaison Office assisted with arrangements for the trip. The participating journalists were from the following news organizations: *African Press Organization* (based in Lausanne, Switzerland), *AITV-RFO*, *AllAfrica.com*, *Pan African News Agency (PANA)*, *Radio France Internationale*, and *the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)*.

These press trips resulted in numerous news articles published in Africa and Japan, and also in Europe, Asia and other regions, as well as television and radio reports broadcast in Africa and Europe.

TICAD IV on the Internet

The Internet has become an essential tool for communications and media outreach and a key resource for providing information quickly to audiences worldwide. The Internet also serves as a convenient archive to make basic information about TICAD IV readily available. Much of the coverage of TICAD IV by print media is also available on the publication's web pages, and such coverage has been multiplied by arrangements for circulation on Internet news agencies.

In particular, AllAfrica.com re-published many news articles related to TICAD IV from African newspapers on its Web site, and the African Press Organization/Organisation de la Presse Africain provides a database of TICAD-related press releases and documents on its Web site and also emailed press releases and other TICAD IV news to its list of 25,000 African journalists and other subscribers.

As the host of TICAD IV, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan added a Web site for TICAD IV to its Internet sites for previous TICAD events. On behalf of the Co-organizers of TICAD, the TICAD/UNDP African Bureau also set up new Web pages for TICAD IV with basic information on the event, linked to its already established TICAD Web site. The TICAD IV Web pages included a link to the Web site for the TICAD Exchange network, managed by the TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau with technical assistance by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The United Nations University (UNU) in Tokyo gave extensive coverage to TICAD IV on its Web site, including a section on UNU and the TICAD process and a TICAD IV Media Watch, which tracked media coverage during the weeks leading up to TICAD IV and provided an analysis of various aspects of media coverage of the Summit.

Media coverage of TICAD IV

More than 1,300 journalists, including 800 journalists from Japan and 500 journalists from Africa, Asia, Europe and other regions, were accredited by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to cover TICAD IV. Numerous articles were published about plans for TICAD IV in the months leading up to the event, mainly in the Japanese and African news media. The coverage increased dramatically during the conference, with hundreds of articles appearing in the news media in Japan and across the world, and radio and television broadcasts also covering the Summit.

The media reports focused on a number of themes, including Japan's plans to provide greater assistance for African development, the impact of climate change and the global food crisis on Africa, and TICAD-related initiatives by UNDP and the World Bank. The Japanese news media focused heavily on the role of Prime Minister Yusuo Fukuda, the host of TICAD IV, and the African national news media followed the speeches and other activities of their heads of State who participated in the Summit. The participation of NGOs in the summit, promotion of private sector investment in Africa, and the awarding of the first Hideyo Noguchi Prize also received coverage in the media. Many of these news reports were facilitated by interviews arranged by staff from the TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau and the UNDP Tokyo Liaison Office.

The outcome of TICAD IV, with the adoption of the Yokohama Declaration, the Yokohama Action Plan, and the TICAD Follow-up Mechanism, received an additional boost in international news coverage with the pledge of Japan to bring these priorities to the G-8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit from 7 to 9 July, 2008. TICAD IV continued to be cited in news media reports in the weeks leading up to and during the G-8 Summit as a result of this commitment by Japan and the participation of five African heads of State.

This compilation of media coverage includes the run-up to TICAD IV, the Summit itself, and the follow-up at the G-8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. It does not include every article published nor note all radio and television broadcasts, but provides a comprehensive survey that indicates the full scope of international communications and media focus on TICAD IV.

TICAD IV

THE FOURTH TOKYO INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

QUINZE ANS DU PROCESSUS
DE LA TICAD

FIFTEEN YEARS OF THE TICAD PROCESS

TICAD プロセス15年の歩み

YOKOHAMA

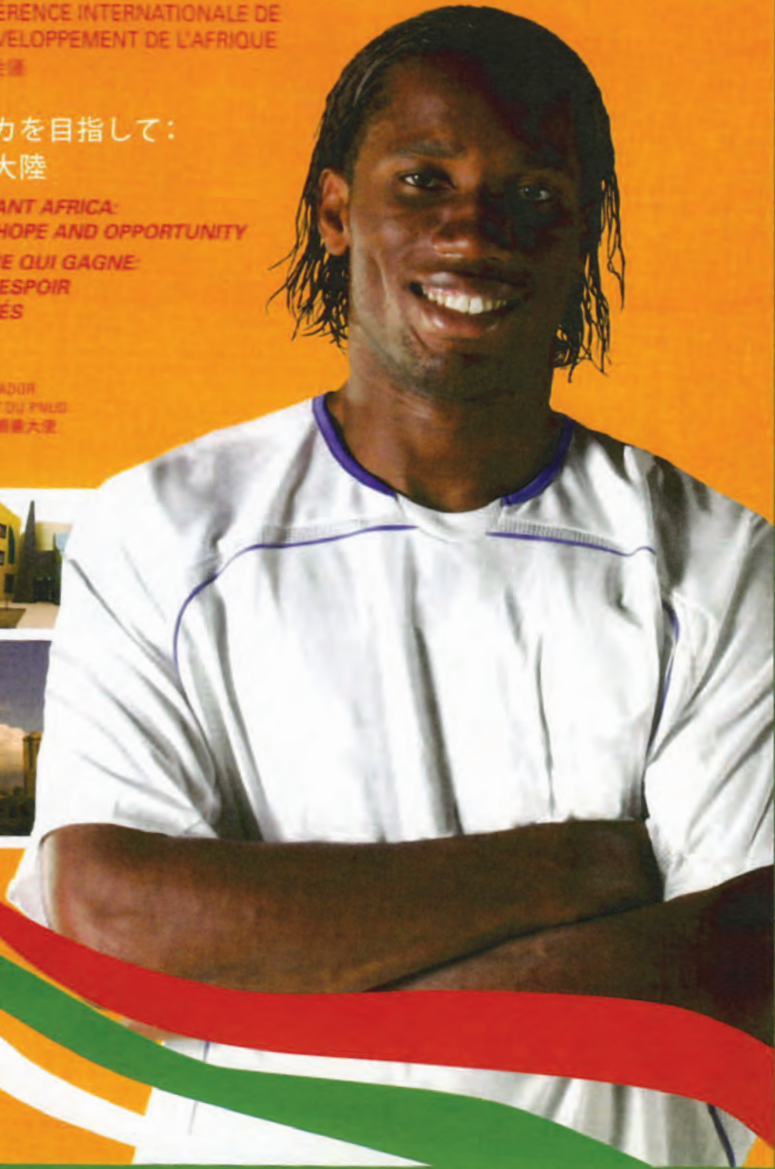
2008.05.28 - 2008.05.30

QUATRIÈME CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DE
TOKYO SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'AFRIQUE
第四回アフリカ開発会議

元気なアフリカを目指して：
希望と機会の大陸

*TOWARDS A VIBRANT AFRICA:
A CONTINENT OF HOPE AND OPPORTUNITY
VERS UNE AFRIQUE QUI GAGNE
UN CONTINENT D'ESPOIR
ET D'OPPORTUNITÉS*

DIDIER DROGBA:
UNDP GOODWILL AMBASSADOR
AMBASSADEUR ITINÉRIANT DU PNUD
ディディエ・ドログバ UNDP 親善大使



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African Japanese Plenary Workshop on Sustainable Rice Production



Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) and Cooperation for Rice Promotion in Africa

By: Junichi Hanai
Date: 23 August 2008



African Crop Science Society and its Impact on the Research in Africa

By: Kasem Zaki Ahmed
Date: 23 August 2008



Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Pro

By: Monty Jones
Date: 23 August 2008



Rice Sector Development in Africa: Opportunities a Challenges

By: Aliou Diagne
Date: 23 August 2008



Food Production and Food Security in Bangladesh a African Countries: Opportunities and Challenges

By: Md Aminul Alam
Date: 23 August 2008



Improving rice harvests and marketing in sub-Sah

By: Marco Wopereis
Date: 23 August 2008



Realizing the Agricultural Potential of Inland Valley in SSA while Maintaining Environmental Services

By: Paul Kiepe
Date: 23 August 2008



TICAD IV Framework for Strategic Collaboration in and Rural Development: Whats in it for Sustainable Production in Africa

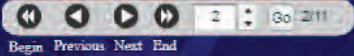


“TICAD IV Framework for Strategic Collaboration in Agricultural and Rural Development: What’s in it for Sustainable Rice Production in Africa”

Presentation by Nicholas N. Gouede
Programme Specialist
TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
New York

African-Japanese Plenary Workshop on Sustainable Rice Production
August 23, 2008
Alexandria, Egypt

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Setting out the TICAD process

- Theme of Workshop is highly auspicious in light of follow-up to TICAD IV and current events
- TICAD stands for the Tokyo International Conference on African Development. Web site: <http://www.ticad.net>
- Launched in 1993 to promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners
- Has become a major framework promoting African development under the dual principle of African “ownership” and international “partnership”
- TICAD enjoys the support of Co-organizers and partners
- Africa-Asia cooperation is key, especially in trade and investment. Web site: <http://TICADExchange.org>

TICAD IV



Begin Previous Next End

- One of the largest international conferences on African development in 2008
- Forward-looking theme: “Towards a Vibrant Africa: A Continent of Hope and Opportunity”
- Addressed three priority areas: 1) Boosting economic growth; 2) Ensuring “human security” including achievement of the MDGs, peace consolidation and democratization; and 3) Addressing environmental issues and climate change
- Impressive attendance by African leaders, development partners and the media
- Outcome: Yokohama Declaration; Yokohama Plan of Action; Yokohama Follow-up Mechanism. Available at: <http://www.ticad.net/ticadiv-index.shtml>

Japan’s initiatives at TICAD IV: Focused areas of cooperation



Begin Previous Next End

- Support regional infrastructure development
- Promote trade and investment
- Innovative measures in Community Development, Education, Health, Water and Climate Change
- Agriculture/Food: increase agricultural productivity, including doubling rice production in Africa and capacity building for 50,000 agricultural leaders

Agricultural & Rural Development

Begin Previous Next End 5

- **Yokohama Declaration stresses agriculture as a major component of socio-economic growth and development**
- **Need to enhance current levels of agricultural productivity**
- **Need to increase support, including management of water resources**
- **Need to provide assistance to rural entrepreneurs and local industries**
- **NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as a viable mechanism to achieve food security**

NEPAD-CAADP INITIATIVE

Begin Previous Next End 6

- **Featured as a side event during TICAD IV**
- **Update on progress and challenges in implementation**
- **JICA/NEPAD synergies in agricultural development: capacity building in agricultural sciences and agricultural/development economics**
- **Embodies international cooperation: FAO, JICA, IFPRI, FARA & AGRA**
- **Launching of Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) by AGRA, NEPAD and JICA**
- **CARD to focus on training and seed production**

Yokohama Action Plan in Agriculture and Rural Development




- Foster environmental impact of agricultural activities, empowerment of women and south-south cooperation
- Advocate strong ties with CAADP in the framework of follow-up to TICAD IV
- Put forward innovative actions to be carried out in the next five years
- Enhance capacity to increase food production and agricultural productivity
- Improve access to markets and agricultural competitiveness
- Support sustainable management of water resources and land use

Enhancing capacity in food production and agricultural productivity



- Provide assistance to expand agricultural research
- Assist small holders and farmers' organizations to adopt new technologies
- Increase rice production, including wider use of NERICA for doubling rice production in 10 years
- UNDP and NERICA: financial support to the Africa Rice Center (case study: UNDP-supported project to restore rice production system, through empowering farmers in post-conflict Liberia)
- Strengthen regional networks for trans-boundary pest and animal disease control




Improving access to markets & agricultural competitiveness



Begin Previous Next End

- Increase investments in physical infrastructure
- Provide technical and financial assistance to farmers
- Expand provision of credit to smallholders, especially women
- Support pilot activities



Support sustainable management of water resources and land use



Begin Previous Next End

- Support reforms in land use
- Promote development, rehabilitation and maintenance of management infrastructure
- Enhance water resources management capacity
- Provide finance for small-scale community-managed irrigation and water management schemes

The Way Forward



Begin Previous Next End

- Remarkable progress has been recorded but challenges remain
- Domestic efforts by individual African countries and regional blocs are critical in sustainable rice production
- Proposed measures to support CAADP increase food supply and production and dissemination of rice varieties of higher productivity through farmers organizations, funding of NERICA programmes are highly commendable
- Potential resources and contributions include grants, loans, TA by GoJ, UNDP and estimated lending of US\$4 billion for agricultural growth over 5 years by the WBG
- Investment in rice production holds great promise for Africa's socio-economic development
- Follow-up Mechanism has been established to monitor impact of the TICAD Process

Press Release



TICAD-sponsored workshop enhances entrepreneurial skills of African businesspersons

Kampala, Uganda, 21 November 2008: 37 managers of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and representatives of banks from Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia gathered here this week to participate in two capacity development workshops intended to enhance their management skills for the preparation of business plans and subsequent appraisal of investment projects and ability to carry out risk and financial assessments. The week-long workshops, which were titled “Investment Project Formulation and Appraisal” for SME entrepreneurs and “SME Financing” for representatives of the Banking sector, were successfully concluded today.

Organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) under the auspices of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Initiative, these workshops were held in the framework of follow-up to the “Fourth Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF IV)”, which took place in February 2007 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

“The presence of so many of you at these workshops demonstrated the need for SMEs managers and banking sector representatives to sit together to discuss issues of common interest and focus on a capacity building agenda,” said Kaori Ishii, TICAD Programme Coordinator.

The two groups went through a number of interactive sessions whereby the banking sector representatives carried out assessment of the past three years’ financial statements providing the SMEs entrepreneurs with business consultancy and financial advice for the sustenance and expansion of their businesses.

“We all benefited tremendously from the training in that it gave us the practical tools essential to develop viable business plans,” said Elise Milenge, who is the First Vice President, Chamber of Tourism of the Private Sector Foundation of Rwanda.

Theophane Nikyema, the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Uganda, congratulated the participants on their successful completion of the training and encouraged them “to further build on the skills and network acquired through the training with an even greater entrepreneurship” which in turn will contribute to poverty reduction in their respective countries.

Many SME entrepreneurs have participated in more than one AABF meeting during which they have established solid business partnerships with Asian entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs operating in Africa. The participants to the “Investment Project Formulation and Appraisal” workshop were trained in UNIDO’s software tools in investment project formulation (CPP- Company Project Profile) and investment project preparation and appraisal (Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting, COMFAR III) which is tested and used by more than 6,000 users around the globe.

Press Release

The SME entrepreneurs, including many alumni from the AABF series, represented various industries such as consultancy firms, the manufacturing sector, trading, travel and tourism and wholesale. The banking sector was represented by local and regional banks such as GroFin Uganda, Centenary Bank, DFCU Bank, ECOBANK and Access Bank amongst others, all of which have extended their financial and consultancy services to the SMEs.

These workshops represent the second in the series of TICAD-sponsored capacity building seminars intended to enhance the entrepreneurial skills of African businessmen. The first workshops, which gathered SMEs and banking sector representatives from West and Central Africa, were held in April 2008 in Abuja, Nigeria. The results of these high-impact workshops will be reported to the TICAD Steering Committee to be held in early December 2008 in Tokyo, Japan.

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For more information on the AABF and related activities, please visit: <http://www.ticadexchange.org> and/or contact Nicholas Gouede, TICAD Programme Specialist (nicholas.gouede@undp.org; +1 212 906-5954) or Ryo Nakamura, Programme Officer (ryo.nakamura@undp.org; +1 212 906 5972)



African ministers and development partners examine framework for follow-up to TICAD IV

Gaborone, Botswana, 22 March 2009: African ministers and officials of the government of Japan led by Foreign Affairs Minister Hirofumi Nakasone, along with representatives of partner countries, regional and international institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations wrapped up a meeting here today that reviewed the achievements made since the Yokohama Action Plan was presented at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held from 28 to 30 May 2008 in Yokohama.

“This meeting takes place against the backdrop of a global financial crisis,” said Lt. Gen. Mompoti S. Merafhe, Vice-President of the Republic of Botswana. “The Yokohama Action Plan encapsulates a number of development programmes to be carried out in the next five years. There is no better blueprint for our ambitious plan to bring relief and launch Africa on its path of sustainable development.”

“Even though the financial and economic crisis has dramatically shaken the economies of development partner countries, progress has been seen in a large number of fields,” said Foreign Affairs Minister Nakasone. “I am firmly convinced that the first year of the follow-up constitutes a very positive start.”

Foreign Affairs Minister Nakasone said in his address that “Japan has made available such measures as up to US\$ 100 billion loan to the International Monetary Fund, and a US\$ 3 billion Bank Recapitalization Fund initiated by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation. African countries are welcome to utilize these resources.” He added “we will be able to advance economic growth in the fields of infrastructure development, human resource development and agriculture with greater impact. Japan will more strongly support the efforts of African countries in such areas as community development, education, health, water and sanitation while scaling up assistance in environment.”

As part of efforts to accelerate the development of Africa in light of the global financial and economic crisis, the government of Japan said it would expeditiously implement grant and technical assistance worth US\$ 2 billion.

The TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting, the first major event after TICAD IV, issued a Communiqué in which the participants reviewed the progress made since TICAD IV

and expressed concerns over the negative impact of the global financial and economic crisis on Africa. They welcomed the offer by the government of Japan as co-chair to convey this Communiqué, which reflects the views and concerns on the impact of the global financial and economic crisis to the Summit of the G-20 set for 2 April in London.

United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa Cheick Sidi Diarra noted that “given the fact that 70 percent of Africa’s poor live in rural areas, increased food production and agricultural productivity, through agricultural research, green revolution, improvements in soil fertility and assistance to smallholder farmers, will also be essential for reducing poverty and boosting economic growth.”

“Substantive financing is required for African countries to bring public investment to the scale required to be on track to achieve the MDGs,” said Tegegnework Gettu, Assistant Secretary General, Assistant Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa, who co-chaired the plenary session on the MDGs. “Indeed, the MDGs are achievable with existing aid commitments. What is required is for the donor community to deliver on the promised aid volumes.”

IFC Vice-President Thierry Tanoh said “A piecemeal response to the financial crisis will not work, given its magnitude. We need to forge a tripartite agreement to cushion Africa from the worst effects of this crisis among African governments, international financial institutions and bilateral partners.”

Launched in Tokyo in 1993 (TICAD I), the TICAD process initiated a high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners to promote Africa’s socio-economic growth and development. The process continued with TICAD II in 1998, TICAD III in 2003, and TICAD IV in 2008, and has evolved into a major global framework to facilitate initiatives for the sustainable development of the African continent. About 434 participants, including more than 37 ministerial-level representatives from 48 African countries attended the TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting.

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PRESS RELEASE

Fifth Africa-Asia Business Forum calls for opening up Asian markets to Africa

Kampala, 17 June 2009: The fifth Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF V) ended here today with a call to public and private sector representatives and civil society organizations to seize the opportunity of the 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa to open up Asian markets to Africa, brand Africa's unique and rich heritage and cooperate in the implementation of a continent-wide tourism development strategy.

In policy recommendations made after two days of deliberations of AABF V, which was held under the theme of "*Forging Business Linkages for Sustainable Tourism Development in Africa*", participants said there was a need for Asia, particularly Japan, to revise advisories issued against travel to Africa, facilitate direct contact between Japan and Africa.

Closing the policy dialogue, Serapio Rukundo, State Minister for Tourism said Uganda and Africa in general has a huge potential for tourism that should be tapped to reduce poverty in the continent. "Tourism is an untapped resource that we should exploit to achieve the Millennium Development Goals."

Seiko Hashimoto, Japan's State Secretary for Foreign Affairs said in Kampala, "Africa still remains a distant land to many people in Asia. In some cases the negative image caused by lack of information prejudices Asians against Africa. There is a need, therefore to publicize the real situation of Africa including its diverse and wonderful tourism attractions and vibrant growth in recent years."

The Forum attracted over 330 participants from 33 countries in Africa and Asia, representing business, government, international organizations, civil society and the media. The Forum examined strategic directions and prospects to foster partnership building and technology transfer in tourism-related industries, attract more Asian and Japanese tourists to Africa and generate a boost in investments for the promotion of tourism on the continent.

Ambassador Cheick Sidi Diarra, United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser on Africa, and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States said it was remarkable that the Forum brought together people from governments, business, and development partners. "The fruition of the

recommendations by the forum will now be dependent on how the actions are followed up by the governments and business actors.”

The three-day event, held at the Speke Resort and Conference Centre in Munyonyo, was designed to foster an interactive policy dialogue between private and public institutions and face-to-face negotiations in partnership building between representatives of African and Asian Small and medium-sized enterprises. The State Minister for Tourism presided over the signing ceremony of the Memoranda of Understanding. AABF V included four thematic pillars: an overview of the tourism industry in Africa; public-private partnerships; product development and marketing of flourishing African destinations to Asian tourists and investors; and pro-poor sustainable tourism development.

For further information, please contact: Nicholas N. Gouede (communications contact for TICAD co-organizers), TICAD/UNDP Africa Bureau, New York, email: nicholas.gouede@undp.org; telephone: +1 (212) 906-5954; mobile in Kampala: + 256 7 83204353 or Simon Omoding, Communications Officer, UNDP Uganda: + 256 7 72 38 26 08; or visit the TICAD Web site at: www.ticad.net; or the TICAD Exchange: <http://www.ticadexchange.org>.



250 Representatives from the Private and Public Sectors expected at Africa-Asia Business Forum on Tourism Development in Africa

New York, 12 June 2009: The fifth Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF V) will take place from 15 to 17 June in Kampala, Uganda. Under the theme of *Forging Business Linkages for Sustainable Tourism Development in Africa*, AABF V will bring together over 250 participants from more than 30 countries in Africa and Asia, representing business, government, international organizations, civil society and the media. They will examine strategic directions and prospects to foster partnership building and technology transfer in tourism-related industries, attract more Asian and Japanese tourists to Africa and generate a boost in investments for the promotion of tourism on the continent.

“At this critical juncture of the ongoing economic slowdown, AABF V provides an important platform for African and Asian businessmen to address the challenges and opportunities of the tourism industry in Africa,” said Ambassador Cheick Sidi Diarra, United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Special Adviser on Africa, and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States. “We hope that this important forum will provide a springboard for government and business to come up with policy recommendations for the sustainable development and promotion of tourism in Africa.”

The three-day event, which will be held at the Speke Resort and Conference Centre in Munyonyo, is designed to foster an interactive policy dialogue between private and public institutions and face-to-face negotiations in partnership building between representatives of African and Asian small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It includes four thematic pillars: an overview of the tourism industry in Africa; public-private partnerships; product development and marketing of flourishing African destinations to Asian tourists and investors; and pro-poor sustainable tourism development.

AABF V begins on 15 June by a high-level opening session hosted by Uganda’s President, H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni. The high-level session will be followed by a policy forum coordinated by Moustapha Soumaré, Deputy Assistant Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Deputy Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa. A press conference is scheduled for 16 June at the Conference Venue. (Click on the following link for AABF V Live Webcast by the African Press Organization for the opening session at 6:25 GMT on 15 June and press conference at 9:25 GMT on 16 June: <https://go.webconference.com/index.htm?page=guest&conid=APO>.)

A reconnaissance tour to Rwanda for Japanese high-level public-private delegates and an induction seminar for the representatives of African SMEs, which will address pertinent issues in financial planning, sources of financing, business partnerships and options for cooperation, will be conducted prior to the forum.

“The current economic downturn teaches us that we need to explore better ways and means to refocus our economies,” said Emma Kawawa, a woman entrepreneur from Tanzania who is the East Africa Coordinator of the African Business Roundtable and Director of the Tanzania Investment Center. Kawawa, who is attending the forum for the second time, added. “We welcome AABF V and its theme on tourism development. It is our hope that deals generated will involve many businesswomen and help to boost investments and stimulate the regional economy.”

Organized by the Government of Japan, the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UN-OSAA), UNDP, and the World Bank, with technical cooperation by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), AABF V represents a major event in the follow-up to the fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in May 2008 in Yokohama. TICAD IV adopted the “Yokohama Declaration”, outlining principles for advancing African development among TICAD stakeholders, including the promotion of tourism, as well as the “Yokohama Action Plan” and the “Yokohama Follow-up Mechanism”, laying out a roadmap for action-oriented initiatives.

“We see AABF V as an innovative mechanism that will support the implementation of a wide range of measures in trade, investment and tourism as spelled out in the Yokohama Action Plan,” said Seiko Hashimoto, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Japan, adding “The tourism sector plays a crucial role in job creation, which is particularly important during the current economic crisis.”

Of relevance to AABF V is the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2009 released in March 2009 by the World Economic Forum under the theme of “Managing in a Time of Turbulence.” The report, which focuses on difficulties facing the industry during the economic downturn, contains a detailed profile of 133 economies from all of the world’s regions. Mauritius, South Africa and Botswana, which are ranked 40th, 61st and 79th, respectively, in the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index 2009, are leading sub-Saharan African countries.

Launched in 1999 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, the Africa-Asia Business Forum has strived to increase trade and investment between Africa and Asia for the past 10 years. The process continued with AABF II in 2001 in Durban, South Africa, AABF III in 2004 in Dakar, Senegal, and AABF IV in 2007 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Altogether, the AABF series have generated business prospects worth over US\$ 300 million.

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African delegates and development partners hail Japan's efforts to strengthen international economic cooperation with Africa

Arusha, 3 May 2010 — African ministers and officials of the African Union, the Government of Japan, representatives of partner countries, regional and international organizations, the private sector and civil society organizations, met here from 2 to 3 May to review the state of implementation of the Yokohama Action Plan. The second TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting, the first global conference under the Hatoyama Government, ended with the adoption of a Communiqué, in which the participants expressed satisfaction over significant progress made and welcomed efforts by the Government of Japan to honor commitments made at the TICAD IV Summit.

President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete of Tanzania, who opened the meeting at the Arusha International Conference Center, commended Japan for honoring pledges made at the TICAD IV Summit to increase its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa, especially in the infrastructure and human development sectors.

“The goals which were announced by the Government of Japan at the TICAD IV Summit in Yokohama have been achieved faster than expected for the second year of its follow-up process,” President Kikwete said. He called on Japan to help Africa strategically promote the continent as a leading high-value tourism destination in the world. President Kikwete’s assertion was echoed by African Union Deputy Chairperson Erastus Mwencha and other African delegates.

Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Katsuya Okada said Japan had almost fulfilled its promise under the Yokohama TICAD IV framework. “The amount of Japan’s ODA for the past two years has averaged US\$ 1.7 billion, nearly reaching the pledged US\$ 1.8 billion target. The provision of 45 per cent of our pledged US\$ 4 billion ODA loan target has also been committed,” he said. “As for the accelerated implementation of approximately US\$ 2 billion of grant aid and technical cooperation pledged last year in Gaborone, about US\$ 1.8 billion has been committed.”

African delegates discussed a wide range of issues in international economic cooperation, including the importance of pro-poor infrastructure development and active involvement of the private sector in the continent’s socio-economic growth and development. The maintenance of infrastructure was considered critical to sustain development policies in the long-term, with illustrative references to the development of road networks, ports, electricity grids, trade and investment, and south-south cooperation. Some delegates urged intra-regional infrastructure connectivity, arguing that over two-thirds of African people reside in rural areas and rely on agriculture, including use of high-yielding seeds, scaling up of agri-business projects and agricultural processing for their income and livelihood, whereas others noted that bio-fuel production should be compatible with food security.

In terms of addressing environmental and climate change issues, delegates were briefed on the Japanese-funded Africa Adaptation Programme implemented by United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP) in 20 African countries and Japan's support for the introduction of renewable energy infrastructure such as solar and geothermal power generation as well as efforts to tackle drought and flood countermeasures. Foreign Affairs Minister Okada put forward a proposal to strengthen cooperation with Africa in addressing climate change on the continent.

"Africa and Japan share a common position that clearly recognizes the necessity to establish a fair and effective international framework covering all main issues of mitigation, adaptation, finance, and technology, and in which all major economies can participate," he said, adding "I would like to advance Japan-Africa policy dialogue on climate change so as to contribute to the United Nations process. We intend to host a ministerial meeting on forest conservation cooperation in October 2010".

United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa Cheick Sidi Diarra, who made a statement in the Plenary session on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), expressed hope that the TICAD process will continue to pay attention to the inter-relatedness of each of the MDGs rooted in the concept of "human security" and focus pro-actively in areas where gaps and delays are most striking in Africa. He pondered such critical areas as agricultural productivity and food security, education, health, infrastructure and trade facilitation, statistical capacity, which have been identified by the MDG Africa Steering Committee as key for Africa's success in achieving the MDGs.

About 430 delegates, including 31 ministers from African countries, representing 65 countries including 42 from Africa, 45 regional and international organizations, including the United Nations, UNDP and the World Bank, 12 CSO organizations and the private sector attended the two-day meeting, which reviewed the progress status of implementation of the Yokohama Action Plan, Africa's efforts to recover from the impact of the global financial and economic crisis, achieving the MDGs, and addressing climate change. The participants welcomed the Government of Japan's pledge to step up its MDGs-related assistance by implementing US\$ 1 billion beginning this year until the next TICAD Follow-up Meeting in 2011. The proposed ministerial meeting on forest conservation cooperation will be held on the occasion of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP10).

The Communiqué adopted at the second TICAD Follow-up Ministerial Meeting is expected to be presented at important international fora scheduled to be held this year, including the G8, G20 and the UN MDG Summit (High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the UN General Assembly) in September in New York. The first TICAD Ministerial Follow-up Meeting was held in March 2009 in Gaborone, Botswana. It also issued a Communiqué in which the participants reviewed progress made since TICAD IV and expressed concerns over the negative impact of the global financial and economic crisis on Africa. The Government of Japan conveyed this Communiqué to the Summit of the G-20 held on 2 April in London.

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WHAT : WORLD PREMIERE PRESENTATION OF A BRAND NEW BOOK :
« TICAD : WHEN JAPAN CALLS FOR AFRICAN
DEVELOPMENT »

WHEN : JUNE 1, 2013 (5 :30 to 7 :00 PM)

WHERE : ANNEX HALL OF PACIFICO YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

WHO : FERDINAND BLEKA, PRESIDENT OF AFRIJAPAN-AFRICASIA
INTERNATIONAL WILL LEAD A DISCUSSION ON THE
FINDINGS OF A HOT-OFF-THE-PRESS BOOK CALLING ON
AFRICAN POLICYMAKERS TO EMULATE JAPAN, THE
WORLD'S THIRD LARGEST ECONOMY, IN THE FRAMEWORK
OF AFRICA'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT.

PRESIDENT BLEKA WILL INVITE GUESTS IN A DIALOGUE
ON VARIOUS MESSAGES EMANATING FROM HIS BOOK AND
IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN
GRASSROOTS DEVELOPMENT AND HOW IT CAN BE
ENHANCED IN THE FOLLOW-UP TO TICAD V.

THE SESSION WILL BE CO-CHAIRER BY H.E. Mr PIERRE
NKURIZIZA, PRESIDENT OF BURUNDI

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5^{ème} Conférence Internationale de Tokyo sur le Développement de l'Afrique
TICAD V

WORLD PREMIERE PRESENTATION OF THE BOOK

DATE: SATURDAY, JUNE, 1st 2013 5:30 - 7:00 PM
VENUE: ANNEX HALL OF PACIFICO YOKOHAMA, JAPAN



**TICAD. QUAND LE JAPON APPELLE
L'AFRIQUE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT**

アフリカ開発会議：日本がアフリカ開発に取り組むとき



Ferdinand BLEKA
l'auteur

DECOMPLEXER L'AFRIQUE
Il est l'heure

JUIN 2013





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Nicholas N. Gouede, former TICAD Programme Communications Specialist and Moderator of the TICAD IV Side Event introducing the World Premiere presentation of the book



Ferdinand Bleka, president of AfriJapan and Author of the book during his presentation



HE. Mr. Pierre and Denise Nkuriziza, President and First Lady of the Republic of Burundi, receiving an award from AfriJapan President Ferdinand Bleka



AfriJapan President Ferdinand Bleka and TICAD Programme Communications Specialist Nicholas N. Gouede discussing TICAD IV Summit with UNDP Administrator Helen Clark.

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