



Participants

- **More than 10,000 people participated**, including **42 African leaders** from **53 African countries**, 52 development partner countries, 108 heads of international and regional organizations, and representatives of civil society and the private sector.
- **Prime Minister Abe co-chaired with President El-Sisi of Egypt (AU Chair)**, and **Deputy Prime Minister Aso served as the acting chair of Japan**. From the Government of Japan, then **Foreign Minister Kono**, and **relevant ministers and heads of governmental organizations** attended.

Main Points of TICAD7

- Promotion of business was the main focus of TICAD7. **Prime Minister Abe announced that the Government of Japan will put forth every possible effort so that Japanese private investment in Africa, which was worth \$ 20 billion over the past three years, will further. In response, the Japanese private sector expressed its commitment to actively promote business in Africa.**
- The number of companies participated in TICAD7 increased by more than twice from TICAD VI. Private companies were recognized as official partners for the first time in the TICAD history, and **the Public-Private Business Dialogue between Japan and Africa was held** in the plenary session.
- **Yokohama Declaration 2019 was adopted together with Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019, announced as an accompanying document.** In Yokohama Declaration 2019, a reference was made to a free and open Indo-Pacific, stating that *"we take 'good note of' the concept"*, for the first time in a document adopted at TICAD.
- **"Japan's Contribution To Africa" (annex) was announced.**
- Between August 28th and 31st, **Prime Minister Abe** held **47** meetings with leaders from 42 countries and the chair of the AU Commission, 3 heads of international organizations and 1 private invitee. Then **Foreign Minister Kono** held **25 bilateral meetings** with ministers of African countries and heads of international organizations.

- Under the theme '**Advancing Africa's development through people, technology and innovation**', 6 Plenary Sessions and 5 Thematic Sessions were held.
- **Opening Ceremony/Plenary Session 1**: Each co-organizer gave a keynote speech. Prime Minister Abe announced human resource development including ABE Initiative 3.0, and promotion of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) including through the Africa Health and Wellbeing Initiative (AfHWIN), the New Approach for Peace and Stability in Africa (NAPSA) and investment among others.
- **Plenary Session (Accelerating economic transformation and improving business environment through private sector development and innovation)**: Issues such as the entry into force of African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA), economic diversification and industrialization, necessity of sound fiscal management including debt transparency and sustainability, quality infrastructure, and human resource development were discussed.
- **Plenary Session 3 (Public Private Business Dialogue)**: Concrete suggestions to expand trade and investment between Japan and Africa, and to expand Japan's direct investment were presented and strong expectation for human resource development in Africa was mentioned. The business sector committed itself to active promotion of business in Africa.
- **Plenary Session 4 (Deepening sustainable and resilient society)**: Issues such as health including promotion of UHC, STI, the environment, disaster risk reduction, climate change, human resource development & education, empowerment of women and youth were discussed.
- **Plenary Session 5 (Peace and Stability)**: Participants discussed support from international community for Africa's own efforts. Japan demonstrated an overview of NAPSA.
- **Thematic Session**: 5 thematic sessions on ①Science, Technology and Innovation, ②Human Resource Development/Education for Youth, ③Agriculture, ④Climate Change/Disaster Risk Reduction, ⑤Blue Economy were held. At the **Plenary Session 6**, each chair reported the result of the discussion.
- **Closing Ceremony: Yokohama Declaration 2019** was successfully adopted. **Yokohama Plan of Actions 2019** was announced as an accompanying document of Yokohama Declaration 2019.

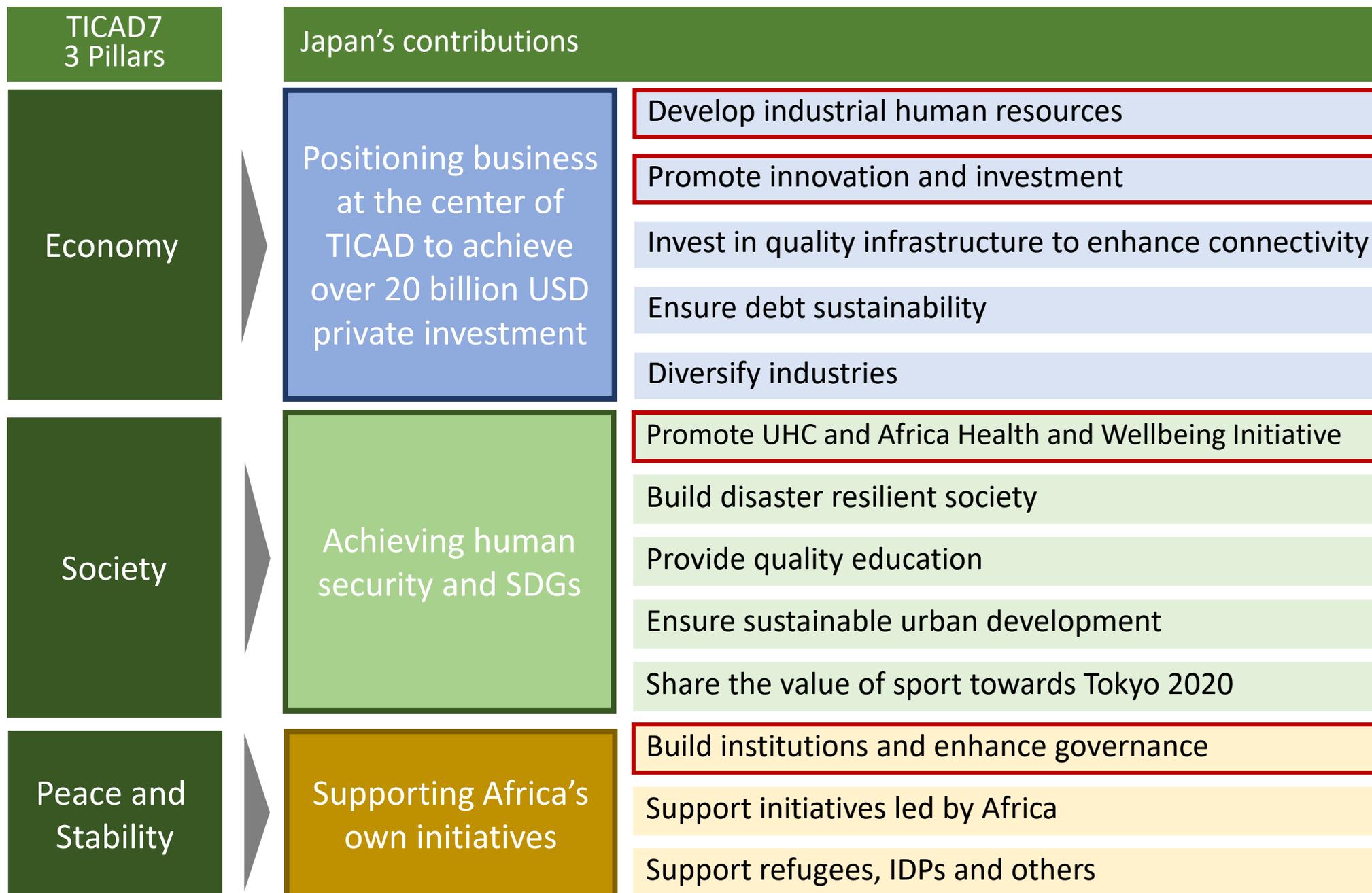
Special Conference

- 4 Special Conferences were hosted by then Foreign Minister Kono. A number of heads of African countries participated in Special Conferences. Many participants highly appreciated Japan's initiative.
- **Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Sahel Region:** Issues such as cooperation with G5 Sahel countries, G7 countries and international organizations, development assistance, and humanitarian assistance such as aid for refugees and IDPs etc. were discussed. A co-chairs' summary was issued.
- **Luncheon with the Heads of International Organizations:** Japan expressed its expectations for international organizations, and based on their experiences and expertise, each international organization described the challenges that Africa currently faces and the roles that international organizations would play in the future.
- **Special Conference on Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa and the Neighboring Region:** The participants highly appreciated recent positive developments in and around the Horn of Africa region, triggered by resumption of diplomatic relations between Ethiopia and Eritrea. A chair's summary was issued.
- **Special Conference on Promoting Cooperation in the Western Indian Ocean:** It was confirmed that the West Indian Ocean, which embraces important sea lanes, is a potential growth area for the Blue Economy, and an indispensable area for a free and open Indo-Pacific. A chair's summary was issued.

Side Events etc.

- During TICAD 7, **various side events (approximately 140 seminars and symposiums and approximately 100 exhibitions)**, which was **the largest in numbers** and approximately 1.4 times as many as the TICAD V in Yokohama) were held and demonstrated that TICAD is a foundation for promoting partnerships for Africa's development.
- Before and after TICAD7, various Japan-Africa cultural and sports exchange events were held. (End)

TICAD7: Japan's contributions for Africa



Japan's contributions for Africa – Economy (1/2)



1 Positioning business at the center of TICAD :

To achieve over 20 billion USD private investment, Japan will contribute to the improvement of the business environment in Africa. Japan will also support economic transformation in Africa through promotion of Japanese private sector's advancement into Africa and innovation.

Develop industrial human resources

- ◆ Develop **3,000 industrial human resources** to promote business between Africa and Japan in 6 years under **ABE Initiative 3.0**
- ◆ Train **140,000 people to diversify industries** and create jobs in areas such as innovation, agriculture, blue economy and others through Kaizen Initiative and technical assistance through human resources training centers and trust fund of AfDB
- ◆ **Empower women entrepreneurs** by financial contribution to AFAWA through WeFi and JICA's Private-Sector Investment Finance
- ◆ Support African students in Japan and ABE Initiative graduates to **find employment in Japanese companies**

Promote innovation and investment

- ◆ Launch **Japan Business Council for Africa (JBCA)** to promote Japanese companies' businesses in Africa through public-private partnership; organize the 2nd Japan-Africa Public-Private Economic Forum
- ◆ Launch **bilateral committee on improvement of business environment** in 7 countries to discuss improvement in institutions; improve the investment environment through Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa (EPSA) with AfDB (EPSA4: Joint target with AfDB of **3.5 billion USD in 3 years**)
- ◆ Introduce and match **African start-ups** with Japanese companies through JETRO Start-up Cooperation Promotion Desk and pitch events; collaborate with **private funds for African entrepreneurs**
- ◆ Promote Japanese **SMEs and SDGs businesses** in Africa; support **formulation of digital public goods** to accelerate innovation in public and private sectors
- ◆ Promote international joint research and **actual use in the society** of its outcomes with international organizations to implement **STI for SDGs**
- ◆ Support financing for Japanese private sector to expand business in Africa through Facility for African Investment and Trade Enhancement (FAITH) of **JBIC (4.5 billion USD in 3 years)**
- ◆ Enhance **risk money supply** for Japanese private sector by **JOGMEC**
- ◆ Launch **NEXI's new trade insurance scheme covering 100% of import costs and project financing** in cooperation with African Trade Insurance Agency and Islam Development Bank Group
- ◆ Promote **JICA's Private Sector Investment Finance** for African countries based on MoU to be signed between JICA and AfDB

Japan's contributions for Africa – Economy (2/2)



Invest in quality infrastructure to enhance connectivity

- ◆ Promote quality infrastructure investment in line with the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment particularly in **three priority areas (East Africa Northern Corridor, Nacala Corridor and West Africa Growth Ring)** where master plans were completed
- ◆ Develop communication and postal network and infrastructure to improve **connectivity**
- ◆ Promote quality infrastructure projects in the public and private sectors through **EPSA4** and other undertakings

Ensure debt sustainability

- ◆ Conduct training on **public debt and risk management** in a total of **30 countries**
- ◆ Dispatch **debt management and macro-economic policy advisors** to Ghana, Zambia and others
- ◆ Provide technical assistance for **capacity building of recipient countries** through new financial contributions to trust funds of the IMF and World Bank

Diversify industries

- ◆ **Blue Economy: Train 1,000 people in 3 years** in the areas of maritime security, port enhancement and marine resource management; support port facilities improvement, ports management and operations; provide ships and equipments; **participate in the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)** as an observer
- ◆ **Agriculture: Double rice production (from 28 million to 56 million ton)** by 2030 through Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD); support **agriculture transformation to increase farmers' income** through Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion (SHEP); dispatch **agriculture experts**; support development of global food value chain; develop and expand agriculture technologies; promote innovation in agriculture by the public and private sectors
- ◆ **Energy for manufacturing and service industries:** Develop **renewable energy** including geothermal; promote **off grid energy**; revise MoC on Japan-US energy cooperation in Africa

Japan's contributions for Africa – Society



2 Achieving human security and SDGs :

Japan will contribute to building resilient and sustainable society to realize human security and SDGs which is a foundation of betterment of livelihood and economic growth.

Promote UHC and Africa Health and Wellbeing Initiative

- ◆ Improve access to primary health care and hygiene and expand insurance to **3 million people**; train **26,000 people**; promote UHC in line with the G20 Shared Understanding on the Importance of UHC Financing in Developing Countries
- ◆ Develop MoC with 5 countries to deepen cooperation and promote health care businesses under **Africa Health and Wellbeing Initiative**
- ◆ Contribute to improving nutrition of children through **Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA)** and **Tokyo Nutrition Summit 2020**
- ◆ Save lives of 500,000 **patients with AIDS, TB and Malaria and** vaccinate around 800,000 children; host GAVI launch meeting of the 3rd Replenishment for vaccination; enhance **NTD (neglected tropical diseases) R&D** and treatment to zoonosis

Build disaster resilient society

- ◆ Monitor environment of forests in **43 countries** through JJ-FAST; support water resource management to address drought and flooding
- ◆ Support **planning for disaster risk reduction** in **20 countries** in 2 years and capacity building
- ◆ Provide capacity building through “**Japan-Africa Public-Private Seminar for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**” by introducing Japan's DRR policy, technology and know-how

Provide quality education

- ◆ Provide quality education to **3 million** children through measures such as science and mathematics education and improvement of learning environment
- ◆ Develop **5,000 highly skilled people for STI** (including AI) at Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) and Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT); receive 150 African students at E-JUST
- ◆ Develop **ICT talents** by supporting development, operation and utilization of **small satellites**, including small satellites deployment from the Japanese Experiment module “kibo” of ISS and satellite data utilization to solve social issues
- ◆ Provide capacity building on **combatting gender-based violence**
- ◆ Promote exchange among youth and students

Ensure sustainable urban development

- ◆ Enhance **management of waste including marine plastic litter** through African Clean Cities Platform (ACCP) and the MARINE Initiative (including through coordination with local governments); develop water supply and wastewater facilities
- ◆ **Elaborate and promote sustainable master plans** in 4 cities expected to have more than 10 million population

Share the value of sport towards Tokyo 2020

- ◆ Promote the **Sport for Tomorrow** programme to share the value of sport with more than 10 million people in over 100 countries including Africa in 7 years from 2014 to 2020

Japan's contributions for Africa – Peace and Stability



3 Supporting Africa's own initiatives :

Japan will support Africa's forward-looking initiatives toward peace and stability which are the preconditions for economic growth and investment as well as betterment of livelihood, through New Approach for Peace and Stability in Africa (NAPSA). Japan will particularly focus on steady and long-term human resource development.

Build stable and reliable institutions and enhance governance

- ◆ Support **development of institutions** such as electoral management and administrative system
- ◆ Train **60,000 people** in the areas of justice, police, security maintenance and others
- ◆ **Provide security equipment** such as border control equipment (X-ray)
- ◆ Strengthen judicial cooperation through **UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Kyoto Congress)**

Support initiatives led by Africa toward stabilization of conflict areas

- ◆ Strengthen capacity building through **15 Africa PKO Training Centers**
- ◆ Enhance capability development through **UN Triangular Partnership Project** for Rapid Deployment of Enabling Capabilities
- ◆ **Support and encourage Africa's own initiatives** through Africa's mediation and arbitration led by AU and RECs such as IGAD
- ◆ **Participate in Sahel Alliance as an observer; strengthen cooperation with like-minded countries** such as Germany (in the Sahel), the UK and France
- ◆ Support **institution building and human resource development for conflict prevention and sustaining peace** through UN Peacebuilding Fund, technical assistance and others

Provide humanitarian assistance to refugees, IDPs, youths and others

- ◆ **Promote the humanitarian-development nexus, providing emergency and humanitarian assistance to refugees, IDPs and host communities** (including food, emergency relief goods, water and sanitation, health care, and protection) and **support for self-reliance** (in such areas as education, employment promotion, care and community infrastructure)
- ◆ **Prevent radicalization of youths** through support for civil society and communities; strengthen vocational training and create job opportunities for youths