A More Prosperous Africa with the Power of Science, Technology and Innovation
（Outline of Recommendations from the Science and Technology Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs）

New issues for Africa

- ◆ Issues confronted since TICAD V: Ebola outbreak, terrorism, decline of international resource prices, and environmental and climate change issues
- ◆ Agenda 2063 was adopted by AU in January 2015 and the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development (SDGs) was adopted by the United Nations in September 2015; Importance of science, technology and innovation (STI) are highlighted in both agenda as a key factor to solve issues

Current state of science and technology

- ◆ Africa faces issues of limited R&D investments and the "brain drain" of talented people. Wider spread of mobile phones in Africa is spurring a "mobile revolution"; there is potential for dramatic leap by utilizing the ICT (information and communications technology).

General direction

- **Emphasis on Japan's qualities of strong technology capabilities (including social infrastructure technology and systems technology) and human resource development**
- **Promote policy making and various initiatives based on reliable data and scientific evidence**
- **Top priority on Africa's development ownership and support for Agenda 2063**

Recommendation 1: Improve Africa's science and technology level by human resources development

"Shift from brain drain to brain circulation"

(1) Strengthen interaction and networking among Japanese and African researchers

— Strengthen research interaction and joint research, build sustainable research networks by using Africa-based research hubs, and encourage brain circulation

(2) Cultivate human resources in science and technology areas that support industrial development

— Strengthen higher education to cultivate human resources who can lead industry, through assistance for Egypt's E-JUST, Rwanda's Tumba College of Technology, and the Pan-African University concept (Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology)

(3) Cultivate human resources through collaboration of multiple cooperation entities

— Promote the "Africa Infectious Disease Countermeasures Program" that cultivates a wide range of human resources from core researchers to technical staff for African countries locally and in Japan

(4) Disseminate and promote results from joint research in other regional countries

— Promote results of joint research with impressive outcomes in other regional countries by inviting researchers and holding symposiums

Recommendation 2: Apply R&D results to overall society

"Enrich people's lives with the power of science and technology"

(1) Further promote Joint R&D and utilize results

— Start new cooperation at post- research phase to utilize research results

(2) Strengthen cooperation in priority areas for utilizing science and technology

— Prioritize the promotion of agriculture, nutrition, and environment and climate change areas with strong potential for utilizing science and technology

(3) Assist cultivation of female entrepreneurs and researchers

— Promote proactive engagement of women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematical fields, and expand education for women aimed at cultivating female researchers

(4) Assist economic diversification through cultivation of ICT human resources

— Strengthen ICT human resource education, including ICT entrepreneur support, and transform the industrial structure

(5) Collaborate with international organizations

— Strengthen collaboration with international organizations, such as working together with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) through its Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) and Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)