

THE PHILOSOPHY OF JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARD AFRICA

“There will be no stability and prosperity in the world in the 21st Century unless the problems of Africa are resolved”



What has Japan achieved in its Efforts for Africa?



Synergy of “Ownership (initiative and self-help)” and “Partnership (cooperation as equal partners)”

Bringing the attention of the Int’l Community back to Africa

Reviving the interest of the international community through the TICAD* process

- Japan held TICAD I in October 1993, when the international community was losing its interest in Africa with the conclusion of the Cold War,
- “Ownership” and “partnership” became a common development philosophy for the entire international community.

Bridging Asia and Africa for their Cooperation (Promotion of South-South Cooperation)

- Japan Promoted Asian countries’ engagement in Africa. It expanded the basis for cooperation with Africa.

Bringing up Africa as an agenda for the G8 Summit

- For the first time in the Summit history, representatives from developing countries, including three African leaders were invited to the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000. Africa has become an important agenda for Summit, as witnessed by the Genoa Plan for Africa (adopted at the Genoa Summit) and the Africa Action Plan (to be adopted at the Kananasukis Summit)

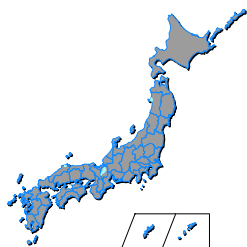
Increased sense of Ownership in African Countries

The concept of Africa’s “ownership” which Japan has emphasized through the TICAD process is now beginning to firmly take root.

- **NEPAD*** (A development plan for Africa devised by Africans themselves) NEPAD reflects TICAD’s philosophy of “self-responsibility in development”
- **OAU** (Organization of Africa Unity) will be transformed into the AU (African Union) with enhanced political and economic integration.
- Progress in African countries’ efforts towards the resolution of regional conflicts, such as Border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and civil war in Angola and in Sierra Leone, etc.
- Democratization (Change of administration through free and fair elections)

The G8 Africa Action Plan is an attempt by the international community to respond to the sense of ownership exhibited by African countries with a spirit of partnership.

* TICAD: Tokyo International Conference on African Development
NEPAD: New Partnership for Africa’s Development



Concrete Achievements in the TICAD Process



What is TICAD?

TICAD, which was initiated by Japan in 1993, is a unique and continuing process which provides an opportunity for African countries and development partners, including donors, international organizations and civil society, to meet together and discuss the direction of measures by the international community on the issues of African development.

TICAD I was held in 1993, TICAD II was held in 1998, and in 2001, the TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting was held.

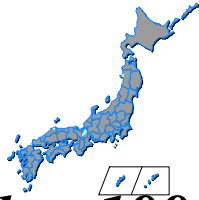
2003 will be the 10th anniversary of the TICAD process. TICAD III is scheduled to be held in the latter half of 2003.

*October 1993, TICAD I: Adoption of the Tokyo Declaration**

An Agreement was reached among African countries and development partners concerning the direction of cooperation for Africa. This agreement has provided a guideline to the cooperation for Africa.

The Tokyo Declaration responded to the sense of crisis among African countries that they would be left behind by the international community, due to their economic difficulties and the decline in the international society's interest toward Africa.

*Tokyo Declaration on African Development: "Towards the 21st Century"



Concrete Achievements in the TICAD Process



October 1998, TICAD II: Adoption of the Tokyo Agenda for Action*

“Ownership” and “Partnership” were established as underlying principles.

The Tokyo Agenda for Action defined priority policies and actions, including those with numerical targets. It was agreed that all African countries and development partners should work towards the implementation of these policies and actions.

In TICAD II, Japan announced its comprehensive measures for assistance to Africa.

Followings are some examples of its announcement

- Contribution of JPY90 billion over five years in the education, health care and water supply sectors
Approximately JPY60 billion has been disbursed by March 2002
- Launch of the Hippalos Centre (Asia-Africa Investment and Technology Promotion Centre (AAITPC) (Malaysia)
The Hippalos Centre has been providing investment information through the Internet, and dispatching an Asian Business Missions to Africa (in 2000/2002)
- Sponsoring of the Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF) (1999 and 2001)
The AABF is a Forum to promote investment and trade between African and Asian enterprises
AABF I resulted in a total of US\$20 million-worth of concluded business agreements, and AABF II resulted in US\$80 million worth.
- Assistance for the promotion of rice cultivation in Africa
Japan assisted the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) for the development of new rice varieties which resulted in successful development of NERICA (New Rice for Africa) which is high-yield and high-protein and has a shorter production cycle.

* African Development Towards the 21st Century: the Tokyo Agenda for Action