

Part II

NEW APPROACHES TO AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

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Chapter 1

Africa Drawing Global Interest



Then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda giving the closing address of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) (May 2008) (Source: Jiji)

Recently, the international community has been faced with new developmental challenges of global scale. One of them is the significant impact of climate change, which has been added to the previous list of issues that includes poverty and infectious diseases. Resolving these issues requires unified efforts by the international community, and development issues have thus been a key topic of discussion in recent years at major international meetings such as the Group of Eight Summit (G8 Summit).

Many development issues coincide with the various problems faced by Africa. The African continent has the largest proportion of poverty-stricken people in the world. The region also possesses a concentration of other difficult challenges including conflicts, famine, infectious diseases (particularly HIV/AIDS), climate change, and accumulating debt, which are seriously hindering development. In recent years, some African countries have displayed positive signs, such as strong economic growth and increasing direct overseas investments in response to political stability. However, in order to achieve sustainable development across the African continent in a true sense, it is becoming increasingly important that the international community works together on African development issues so as to encourage

efforts by African countries themselves.

The year 2008 was a tremendously important year for Japan. Japan's leadership was put to the test as it hosted both the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. This chapter will focus on the background of the international community's new emphasis on African development and go over concretely how the problems of African development were discussed at various meetings including TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.

Section 1. International Commitment to African Development

1. The African Issue is a World Issue

At the beginning of the 1990s, the international community's interest in Africa relatively decreased due to such factors as the conclusion of the Cold War and the spread of so-called "aid fatigue."

Amidst these circumstances, Japan took initiative in proactively addressing African development assistance as the greatest donor country in the world at that time,

and thereupon appealed to the rest of the international community about the importance of the said assistance. In 1993, Japan worked together with such international organizations as the United Nations (UN), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank in holding the First Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD I). With the participation of 79 countries, including 48 from Africa, the European Commission (EC), and 26 multilateral organizations, TICAD I served to realign the international community's waning interest in Africa.

The issues of poverty, infectious diseases, food supply, and others faced by Africa are potential factors for instability within the international community. Moreover, it is not possible to resolve issues of global-scale, including climate change, terrorism, and energy security, without the participation of Africa. Just as then Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori said on the first visit by an incumbent prime minister of Japan to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2001, "There will be no stability and prosperity in the world in the 21st century unless the problems of Africa are resolved."

The establishment of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2001 also raised the international community's interest in African development. The MDGs set numerical targets to be achieved by 2015. Thereupon, donor countries made efforts to focus assistance funds in a selective manner, contributing to an international momentum for prioritizing Africa where the achievement of the MDGs was thought to be difficult. Meanwhile, African countries have steadily engendered a posture of identifying and resolving development issues through ownership (self-help), such as represented by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).¹ They started to demand donor countries, mainly advanced nations, to act as partners in the international community.

As a result, official development assistance (ODA) from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members to Sub-Saharan Africa increased from approximately US\$8,162.07 million in 2001 to approximately US\$20,772.58 million (provisional value) in 2007.

2. G8 Summit and African Development

African issues have been a key topic of discussion at the G8 Summit since 2000. That year, Japan invited the leaders of African countries (the presidents of Algeria, Nigeria, and South Africa) for the first time to the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit where they were able to hold discussions with the G8 leaders. This occasion helped to heighten concern by the G8 in African development.

At the G8 Kananaskis Summit in 2002, the G8 Africa Action Plan was adopted. Later, at the G8 Gleneagles Summit in 2005, it was forecasted that development funds to Africa would be increased and the G8 agreed on reinforced assistance for Africa. Just before the G8 Gleneagles Summit at the Asia-Africa Summit, Japan announced that it would double its ODA to Africa in the ensuing three years. Then at the G8 Gleneagles Summit, Japan also stated that it would expand its ODA projects worldwide to US\$10 billion within five years. At the G8 Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, African issues were a major topic of discussion along with the global economy. At the discussions, the G8 acknowledged the importance of steady implementation of the previous commitments. The G8 leaders also shared the awareness that they should present themselves as trustworthy partners for African countries. In addition, the G8 indicated the importance of supporting the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), as well as holding dialogue to allow emerging donor countries such as China to play a constructive role. Agreement was thus made on having a high-level dialogue for two years ending in 2009 (Heiligendamm Process) on matters such as investment and development between the G8 and five major emerging countries (Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa).

3. Japan's Leadership at TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

(1) World Economic Forum (Davos Meeting)

In his special address at the Davos Meeting held in Switzerland in January 2008, then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda presented Japan's Cool Earth Promotion Programme declaring the issue of climate change to be the largest theme of the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. With regard to another key issue, African development, he clarified Japan's

1 NEPAD: Created in 2001, the New Partnership for Africa's Development is the first comprehensive development plan drafted by African countries. With the aim of poverty reduction, sustainable growth and development, and of Africa's integration into the global economy, NEPAD emphasizes the principles of African ownership and responsibility, peace and democracy, human rights, good governance, sound economic management, and genuine partnerships with the international community (renunciation of aid dependence).

proposal to focus on health, water, and education from the perspective of human security.

(2) G8 Development Ministers' Meeting

The G8 Development Ministers' Meeting was held in Tokyo on April 5-6, 2008. Emerging donor countries and major countries in Asia (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Republic of Korea, and South Africa), UN organizations, the World Bank, and multilateral organizations from Asia and Africa also participated in the meeting. The G8 Development Ministers' Meeting has been held since 2002 in the preparatory process for the G8 summit, and this was the first year that Japan has hosted it. At the meeting, overall agreement was reached among the G8 on the direction of development issues for TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. The G8 also reaffirmed their commitment to reinforce respective development aid efforts. In addition, the G8 affirmed the importance of gaining participation of emerging aid donors mainly from Asia, in order that the entire international community, including emerging as well as developed countries, produces a higher level of development results.



Then Minister for Foreign Affairs Masahiko Koumura giving a press conference at the G8 Development Ministers' Meeting

(3) Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV)

TICAD IV was held on May 28-30, 2008 in Yokohama. The conference was attended by more than 3,000 people including representatives from 51 African countries (of which 41 were heads of state level representatives including

Jean Ping, African Union (AU) Commission Chairperson), representatives from 34 donor and Asian countries, 77 multilateral and regional organizations, as well as participants from the private sector, civil society, and celebrities.

During his keynote speech at the opening ceremony for TICAD IV, then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda announced Japan's intention to double its ODA to Africa by 2012, which was agreed on by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council, as well as assistance for doubling private investments in Africa.² Japan's commitment towards African aid was praised by leaders of various African countries, including AU Chairperson Jakaya Kikwete, President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The leaders also expressed their expectations for expanded trade and investments with Japan.

At TICAD IV, the Yokohama Declaration was adopted as an outcome document for the conference, signifying the importance of orchestrating the knowledge and resources of the entire global community in achieving the objective of sustained, accelerated African development based on ownership (self-help) by African countries and the partnership of the international community. In addition, the Yokohama Action Plan, a roadmap outlining specific undertakings within the TICAD process, and the TICAD Follow-up Mechanism, a mechanism for verifying the implementation of the process, were announced.

[See Chapter 2 for details on TICAD IV discussions.](#)

Moreover, on the first day of the conference, May 28, the first Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prizes were awarded to Dr. Brian Greenwood for contributions in medical research and Dr. Miriam Were for contributions in medical service at a ceremony with the presence of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan. The Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize awards individuals who have made significant accomplishments in the fields of medical research and services for the control of infectious and other diseases in Africa. The prize was first announced by then Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi during his visit to Ghana in 2006. TICAD IV participants also welcomed the prize as contributing to the promotion of medical research, and medical and healthcare services in Africa, expressing their expectations for the future development of the prize.

2 At the sixteenth meeting of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Council on May 20, 2008, which was held under the title "Quantity and Quality of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA)," it was agreed that Japan would draft a strong initiative for supporting African development at TICAD IV, which was to be held at the end of May, and the decision was made to double ODA to Africa, among other measures.

Chart II-1. Yokohama Declaration (Outline) (May 30, 2008)

1. Outline

The Yokohama Declaration is a political document that describes policies for the future development of Africa adopted at TICAD IV. The Declaration calls for strengthening efforts by the international community for the development of Africa as described below in 2., in recognition of the signs of progress evident in both political and economic fields in Africa since TICAD III held in 2003.

2. Major Items

The structure and major items of the Yokohama Declaration are as follows:

(1) Introduction**(2) Recent Trends and Challenges**

The Participants acknowledged the positive trends in Africa, and appreciated Africa's strengthened self-reliance. They welcomed enhanced cooperation between AU and TICAD. Meanwhile they took note of serious challenges that surfaced in recent years, including rapid population increase, unemployment in rural and urban areas and infectious diseases. They paid special attention to the issue of soaring rise of food prices.

(3) Boosting Economic Growth

They emphasized human resource development, accelerated industrial development, agricultural and rural development, trade and investment, promotion of tourism, and the role of the private sector. They welcomed the strengthening of Public-Private-Partnerships.

(4) Achieving the Millenium Development Goals: Economic and Social dimension of Human Security

While recognizing the need for further effort to achieve the MDGs, they confirmed the importance of community development, education, health and gender.

(5) Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance: Political dimension of Human Security

They reiterated that development and peace must work in tandem with each other and recognized the importance of backing the efforts of African countries themselves to establish peace and democracy as evident in recent years. They also emphasized the need for early reform of the main United Nations bodies including the Security Council.

(6) Addressing Environmental Issues and Climate Change

They took note of the significance of efforts through such initiatives a Japan's Cool Earth Partnership for the African continent, which is extremely vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change, and the importance of access to safe water.

(7) A Broadened Partnership

They recognized that the TICAD Process has advocated the concepts of ownership and partnership since 1993, and contributed to promoting Asia-Africa cooperation. They acknowledged the importance of further broadening of the TICAD partnership and the need to achieve greater synergy and coordination between and among existing initiatives, as well as the active involvement of civil society organizations in the TICAD process.

(8) The Way Forward

They confirmed systematic follow up on the overall TICAD Process after TICAD IV. They also confirmed the importance for Japan, as the G8 Chair, to reflect the outcomes of TICAD IV at the discussions of the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.

(4) G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

The 34th Group of Eight Summit (G8 Summit) was held on July 7-9, 2008 in Toyako, Hokkaido under the chairmanship of then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda.

An outreach session was held on the first day of the summit with African leaders. Seven African countries, the AU, and related multilateral organizations took part in the G8 discussions on development issues in Africa, the results of TICAD IV, and other global issues such as the MDGs and soaring food prices. At the exclusive G8 meeting on the second day, development and Africa were brought up and the participating leaders renewed their commitments to achieving the MDGs in the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders Declaration, as the year 2008 marks the mid-point toward the target year for the MDGs. The leaders reconfirmed their commitment made at the G8 Gleneagles Summit to increase ODA and mentioned the need to keep increasing ODA to Africa after 2011. They also discussed the importance of the approach emphasized by Japan, including ensuring human security, improving governance, private-led economic growth, and a participatory approach. Focus was put on health, water, and education during discussions for achieving the MDGs. In particular, the Toyako

Framework for Action on Global Health was released, which includes general principles for action in the health sector. The Leaders Declaration stated, “We welcome the important contributions of TICAD IV which adopted the Yokohama Declaration. In the spirit of partnership which characterizes our relations, we will reflect views of African partners in our future cooperation,” indicating that all G8 members share the same stance on the results of TICAD IV. [See Chapter 2 for details on discussion regarding African development at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.](#)



G8 Working Session at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit
(Source: dpa/PANA)

Chart II-2. G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Chair's Summary (Development and Africa - Main Points)

1. Development

- (1) We renew our commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as this year marks the mid-point of the target period. We reinvigorate our efforts, and at the same time encourage the developing countries to put forth their best efforts.
- (2) We are committed to working to fulfill our Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments made at Gleneagles (see Note)

Note: The following commitments were made at Gleneagles:

- (a) Increase ODA to Africa from the G8 and other donors by US\$25 billion a year by 2010.
- (b) According to OECD estimates, total ODA from the G8 and other donors to developing countries is expected to increase by around US\$50 billion a year by 2010 compared to 2004.

- (3) We mentioned the need to increase ODA for Africa after 2011 beyond the current commitment.
- (4) We promote private sector-led economic growth, improved human security, international cooperation involving participation by all key players and stakeholders and strengthening cooperation between new aid partners.
- (5) We particularly focus on health, water and education among MDGs.

2. Health

- (1) We welcome the G8 health experts report, submitted with tables on the implementation status of past G8 commitments. We set forth the 'Toyako Framework for Action,' which includes the principles for action in the health field. The Framework for Action also includes mechanisms to monitor the G8's commitments.
- (2) We agreed to strengthen health systems including fighting infectious diseases, improving maternal, newborn and child health and training health workers. In particular, we continue efforts to work towards the goals of providing US\$60 billion over 5 years to support healthcare as agreed upon at the G8 Heiligendamm Summit. Some countries will provide additional resources for health systems, including water.
- (3) We agreed to work to increase health workforce coverage towards the World Health Organization (WHO) threshold of 2.3 health workers per 1,000 people.
- (4) We reconfirm our commitment to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and polio. The G8 agreed to achieve the goal of providing 100 million mosquito nets in partnership with other stakeholders to fight malaria by the end of 2010, and to support the control or elimination of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

3. Water

- (1) Good water cycle management is crucial to address the water issue.
- (2) We revitalize our efforts to implement the Water Action Plan agreed upon at the G8 Evian Summit, and will review the Plan by the next G8 Summit based on a progress report prepared by G8 water experts.
- (3) We focus on resolving water issues in Africa and Asia Pacific region.

4. Education

- (1) We strive for universal primary education, and stated the need for striking a good balance between primary and post-primary education.
- (2) We continue efforts, with other donors, to address the shortfall of funds for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) estimated to be US\$1 billion in countries where it has been endorsed. The G8's progress to support FTI will be monitored through a report to be submitted at the G8 Summit in 2009.

5. Africa

- (1) We welcome the important contribution of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV). We will reflect views of African countries in our future cooperation.
- (2) We discussed important practical measures to support Africa, including improvement of business environment, development of infrastructure, support for agriculture, spending on Aid for Trade, support for good governance, and promotion of peace and security in Africa.
- (3) We endorse the progress report on our cooperative efforts for African development submitted by the Africa Personal Representatives (APRs). We encourage them to discuss the possible evolution of the Africa Partnership Forum (APF).

(5) Heightened Interest toward Achievement of MDGs

In response to these meetings, two separate meetings were held in September 2008 on African development and the MDGs. The first of these meetings was the High-Level Meeting on Africa's Development Needs, which was held to review the implementation status of various commitments made to Africa and to determine specific African development actions for achieving development objectives such as the MDGs. The second meeting, the High-Level Event on the MDGs, was held at the United Nations to discuss the current progress of MDGs in all developing countries as well as undertakings aimed at achieving the MDGs. In a report released prior to these meetings, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon pointed out that while there are apparent improvements in terms of progress toward achieving the MDGs compared with the previous year, countries are still not implementing their commitments to a sufficient degree and are behind schedule for meeting the

target deadlines. The report went on to note the necessity for enhancing global partnerships. It is expected that discussions within the international community concerning the enhancement of global efforts for achieving the MDGs in Africa will continue to deepen in the future.











Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone giving a speech at the High-Level Event on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (UN Headquarters) (September 2008)

Chart II-3. G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security (Summary)

1. We renew our commitment to address the multifaceted and structural crisis caused by the steep rise in global food prices. We are determined to take all possible measures, and since January 2008 have committed over US\$10 billion to support food aid.
2. The international community needs a fully coordinated response and a comprehensive strategy to tackle this issue in an integrated fashion. We welcome the outcomes of the FAO High-Level Conference on World Food Security and TICAD IV, and commend the leadership of the United Nations and Bretton Woods institutions. We will cooperate with the international community to form a global partnership, including developing country governments, the private sector, civil society, donors, and international institutions.
3. In the short-term we are addressing urgent needs of the most vulnerable people. We welcome the contributions of other donors, and call on them to renew their commitments.
4. Food security also requires a robust world market and trade system.
5. It is imperative to remove export restrictions and expedite the current negotiations at WTO aimed at introducing stricter disciplines on trade actions which prolong and aggravate the situation, and hinder humanitarian purchases of food commodities.
6. We continue to support monitoring by relevant agencies of the functioning of agricultural and food markets to minimize the volatility of food prices and preempt future crises.
7. We call for countries with sufficient food stocks to make available a part of their surplus for countries in need in times of significantly increasing prices. In addition, we will explore options on a coordinated approach to stock management, including the pros and cons of building a virtual internationally coordinated reserve system for humanitarian purposes.
8. We recognize the need for a wide range of mid- to long-term measures, and to this end will take the following actions:
 - (1) Reverse the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector, and significantly increase support for developing country initiatives in this sector;
 - (2) Support implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), and work toward the goal of doubling production of key food staples in African countries meeting CAADP criteria in 5 to 10 years;
 - (3) Promote agricultural research and development, dissemination of technologies, and the training of scientists and experts related to agriculture;
 - (4) Promote science-based risk analysis including the contribution of seed varieties developed through biotechnology;
 - (5) Support improvement of infrastructure (irrigation, transportation, supply chain, storage and distribution systems and quality control);
 - (6) Support development strategies of developing countries in adapting to the impact of climate change.
 - (7) Ensure the compatibility of policies for the sustainable production and use of biofuels with food security, and accelerate development and commercialization of sustainable second-generation biofuels from non-food plant materials and inedible biomass.
9. We have tasked a G8 Experts Group to monitor the implementation of our commitments and to contribute to realizing the global partnership.
10. We ask our ministers of agriculture to hold a meeting.
11. We will review the progress on this issue at our next G8 Summit.

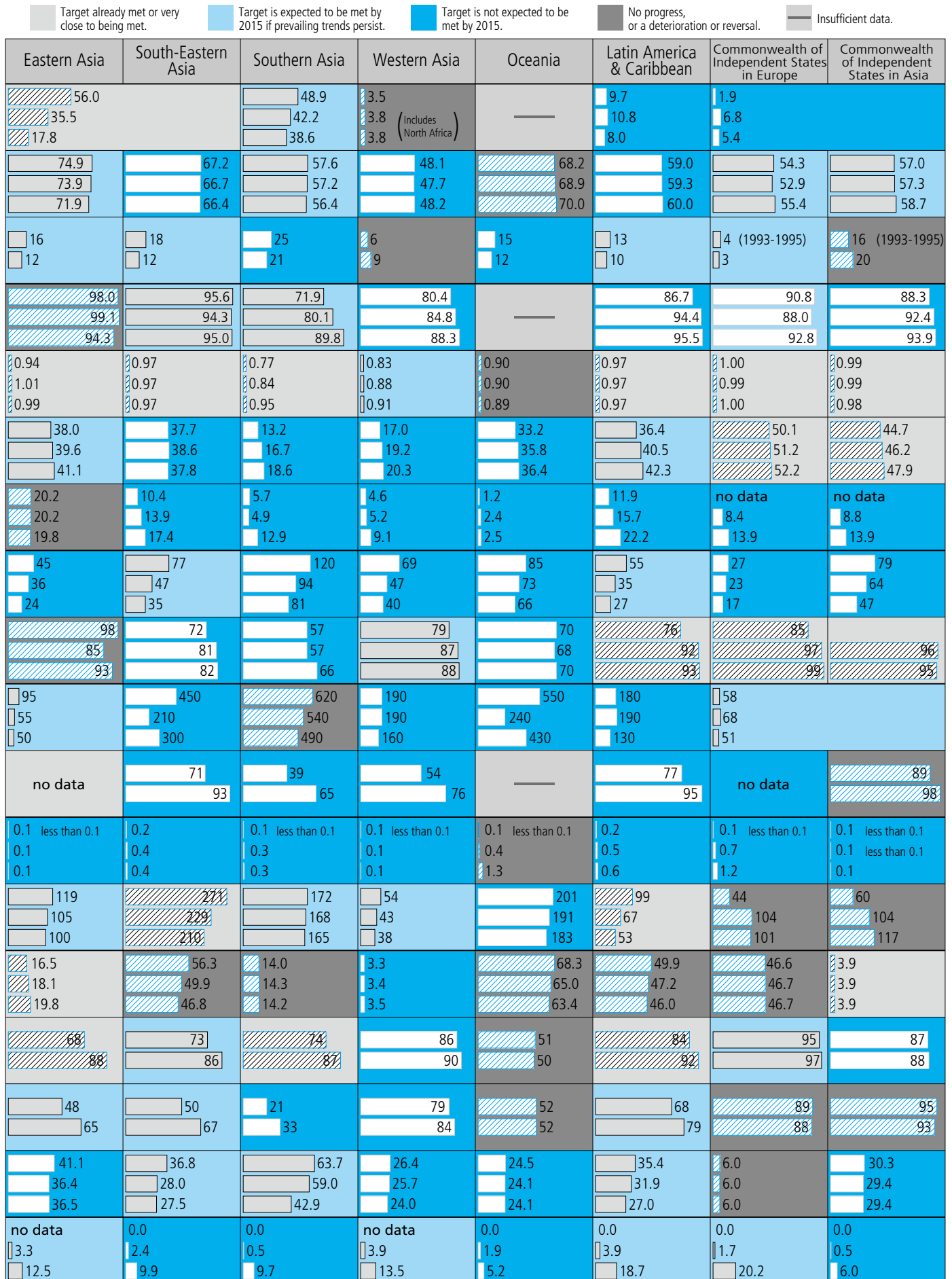
Chart II-4. Progress Chart of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
(from UN MDGs 2008 Progress Chart and other sources)

Goal	Goals and targets Indicator written in parenthesis	Entire developing countries		North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
		Calendar year	Progress chart		
 Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1. Reduce extreme poverty by half (Proportion of population below \$1 per day [percentage])	1990 1999 2005	31.6 23.4 19.2 (2004)	3.5 3.8 (Includes Western Asia) 3.8	55.7 56.3 50.3
	2. Achieve productive employment and decent work for all (Employment-to-population ratio)	1997 2000 2007	64.8 64.1 63.2	43.6 43.2 45.9	67.8 67.1 66.8
	3. Reduce extreme hunger by half (Proportion of people consuming less than minimally required calories [percentage])	1990 1992 2001 2003	20 17	4 4	33 31
 Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education	4. Universal primary schooling (Net enrolment ratio in primary education: Targeting school-age children who are not enrolled in primary or secondary education [percentage])	1991 2000 2006	79.6 83.3 87.5	82.8 91.3 95.0	53.5 58.0 70.7
 Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women	5. Enrolment ratio in primary education (Ratio of girls to boys in primary education [percentage])	1991 2000 2006	0.87 0.92 0.94	0.82 0.91 0.93	0.83 0.85 0.89
	6. Share of woman in wage employment (Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector [percentage])	1990 2000 2006	35.5 37.7 39.0 (* worldwide)	20.9 19.3 21.3	25.3 28.5 30.8
	7. Women's equal representation in national parliaments (Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament [percentage]) * Data of 2008 are as of January 31, 2008	1990 2002 2008	10.4 12.1 16.5	2.6 2.2 8.3	7.2 12.0 17.3
 Goal 4 Reduce child mortality	8. Reduce by two-thirds the under-five mortality rate (Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births [number of children])	1990 2000 2006	103 88 80	82 48 35	184 167 157
	9. Measles immunization (Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles [percentage])	1990 2000 2006	71 69 78	84 93 96	56 55 72
 Goal 5 Improve maternal health	10. Reduce by three quarters maternal mortality ratio (Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 pregnant women).	1990 2000 2005	480 450 450	250 130 160	920 920 900
	11. Universal access to reproductive health (Antenatal care coverage [percentage]) * women aged 15-49 who have had at least one visit	1990 2005	54 74	47 70	68 75
 Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	12. Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS (HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years [percentage])	1990 2002 2007	0.3 1.0 0.9	0.1 less than 0.1 0.1 less than 0.1 0.1	2.1 5.4 4.9
	13. Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis (Prevalence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people [number of existing cases])	1990 2000 2006	150 150 151	54 50 44	157 253 291
 Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability	14. Reverse the loss of environmental resources (Proportion of land area covered by forest [percentage])	1990 2000 2005	31.3 30.6 30.3 (* worldwide)	1.3 1.5 1.5	29.2 27.3 26.5
	15. Halve the proportion of people without safe drinking water (Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source [percentage])	1990 2006	71 84	88 92	49 58
	16. Halve the proportion of people without basic sanitation (Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility [percentage])	1990 2006	41 53	62 76	26 31
	17. Improve the lives of slum dwellers (Proportion of urban population living in slums [percentage])	1990 2001 2005	46.5 42.7 36.5	37.7 28.2 14.5	72.3 71.9 62.2
 Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development	18. Internet users (Internet users per 100 population)	1990 2000 2006	no data 2.0 10.8	0.0 0.8 10.4	0.0 0.5 3.4

Notes: (1) The eight MDG logos above are created as part of a campaign dubbed *Hottokenai Sekai no Mazushisa* (Don't let it be – World Poverty).

(2) For details of the statistics data above, please refer to a UN official site Millennium Development Goals Indicators (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/default.aspx>).

Part II, Chapter 1, Section 1.
3. (5) Heightened Interest toward Achievement of MDGs



Section 2. Japan's Leadership and African Development

1. Basic Philosophy of TICAD

(1) TICAD Process

Japan aggressively works towards African development utilizing the TICAD process as an axis. TICAD has been

held once every five years, but it is actually an ongoing process. Between conferences there are various ministerial meetings, preparatory meetings, and working-level talks held in relation to TICAD focused on individual sectors such as trade and investments, the consolidation of peace, and environment and energy. TICAD functions as a process where African countries and the international community come together to present policy for African development.



Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) (May 2008)
(Source: AFP=Jiji)

(2) Ownership and Partnership

Through the TICAD process, Japan has asserted the importance of ownership (self-help) by African countries and partnerships (cooperation) with the international community to support that ownership for African development.

The aforementioned NEPAD was adopted as an independent initiative by Africa for African development at the July 2001 assembly of the Organization of African Unity (OAU; the predecessor of the current AU). The TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting held in December of the same year served as a first opportunity to introduce NEPAD to the international community. Since then, the TICAD process has strengthened collaborations with NEPAD to support independent undertakings by African countries.

Adhering to the belief that a large number of partners will be needed for African development, Japan has sought the participation of developed countries, the UN development aid organizations including UNDP and the World Bank, as well as from civil societies including NGOs in the TICAD process. In particular, TICAD IV invited private enterprises and foundations that are active in the field of African development from the perspective of further expansion of partnerships. Furthermore, speeches were made personally by Bono, lead singer of international rock group U2, and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Dr. Wangari Maathai.

(3) Asia-Africa Cooperation

The TICAD process also emphasizes the importance of South-South cooperation, mainly between Asia and Africa. Since the conclusion of World War II, Japan has worked together with other Asian countries to support economic development in Asia. In recent years developed Asian countries and African countries have been developing their economic relationship. TICAD advocates the importance of utilizing the development experience of Asia for Africa, and works to promote trade and investment between the two regions through human resources development projects including training programs in Asian countries as well as the Africa-Asia Business Forum.

2. Significance of Support for Africa

Based on the idea that global stability and prosperity are unattainable without first resolving problems in Africa, Japan believes it necessary to continue making appropriate contributions to various issues in Africa as a responsible member of the international community. Supporting the development efforts of developing countries is a peaceful and important means for realizing peace and prosperity in the global community. Support for African development is important from the viewpoint of international peace

cooperation as well. In particular, Africa possesses many serious problems related to development. As the international community is becoming more interdependent, it is not only impermissible, but also not in the national interest for Japan to pass over these development issues in Africa. Furthermore, Africa has 53 countries in the UN, comprising nearly 30% of the overall membership, and possesses a wealth of natural resources and a gigantic potential market. Deepening a friendly and cooperative relationship with Africa, thereby developing a stable economic relationship with the continent, would significantly contribute to enhancing Japan's diplomatic infrastructure as well as its economic prosperity.

3. Future Measures

In conducting discussions on African development in various international fora such as TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, Japan exercised leadership from the preparatory stages as it did in agenda-setting.

During the preparatory process for TICAD IV, Japan made great efforts to hear Africa's views before deciding the priority issues and agenda for the conference. Japan also consulted donor countries and aid organizations as well as multilateral organizations to a great extent in making outcome documents such as the Yokohama Declaration. It can be said that TICAD IV's success is owed to this scrupulous preparation process. The results from TICAD IV, crystallizing the opinions of African countries expressed at the

conference, were carried over into discussion held at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit.

Japan has exercised leadership in the field of African development in a variety of ways. Toward the MDGs target year of 2015, interest in development is expected to heighten within the international community, and greater effort will be required for concrete commitments and actions for Africa. From now on, the focus will be on how the outcomes agreed on at TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit by the entire international community, including African countries, donor countries including the G8 members, and multilateral organizations, will be implemented. Japan will continue to lead the international community in providing support to Africa by steadily implementing various assistance programs, including the doubling of its ODA announced at TICAD IV.



Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yasutoshi Nishimura talks with African Development Bank Group President Donald Kaberuka

Chapter 2

Support toward Africa's Ownership



(Source: AFP=Jiji)

Section 1. Specific Commitments to Issues of African Development

1. Africa's Current Situations with Bright and Dark Sides

Poverty remains a severe problem in Africa, particularly in the region of Sub-Saharan Africa. The majority of the Sub-Saharan African countries (34 of the total 48 countries) are least developed countries (LDC), and approximately half of the population lives below the poverty line (US\$1 per day). Furthermore, many countries in the region face serious problems hindering development, including civil war and conflicts, displaced persons, famine due to drought, and spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS. These countries need substantial assistance from the international community. At the same time, the region is blessed with a rich natural environment full of abundant natural resources and forests. Also, consolidation of peace is showing a progress in recent years, as well as democratization as is apparent in the holding of democratic elections. There are a number of countries achieving over 5% economic growth each year, spearheading Africa's move toward becoming a vibrant continent.

2. Japan's Achievement of its Pledges

Japan has steadily carried out its pledges made in the TICAD process. At the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) held in 2003, Japan announced that it would provide grant aid of US\$1 billion over five years in the basic human needs sector of healthcare including for HIV/AIDS, education, water, and food assistance. As of March 2008, Japan had provided (on an Exchange of Notes basis) a total of ¥135.5 billion (about US\$1.2 billion). This grant aid has provided educational opportunities to approximately 400,000 schoolchildren, purchased over 10 million mosquito nets, and supplied 3.45 million people with safe drinking water. In addition, it extended approximately US\$100 million in assistance for poor farmers to raise food production as well as US\$380 million in emergency food aid. Regarding the promotion of investments, Japan pledged to extend approximately US\$300 million in investment promotion assistance to Africa, and as of 2006 Japan had already surpassed its pledge by reaching US\$360 million. Regarding debt relief, Japan announced that it would relieve a total of approximately US\$3 billion ODA loans, and by 2007 it

had already signed Exchange of Notes for relieving more than its pledge thus fulfilling this commitment. At the Asia-Africa Summit in April 2005, then Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi announced a pledge to double ODA to Africa over the ensuing three years. Based on disbursements made in 2003, Japan aimed to disburse approximately US\$1.7 billion (approximately ¥180 billion) for Africa in 2007, and despite stiff circumstances surrounding the ODA budget, Japan was successful in meeting its commitment.

3. Key Agenda of African Development

At the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held in May 2008, lively discussion was held on the direction of future African development in order to bolster the positive change in recent years. The conference was held under the basic theme of *Towards a Vibrant Africa: Continent of Hope and Opportunity*, and was focused on the priority topics of (1) boosting growth in Africa, (2) ensuring human security, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and consolidation of peace and good governance, and (3) addressing environmental issues and climate change.

“Boosting growth in Africa” aims at enhancing assistance for sustainable growth so that the robust economic progress in Africa can benefit a wide variety of people including those facing poverty. “Ensuring human security”



Ms. Wangari Maathai giving a speech
(Source: AFP=Jiji)

consists of assistance for achieving the MDGs, the consolidation of peace, and assistance for good governance. “Addressing environmental issues and climate change” was discussed based on the recognition that Africa is the most vulnerable continent to climate change even though it is the smallest emitter of greenhouse gases. It was pointed out that assistance should be provided especially for efforts to adapt to climate change and to remove obstacles hindering growth. Accordingly, the conference aimed to combine the wisdom and resources of the international community in order to provide necessary assistance. At the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July 2008, the G8 welcomed the important contributions of TICAD IV and all parties recognized the importance of improving the business environment, developing infrastructure, agriculture, governance, and peace and safety for achieving economic growth in Africa and the MDGs.

Section 2. Accelerating Growth

1. Developing Infrastructure

In order to stimulate accelerated growth in Africa, it is important to develop regional infrastructure focused on road and power networks. The fourth annual meeting of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), which is a major framework created from the G8 process for discussing infrastructure development in Africa, was held in Tokyo in March 2008. Japan led the discussions at the meeting, pointing out the importance of road and power networks as a regional infrastructure spread over the entire African continent. A common awareness was shared on the great importance of developing regional road networks for boosting growth in Africa, and participants acknowledged the importance of a “software-oriented” approach, including the streamlining of customs procedures (“one stop border posts”), in addition to “hardware-oriented” approaches. Moreover, there was a common view on the necessity for developing undeveloped roads (so-called “missing links”) and connecting them to road networks, and the need for setting an order of priority for development. Africa noted it is currently deliberating an appropriate criterion for deciding the order of priority.

Regarding the development of a regional power network, all participants expressed the common view of the need to develop a regional power network centered on the power pools located in southern, eastern, western, and central Africa, in order to address the current lack of sufficient

power. In addition, participants granted their basic approval of the six issues Japan presented for developing a regional power network: (1) development of power resources, (2) interconnected transmission lines within regions, (3) interconnected transmission lines between regions, (4) improving energy efficiency, (5) capacity building encompassing regional economic communities (RECs), and (6) partnerships and cooperation with regional power corporations and others.

The Yokohama Declaration, which was adopted at TICAD IV, also acknowledged the importance of developing regional infrastructure. Japan intends to cooperate by extending a maximum of US\$4 billion of ODA loans over the ensuing five years in order to develop regional infrastructure and irrigation and other facilities for improving agricultural productivity. Loans will be extended actively and flexibly in collaboration with the World Bank and the African Development Bank. Japan also intends to proactively provide assistance for “one stop border posts” in order to allow road networks to smoothly transport people and goods and thereby stimulate trade and investments.

2. Promoting Trade and Investment

The G8 and African countries agreed at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit on the importance of developing a business environment for achieving growth in Africa and the MDGs. As such, investments from Japanese companies and trade between Japan and African countries will encourage sustained growth in Africa by creating employment opportunities and transferring technology and expertise. Africa has high expectations for this, and Japan plans to implement various measures including those listed below in order to promote trade and investment so as to meet Africa’s expectations. First, from the perspective of promoting trade, Japan will provide technical assistance related to trade as well as assistance for improving access to the market for African products through the One Village One Product movement. In addition, from the perspective of promoting investments, then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda announced at TICAD IV his intention to conduct joint efforts between the public and private sectors for doubling investments to Africa over the ensuing five years. Specifically, he produced a plan for financial assistance on the scale of US\$2.5 billion that included expanding trade insurance and creating the Facility for African Investment at the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC). As a first step in taking concrete measures, a Joint Trade and Investment Promotion

Mission to Africa comprised of Japanese government officials, Diet members, and private companies was dispatched to 12 countries in southern, eastern, central, and western Africa between late August and September 2008. The mission surveyed and exchanged views on the investment environment and major industries in Africa.

Section 3. Establishing “Human Security”

1. Support for Community Development

(1) Concepts of Support that Responds to the Community Needs

Economic growth at the individual and community level is important to ensure that economic growth in Africa becomes sustainable and is shared widely among the people across regions at the grassroots level. Japan has provided various kinds of assistance in line with the community needs based on the principle of human security. The principle of human security involves creating a society that can protect the lives, the livelihood and dignity of its people from various threats, and allow individuals to realize their full potential through adequate training. In order to strengthen capacity in Africa’s rural farming villages, for example, Japan announced the African Village Initiative (AVI). This project helps construct schools while also providing healthcare services for all of society, involving the digging of wells and provision of school meals. Furthermore, Japan provides assistance via the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security for the African Millennium Village (AMV) project, which is being implemented mainly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Japan plans to coordinate these two community development projects to provide more effective assistance in the future. Furthermore, Japan will promote assistance in sectors that are directly related to achieving the MDGs, such as health and education, which carry great importance in ensuring human security.

(2) Discussions at TICAD IV

At TICAD IV, it was pointed out that (1) community development and community-level capacity development are vital factors in strengthening human security in both rural and urban areas, (2) the gender perspective is indispensable in community development as women play an important role in the field, and that (3) a community-based approach is essential for the consolidation of peace in transitional

1. (3) Development of the One Village One Product Movement

periods. Furthermore, the Yokohama Action Plan, which indicates concrete actions for the TICAD process in the ensuing five years, spelled out support for comprehensive community development utilizing experience from the aforementioned AVI and AMV projects. The action plan also included providing technical assistance, marketing skills, and microfinance in order to create a substantial degree of employment opportunities for the younger generation in particular, as well as expanding the One Village One Product project. Of these commitments, comprehensive community development includes provision of basic education, water, sanitation, school meals, first aid treatment, and referral services³ at schools and other educational facilities within the community. Schools are therefore to provide comprehensive services encompassing literacy education and lifestyle improvement. Commitments also include promoting participation of community in school management for easier access to education achievements and for strengthened economic ties with the local communities including the supply of food for school meals.

(3) Development of the One Village One Product Movement

Japan has a long experience of human and community development through the cultivation of local specialty goods called the One Village One Product movement. The movement, which respects the independent efforts of communities, is aimed at tapping their latent potential, where administrative authorities provide technical and other indirect support such as for marketing. Originated in Japan, it has spread mainly in Asian countries such as Thailand, Viet Nam, and Cambodia, and can be utilized in Africa to reduce poverty. Its objective is to combine community capacity building with income generation in order to link them to sustained economic growth based on community. In order to realize this objective, it is important to search the community's products and find promising items. It is also important to secure stable production and distribution, and, from the perspective of exporting what is exportable, to form partnerships with organizations that control trade. Moreover, for their smooth implementation, community development is necessary, as well as administrative capacity building and human resources development. In particular, since the One Village One Product movement does not stop

with the development of a single community, but is possibly linked to the economic growth of the entire country, human resources development for the entire government will ultimately be necessary to facilitate partnerships with related government agencies.

In Africa, there are already cases where Japan has provided cooperation in Malawi and Ghana. In Malawi, the One Village One Product movement is positioned as a national project for reducing poverty through economic development. Through the One Village One Product Office established within the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the central and regional governments join hands in selecting products, financing, spreading the campaign concepts, providing technical assistance, and promoting sales. JICA has provided technical cooperation for the Malawi Government's project since 2005. In Ghana, Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers partnered with NGOs to provide technical assistance to female farmers who make shea butter, and conducted studies to promote local industries. In addition, JICA works together with the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) to promote commercialization by private corporations, and the products have been exhibited and sold at markets run by JETRO at Narita and Kansai Airports. There are high expectations for these examples from other African countries as a new development strategy that can be applied in their own countries.

As a specific undertaking by Japan, JICA focused on community empowerment and created a model for the One Village One Product movement by establishing a One Village One Product Office within the government of the recipient country and thereby providing assistance for the production group. From the perspective of exportable products, JETRO focuses its cooperation on shea butter, coffee, tea, and cut flowers. In the future, JETRO plans to introduce a new type of project by soliciting proposals from Japanese import companies.

Japan will utilize its experience of developing the One Village One Product movement for creating community products in Malawi and making shea butter in Ghana to spread the movement in the future to other African countries while working together with multilateral organizations. As part of its plan, Japan held the One Village One Product International Seminar in Malawi on January 22-24, 2008, with the purpose of introducing the philosophy and framework of the movement along with actual examples from

³ For referral services, the staff will communicate with health centers, clinics, community hospitals, and other health related facilities to introduce and transport patients to an appropriate facility in a smooth manner.

Japan and Malawi, so as to help the movement's smooth deployment in other countries. A total of 120 people participated in the seminar including people from 12 African countries, one Asian country, Malawian officials, and donor affiliates such as from JICA, where they energetically exchanged views on deploying the One Village One Product movement in their own respective countries.

2. Health

(1) Three Health-related Development Goals

International health issues can no longer be faced by a single country, but have now become global issues that must be tackled by the international community as a whole. If death and disabilities from disease increase, families that lose their workers will face economic burdens, and medical fees will pose significant burdens for families with sick members. This will engender further poverty and a vicious circle where illness and infectious diseases become widespread due to poor nutrition and sanitation. These circumstances lead to a reduced national work force and hinder national development. They are also tied to such problems as terrorism and conflict which impact regional peace and order.

In the MDGs, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases are listed as objectives in the health sector to be achieved by 2015. However, the objective of reducing child mortality is lagging the most in Sub-Saharan Africa, where 157 in 1,000 children cannot live to their fifth birthday (as of 2006). Moreover, 500,000 women die of treatable or preventable causes during pregnancy or childbirth every year. That number is particularly high in Sub-Saharan Africa, where it applies to one in every 22 women in labor while the number is one in 7,300 women in labor in developed countries (as of 2006). Furthermore, while the overall number of individuals infected with HIV in developing countries remains relatively unchanged, the number of individuals dying from AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa is rising.

(2) Support of Comprehensive Medical Care

Amidst these circumstances, Japan raised the problem of infectious diseases in developing countries as one of the major agendas at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in July 2000, making the issue a main discussion topic at a summit for the first time. Moreover, Japan announced the

Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative (IDI). This summit led to the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in 2002.

In November 2007, then Foreign Minister Masahiko Koumura gave a policy speech entitled *Global Health and Japan's Foreign Policy: From Okinawa to Toyako* in light of the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in the following year. In the speech, he asserted the necessity for comprehensive efforts for strengthening health systems, improving maternal and child health, and countermeasures for infectious diseases. He also called on the cooperation of all related parties including various countries, international organizations, the business sector, the academic community, and civil society in order to establish an action policy to be shared within the international community.

In response to the foreign minister's policy speech, the topic of health was brought up at TICAD IV in May 2008 where active discussion was conducted on the direction of African development. The Yokohama Action Plan, which clarifies concrete undertakings to be taken by related countries and organizations including Japan over the next five years, presents undertakings in the areas of strengthening health systems, improving maternal and child health, and countermeasures for infectious diseases. Immediate efforts by Japan include saving the lives of 400,000 children over the following five years, training 100,000 healthcare human resources, and contributing US\$560 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria starting in 2009.

(3) Framework for Action on Global Health

Japan also raised global health as a major agenda at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, announcing the Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health. This framework was created after three meetings in February, April, and June 2008 by the G8 Health Experts Group, which was established by Japan. The framework, which took the form of recommendations, was welcomed in the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders Declaration. The declaration includes the following points regarding the health sector:



(Source: EPA=Jiji)

- 1) The G8 members welcomed the report by the G8 Health Experts that advocates the Toyako Action Plan, which indicates comprehensive efforts for combating infectious diseases, improving maternal and child health, and strengthening health systems.
- 2) A renewal of the commitment by the G8 members to continue efforts to work towards the goals of providing at least a projected US\$60 billion over five years to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health systems, which was agreed at the G8 Heiligendamm Summit in 2007.
- 3) A pledge by the G8 members to cooperate with African countries in order to increase health workers in Africa to a ratio of 2.3 people for every 1,000.
- 4) Regarding countermeasures against malaria, the G8 members will aim to provide 100 million mosquito nets by 2010 with the cooperation of other countries.

3. Education

(1) Current Situations

Education comprises the foundation for self-reliance and development for all individuals and states. According to a report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the number of out-of-school children throughout the entire world was reduced by 25% from 96 million in 1999 to 72 million in 2005, with a particularly notable progress in Sub-Saharan Africa as well as South and West Asia. Nevertheless, there are still 33 million children in Sub-Saharan Africa not attending school.

Furthermore, 18 million more teachers worldwide, of which 3.8 million in Sub-Saharan Africa, are needed in order to achieve universal primary education.

The international community continues working on the Education for All (EFA)⁴ initiative which includes the achievement of MDG 2 (achieve universal primary education) and MDG 3 (promote gender equality and empower women).

(2) Japan's Basic Ideas and Specific Support Measures

In an April 2008 policy speech entitled *Education for All: Human Resource Development for Self-Reliance and Growth*, then Foreign Minister Koumura noted that in order to achieve EFA and the MDGs it would be important to 1) further enhance basic education in both quality and quantity, 2) strengthen assistance on various education levels beyond basic education, 3) develop synergies between the education sector and other development sectors, and 4) create partnerships in which all people participate, both domestically and internationally. In addition, with regard to basic education, he announced the following concrete proposals for Africa over the next five years: 1) the construction of approximately 1,000 schools containing approximately 5,500 classrooms, 2) capacity building for 100,000 math and science teachers (approximately 300,000 worldwide), and 3) improvement of school management through community participation ("School for All" model).

(3) TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

Japan's basic ideas were reflected in the Yokohama Declaration and the Yokohama Action Plan issued at TICAD IV held in May 2008, which included improving access to and quality of basic education, assistance on various educational levels beyond basic education, and a cross-sectoral approach between education and other development sectors including school meals, safe drinking water, and toilets.

Education was brought up at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July 2008 under Development and Africa which was one of main agendas. Japan noted the importance of continuing to focus on promoting universal primary

⁴ EFA is an initiative that was first affirmed at the World Conference on Education for All held in Jomtien, Thailand in 1990. At the World Education Forum held in Dakar, Senegal in 2000, the Dakar Framework for Action was adopted listing six concrete goals in the educational sector with the aim of achieving EFA, including universal primary education and improving the adult literacy rate by 50% by 2015.

education while addressing primary and post-primary education in a well-balanced manner. Furthermore, with regard to the Fast Track Initiative (FTI),⁵ it was confirmed that the G8 along with other donors would continue to make efforts to mobilize resources to meet the shortfall in FTI-endorsed countries estimated at US\$1 billion, while supporting the improvement of FTI's effectiveness through an external evaluation. The G8 will submit a report on G8 progress to support FTI at the next G8 summit. As G8 chair, Japan has worked as the co-chair of FTI since January 2008, deeply engaged in FTI discussion and management. In April 2008, the FTI Technical Meeting and other related meetings were held in Tokyo. Japan has also been providing a large amount of assistance to FTI-endorsed countries through bilateral and multilateral channels.

4. Consolidation of Peace

(1) Visible Signs of Peace

Sub-Saharan Africa faces a complex range of factors such as poverty, ethnic and religious conflicts, economic interests, and independence issues that spawn from such causes as the artificial demarcation lines and the fragile national foundations. After the end of the Cold War, there has been an increase in struggles for power and resources between governmental and rebel forces, conflicts between tribes, and conflicts between states. These conflicts have not only spawned a vast number of casualties along with extensive refugees and internally displaced persons, but also have created a vicious circle of economic stagnation, dismantled infrastructure, and worsening poverty, while causing numerous human security problems including epidemics of infectious diseases.

However, in recent years Africa has displayed a trend for self-help efforts as it independently and proactively works to prevent and resolve conflicts. These efforts have been made by various states, the African Union (AU), as well as by regional economic communities (RECs) including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the South African Development Community (SADC). These efforts have resulted in signs of peace throughout regions, such as the conclusion of civil war in Sierra Leone (2002), the holding of a presidential

election in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2006), the establishment of the Ouagadougou Agreement in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire (2007), and the holding of a parliamentary election in Angola (2008). Furthermore, post-conflict efforts to ensure the consolidation of peace and to prevent the recurrence of the conflicts are underway, including the return and resettlement of displaced persons and refugees, the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants, countermeasures for landmines (including clearance of unexploded mines), and the collection of small-arms.

(2) Support to Enhance Africa's Own Peacekeeping Capabilities

In January 2008, then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda announced that Japan would play a responsible role in the international community as a peace fostering nation that contributes to global peace and development. This statement indicates Japan's determination to continue to support the consolidation of peace in regions including Africa.

At the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) in 2003, Japan set assistance for the consolidation of peace as one of the Conference's pillars. Japan fulfilled all of its commitments made at TICAD III over a five-year period ending in May 2008, disbursing approximately US\$760 million worth of assistance for the consolidation of peace. At TICAD IV in 2008 as well, Japan raised the consolidation of peace in Africa as one of the priority issues, stressing the importance of the following points:

First, peacebuilding consists of numerous processes including conflict prevention, humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, maintenance and recovery of public order, and the realization of democratic governance. It is important that donor countries and multilateral organizations work together on these processes in a seamless and irreversible manner.

Second, it is important to devise ways to prevent conflicts or minimize damage in the event of a conflict. From the perspective of conflict prevention, it is also important to eliminate potential causes for conflict, such as disparity in wealth and disputes over water, land, and resources.

5 Fast Track Initiative: FTI is an international framework launched under the leadership of the World Bank in April 2002 with the objective of achieving one of the MDGs, "universal primary education by 2015." FTI aims to provide support to developing countries that have Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and educational sector plans, with priority given to countries that cannot achieve universal primary education by 2015 without external assistance.

Third, it is important that the people who were affected by conflicts regain independence at an early date in order to swiftly restore peace. From this viewpoint, consideration should be paid to individual and community empowerment as well as assistance for self-reliance via community rebuilding and vocational training, in addition to special consideration for the socially vulnerable. Consideration should also be paid to the social rehabilitation and reintegration of victims.

Finally, it is important to provide assistance for improving Africa's peacekeeping capacity. In particular, with regard to this final point, Japan worked together with UNDP in 2008 to start assistance for PKO Training Centers in African countries, and worked with UNESCO to commence NGO human resources development. Japan has also launched a human resources development project at home in the peacebuilding sector to foster civilian experts capable of engaging in global peacebuilding activities including those in Africa.

However, peace achieved through these measures will not last without good governance. In recent years, the importance of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the pillar of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), has been widely recognized across the African continent with more participating countries. Japan believes that it is important to put the resulting national action programs into action, and has thus commenced a project to support the implementation of the program in Ghana, which was the first country to complete the review in the APRM.

Section 4. Environmental and Climate Change Issues

1. Climate Change

Africa is said to be one of the continents most susceptible to the impact of climate change. While Africa has the second largest tropical forest in the world, the Congo Basin, it also has the world's largest desert, the Sahara Desert. The continent is largely vulnerable to drought, reductions in food production, flooding from frequent torrential rain and rising sea levels, loss of biodiversity, and changes in the distribution of diseases such as malaria brought by climate change. Moreover, Africa is not equipped with adequate capacity to adapt to these changes.

Measures to adapt to climate change contribute to eliminating obstacles that hinder growth in Africa, and

these measures are becoming more and more important for African development. As discussed in Part I, Japan supports efforts for cutting emissions in developing countries including those in Africa. In addition it has announced the Cool Earth Partnership in order to support developing countries that are negatively impacted by climate change. Japan will strengthen partnerships with developing countries in order to reduce greenhouse gases on a global scale.

Japan will proactively support countermeasures against serious climate change in Africa by actively building this partnership with African countries. Before TICAD IV, Japan called on African countries to join the Japan-Africa Cool Earth Partnership. Thereafter, at TICAD IV, participants commented in the Chair's Summary that they welcome the Japan-Africa Cool Earth Partnership.

As a part of the specific assistance measures based on this partnership, Japan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a co-organizer of TICAD IV, announced at the conference that they will establish a Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa. This joint framework is meant to balance greenhouse gas reduction and economic growth, whereupon Japan and UNDP will jointly provide a total of at least US\$120 million for the climate change countermeasures of African countries working independently for climate stabilization. Specifically, the framework will provide assistance for national capacity building for adapting to climate change, reviewing poverty reduction strategies based on economic evaluations of climate change, and implementing training for climate change countermeasures.

As of October 2008, Japan had activated the Cool Earth Partnership in approximately 20 African countries. Specifically, Japan decided to extend ¥800 million in non-project grant aid to Senegal and ¥900 million to Madagascar. It will also contribute US\$400,000 for community-based projects for adapting to climate change in Namibia and Niger through UNDP. Japan anticipates that such assistance will help African countries overcome their vulnerability to climate change and promote their active involvement in making an effective future framework.

2. Support of Water and Sanitation

(1) Current Situations in Africa

The goal seven of the MDGs "ensure environmental sustainability" sets a target to "halve, by 2015, the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking

water and basic sanitation.” Progress in achieving this goal is particularly lagging in Sub-Saharan Africa. In the UNDP Human Development Report 2006 it is estimated that, if the situation remains the same, it will take Sub-Saharan Africa until 2040 to achieve the target with regard to access to safe drinking water and to 2076 for access to sanitary facilities.

Amidst these circumstances, Japan has focused on projects such as those for rural water supply. Its assistance in the sector of drinking water and sanitation accounted for approximately 19% (2001-2005) of bilateral assistance to Africa in the sector (second to Germany (about 23%)).

(2) Japan's Basic Ideas and Specific Support Measures

In February 2008, then Foreign Minister Masahiko Koumura gave a policy speech entitled *Global Water Governance: Improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation*, where he called for a global response to the problems of water and sanitation, proposing the following five measures: 1) Pursuing the sustainable use of water resources through water cycle management, 2) sharing the sophisticated techniques and know-how of Japan in the water sector with the rest of the world, 3) access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities in order to ensure human security in addition to improving lifestyle practices such as washing hands, 4) enhancing global efforts for addressing water-related issues, and 5) a participatory approach to be promoted both domestically and internationally through partnerships between central and local governments as well as between public and private sectors.

(3) TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

In light of these ideas, Japan announced at TICAD IV that it would dispatch a Water Security Action Team (W-SAT) comprised of water experts from Japan as technical cooperation to African countries that cannot provide a steady supply of safe water. Concretely, it is envisioned that this team will work with JICA to provide technical instruction on the proper maintenance and management of water-related facilities, including rural water facility management such as for deep wells and leakage control for existing drain pipes. The Yokohama Action Plan announced at TICAD IV includes improving access to water and sanitary facilities to combat infectious diseases and expand educational opportunities, as well as efforts to develop water-



(Source: dpa/PANA)

related infrastructure such as irrigation facilities. The action plan also includes assistance for drafting a water cycle management plan to effectively manage water resources, promoting the transfer of technology and know-how for water resource management, and capacity development assistance for the managers and users of water and sanitation systems. Through these efforts, Japan aims to provide safe drinking water to 6.5 million people in Africa over the next five years, while also providing training for 5,000 water resource managers and users.

Water and sanitation were also discussed at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit held in July 2008, in the context of the summit leaders declaration *Development and Africa*. The importance of water cycle management was confirmed, and the leaders agreed to establish a G8 Experts Group Meeting on water and sanitation to discuss necessary actions with a particular focus on Sub-Saharan Africa, along with the Asia-Pacific region.

Section 5. Rising Food Prices and Development of Agriculture and Rural Communities

The necessity of serious discussion on agricultural and rural development is increasing in response to the steep rise in global food prices. The issue was raised at TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, just as the situation was becoming more severe, to discuss what measures should be taken by the international community to address the issue.

1. Importance of Poverty Reduction, Agriculture, and Rural Development

Three out of four poor people in developing countries live in rural areas, and most depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Considering these circumstances, it is vital to address agricultural and rural development in order to bolster the income of farmers, improve the living environment of agricultural communities, and ensure employment opportunities so as to reduce poverty through sustainable economic growth. The World Bank's *World Development Report 2008* points out the importance of agriculture, arguing that agriculture continues to be a fundamental instrument for sustainable development and poverty reduction in the 21st century.⁶

The MDGs list poverty reduction and the eradication of hunger as major objectives in stating its goal to "halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger." The situation is particularly serious in Africa. One-in-three of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa, or approximately 200 million people, suffer from famine.⁷ The recent soaring price of food incites significant problems for developing countries, and Africa in particular.

2. Rising Food Prices and African Countries

In Sub-Saharan Africa, grains such as corn, rice, and wheat account for an average of 20% of overall food consumption, and these three grains alone account for approximately 30% of their calorie intake.⁸ The international prices for these grains have shifted in an upward trend since autumn 2006 due to such factors as a decline in inventory ratios and an increase in overall demand for grains. This became especially significant beginning in October 2007, while rice, in particular, has soared more than three-fold between January and May 2007.

Prices are beginning to settle in response to a forecast for rich harvests in 2008. Nevertheless, prices remain high compared with 2006 and are expected to stay higher than normal for the time being. Furthermore, the

fundamental conditions of future food supply become gradually more volatile.

The demand for grains is expected to grow further due to the predicted population increase by 2.5 billion in developing countries by 2050, high economic growth in major developing countries, and increasing use for biofuel. Meanwhile, growth in agricultural productivity is currently slowing around the world, and it is predicted that expansion of new farmland will be limited. Forecasts show that the global supply and demand for food will be tighter and that prices will remain relatively high for the long-term.⁹

The governments of developing countries are responding to the remaining concerns for social and political unrest, such as the occurrence of backlash and insurgencies against price increases due to the steep rise in food prices and other factors. However, there is a noticeable vicious circle in place where food supply shortages in the international market are spawned by the export restrictions of some food exporting countries, which have incited further increases in food prices. These factors are hindering the procurement and transfer of food, while also obstructing food aid from the World Food Programme (WFP).

The recent skyrocketing price of food is seriously impacting efforts in Africa for addressing poverty and famine reduction. In October 2008, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) announced that there were 36 countries facing a food security crisis.¹⁰ Twenty-one of those 36 were African countries. The World Bank has also reported that this hike in food prices would cause an increase in the world population struggling from famine to 44 million.¹¹ According to other research, it is forecasted that in Africa alone nearly 30 million additional people could possibly face poverty.¹²

It is reported that increasing food costs, for example, have caused an increase in the poverty rate in Liberia from 64% to 70%. In Somalia, where 2.6 million people are currently facing a nutrition crisis due to drought and conflict, it is predicted that the number of people required for humanitarian assistance will expand to 3.5 million by the end of 2008 due to rising food costs.¹³

6 Source: World Bank, *World Development Report 2008*, 2008.

7 Source: FAO, *Food security and agricultural development in sub-Saharan Africa*, 2006.

8 Source: World Bank, *The Effects of High Food Prices in Africa - Q&A*, October 2008.

9 Source: OECD-FAO, *Agricultural Outlook 2008-2017*, 2008, etc.

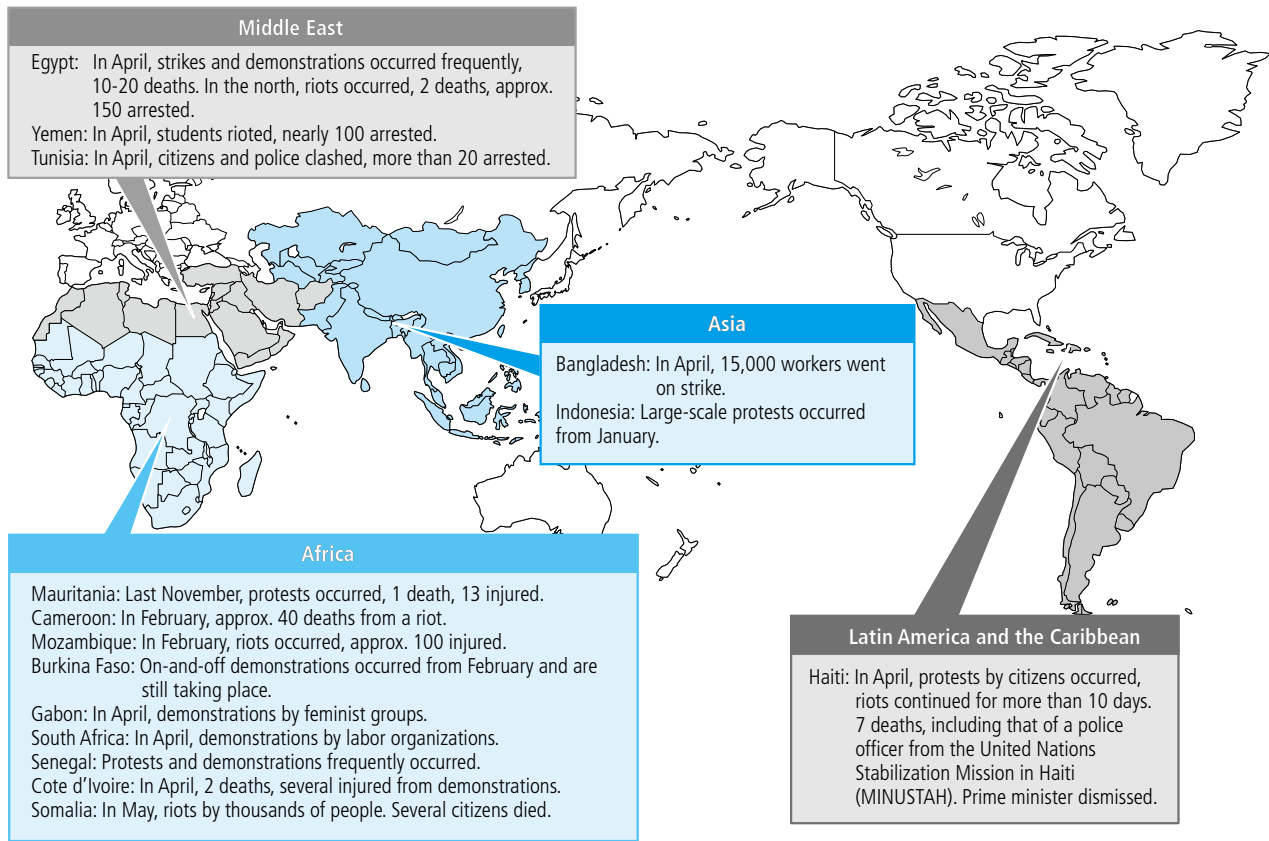
10 Source: FAO, *Crop Prospects and Food Situation No.4*, October 2008.

11 Source: World Bank, *Rising food and fuel prices: addressing the risks to future generations*, October 2008.

12 Source: World Bank, *Double Jeopardy: Responding to High Food and Fuel Prices*, July 2008. The same projection was also made in a speech by Robert Bruce Zoellick, president of the World Bank, on June 3, 2008 at the High-Level Conference on World Food Security hosted by the FAO.

13 Source: World Bank, *Addressing the Food Crisis: The Need for Rapid and Coordinated Action*, June 2008.

Chart II-5. Increasing Number of Riots Due to Rising Food Prices (as of 24 June 2008)



Concerted efforts by the international community have been called for in responding to this problem. On March 20, 2008, the WFP presented a letter to then Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda and other national leaders requesting US\$500 million in emergency aid to make up the shortage in their activity fund caused by the increase in food and fuel costs. On May 30, 2008, the World Bank group decided on the establishment of a new US\$1.2 billion emergency financing system in order to support efforts by

the international community for addressing the global food crisis. On April 29, the United Nations launched a high-level task force to tackle this problem, and thereafter in July drafted a framework for action for responding to the food crisis. Meanwhile, the High-Level Conference on World Food Security was held on June 3-5 by FAO. Moreover, food issues were discussed at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July, whereupon the G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security was released.

3. Japan's Approach to Rising Food Prices

As food prices continue to soar into 2008, the need for emergency assistance such as food aid has become greater in developing countries. In April, Japan announced its intent to provide approximately US\$100 million in food aid by July, taking proactive steps for extending emergency assistance. As the G8 chair and host of TICAD IV, Japan has raised this issue on various diplomatic occasions, seeking a unified response by the international community.

At TICAD IV, Japan called to double rice production in Africa in ten years, positioning agriculture as an important pillar for achieving economic growth and reducing poverty. Assistance measures Japan announced for increasing food production and improving agricultural productivity in Africa include irrigation, breeding new plant species, and human resource development in agriculture. Moreover, then Prime Minister Fukuda and then Foreign Minister Koumura attended a panel discussion on rising food prices hosted by the World Bank, FAO, WFP, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), where they discussed how to address this issue with other African leaders.

Right after TICAD IV, at the High-Level Conference on World Food Security hosted by FAO in early June, then Prime Minister Fukuda, who attended the conference along with then Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Masatoshi Wakabayashi, expressed Japan's views on the issue of rising food prices and its intent to transmit a strong message to the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. Japan announced active contributions for developing countries,

including US\$100 million in emergency food aid, US\$50 million in aid for poverty-stricken farmers to increase food production, social relief measures for people suffering from famine, and aid for emergency planting of agricultural products. Japan also announced that it is prepared to release not less than 300,000 tons of rice that it has imported, and also called on other nations to release their reserves as well, while calling for restraint against restricting food exportation.

At the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, the G8 leaders reaffirmed the determination that the international community should come together in making a comprehensive and concerted response to the problem of rising food prices. The leaders expressed their intent to continue tackling the issue to the maximum extent possible. Besides emergency aid, they also concurred on mid- to long-term measures to be taken, such as reversing the overall decrease in agricultural aid and investments. The leaders agreed to greatly increase assistance for initiatives in the agricultural sector made by developing countries, abolish export restrictions on agricultural products, enhance the global market and trade systems for agriculture and food by such means as utilizing food reserves, and to balance biofuel and food security. Many of the views expressed by Japan since TICAD IV were reflected in these G8 leaders' commitments. In order to address rising food prices, it is important that all related parties, including both the private sector and civil society, construct a global partnership and work together. The G8 leaders have established an expert group and will conduct follow-ups. Japan aims to continue leading the discussion in the international community.

Chart II-6. Japan's Food Aid to Developing Countries and Support for Increasing Agricultural Production

Japan's Food Aid to Developing Countries and Support for Increasing Agricultural Production (Implemented and announced from January to July 2008)	
Food Support (2008)	Total US\$253.10 million
Agricultural Support	Total US\$841.25 million
Grant aid and technical cooperation for Africa	US\$230.00 million (Over the next 5 years)
Loan aid for Africa	Up to US\$480.00 million (Over the next 5 years)
Support for poor farmers	US\$60 million (for 2008)
Others (contributions to multilateral institutions and disbursements by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)	US\$71.25 million (for 2008)

Prior to the G8 summit, Japan announced additional food aid worth approximately US\$50 million. Japan's assistance for food and agricultural production in developing countries extended or announced between January and July 2008 reached approximately US\$1.1 billion in total (approximately US\$250 million in food aid and approximately US\$840 million in agricultural assistance).



(Source: JICA)