

G

AFRICA

(a) Overview—The Cradle of Civilization: Africa

In June 2003, it was announced that fossils of early period *Homo sapiens* (modern human beings) dating from about 160,000 years ago were discovered in Ethiopia. Africa, where a lot of paleoanthropological discoveries have been made, is known as the “cradle of the human race.” It is the motherland that gave birth to and raised the human race and possesses a rich natural environment and natural resources; therefore, it is a continent with a lot of potential.

However, modern Africa has been facing hardship as it has been struggling with a number of serious problems such as conflicts, refugees, famine and HIV/AIDS. Against this background, the international community in recent years has been strengthening measures to resolve African problems through international organizations and the G8 process. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) formulated in 2000 are a specific example of actions by the international community mainly against these African realities and issues. Meanwhile, within Africa itself, the beginning of self-help efforts (ownership) can be seen with the advancement of processes toward democratization and the “consolidation of peace,” and the establishment of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and the African Union (AU).

Japan has been providing leadership toward African development through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process that commenced in 1993, considering that “there will be no stability and prosperity in the world in the 21st century unless the problems of Africa are resolved.” In the tenth anniversary year of the TICAD process, 2003, the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) was held with the participation of over 1,000 people, including the leaders of 23 African countries and 80 cabinet ministers. Therefore, 2003 was an important turning point in Japan’s diplomacy toward Africa.

(b) African Issues to be Tackled by the World, and Efforts of the International Community**The Current Situation in Africa**

Even though many countries in Africa have continued efforts toward development, there remain difficulties in breaking out from poverty, and the prevalence of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS is a big impediment to economic development. Despite the efforts of concerned countries, there are still countries where conflicts have become protracted and authoritarian politics have caused an increasing level of chaos. Issues such as infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS, conflicts, refugees and poverty are not peculiar in Africa but are global issues. East Africa and other areas have also been facing the threat of terrorism. All of these issues can only be resolved if the international community comes together to tackle them.

Africa’s Changes from Within

In Africa, positive developments can be observed, including democratic changes of government in Senegal, Ghana, Kenya and other countries as well as the acceleration of efforts by Africa itself to realize peace in many countries including Liberia and the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2003. Furthermore, ownership by Africa itself has been taking a more concrete form. For example, under NEPAD, the development strategy formulated by Africa itself, efforts in each field such as agriculture and infrastructure have been advanced, and there has been an accelerated tendency for regional integration as in the case of the AU, which now has the Peace and Security Council and the Pan-African Parliament.

Africa and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)^a

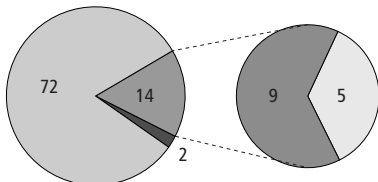
Sub-Saharan African countries hold the key to achieving the MDGs



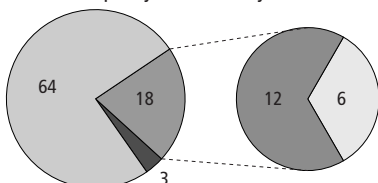
Figures represent number of countries.

Promote gender equality

Eliminate disparity in primary education

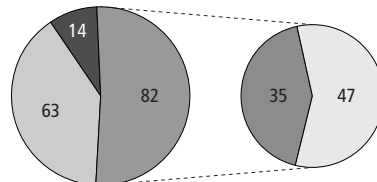


Eliminate disparity in secondary education

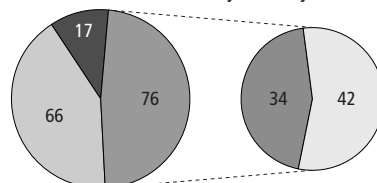


Reduce infant and child mortality rates

Reduce infant mortality rates by two-thirds

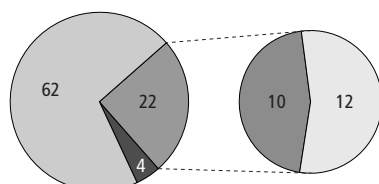


Reduce under-five mortality rates by two-thirds



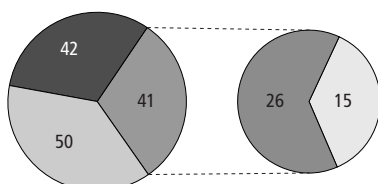
Improve maternal health

Reduce maternal mortality rate by three-quarters



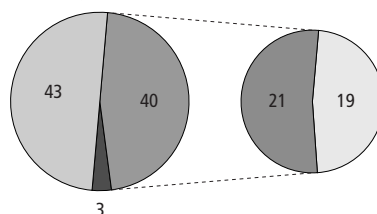
Ensure sustainable environment

Halve the proportion of people without access to safe water



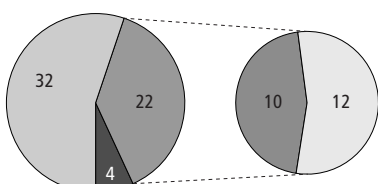
Eradicate hunger

Halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger

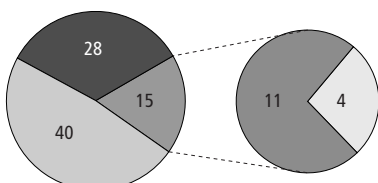


Achieve universal primary education

Enroll all children in primary school

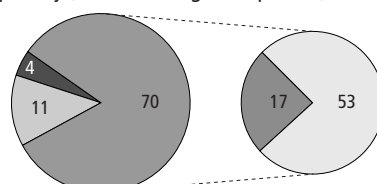


Achieve universal completion of primary school

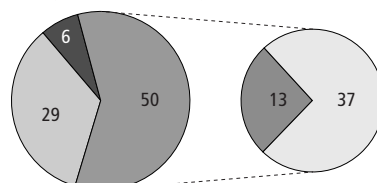


Eradicate extreme poverty

Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty (conventional growth pattern)



Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty (poor-oriented growth pattern)



Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2001.

^aMDGs: The UN Millennium Declaration adopted at the September 2000 UN Millennium Summit sets various targets for eight goals, including the ones listed below, to be achieved by 2015.

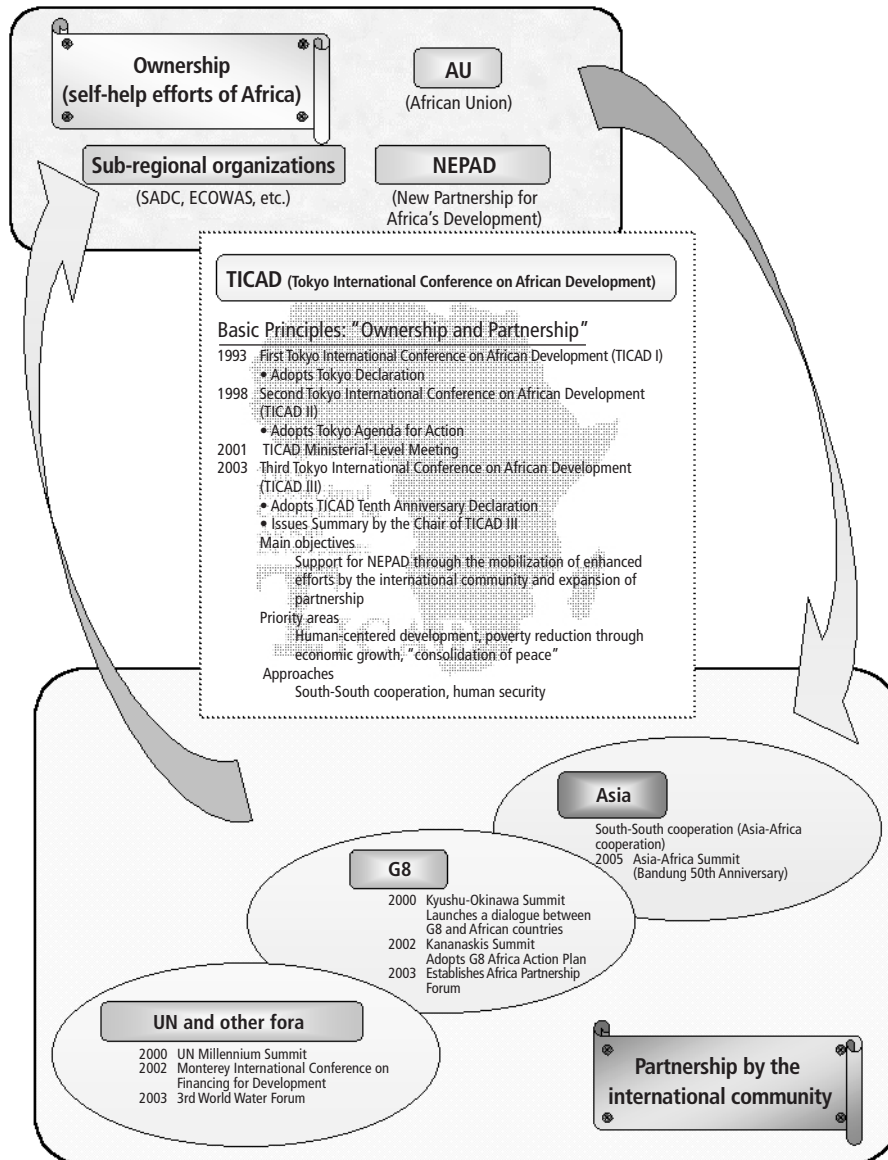
Efforts by the International Community

Against this background, the international community has increased its interest in African issues, especially in recent years. In particular, with regard to the G8 process, at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000, heads of state and government of developing countries including some African countries were invited and African issues were put at the top of the agenda at the suggestion of the summit chair Japan. And at the Evian Summit in June 2003, an Implementation Report detailing the state of progress of the implementation of the G8 Africa Action Plan (AAP) formulated at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit was drawn up. Based on an agreement at the Evian Summit, the Africa Partnership

Forum (APF), comprising the G8 countries, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and the major NEPAD countries, was inaugurated in November 2003. Participants to the APF agreed to regular discussions on political and strategic issues in support of NEPAD.

Africa has been one of the major items on the agenda at international conferences to discuss the development issues of developing countries. For example, African development issues were a particular focus at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000, the International Conference on Financing for Development and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Summit) in 2002, and the 3rd World

International Framework for African Development



Water Forum held in Japan in March 2003. Beyond that, more than half the discussions in the UN Security Council has been allocated to African problems. Japan, as a responsible member of the international community, has actively participated and contributed to these international efforts. Also, Japan has advanced such cooperation in coordination with major countries like the United States (US), France and the United Kingdom (UK), and international organizations.

(c) Japan's Efforts

The TICAD Process

As developed countries faced so-called "aid fatigue" and awareness of African issues in the international community began to fade following the end of the Cold War, Africa became marginalized in the fast-progressing trend toward globalization. Japan held TICAD in 1993 together with the UN and the Global Coalition for Africa (GCA) in order to revive international interest in African issues, as it immediately recognized the seriousness of this situation. With the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the World Bank added to the group of co-organizers, TICAD II was held in 1998, followed by a TICAD Ministerial-Level Meeting in 2001. The TICAD process has adopted ownership and

partnership as its basic philosophies, and has been leading efforts by the international community to tackle African issues particularly by promoting South-South cooperation based on the development experience of Asia. As a result, the TICAD process has greatly contributed to Africa's own efforts, which include NEPAD, the first development strategy formulated by Africa itself.

The Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III)

The Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) was held in Tokyo from September 29 to October 1, 2003, the tenth anniversary year of the TICAD process. A total of 89 countries (including 50 African countries) and 47 organizations sent delegations to TICAD III. Over 1,000 participants included heads of concerned countries and organizations, most notably 23 heads of state and government from Africa and Chair of the AU Commission Alpha Oumar Konaré (former President of Mali), many ministerial-level delegates from not only African countries but also developed countries and Asian countries, and people from non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In terms of both the number of participants and their stature, TICAD III was an international conference that

(Photo)

Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III)

1. Summary

- One of the world's largest policy fora on African development (89 countries, 47 organizations participate)
- Theme: Support for NEPAD through the mobilization of enhanced efforts by the international community and the expansion of partnership
- Outputs: TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration and Summary by the Chair of TICAD III
- Significance and future of TICAD III: Established the status as a major international platform on African development. Continuation and institutionalization of the TICAD process are to be realized.
- Summit meetings: Promote Japan-Africa relations: Prime Minister Koizumi held summit meetings individually with all 23 heads of state and government of Africa and the chair of the AU Commission, who participated in TICAD III, thereby strengthening the relations between Japan and African countries.
- Side events: Exhibitions by international organizations and NGOs of their respective activities.

2. TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration (outline)

(1) New Challenges for African Development

- Basic philosophy based on ownership and partnership is reaffirmed.

(2) Achievements of the TICAD process

- The TICAD process has raised awareness about Africa in the international community and contributed toward making African issues a main agenda.
- TICAD and NEPAD share the basic principle of emphasizing ownership and priority areas of development.
- Promotion of Asia-Africa cooperation provides diversity and dynamism for the development process of Africa.

(3) A Compass for the future of the TICAD process

- Leadership and people's participation in the African Development Process.
- "Consolidation of peace" for the resolution of the root causes of conflicts and steady social and economic reconstruction.
- "Human security" for securing peoples' survival, livelihood, and dignity.
- Respect for Africa's distinctiveness, diversity and identity as an indispensable factor of development.

(4) A new partnership

- Realize true solidarity based on mutual "respect" and "trust" between Africa and the international community.
- The international community's commitment to support Africa's ownership, especially the implementation of NEPAD.

3. Japan's Initiative for Assistance to Africa (summary)

(1) Concept of cooperation for Africa's development through the TICAD process

- Support for NEPAD
- Approaches in the TICAD process
 - ① Ownership and partnership, ② Promotion of South-South cooperation, ③ Priority on human security

(2) Achievements of the TICAD process

- Significance of the TICAD process in the international arena
 - ① Establishing the philosophy of ownership and partnership → Contributes to the birth of NEPAD
 - ② Raising awareness of the international community → Contributes to making African development a main agenda at the UN and G8
- Japan's assistance to Africa over the past ten years:
 - ① US\$12 billion assistance, ② Over 10,000 trainees accepted, ③ Over 7,000 experts, etc. dispatched

(3) Japan's support for Africa: three pillars

- Human-centered development

Grant aid of US\$1 billion is aimed to be implemented in areas for basic human needs including education, water supply, health and medical, and food assistance over the next five years
- Poverty reduction through economic growth

Agricultural and rural development, infrastructure development, promotion of trade and investment, debt issue
- "Consolidation of peace"

Assistance in the reconstruction process for post-conflict countries, strengthening cooperation with African regional organizations

has rarely been seen in the diplomatic history of Japan.

TICAD III aimed at mobilizing the support of the international community for NEPAD, an embodiment of Africa's ownership, and expanding partnership, especially with Asian countries. TICAD III adopted the TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration. The Declaration, placing importance on the "consolidation of peace" and human security, and respect for the diversity of Africa, defines the future direction of cooperation with Africa by the international community. In addition, the Summary by the Chair of TICAD III was issued, summarizing the results of the discussions at TICAD III. Japan succeeded in appealing its presence as the host country. In his keynote address at the opening session of TICAD III, Prime Minister Koizumi announced Japan's initiative for assistance to Africa and former Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori, the first incumbent Japanese prime minister to visit Africa, chaired the meeting as the Japanese Government representative. Over the ten years of its operation, TICAD has established a position as one of the top policy forums in the world on African development issues, and has played a major role in promoting efforts to tackle African issues in the international community. In response to the high praise and ongoing requests to TICAD from the participating countries and organizations, the institutionalization of the TICAD process was raised as a new issue. TICAD III was valuable as it reconfirmed the conviction of the participants that resolution of African issues was essential to the stability and prosperity of the whole world, at a time when the world is required to cope with a variety of threats.

Japan's Initiative for Assistance to Africa

Japan's initiative for Assistance to Africa, announced by Prime Minister Koizumi at TICAD III, is the detailed outline of Japan's Initiative for Cooperation for Africa declared by him in May 2003. Its three pillars are "human-centered development," "poverty reduction through economic growth" and the "consolidation of peace." In addition, the initiative promotes "South-South cooperation" and "human security" as interdisciplinary objectives.

Concerning "human-centered development," Japan

successfully provided the US\$750 million of assistance for basic human needs that it committed at TICAD II, and it subsequently announced the intention to implement grant aid of US\$1 billion over the next five years for such areas as health and medical care including measures to combat HIV/AIDS, education, water supply and food assistance.

With respect to "poverty reduction through economic growth," Japan has placed importance on measures to improve agricultural productivity, build infrastructure and promote trade and investment. Concerning trade and investment, at TICAD III, Prime Minister Koizumi announced that the TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference would be held in the autumn of 2004. Cooperation in the development and dissemination of NERICA is a specific example of successful Asia-Africa cooperation in the agricultural field.

As for the "consolidation of peace," Japan has been implementing "consolidation of peace," DDR (disarmament, demobilization and reintegration) of ex-combatants and assistance for refugees of countries such as Angola, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Liberia, bilaterally or through international organizations, taking account of the fact that human security is especially required in Africa. Japan has also been advancing cooperation with regional organizations that have become actively involved in conflict resolution in recent years, such as the AU, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Furthermore, an "Ambassador in Charge of Conflict and Refugee-related Issues in Africa" was appointed in April 2003 and he has visited countries such as Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan and Tanzania, and has worked hard to contribute actively toward the resolution of conflict issues.

Promotion of Japan-Africa Dialogue and Exchange

Many Japan-Africa dialogue and exchange events, including summit level events, were held in 2003, the Year for Soaring Cooperation with Africa.¹ President Festus Gontebanye Mogae of Botswana, an African nation representative of "good governance," visited Japan in March to attend the 3rd World Water Forum, and President Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal, one of the

¹ In response to the decision to hold the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III), Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kawaguchi in March 2002 designated the period of more than a year leading up to TICAD III as the Year for Soaring Cooperation with Africa and committed to strengthening concrete measures to tackle African issues.



Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Tetsuro Yano visiting an elementary school in Ethiopia that had received assistance from Japan (March)

founders of NEPAD and Africa's leading statesmen, paid an official visit to Japan in May. Both leaders held talks with Prime Minister Koizumi. In addition, taking the opportunity presented by TICAD III, Prime Minister Koizumi held individual summit meetings with all 23 of the African heads of state and government in attendance and Chair of the AU Commission Konaré. Through these actions, Japan-Africa cooperative relations greatly advanced in 2003.

Meanwhile, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Tetsuro Yano visited Ethiopia, Kenya and Angola in March, and South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania and Sudan in August to hold consultations concerning cooperation toward TICAD III. Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs Kazunori Tanaka visited Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Benin and Burkina Faso in January 2004 and exchanged views with leaders in each country concerning TICAD III follow up and the "consolidation of peace." Ambassador in Charge of Conflict and Refugee-related Issues in Africa Keitaro Sato attended the Second Summit of the African Union held in Mozambique in July and the SADC Summit in August 2003, and announced messages from Prime Minister Koizumi. And high-level bilateral policy consultations were carried out between Japan and South

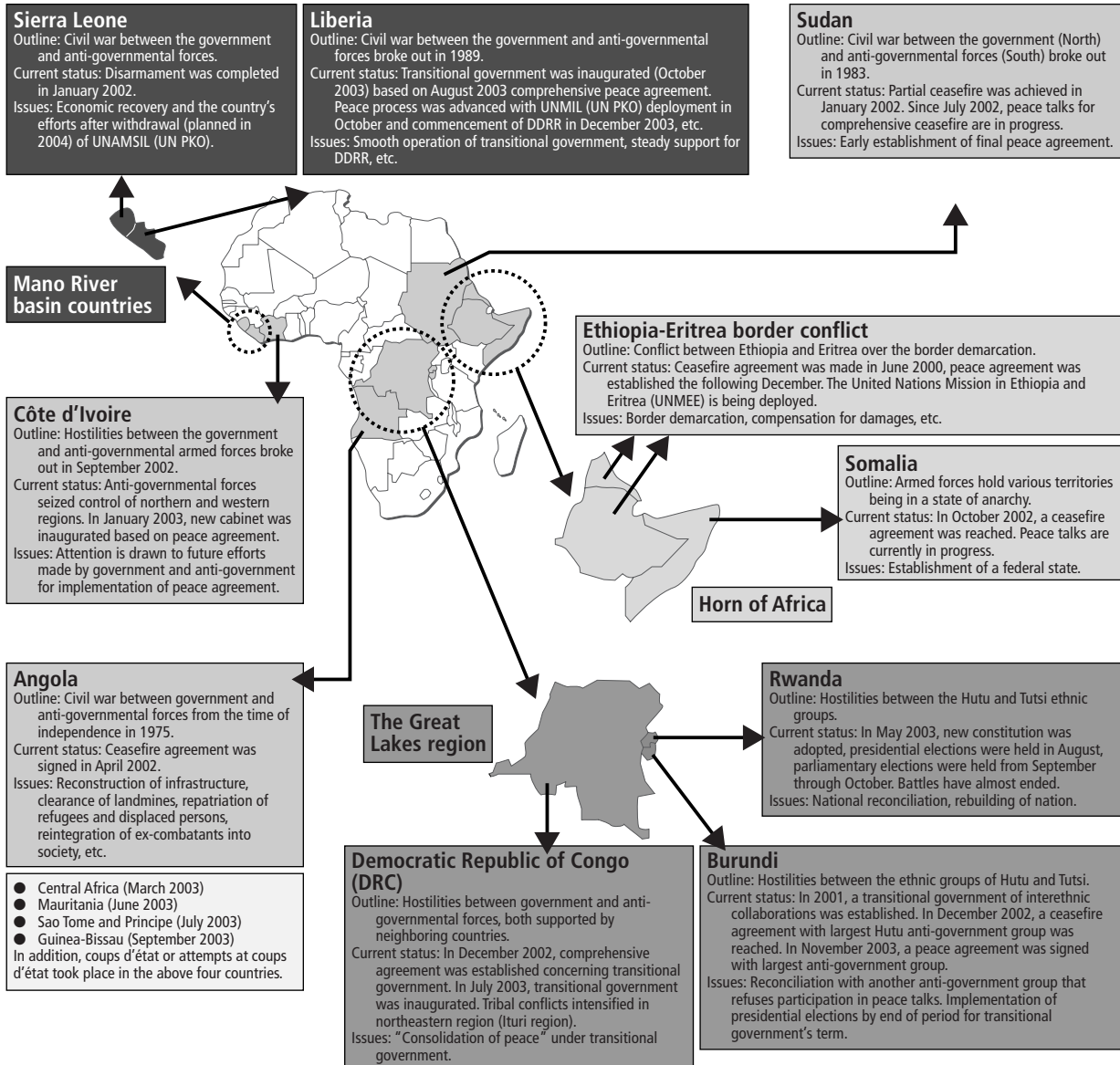
Africa in August and between Japan and Nigeria in November, strengthening cooperative relations at the working level. In addition, wide-ranging relations between Japan and Africa were promoted with the inauguration of the Japan-African Union Parliamentary Friendship League and the holding of the African Festa 2003.

(d) The Situation in Each Region of Africa and Japanese Diplomacy

East Africa

Ethiopia and Eritrea signed a peace agreement in December 2000 to resolve their border conflict and the Ethiopia-Eritrea Boundary Commission demarcated the geographical boundary. However, discord between the two countries over certain disputed areas has been keeping their relations tense. Somalia has been in a state of anarchy since 1991 and is feared to be a base for terrorist activities. The Somalia National Reconciliation Conference was held under the leadership of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) for the establishment of a provisional federal government and the adoption of a provisional constitution. The concerned parties signed an agreement for the establish-

Major Conflicts in Africa



ment of a provisional government structure on January 29, 2004 but the situation remains in the balance. In Kenya, a new administration came to power at the end of 2002, and it has been making steady efforts toward democratization and economic and social reforms, including constitutional amendments and anti-corruption policies. In Rwanda, national elections were held from August to October. Furthermore, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have actively been advancing regional cooperation toward the formation of a Customs Union under the auspices of the East African Community (EAC). (The Customs Union protocol was signed on

March 2, 2004.) IGAD has also actively been committed to the peace processes both in Somalia and in Sudan.

Southern Africa

The political situation in the southern part of Africa has been relatively stable and many of the countries have steadily taken measures toward economic development. The region, on the contrary, has suffered many economic and social difficulties including the issue of food insecurity and the highest rate of HIV/AIDS infection in the world. Zimbabwe's relations with the

international community have been tense as the European Union (EU), the US and other countries have imposed sanctions on Zimbabwe in response to the claimed undemocratic and authoritarian policies of the administration of President Robert Mugabe in relation to land reform and human rights. At the Commonwealth Summit in December, the suspension of Zimbabwe's membership was extended indefinitely and in a show of defiance Zimbabwe decided to withdraw from the Commonwealth, leading to increased concerns that Zimbabwe would become internationally isolated. Angola, where the civil war ended in April 2002, has been suffering from urgent issues including the return and resettlement of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the social rehabilitation of ex-combatants and the rebuilding of communities, to which Japan has extended its assistance through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP). At the 2003 Ordinary SADC Summit in Dar es Salaam in August 2003, the SADC showed vigorous movements toward realizing regional cooperation. For example, it adopted the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) to promote sustainable and equal economic growth as well as social development within the region and signed the SADC Mutual Defence Pact.

Central Africa

In Central Africa, developments toward the "consolidation of peace" accelerated, centered in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in Burundi, where transitional governments were inaugurated respectively in July and November 2003. However, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, public security conditions remain unstable in eastern regions such as Ituri. Destabilizing factors can be seen in Burundi as well, where the one remaining anti-government force, the Force for National Liberation, and the transitional government failed to achieve a peace agreement. Japan has actively been working to consolidate peace in the region, for instance

by providing DDR support to the Democratic Republic of Congo as a core member of the Group of Friends of the Great Lakes Region. Meanwhile, there was a coup d'état in the Central African Republic in March and the anti-government forces inaugurated an "interim government." Although there was a failed coup d'état in Sao Tome and Principe in July, the situation was brought under control through the activities of international mediation organizations. When these kinds of emergency situations occur, the top priority of the Japanese Government should be the protection of Japanese nationals, and the government will work to respond quickly to such situations in cooperation with other countries.

West Africa

In West Africa, although new conflicts have broken out, conflict resolution efforts by Africa itself centered on the actions of ECOWAS have been observed. In Liberia, the comprehensive peace agreement was signed in August 2003. Consequently, a United Nations Peacekeeping Operation (PKO) comprised primarily of ECOWAS forces was dispatched, and the National Transitional Government was inaugurated in October. In Sierra Leone, the disarmament process has been completed, and measures have been taken centered on the rehabilitation of ex-combatants into society. In Côte d'Ivoire, rebel groups staged armed attacks in September 2002, but the Government of National Reconciliation was inaugurated in March 2003, and currently French forces and ECOWAS forces have been maintaining the peace. Japan has been carrying out cooperation through international organizations and ECOWAS to support the peace process and support refugees, and is contributing to progress toward the "consolidation of peace" in the region. There was also a coup d'état in Guinea-Bissau and an attempted coup d'état in Mauritania, but currently the situations in these countries are under control.

Asia-Africa Cooperation

Japan has been emphasizing the importance of South-South Cooperation, in particular Asia-Africa Cooperation, through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process. This is one of the unique characteristics of the TICAD process. The most advantageous aspect of Asia-Africa Cooperation is that the utilization of development experiences of rapidly-grown Asia can facilitate more efficient and effective development assistance. Furthermore, the lessons of Asia's development experiences can encourage Africa's self-efforts based on its ownership.

Technical cooperation through programs such as third-country training is a good example of Asia-Africa cooperation. Under this program, Japan and other Asian countries cooperate in extending technical assistance to Africa, utilizing the human resources and facilities developed through Japan's previous cooperation for the Asian countries. Japan has already initiated this type of cooperation jointly with Malaysia and Indonesia, among others. Also, Japan has actively supported the development of New Rice for Africa (NERICA), a new rice species bred from native African rice with strong resistance to diseases and dry weather and Asian rice with high-yield potential. NERICA has been producing excellent results, particularly in West African countries including Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea. NERICA and its remarkable achievements were introduced at various international events, such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and the Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III), which attracted immense international attention, and furthermore, rendered it a symbol of Asia-Africa Cooperation.

For the sustainable and self-reliant development of Africa, it is indispensable to increase the inflows of private capital through trade and investment, in addition to the support from Official Development Assistance (ODA). Currently, the share of Africa's trade and investment in the world market is around 1-2%, but its trade and investment with the Asian countries that emerged as rising economies have been increasing steadily. To promote this positive trend, Japan makes various efforts and plans to organize the Third Africa-Asia Business Forum, the Asia-Africa Public Private Joint Forum and the TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference in 2004.

The typical image of assistance for developing countries used to be assistance provided by developed countries like the G8 countries. However, establishing new partnerships with rapidly growing Asian countries on African development can create enormous potential in the future. In 2005, the Asia-Africa Summit Meeting is planned to be held in Indonesia in conjunction with the Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference in Bandung in 1955, which would strengthen the momentum of Asia-Africa Cooperation. The Initiative for Development in East Asia (IDEA) and the Japan-ASEAN Commemorative Summit held in Tokyo in December 2003, besides the TICAD process, reaffirmed the importance of Asia-Africa Cooperation, which is expanding its possibility into new dimensions.