

THE FIRST HIDEYO NOGUCHI AFRICA PRIZE

The Japanese government established the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize in July 2006 as a new international medical research and services award to mark the official visit to Africa by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi in May 2006 and the 80th anniversary of Dr. Noguchi's death. About 80 years ago, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi died of yellow fever in Ghana where he had been conducting research on the disease. The prize aims to honor individuals and organizations with outstanding achievements in combating various infectious diseases in Africa or in establishing innovative medical service systems, thus contributing to the health and welfare of the African people and of all mankind. The first Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize will be presented to laureates from the Medical Research category and the Medical Service category at the awarding ceremony during TICAD IV, scheduled on May 28, 2008. The laureate of each category will be awarded an honorarium of 100 million yen. The award money, financed primarily by the Japanese government, will also include donations and contributions from supporters inside and outside Japan. The Japanese government believes that honoring and recognizing outstanding medical achievements in Africa will raise global awareness of medical and health issues in Africa.



Hideyo Noguchi in Accra



Noguchi Medical Research Institute, University of Ghana



Hideyo Noguchi and his staff at the Rockefeller Medical Research Center



Birthplace of Hideyo Noguchi

<http://www.cao.go.jp/noguchisho/index-e.html>

1876 Born in a farmhouse in Sanjogata(now Inawashiro town), Fukushima Prefecture on November 9.

1878 Suffers a serious burn to his left hand when he fell into a hearth.

1898 Becomes an assistant at the Infectious Diseases Research Laboratory at Kitasato Institute.

1899 Acts as interpreter to Dr. Flexner during his visit to Tokyo. Works at Yokohama Port Quarantine Office as an assistant quarantine doctor.

1900 Leaves Yokohama for the United States.

1901 Joins Dr. Flexner as an assistant at Pennsylvania University.

1904 Becomes a first rank research assistant at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, (now the Rockefeller University)

1913 Discovers and identifies *Treponema Pallidum* inside brains of progressive paralysis patients. Departs on a European lecture tour.

1914 Receives Swedish award 'The Third Order of Merit.' Receives a Doctorate of Science by Tokyo Imperial University. Becomes a regular member of the Rockefeller Institute.

1919 Reports finding on cause of Yellow Fever pathogen in Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil for which he received worldwide praise.

1926 Reports finding on cause of Oroyo fever.

1927 Reports finding on cause of the Trachoma pathogen. Departs for Africa in October to conduct research on Yellow Fever.

1928 Dies of yellow fever at the age of 51 on May 21 in Accra, West Africa. (He is buried at Woodlawn graveyard in New York)

Photos: Hideyo Noguchi Memorial Foundation & JICA



The newly designed TICAD IV logotype

The newly designed TICAD IV logotype combines the existing TICAD logotype and the name of the City of Yokohama, which will host the Conference in 2008. The square frame symbolizes a window to connect Yokohama and Africa, as well as a 'forum' to discuss African issues. Vivid red, green and yellow used in the logotype are associated with the basic message of TICAD IV, "Towards a Vibrant Africa." It is understood that red symbolizes passion and the shining sun, yellow stands for fertile land and yearning for peace, and green represents forests and agriculture. Those 3 colors are used in national flags of many African countries. Blue is used for the letters 'YOKOHAMA 2008', which is the color that 70% of Yokohama citizens chose as the color to represent Yokohama.

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TOWARDS A VIBRANT AFRICA

A Continent of Hope and Opportunity



TICAD IV

THE 4TH TOKYO
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

From Yokohama and Toyako to the World

Japan will host TICAD IV (The Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development) in Yokohama in May 2008, and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July. Japan, as the host country of these two international conferences, will reflect the outcomes of TICAD IV in the discussions at the G8 Summit and have the voices of African countries heard by the world.



Modern waterfront area of Yokohama (Venue of TICAD IV)

Toyako



Toyako, surrounded by the beauty of nature (Venue of G8 Summit)

Yokohama

TOKYO



Outreach session at Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000
Photo: Mainichi Photo Bank

African Leaders at G8 Summit

Japan, as the G8 chair, invited leaders of African countries for the first time to an outreach session during the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000. Since then, African countries have continuously been invited to the G8 Summits as outreach partners.

Yokohama - A Host City of TICAD IV

During the Edo era (1603-1868), Japan limited its foreign relation to only Netherlands, China, and Korea at the port of Nagasaki. After the 220-year closed-door policy, Japan opened its trading relation through four ports including Yokohama. After the port opened in 1859, Yokohama, formerly a small fishery village, rapidly developed. It started to prosper as a trade center of raw silk and then became a heavy and chemical industrial complex. It is now one of the biggest ports of Japan.

Yokohama has also been the gate to the western culture for most Japanese. For example, bread, ice cream, and beer spread to the dining table of Japanese families through Yokohama. Gas lamps were lit on the street and the modern water supply system started its operation first in Yokohama. Telegraph became in service in Yokohama in 1869 and the first steam locomotive ran between Tokyo and Yokohama in 1872.

In 2009 Yokohama will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the port opening as one of the greatest cosmopolis of Japan.



Yokohama at the time of the port opening



Yokohama Baybridge



FIFA World Cup 2002
Final Match in Yokohama

TICAD Process

TICAD is a policy forum for African development which Japan initiated in 1993 with other co-organizers including UN, UNDP, and World Bank while the political awareness of African development by the international community was declining due to the end of the Cold War. TICAD I provided an important opportunity to renew the public awareness of the international community about Africa. After TICAD I, the TICAD process has led the initiative of the assistance for Africa in the international community, by holding summit-level conferences every five years (TICAD II in 1998 and TICAD III in 2003), and ministerial and other meetings on sectoral issues such as trade and investment, consolidation of peace, as well as environmental conservation and energy.



African and Japanese leaders at TICAD III
Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office, Government of Japan

Ownership and Partnership

Through the TICAD process, Japan has stressed the importance of the ownership of African countries and the partnership of the international community for African development. This concept of "ownership and partnership" has been disseminated widely in the international community through the TICAD process. It also had a great influence on the establishment of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), a comprehensive strategic framework developed and adopted by African leaders.

Asia-Africa Cooperation (South-South Cooperation)

With the belief that the application of Asia's development experiences is useful for Africa, Japan has promoted cooperation between Asian and African countries. It has achieved visible outcomes in facilitating trade and investment, and technical cooperation (such as training in third countries) between the two regions. Japan has also been cooperating with various UN organizations to promote South-South cooperation projects, such as the provision of the UNDP Asia-Africa Cooperation Fund and the One-Village One-Product movement.



TICAD Conference on Consolidation of Peace held in 2006
in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



A Philippine agricultural expert giving advice to Ghanians as part of South-South cooperation
Photo: JICA

TICAD

15-Year History of TICAD Process

- 1993** The first Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD I) adopted the "Tokyo Declaration"
- 1998** The second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II) adopted the "Tokyo Agenda for Action"
- 2003** The third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III) adopted the "TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration" / presented the "Summary of the Chair of TICAD III"
- 2004** TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference (AATIC) (Tokyo)
- 2006** TICAD Conference on Consolidation of Peace (Ethiopia)
- 2007** TICAD Ministerial Conference on Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development (Kenya)
- 2007** **October and November 2007**
TICAD IV Regional Preparatory Meetings (Zambia and Tunisia)
- 2008** **March 2008**
TICAD IV Ministerial Preparatory Conference (Gabon)
- 2008** **May 2008**
TICAD IV (Yokohama)

NEPAD

(New Partnership for Africa's Development)

NEPAD is a strategic framework for African development which focuses on poverty eradication, sustainable growth and development, and integration into the global economy based on Africa's own initiative and responsibility.

TICAD IV "Towards a Vibrant Africa"

Africa has overcome various difficulties and takes steady steps toward its growth and development. A number of African countries have been recording high rates of economic growth. Africa as a whole has maintained more than 5% of economic growth since 2004. There have recently been several unprecedented positive changes on both political and economic fronts on the continent. TICAD IV will focus on such positive trends in Africa and discuss various measures to shore up "A Vibrant Africa," by mobilizing knowledge and resources of the international community.



Brundi's presidential election held peacefully in 2005

Africa, a Continent of Hope and Opportunity

With a large population and rich natural resources on the vast continent, Africa has a huge potential for development and growth. Recent economic trends, such as the dissemination of information technology and the rise in natural resource prices, have had a positive effect on the economic growth of Africa. These trends are providing the Africans with momentum for self-sustaining development.

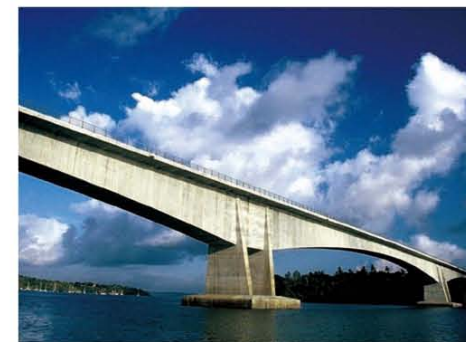
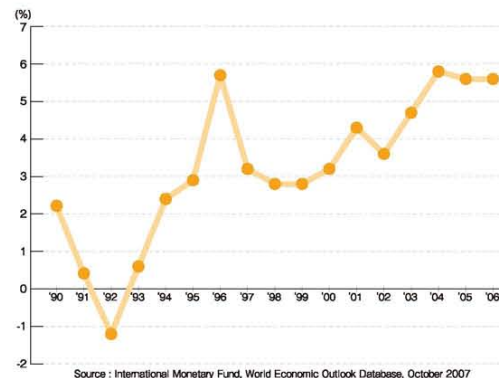
Progress in consolidation of peace and democratisation achieved by Africa's self-help efforts has greatly contributed to stability of the continent, which is an essential foundation for economic development.



A Japanese architectural expert giving guidance on building a water tower (Senegal)
Photo: JICA

GDP Growth Rate of Africa

Many African countries have enjoyed an average annual economic growth of 5% or more.



A bridge built with Japanese assistance (Kenya)
Photo: JBIC

Three Priorities at TICAD IV

1. Boosting Economic Growth in Africa

Strengthening support in order to make the currently strong economic growth in Africa self-sustained, more pro-poor and inclusive (in areas including trade and investment, infrastructure development, and agriculture)

2. Ensuring "Human Security"

- Assistance to help achieve MDGs (Millennium Development Goals)
- Consolidation of peace; Enhanced support towards democratization

Realizing a society in which people can live in dignity and enjoy "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want" by protecting and empowering individuals and communities

3. Addressing Environmental Issues / Climate Change

Strengthening capacity of African countries to effectively respond to global environmental issues, since Africa is one of the most vulnerable continents to climate change



A JOCV (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer) giving technical guidance on automobile maintenance (Tanzania)
Photo: JICA



A JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) expert giving guidance on sustainable coffee cultivation (Ethiopia)
Photo: JICA

Events Commemorating TICAD IV

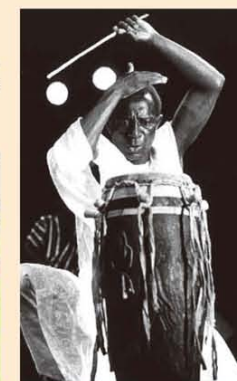
The year 2008 has been designated as Japan-Africa Exchange Year. In order to promote public understanding of Africa, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will carry out various cultural programs about Africa in Japan.



African Festa



A Football with the TICAD IV logo
A friendly match of football between Japan and Africa
Photo: Mainichi Photo Bank



Concert of Doudou N'diaye Rose, a living legend of Senegal

Japan's Assistance to Africa

International peace, security, and prosperity cannot be achieved unless African problems are solved. Japan is playing an active role in providing assistance to African countries through the TICAD process in the basic framework focusing on the African ownership and the worldwide partnership. At the Asian-African Summit in 2005, Japan announced its plans to double its ODA (Official Development Assistance) to Africa in three years. Despite the tight economic constraint, Japan accomplished this goal in 2007.

Boosting Economic Growth



Development of Economic Infrastructure

Based on the successful experience in Asia, Japan has focused on poverty reduction through economic growth. Economic infrastructure is one of the indispensable conditions for this purpose.



Photo: JBIC

NERICA (New Rice for Africa)

A new rice hybrid developed through crossing disease-and-drought-resistant African rice with high-yield Asian rice. It also matures faster than conventional rice varieties (90 days compared with 140 days).



Photo: JICA



Shea butter soap

Baobab jam & oil

One-Village-One-Product Movement

A traditional local product can be transformed into a globally competitive product by creating added value.



Photo: JICA

Ensuring "Human Security"



Photo: JICA

School-for-All Project "Education for All Children"

Photo: JICA



Photo: JICA

Improvement of Maternal and Child Health

Grass-root activities by JOCVs have contributed to improving maternal and child health in communities.



Photo: JICA

Safe Water Project

In addition to the construction of wells, Japan has assisted local residents to form water management associations to maintain and repair wells by themselves.



Photo: UNDP

Supporting Consolidation of Peace

With "the consolidation of peace" as one of its priority areas for its assistance to Africa, Japan, in cooperation with UNDP, has helped African countries collect and destroy small arms, and reintegrate child soldiers into civilian life.



Photo: Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

Prevention of Infectious Diseases

Japan has helped reduce the malaria mortality rate by distributing 10 million insecticide-treated bed nets.

Environment

In line with its "Cool Earth Promotion Program," Japan will actively support developing countries' efforts to address global warming, including mitigation, adaptation and access to clean energy.



Children participating in an afforestation program

Photo: JICA



Photo: JICA

JOCVs and local staff producing potted seedlings in Burkina Faso

Human capacity building underlies national building

Japan believes that human capacity building underlies nation building. Japanese experts think and work with local people in their fields. The technology introduced in harmony with regional situations is supporting Africa's sustainable development.



African trainees in Japan

Japan accepts trainees from Africa.

Photo: JICA
African trainees assembling an agricultural machinery unit.



JOCV (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers)

Japan sends volunteers with professional skills.

Photo: JICA
A JOCV helping local villagers combat AIDS.



Senior Volunteers

Japan also sends volunteers with extensive experience.

Photo: JICA
A senior volunteer giving technical guidance on radiation at a hospital.

Japan's Technical Assistance to Africa (provisional data up to December, 2007)

