

Japan

## Steps towards TICAD V

**TICAD V**  
June 1-3, 2013 (Yokohama)



**Ministerial Preparatory Meeting**  
March 16-17, 2013 (Ethiopia)



**Preparatory Senior Officials' Meeting**  
November 15-17, 2012 (Burkina Faso)



Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan  
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United Nations Development Programme



The World Bank

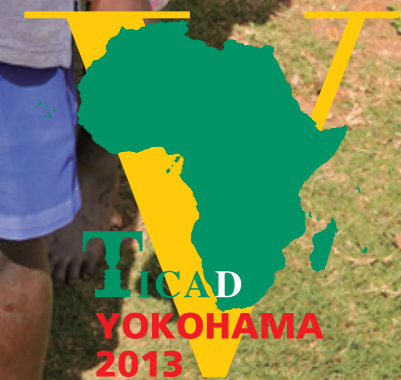


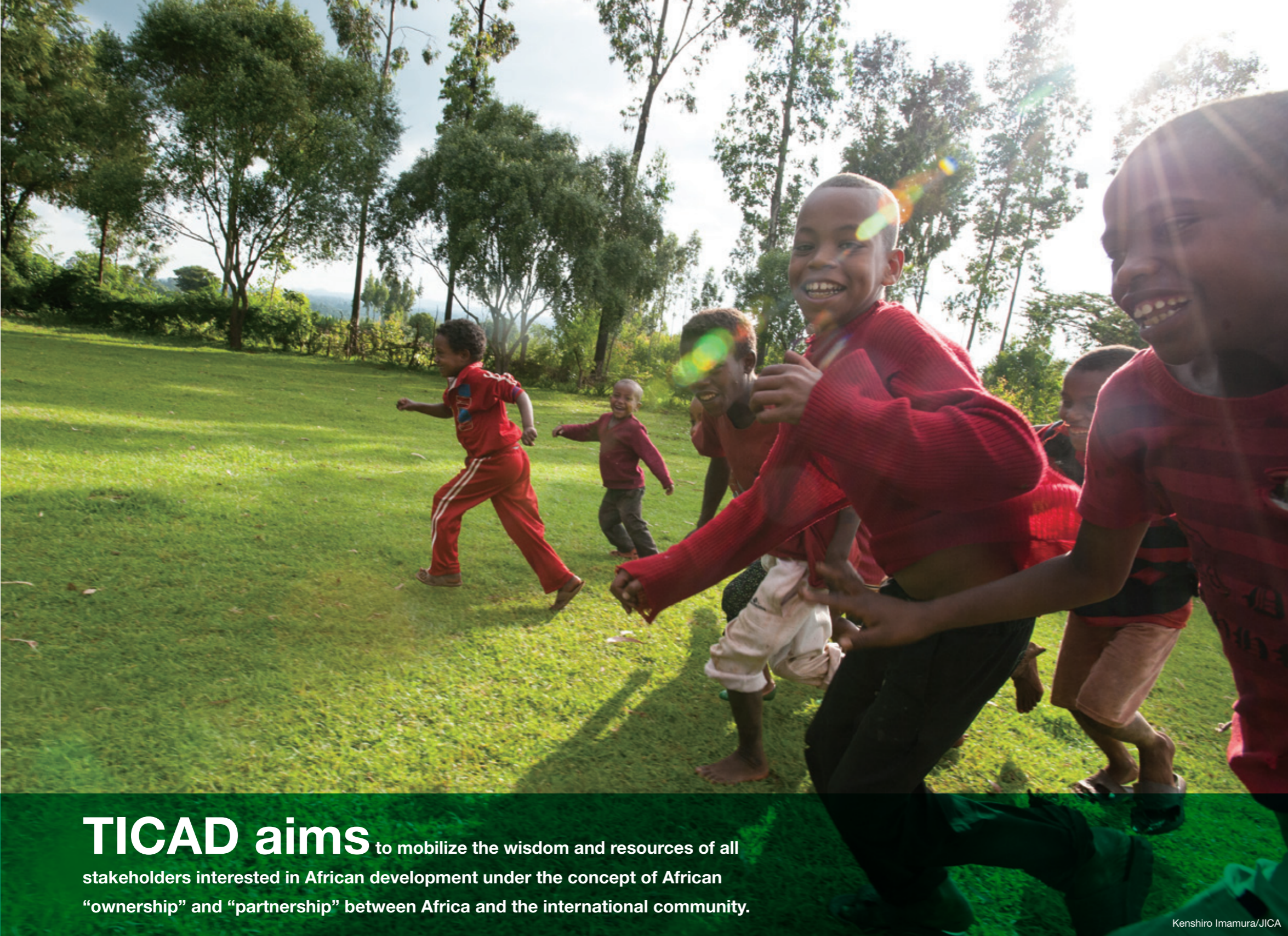
African Union Commission

March, 2013

# TICAD V

## Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa





**TICAD aims** to mobilize the wisdom and resources of all stakeholders interested in African development under the concept of African “ownership” and “partnership” between Africa and the international community.

Kenshiro Imamura/JICA

## About TICAD

TICAD stands for “Tokyo International Conference on African Development.” In 1993, Japan launched TICAD to promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners on issues facing Africa, such as economic development, poverty and conflict. TICAD has since evolved into a major global framework to facilitate the implementation of measures for promoting African development under the dual principles of African “ownership” and international “partnership.”

TICAD is co-hosted by the Government of Japan, the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Office of the Special Advisor on Africa (UNOSAA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. Its stakeholders include all African countries and development partners including international / regional organizations, donor nations, Asian countries, the private sector and civil society organizations.

Since its inception, Japan has hosted the summit-level conference every five years. The fifth conference (TICAD V) will be held in Yokohama, Japan, on June 1-3, 2013.



**H.E. Mr. Youssou Ndour**  
Minister for Tourism and Leisure of Senegal

Africa enjoys enormous benefits from TICAD. Japan supports the essential sectors of education and human resource development, greatly contributing to capacity building and technology transfer in Africa.

# The TICAD Process

The objectives of TICAD are two-fold: 1) to promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and their partners; and 2) to mobilize support for African-owned development initiatives.

Since Japan hosted the first conference in 1993, a summit-level conference has been held in Japan once every five years.

## TICAD I, 1993

At the first conference (TICAD I), the co-organizers vowed to reverse the decline in development assistance for Africa that had followed the end of the Cold War. Participants adopted the Tokyo Declaration on African Development, committing to the pursuit of political and economic reforms in Africa, increased private sector development, regional cooperation and integration, and the harnessing of Asian experience for the benefit of African development.

## TICAD II, 1998

The second conference (TICAD II) addressed Africa's development challenges with poverty reduction and the integration of Africa into the global economy as a primary theme. The Tokyo Agenda for Action (TAA) outlined a framework of cooperation in the TICAD process identifying shared goals, objectives and guidelines for actions to be taken by Africa and its partners. TICAD II also advocated the dual principles of TICAD: the ownership of Africa and the partnership of the international community.

## TICAD III, 2003

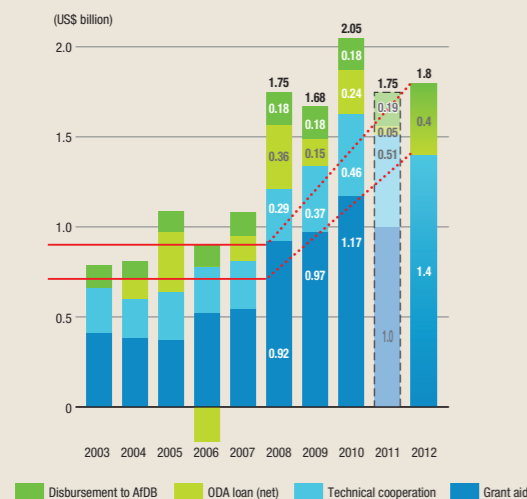
The third conference (TICAD III) made an explicit commitment for the TICAD Initiative to support the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which is a blueprint for Africa's peace and socio-economic growth and development. The TICAD 10th Anniversary Declaration, an outcome statement that renewed the commitment of leaders for African development, was adopted at the conference, placing special emphasis on the concept of human security.

## TICAD IV, 2008

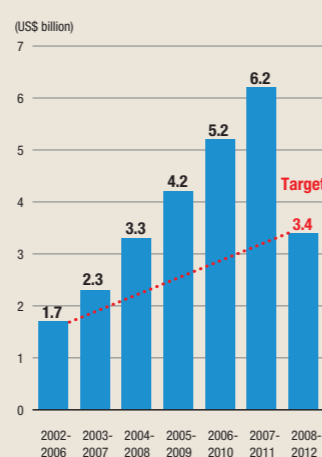
Aiming for a vibrant Africa, TICAD IV addressed the following three priority areas: 1) Boosting economic growth; 2) Ensuring "human security," including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the consolidation of peace and good governance; and 3) Addressing environmental issues and climate change. TICAD IV was attended by approximately 3,000 delegates, including 41 African heads of state. The Yokohama Declaration, confirming political commitment towards African development, was adopted. The Yokohama Action Plan that outlines measures to be implemented for the next five years and the TICAD Follow-Up Mechanism to monitor the implementation of the action plan were also introduced. Since the introduction of the TICAD Follow-Up Mechanism, the TICAD Ministerial Follow-Up Meeting has been held in African countries every year, specifically 2009 in Botswana, 2010 in Tanzania, 2011 in Senegal and 2012 in Morocco.

Japan has made steady progress in its commitments set forth at TICAD IV. Almost all targets, namely doubling Japan's Official Development Assurances (ODA) and direct investment to Africa, have been achieved.

1 Japan's total ODA to Africa, excluding debt relief



2 Japan's direct investment position in Africa



H.E. Mr. Armando Emilio Guebuza  
President of the Republic of Mozambique

The TICAD Process has shown a great impact on African development since its commencement in 1993, particularly in the areas of infrastructures, logistics, agriculture, education and health.

## TICAD V

The fifth conference (TICAD V) will be held in Yokohama, Japan, on June 1-3, 2013. TICAD V also commemorates the 20th anniversary of the TICAD process and the 50th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity, the predecessor of the African Union.

"Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa" will be the overarching theme for TICAD V. The conference aims to keep Africa's current economic growth on a stable path and extend the benefits of this development to all strata of society.

At TICAD V, representatives from Japan, African countries, international organizations, donor countries, the private sector and civil society will produce an action plan including specific actions by Africa, Japan and the international community. The discussions will be based on the three interrelated themes of "Robust and Sustainable Economy," "Inclusive and Resilient Society" and "Peace and Stability."

TICAD V will also host various side events including seminars, symposiums and exhibitions on related agendas.



### 1 Robust and Sustainable Economy

The private sector has played an important role in Africa's economic growth. Priority will be placed on infrastructure and human resources development for promoting private investment, with the aim of accelerating economic growth in Africa.

### 2 Inclusive and Resilient Society

Growth in Africa is critical to ensure improvement in the living conditions of each person on the continent. The conference aims to exert leadership in establishing the post-2015 development framework, while further promoting human security and prioritizing the roles of women and young people.

### 3 Peace and Stability

Peace and stability are prerequisites for growth in Africa. The conference will discuss ways to support African countries' own initiatives to ensure peace and stability in such areas as conflict management, cross-border security issues that include counter-terrorism and piracy, and good governance.



Dr. Kandeh K. Yumkella  
UNIDO Director-General and Special Representative for the UN Secretary-General for the Sustainable Energy of All Initiative

I remain very optimistic about the future of Africa's development, but the continent's renaissance will depend on political will and on making the right choices. Africa can realize its economic potential if Africans take the lead in defining the post-2015 development goals and ensure that private sector wealth and job creation are at the core of the new agenda. I am certain that TICAD V, as a universal institution, will help catalyze the decisions that will ensure that Africa's economic needs are recognized as a matter of global concern.

# Japan and Africa, Public and Private Partnership

Private investment plays a vital role in promoting sustainable and quality growth in Africa. The following examples show how Japan has combined the technologies, knowledge and experience of the private sector with its ODA to Africa.

## Support for Africa through Public and Private Sector Joint Initiatives

In order to enable economic growth, sustainable social progress and poverty reduction in Africa, it is becoming increasingly important to create employment, raise incomes and develop skills through private investment. In fact, the amount of private investment for rapidly growing Africa already exceeds total ODA. At the same time, interest from Japanese companies towards growth in Africa is rising. At TICAD IV in 2008, Japan pledged to double its five-year average of direct investment in Africa, which had already tripled at the end of 2010.

However, lack of infrastructure, industrial human resources and investment-related systems remain bottlenecks to further accelerating investment to Africa. Since it is difficult to resolve these issues by the private sector only, measures of each African country and support of Japan's ODA are strongly needed. At TICAD V, these measures will be discussed and Japan will strengthen efforts to tackle these issues with its ODA and other tools.

In fact, there are some good practices of African development led by the Japanese private sector with Japan's ODA. The following are the examples of such projects, which correspond to the main themes of TICAD V:

1) robust and sustainable economy; 2) inclusive and resilient society; and 3) peace and stability. Japan will make full use of the knowledge, technologies and experience of both the public and private sector to further accelerate development in Africa.

## 1 Robust and Sustainable Economy



Providing training to CFPT trainers at KDTC  
(Photo: Kiyoshi Yotoriyama/JICA)



Japanese expert giving lecture at CFPT  
(Photo: Shinichi Kuno/JICA)

### Collaboration between ODA and Komatsu at Senegal-Japan Vocational and Technical Training Center (CFPT)

Senegal is lacking experienced technicians, particularly in the fields of public works, road construction and logistics. Since 1982, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been supporting the establishment and operation of the Senegal-Japan Vocational and Technical Training Center (*Centre de Formation Professionnelle et Technique*, CFPT), which has produced approximately 2,300 graduates to date. Komatsu Ltd. set up the Komatsu Dakar Training Center (KDTC) in Dakar, the capital of Senegal, in 2009, and has been developing human resources for its distributors in the Africa region. JICA and Komatsu Ltd. collaborate in supporting the implementation of a heavy machinery maintenance course that CFPT started in 2012. Komatsu Ltd., with the cooperation of its local distributor, not only provides training to CFPT instructors at KDTC but also sends KDTC instructors to CFPT to provide training to CFPT trainees utilizing its facilities and equipment. The collaboration is expected to enhance the technical capacity of graduates from CFPT in the field of heavy machinery maintenance and thus boost their employment opportunities. CFPT also accepts trainees from neighboring countries in addition to Senegal.

## 2 Inclusive and Resilient Society

### Improving the nutrition of children in Ghana through Ajinomoto's "KOKO Plus"

The Ghana Nutrition Improvement Project being undertaken by Ajinomoto Co., Inc. aims to establish a sustainable business to tackle poor nutrition among children, a problem that is common to developing nations including Ghana. In Ghana, the main meal for children during the weaning period is a traditional porridge made with fermented corn known as *koko*. However, this food is deficient in energy, protein and micronutrients, making it one of the major causes of growth retardation among children in the country. Ajinomoto has leveraged its technology and know-how in food processing and amino acid nutrition to develop "KOKO Plus," a nutritional supplement. Together with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), JICA is providing assistance to develop a business model and business plan for Ajinomoto's nutritional supplements in Ghana through the Preparatory Survey for Base of the Pyramid (BOP) Business Promotion.



"KOKO Plus" factory visit



Children try "KOKO Plus."

## 3 Peace and Stability

### Landmine removal in Mozambique and Angola using antipersonnel demining equipment developed by Yamanashi Hitachi Construction Machinery

A large number of landmines left behind after civil strife in Angola and Mozambique obstruct national development. Antipersonnel demining equipment, made by Yamanashi Hitachi Construction Machinery Co., Ltd., supports mine removal activities in both countries. The demining equipment boasts exceptional safety, durability and mine removal capability and was developed in consideration of specific recipient countries' geographical and mine contamination circumstances. Japan has delivered two units of the company's equipment to Angola with ODA funding (currently 12 machines in use) and one to Mozambique with counterpart funds. Yamanashi Hitachi Construction Machinery also provides technical assistance to recipient countries, both by inviting their engineers to Japan for training and sending Japanese engineers to localities. Angola and Mozambique decided to allocate their own budget to purchase an additional 20 units and 1 unit, respectively, of demining equipment made by the company in order to further promote mine removal. Japan has been promoting the demining activities of both countries through project funding to UNDP Mozambique and technical assistance to the National Demining Institute in Angola.



Demining equipment in operation in Angola



Providing technical assistance locally  
(Photos: Yamanashi Hitachi Construction Machinery Co., Ltd.)