

Unedited version

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ADVISER ON AFRICA

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS

FOURTH TOKYO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

Yokohama, 28 – 30 may 2008

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List of acronyms and abbreviations

ADC	African Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo, Japan
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act (US Congress)
APRM	Africa Peer Review Mechanism (Governance)
ASEAN	Association of South East Asia Nations
AU	African Union
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel and Saharan States
DAC/OECD	Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
EPSA	Enhanced Private Sector Assistance Facility (JBIC)
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GOJ	Government of Japan
G-8	Group of eight most industrialized countries (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, UK and USA)
HDI	Health and Development Initiative (Japan)
HIPCs	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
LID	Langkawi International Dialogue (Smart Partnerships)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JETRO	Japan External Trade Organization
JOCVs	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
MASSA	Malaysian South-South Association
MASSCORP	Malaysian South-South Corporation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
METI	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Japan)
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan)
MOUs	Memorandums of understanding
MTCP	Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme
NERICA	New Rice for Africa
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NEXI	Nippon Export and Investment Insurance
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
RECs	Regional Economic Communities (African Union)
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAID	Southern African International Dialogue (Smart Partnerships)
\$	US dollar
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises

TAA	Tokyo Agenda for Action (TICAD II)
TCSF	TICAD civil Society Forum
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNESCO	United Nations Education Science and Culture Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOSAA	United Nations Office of the Special Adviser
UNU	United Nations University
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World trade Organization
ZMM-GT	Zambia-Mozambique-Malawi Growth Triangle

I. Background:

“Towards a Vibrant Africa: a Continent of Hope and Opportunity”, was the overall theme of the fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) held in Yokohama from 28 to 30 May 2008. It was one of the first such international conference to reflect a new optimism on Africa in light of the positive changes that the continent has recorded both on political and economic fronts with advances on peace consolidation, democratic governance, the resumption of sustained economic growth and the renewed interest of major world economies in the continent’s rich natural resources and large markets. It reveals that after a long and protracted battle with its political and economic ills, Africa is, at last, seeing the light at the end of the tunnel. The battle is far from over, but there are encouraging signs of singing tomorrows.

Against this optimistic note that has characterized the deliberations of TICAD IV, it is worth looking back and recalling briefly the objectives and achievements of the three previous TICAD conferences. Their overall objectives, as they emerge from their proceedings and final outcomes, were to voice the continued dedication of the TICAD participants to the development of Africa towards a new era of prosperity; to promote a high-level policy dialogue on African development between African countries and the international community; and to mobilize support for sustainable development of Africa based on ownership by African countries of their development together with self-reliance, and partnership of the international community.

The three previous TICAD conferences held in Tokyo from 5-6 October 1993 for TICAD I, 19-21 October 1998 for TICAD II and 29 September - 1 October 2003 for TICAD III count many indisputable achievements. The most widely recognized one is that TICAD is an initiative with the overarching goal of keeping African development a principal focus of the international community, encouraging partnerships and facilitating Asia-Africa cooperation. TICAD has served as a tool to keep Africa on the agenda of the international community, sensitizing political and civil leaders on Africa and highlighting African development as a global issue. Indeed, during periods when global attention to Africa was about to be diverted to other regions as was the case after the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s, the Asian financial crisis in 1998 and the 2001 September 11 terrorist attack in the United States, TICAD upheld the focus on African development as a priority issue.

The TICAD process has led the international community, more specifically the donor community, to recognize that African countries should be let to assume the ownership of their development, designing and launching their own development strategies with their own vision. The New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) to which TICAD has pledged and extends support translates into reality this wide recognition. TICAD has matched the ownership principle with that of partnership which entails a more equitable association that allows African countries to assume the responsibility of their own development. TICAD partnership involves a coalition of diversified development actors including African countries themselves, their regional organizations, partner countries of OECD, Asian countries, international organizations, the private sector and civil society organizations, especially NGOs. This broad coalition has expanded partnership, enriched ideas, built synergies and increased resources for African development.

Since its inception, the TICAD initiative has prominently underscored and promoted South-South cooperation, especially Asia-Africa cooperation that utilizes the successful economic development experiences of Asian countries as a means to quicken the development of the continent.

In follow up to TICAD I, the Governments of Japan and Indonesia, the United Nations and the Global Coalition for Africa launched in December 1994 in Bandung, Indonesia, the first Asia-Africa Forum for Cooperation. The Forum adopted “the Bandung Framework for Asia-Africa Cooperation - Working Together Towards the 21st Century which contains a series of recommendations on substantive themes of interest to the two continents. The second and third forums were held in Bangkok, Thailand in 1997 and in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in 2000 as forums for high-level policy dialogue and sharing of experiences between Asia and Africa.

Encouraged by the success of the first Asia-Africa Forum and consultations with various partners including the co-organizers of TICAD, the Government of Japan determined to lend its support to the launching of more specialized forums:

- Asia-Africa Business Forum held in Kuala Lumpur 1999; Durban in 2001; Dakar in 2004 and Dar es Salaam in 2007. It remains the sole active Asia-Africa forum. Its Dar es Salaam Forum venue of February 2007 brought together 200 businessmen and businesswomen representing 160 companies who concluded 115 memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with declared values totalling \$152.3 million;
- Asia-Africa Forum for Combating Desertification held in Beijing in 1996; Niamey in 1998 and Ulan Bator in 2002;
- Asia-Africa Forum for the Economic Empowerment of Women (Bangkok 1997); the forum was followed up in 2001 by a textile study tour in Malaysia by women entrepreneurs from 10 African countries aimed to forge partnerships in supply/manufacturing ventures, learning of business skills and technology training, creating network opportunities and identifying policies and practices that support entrepreneurship and export growth in the economically strategic sector of textile production in Africa and Asia.

Other results achieved in the promotion of Asia-Africa Cooperation include the Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference and the Asia-Africa Business Summit held respectively in Tokyo in 2004 and Jakarta in 2005; also, in the agricultural sector, the development of the NERICA rice (New rice for Africa) and a broader and wider Japanese assistance to agriculture; in the sector of trade and investment cooperation, a significant increase in the share of African exports to Asia from 6 percent in 1990 to over 14 percent in 2000 and in foreign direct investment from Asia to Africa which amounts to about \$1.2 billion per annum; the establishment of an Asia-Africa Investment and Technology Promotion Centre and of an Africa-Asia SME network; in the area of capacity building, training of a large number of Africans in Asian countries and collaboration among research institutions from Africa and Asia; and much more. The potentials of Asia-Africa cooperation remain largely untapped and augur an expanded mutually beneficial cooperation in the future.

Triangular cooperation and intra-Africa cooperation are other areas of achievement of the TICAD where the potentials for growth remain enormous. As a hybrid of South-South cooperation and North South collaboration, triangular cooperation under the TICAD process has been experiencing a period of growth with Mauritius, Tunisia and Egypt, among other players, providing the Southern expertise and Japan the funding. Areas covered include the organization of seminars and training workshops on a host of issues from debt management, to peace keeping operations, scientific research, marine resource management, and technical assistance in education, health, electrification and communication, the digital divide. Micro-finance development, financial intermediation and

private sector development are other critical issues that have been promoted under the banner of triangular cooperation.

Intra-Africa cooperation has been encouraged and promoted by the TICAD conferences in several fronts: support to countries like Tunisia that have reached a middle level of development to make their experiences available and share with other countries in the continent, the know-how they have acquired; support to NEPAD projects enhancing regional integration including the completion of the Trans-Sahara route, the creation of a free trade area in the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD); support to country initiatives such as the Zambia-Mozambique-Malawi Growth Triangle (ZMM-GT), a direct application of the growth triangle concept of mutual cooperation in economic development among three ASEAN countries, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia; these three countries undertook in the late 1980s to strengthen the economic links of their three adjacent regions and to optimize the complementarities between the three regions; the pact would combine the management expertise, rich capital, technology and infrastructure of Singapore with the abundant labour, land and natural resources of neighbouring Johor State in Malaysia and the Riau province in Indonesia. ZMM-GT aims to increase trade and investment in the bordering provinces of the three countries.

TICAD has enabled Japan to frame and sharpen her African policy which former Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi described as resting on three pillars:

- The consolidation of peace, a basic requisite for the development of the continent. Three areas are involved: security, political governance and transition, and community reconstruction and socio-economic development. Under this pillar, Japan has participated in peace keeping operations in Mozambique and engaged in cooperation for the consolidation of peace in Angola, the Democratic republic of Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone and the Sudan;
- The reduction of poverty through economic growth. Particularly relevant to Japan under this pillar are the Asian experiences of attaining growth through trade and investment; while she accepts measures that are needed to cope with poverty reduction and fulfil basic human needs, Japan strongly believes that poverty will be best eradicated through the expansion of economic activities and growth; in this regards, Japan considers infrastructural development, transportation, communication, energy and water as essential. Other components of poverty reduction through economic growth include agriculture, private sector development especially promotion and empowerment of SMEs;
- Human centred development which evolves around the concept of human security defined as protection from threats to human dignity, empowerment of individuals and communities, and encompasses a wide range of components from human resource development to health care, to bridging the digital divide. Japan has provided significant assistance to African countries in this area, mindful of the view that nation building starts and ends with people. In 2005, Japan's Prime Minister launched in Addis Ababa the "Health and Development Initiative (HDI) to accelerate actions towards achieving health-related MDGs focusing on issues such as infectious diseases and health system development. Information available also indicates that Japan has hosted over 10,000 Africans for technical training and has sent over 7,000 Japanese young volunteers to Africa.

Beyond the three-pillar policy, Japan is cognizant of the need to address the African development challenge on all fronts, taking into account the priorities, particularities and specificities of individual countries. Thus, the urgency of the environmental challenge has led Japan to launch a

global initiative “Cool Earth 50”; this initiative is equipped with a financial mechanism involving a substantial size of funds and for relatively long term to extend support to developing countries including African countries which are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Under “Cool Earth 50”, Japan will provide assistance to African countries for adaptation to environmental change including droughts and natural disaster and water supply; mitigation of environmental degradation with reforestation, forest conservation, environmental management and sustainable land management; improving energy access, especially clean energy.

Though the TICAD conferences have been neither pledging conferences nor a Japanese programme of assistance to Africa, they have nevertheless been instrumental in spurring Japan’s ODA to Africa. Africa received more than \$12 billion in ODA from Japan from 1993 to 2005 and from 2000 to 2005, 10 percent of Japan’s total ODA went to Africa.

From TICAD I to TICAD III, Japan announced several specific grant aids totalling \$900 million over three years for TICAD I, \$750 million over three years for TICAD II and \$1 billion over five years for TICAD III. Japan has provided these specific grants in the amounts of \$1.036 billion from 1994-1996, \$814 million from 1999-2001 and \$0.58 billion up to 2005. At TICAD III, Japan announced overseas investment loans for \$300 million over five years and a debt relief of \$3 billion for the heavily indebted poor countries and other eligible countries of Africa. Up to 2005, Japan granted \$35.8 million in overseas loans and \$2.37 billion in debt relief

At the 2005 Asia-Africa Summit held in Indonesia, Japan announced that it would double her ODA to Africa over three years and establish with the African Development Bank a multi-donor special trust fund for technical assistance totalling \$200 million and a concessional ODA loans window of up to \$1 billion. Japan also committed herself to strengthen trade and private sector investment promotion activities including establishing an IT-based network between Asia and Africa to facilitate the exchange of business information and interaction in the public and private sectors in the two continents.

In addition to boosting Japanese development cooperation to Africa, TICAD was instrumental, through the Government of Japan, in taking African development to the G-8 Summit. This effort culminated in 2001 in a dialogue between African leaders and G-8 leaders at the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit upon the initiative of former Prime Minister Mori in Okinawa in 2001. The following year at Kananaskis, Canada the G-8 Summit adopted an action plan for Africa in support of NEPAD. Since then, African development has been an important agenda item on the agenda of the G-8 Summit. It is encouraging to note that TICAD IV Summit will be held at the end of May 2008 in Yokohama just a number of weeks before the G8 Summit is convened in Hokkaido Toyako with Japan as chair.

Given the success it recorded in the development circles, the TICAD conferences may have encouraged a number of donor countries and countries eager to reach out Africa to launch, in their footsteps, their own initiatives for Africa. The most known of such initiatives include the US African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), China-Africa Forum on Cooperation, India-Africa Programme on Cooperation and the Blair Commission on Africa.

II. Objectives and Main Features of TICAD IV:

Former Prime Minister of Japan Junichiro Koizumi announced the convening of TICAD IV at the commemoration events of the 50th anniversary of the historic Asia-Africa Bandung Conference of 1955, which was held in Bandung, Indonesia in May 2005. Following this announcement, at the end

of May 2007, the Government of Japan fixed the dates of TICAD IV for 28-30 May 2008 and issued a concept paper which identified four priority areas for TICAD I. These areas of focus were boosting Africa's economic growth, achieving the Millennium Development Goals, peace consolidation/governance and environmental protection/ climate change. Ensuing consultations with the co-organizers and African countries within the preparatory process of the conference enabled the Government of Japan not only to confirm the relevance and validity of these areas of focus, but also to sharpen the objectives of TICAD IV and its expected outcomes.

These consultations led to embracing the overall theme of TICAD IV "Towards a Vibrant Africa: a Continent of Hope and Opportunity" which reconciles two opposite realities: on one hand, the new optimism on Africa rooted in the encouraging signs of economic growth, African self-efforts to peace, democratization and stability, renewed interest in its natural resources; on the other hand, the need to address a number of key challenges or obstacles that could prevent these encouraging signs to burst into full prosperity.

Three sub-objectives emerged from the overall objective of "fostering a vibrant Africa", namely: (i) boosting economic growth through enhanced support to the priority areas of infrastructural development, promotion of trade and investment and agriculture; (ii) ensuring human security in a two prong approach involving firstly the achievement of Millennium Development Goals, i.e. assistance for community development, education and health, and secondly the consolidation of peace and security, i.e. assistance for enhancing capacities to promote peace and stability, the restoration of security and prosperity in post-conflict countries; (iii) addressing environmental issues and climate changes with the establishment of a new financial mechanism "Cool Earth 50" to provide assistance for adaptation to environmental change, mitigation of environmental degradation and improving energy access.

A wide viewpoint that TICAD IV should be an action-oriented conference with a time-bound action plan and a follow up mechanism to monitor progress being made also emerged from the discussions. Such a profile was considered not preclude TICAD IV from being, as its predecessors, a forum of high-level policy dialogue gathering African leadership at the highest level and African development partners which value this high-level policy dialogue that culminates in the adoption of a political declaration on issues discussed and agreement reached .

More clearly, the main features of TICAD IV lie in the following:

- As its predecessors, TICAD IV was a forum of high-level policy dialogue that focused its deliberations on a number of topical problems which, if properly tackled, would unlock Africa's prosperity. The deliberations on these problems led to the adoption of the Yokohama Declaration;
- TICAD IV distinguished itself from the previous TICAD in that, for the first time, it resulted in the adoption of time bound action plan, " TICAD IV Yokohama Action Plan" 2008-2013 with an appendix showing potential resources, possible contributions and implementing partners;
- A follow up mechanism consisting of three-tier structure is another distinctive feature of TICAD IV. The three-tier structure includes a TICAD Secretariat inside MOFA that conducts information gathering, analysis and public relations, establishes a TICAD consultation service and assists the ADC in Tokyo; a Joint Monitoring Committee that produces an annual progress report and holds its meeting once a year in Japan; a TICAD Follow up Meeting built in the

TICAD Ministerial Conferences on specific themes that reviews and assesses on-going TICAD activities and is held once a year;

- TICAD IV was held shortly – about six weeks – before the July 2008 G-8 Summit in Hokkaido Toyako. As Prime Minister of Japan was chair of both TICAD IV and the G-8 Summit, participants to TICAD IV welcomed this unique coincidence that allowed the TICAD outcomes to feed into the deliberations of the G-8 and ensured that the TICAD concerns are taken up by the G-8;
- Finally, as in the previous TICAD, a chair summary of the deliberations that took place at TICAD IV from 28 to 30 May 2008 was released. It is an important outcome of the conference.

III. Preparatory Process for TICAD IV:

The preparatory process for TICAD IV started with the official announcement by the Government of Japan on 27 May 2007 of the dates and venue of TICAD IV together with the release of a concept paper that identified the priority areas of TICAD IV. Following this announcement, a meeting of the Steering Committee of co-organizers subsequently expanded to selected African representatives was held and agreed to hold two regional preparatory meetings at the senior official level for Eastern and Southern Africa on one hand, Northern, Western and Central Africa on the other hand and a Ministerial conference to review and adopt the planned outcomes of the conference.

The regional preparatory meeting for East and Southern Africa was held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 30 to 31 October 2007 and that for Northern, Western and Central Africa in Tunis, Tunisia, from 21 to 22 November 2007. Twenty-one (21) Eastern and Southern African countries and thirty (30) Northern, Western and Central African countries attended the regional preparatory meetings. Representatives of the African Union and other Africa-wide regional organizations including regional economic communities and the NEPAD secretariat as well as representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system attended these regional preparatory meetings.

The Ministerial Conference took place in Libreville, Gabon, from 20 to 21 March 2008 and was well attended by ministers from forty-nine African countries, senior officials and representatives of co-organizers, donor countries, African regional organizations including regional economic communities and organizations of the United Nations system.

The Ministerial Preparatory Meeting reaffirmed the importance of and support to the TICAD process, its accomplishments and potentials for the future. There were in-depth discussions on the key areas of peace consolidation, the Millennium Development Goals, economic growth, human resource development, environment and climate change. The Meeting focused its deliberations on the political declaration, the plan of action and follow up mechanism to be adopted by the TICAD IV Conference in Yokohama.

At the proposal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, the Ministerial Preparatory Meeting decided to convene in a one-day Ministerial Pre-Conference Meeting on the eve of TICAD IV for a final reading of the documents to be adopted by the Conference. The Ministerial Pre-Conference Meeting took place in Yokohama on 27 May 2008 in the afternoon. It cleared the concerns raised on paragraph 6.1 of the draft the declaration, reaffirmed the consensus reached on it in Libreville, Gabon, and explained the contents of the action plan and the TICAD follow-up mechanism.

Each of these preparatory events was marked by a parallel meeting of civil society organizations involved in the TICAD process, bringing together civil society organizations. Each meeting produced a statement which read by a designated representative before the plenary session of the event.

IV. Time, Place of TICAD IV and Attendance:

TICAD IV was held from 28 to 30 May 2008, in Yokohama at Pacifico Yokohama Convention Centre, the second biggest city of Japan with a population of 3.64 million inhabitants, the first Japanese port and gateway to the world which will celebrate its 150th anniversary of modernization in 2009. The conference took place next to the Yokohama Grand Inter-Continental Hotel and the Pan Pacific Yokohama Bay Hotel Tokyu and the Yokohama Royal Park Hotel where most delegations to the conference were residing.

TICAD IV was attended by 3,000 people including officials from Africa, Asia, Europe and North America, 1300 journalists of which 800 Japanese journalists showing up at the National Convention Centre. Fifty-one (51) African countries, 34 donor and Asian countries and 77 regional and international organizations participated to the conference. Forty-one (41) African Heads of State and Government including King Mswati III of Swaziland attended TICAD IV in comparison to twenty-three (23) for TICAD III, sixteen (16) for TICAD II and six (6) for TICAD I.

A range of well attended events under the umbrella of TICAD IV took place in Yokohama on the eve of, and during the conference. They included seminars and symposia sponsored by JBIC, JICA, JETRO, METI, UNU, UNDP, ECA, WB, FAO, WFP, IFAD and other international organizations on a variety of topics. As part of the conference, a number of events also took place, including the presentation ceremony of Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize, the Tea event at the Imperial Palace for African Heads of State and Government.

V. Programme and Chair of the Conference:

The official work programme of TICAD IV is given in annex 1.

Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda chaired the TICAD IV conference. He was seconded in this task by former Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori, former chair of TICAD III, who chaired most of the plenary sessions of TICAD IV. The breakout sessions were co-chaired as follows:

- Boosting Economic Growth: Jean Ping, President of the Commission of the African Union and Robert Zoellick, President of the World Bank group;
- Achieving the MDGs: Dr Frene Ginwala, former Speaker of the National Assembly of the Parliament of South Africa and Ann Veneman, Executive Director of UNICEF;
- Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance: Cheik Sidi Diarra, UN Under Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Africa and Antonio Guterres, UN High Commissioner for Refugees;
- Addressing Environmental Issues/ Climate Change: Gertrude Mongella, President of the Pan African Parliament; Abdoulaye Janneh, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa and Olav Kjørven, Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau for development Policy, UNDP.

VI. Opening Session:

The opening session of TICAD IV was marked by the opening address of Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda and the keynote speech of President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete of Tanzania. Both statements are provided in annexes 6 and 7

A. Opening Address by the Prime Minister of Japan:

Prime Minister Fukuda opened TICAD IV on behalf of the co-organizers in the main conference room of Pacifico Yokohama Centre packed to the roof, before a pit of Heads of State and Government, Ministers, senior officials of governments, regional and international organizations and members of the diplomatic corps in Japan. He noted the historic significance of TICAD IV, likening the history of African development to a great narrative which a new page titled “Century of African growth” which the conference was about to open.

Prime Minister Fukuda then cited the conditions for growth: first peace and security as fundamentals; second African countries adopting, as their own, a model that led to success in post-war Japan and many other Asian countries. Japan wanted to walk alongside the African people, shoulder to shoulder, in the realization of this model, which led Prime Minister Fukuda to pledge that he will double Japan’s official development assistance (ODA) to Africa in five years by 2012 increasing it gradually including its grant aid and technical assistance.

Prime Minister Fukuda outlined in his address the elements for boosting growth which Japan is prepared to support:

- Infrastructure development: improvements of Africa’s road network (joining unconnected road network and improving ports) with a pledge to provide up to \$4 billion ODA soft loans in cooperation with the donors of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa;
- Measures to promote the activities of Japanese companies in Africa while infrastructure is being improved: dispatching a large-scale economic mission to the continent; reinforcing trade insurance and inaugurating within the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) the Facility for African Investment to the tune of \$2.5 billion over the next five years with the overall goal of doubling Japanese private investment in Africa;
- Agriculture development: doubling the current rice production output of 14 million tons over the next ten years; Japan will cooperate with countries and international organizations in the areas of irrigation systems.

Addressing the Millennium Development Goals, Prime Minister Fukuda expressed Japan’s intent to extend a hand to African friends who were striving hard, outlining several measures that will be undertaken. These measures include:

- Training one hundred thousand people in Africa over the next five years as health workers to respond to the shortage of 1.5 million health workers;
- Expanding throughout Africa the idea behind the Japanese “maternal and child handbook” already successfully introduced in Indonesia;
- Contributing \$550 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and malaria in the coming years starting in 2009;
- Dispatching Japanese researchers to universities and research institutions in Africa to engage in joint research with young African researchers to find solutions for various issues;
- Convening a Japan-Africa Science and Technology Ministers’ Meeting in autumn 2008;
- Rewarding persons who have been active in the field of health and medical services in Africa through the “Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize;

- Organizing a new technical assistance corps of water specialists to be known as “W-SAT” or the “Water Security Action Team” which will be dispatched to work on the ground in Africa and aims to provide access to water.

Prime Minister Fukuda declared that climate change will be one of the major themes for discussion at the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July 2008. He recalled the “Cool Earth Partnership” mechanism that he recently established under which Japan will engage in technical assistance to developing countries including African countries that aim to achieve both the greenhouse gas emissions reductions and economic growth in a compatible way. The scope of assistance was \$10 billion over five years, beginning 2008.

Stressing the paramount importance of peace and security for the realization of growth and development, Prime Minister Fukuda stated that, as a “peace fostering nation”, Japan will focus more on the consolidation of peace and peace building in Africa and will pursue the reform of the United Nations Security Council so that the UN can carry out more effectively its role in the maintenance of peace in the international community including Africa.

Prime Minister Fukuda summed up Japan’s fundamental approach to African development as being “self-reliance and mutual cooperation”, and underscored the importance of human resources and the principles of ownership and partnership promoted by the TICAD process. Partnership encompasses the exchange of insights and experiences between Africa and Asia which was achieved through, *inter alia*, the mutual exchange of youth between Japan and Africa including Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs).

B. Keynote Speech by the President of the African Union:

In the keynote speech delivered on behalf of his peers of the African Union, President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete of Tanzania informed the conference that Africa leadership held with high esteem the relationship between Japan and Africa and underscored the trust and collective support of African leadership for the TICAD process as a useful instrument for cooperation. He voiced the expectation that TICAD IV will transform Japan-Africa relations into a new paradigm of effective partnership. He commended the leadership consistently exercised by the successive Governments of Japan in making the TICAD process a success and welcomed as befitting the theme for TICAD IV: “Towards a Vibrant Africa.”

President Kikwete also welcomed the announcement by Prime Minister Fukuda that Japan will double its aid to Africa by 2012 as well as the measures envisaged by TICAD IV to boost growth and support the achievement of the MDGs. He then raised the issue of Japanese FDI to sub-Saharan Africa and Japan-Africa trade, underscoring their very low level and urging a rapid change in these two elements. “Africa, he stated, was a safer, prospective and lucrative place to invest. The perceived risks of doing business with or in Africa today were more a matter of unforgotten past history than what was actually obtaining on the ground today.”

President Kikwete further noted with appreciation the focus given by TICAD IV to climate change. “Africa contributes least to the global warming phenomenon, yet bears far more than its fair share of the direct and indirect consequences”, he added. He praised Japanese leadership in attaining a broad global consensus on a practical mechanism to follow on from the Kyoto Protocol and expressed African support. He applauded the creation, by Japan, of the \$10 Billion Climate Change Fund for which he requested both a quick access and the setting aside of a fixed percentage for Africa.

Lastly, President Kikwete voiced the expectation that the outcome of TICAD IV serve as a concrete basis for Japan to urge its G-8 partners to fully honour their commitments to Africa and to fully support the new economic development focus of TICAD IV.

VII. Plenary Session 1:

This session dealt with: firstly the review of 15 years of the TICAD process, which included statements by President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso, Mr Robert Zoellick, President of the World Bank, Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations; secondly the introduction of the Yokohama Declaration by President El Hadj Omar Bongo Ondimba of Gabon.

A. Fifteen (15) Years of TICAD Process:

President Blaise Compaoré praised Japan for its pragmatism and hard work and for being one of the most faithful allies of Africa. In his view, the TICAD process was an example of cooperation focused on results which included, *inter alia*, peace consolidation, aid increase, combat against HIV/AIDS, the establishment of a Human Security Fund at the United Nations and a SME funding mechanism. He welcomed the decision by Japan to double its aid to Africa by 2012 and noted the significance of TICAD IV in relation to price increases, the diversification of Africa's partners, the 2008 G-8 Summit that will take place shortly after TICAD IV, the lack of resources to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

President Compaoré outlined the cooperation between Burkina Faso and Japan noting in particular, the opening of a Japanese embassy in his country. He stressed the importance of good governance and the need to improve the standards of living of the African peoples and concluded his statement by outlining three main courses of action for the TICAD process: commitment in peace and the environment; South-South cooperation and intensification of education.

The statement by Robert Zoellick, President of the World Bank, is provided in annex 8. He expressed appreciation that the World Bank was co-organizer of TICAD IV and gave an overview of Japan's overseas assistance. TICAD IV will help Africa receive great attention at the 2008 G-8 Summit and the World Bank assistance to the continent was in increase. In this respect, he specifically declared: "The World Bank Group's goal for Africa is straight forward: over the next 15 years or so, during this generation, your leadership generation, I believe Africa can become a new pole of global growth, just as we have seen over the past years that China, India and others have become complementary poles of growth to the developed countries".

Robert Zoellick also addressed the issue of global food policy emphasizing the need for agricultural development. He concluded by informing the participants that the World Bank Board was about to adopt a global food package in response to the food price crisis.

In her statement which is given in annex 9, Dr. Asha Rose Migiro, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, informed the conference on the establishment of a task force on the Global food crisis by the United Nations secretary-General. She stressed the need for comprehensive strategy to tackle the crisis of rising food prices. She then focused her presentation on efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, stating: "with a concerted drive by African Governments and their development partners, we can accomplish these goals. Three elements emerged from her statement: how to strengthen the support to countries to achieve the goals; the need for predictability of resources to implement activities that will ensure the realization of the goals; enhanced collaboration between

donor countries which should honour their commitments and African countries which should promote peace.

Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro called for intensified support by the international community and African Governments for agricultural sectors across the continent to lessen the impact of rising global food prices. She urged quick action to implement the recommendations of the Yokohama Declaration and the MDG Africa Steering Group. She concluded with the hope that TICAD IV will end on a high note.

B. Introducing the Yokohama Declaration:

President Omar Bongo Ondimba of Gabon underscored the synergy created around TICAD. This synergy has enabled the promotion of sustainable development of the continent in the spirit of partnership, responsibility, solidarity and mutual respect. Introducing the Yokohama Declaration, he noted that it acknowledged the important role of TICAD, a forum that has served to mobilize the international community's interest for Africa and thanks to which other initiatives from Asian countries including China, South Korea and India were born. He highlighted Asia-Africa partnership, a grouping that goes back to the 1955 Bandung conference and gathers more than three quarters of the world population.

President Bongo Ondimba outlined the promises of TICAD IV in the areas of basic infrastructure for regional and sub-regional integration, capacity building in education and health, acceleration of technology transfer for the industrialization of the continent, support for combating the adverse effects of global warming and climate change and achieving the MDGs, increase of food production to ensure food security and prevent food crisis. He urged TICAD to treat Africa as a strategic partner, adopt an action plan with a clear schedule of implementation and a follow up mechanism.

In view of the critical role attributed to education and training in the development process, President Bongo Odimba called on TICAD to create a regional centre of excellence at the university level in the areas of information communication technologies, banking and insurance and sustainable development. The Central African region could host such a centre. President Bongo Ondimba's statement is provided in annex 10.

VIII. Plenary session 2:

A. The Speakers on the Sub-themes:

The deliberations of the plenary session 2 centred on the three sub-themes (objectives or priorities) of TICAD IV: boosting of economic growth; ensuring human security through the realization of the MDGs, the consolidation of peace and good governance; addressing environmental issues and climate change. The speakers on these sub-themes were:

- For the sub-theme "Boosting of Economic Growth", Presidents Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda, Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki of South Africa, Paul Kagame of Rwanda, Joao Bernado Viera of Guinea Bissau, Dr. Levy Patrick Mwanawasa of Zambia, Mwai Kibaki of Kenya, General François Bozizé of the Republic of Central Africa, Dr. Thomas Boni Yayi of Benin, Ahmed Abdallah Mohamed Sambi of Comoros, Sidi Mohamed Ould Cheikh Abdallah of Mauritania. Vice President of Botswana, Lt. Gen. Mompoti Sebogodi Merafhe, MP, Prime Minister of Angola Fernando da Piedade Dias Dos Santos, Prime Minister of Togo Komlan Mally and Deputy Prime Minister of Mauritius Dr. Ahmed Rashid Beebeejaun also spoke on

this sub-theme. A message from President Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria was also read by Ahmed Ouyahia, Special Envoy of the President.

- For the sub-theme “Ensuring Human Security: Achieving MDGs, Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance”, the speakers were the following:
 - (a) Achieving MDGs: Presidents Isaias Afeworki of Eritrea, Pedro Verona Rodriguez Pires of Cape Verde, Amadou Toumani Touré of Mali, Vice-President Isatou Njie-Saidy of Gambia, Prime Minister Pakalitha Bethuel Mosisili of Lesotho. Prime Minister Abbas El Fassi of Morocco delivered a message from King Mohamed VI. Ministers of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Aboul Gheit of Egypt, Simbarashe Simbanenduku Mumbengegwi of Zimbabwe and Ovidio Manuel Barbosa Pequeno of Sao Tome and Principe addressed this sub-theme. Louis Michel, European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid responded to statements by African leaders.
 - (b) Consolidation of Peace and Good Governance: Presidents Omar Hassan Ahmed El Bashir of Sudan, Denis Sassou Nguesso of the Republic of Congo, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf of Liberia, Ernest Bai Koroma of Sierra Leone, Second Vice-President of Burundi Gabriel Ntizezerana and Prime Minister of Côte d’Ivoire Paul Antoine Bohoun Bouabre. Secretary of State for Cooperation and Francophony of France Alain Joyandet read a message from President Nicolas Sarkozy of France and addressed the sub-theme.
- For the sub-theme “Addressing Environmental Issues and Climate Change”, the following participants took the floor: Presidents Ismail Omar Guelleh of Djibouti, Marc Ravalomanana of Madagascar, James A Michel of Seychelles, Prime Minister Seini Oumarou of Niger, Norbert N’kulu Mitumbakimombo Minister of State to the President, Democratic Republic of Congo and Mohamed Omar Al-Barani Secretary of the Asian Affairs, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Prime Minister Mohamed Ghanouchi of Tunisia delivered a message from President Ben Ali.

From the interventions of the participants the following emerged:

A. Boosting Economic growth:

Japan’s important package of assistance to Africa for the next five years announced by Prime Minister Fukuda at TICAD IV including doubling ODA by 2012 and initiating specific measures to boost growth, achieve the MDGs and address environmental issues and climate change were welcomed with appreciation. The package is a reflection of the importance Japan attaches to Africa and turns TICAD IV into a strategy for increased cooperation between Africa and Asia, an instrument for promoting economic progress and political stability. The increased flow of technical and financial resources derived from TICAD IV will contribute to building infrastructure, increase industrialization, expand employment opportunities and promote free and fair trade between countries.

Since 2000, many African countries have recorded impressive economic growth rates over 5 percent largely due to the implementation and maintenance of prudent macroeconomic policies and macroeconomic stability while improving the business environment, governance and enhancing regional integration. Some countries like Uganda, Rwanda and Angola experienced a period of impressive economic growth averaging 8.3 percent, 6 percent and 6.3 percent respectively. However, these growth rates remained below the sustained annual growth rate of at least 7 percent required to meet the Millennium development Goals.

Many African countries were faced with formidable challenges in their efforts to achieve and boost economic growth. A number of these challenges were occasioned by globalization and included rising food and fuel prices, failure to gain access to new markets and inadequate foreign direct investment. The current crisis of rising food prices was of particular concern to delegations as they feared that it could upset gains recorded in economic performance. Other challenges are related to security and political stability, fight against corruption, good governance, inadequate education system and insufficient infrastructure, severe shortage of electricity, lack of closer economic integration and investment in agriculture.

There is need to invest in value addition to African products. As a way to address the current trade imbalance that exists between Japan and Africa, the promotion of value addition, especially in agricultural processing under the one village one product movement is a step in the right direction. Also, the strategic partnership between Japan and Africa and Asia-Africa should be broadened to include fight against HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, improving the living conditions of peoples, enhancing food security, good governance, peace and security.

Countries such as Botswana with high percapita income should not be disqualified as recipient of increased assistance which is much needed to achieve sustained growth and sustainable development. Also, the establishment of national airlines direct flights to respective capital cities of Japan and some African countries such as Kenya can prove instrumental to boosting trade, investment and tourism.

B. Ensuring Human Security:

(a) *Achieving the MDGs:*

Participants to TICAD IV were informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sao Tome and Principe that Africa was nowhere near reaching any of the seven MDGs and reminded these seven goals which are: goal number 1 eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; goal number 2 achieving universal primary education; goal number 3 promoting gender equality and empowerment of women; goal number 4 reducing child mortality; goal number 5 improving maternal health; goal number 6 combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases; goal number 7 Ensuring environmental sustainability.

It was observed with respect to goal number 1 that there was growing poverty and growing hunger; this situation could not be turned around in face of daily records for rising oil prices and doubling and even trebling food prices. The news was not quite so dire about goal number 2 but far from ideal. Due to insufficient income, many African governments could not afford to build schools, buy textbooks or pay teachers. Goal number 3 was considered a “no-brainer”. Closely linked to goal number 1, goal number 4 was not going to be met, but improvement was underway despite the brain drain of medical personnel, especially doctors. The worst was to be feared about goal number 5 owing to scarcity of doctors and expensive drugs. There was some hope with respect to goal number 6 as malaria was on the run in many African countries. However, Africa still had a long way to go with HIV/AIDS which posed a two-pronged problem: education to avoid infection, and very expensive drugs to treat those who were infected. The realization of goal number 7 was a question of funds and priorities.

The world was faced with a multidimensional crisis expressing itself in many ways, economic, financial, monetary, energetic, food wise and environmental. In this situation, human security was at stake and was paramount to ensure moral and material conditions which allow the human person to live in freedom and dignity and to achieve self-fulfilment both as an individual and as human society. The conditions that ensured human security included peace; preserving the environment of the planet;

freedom and material goods that allow people and community self-fulfilment; education that enable them to grow spiritually; respect for cultural identities and diversities; communication; exchange and cooperation among states and communities.

Among the factors that hinder human security was the food crisis which called for a multilateral approach and an integrated solution. It brought about issues of collective priorities including urgent and consistent international solidarity to meet the pressing needs, the setting up and implementation of ambitious and lasting programmes to respond to the challenge of ensuring a predictable and stable world food security. There was need for long-term programmes of strategic nature.

The high prices of food products have degraded the purchasing power of poor peoples, while oil prices have negatively impacted the economic growth of developing countries that were not oil producers, causing the loss of three points in the growth rates. Speculation has also had an aggravating effect over prices of food stuffs in addition to increased demand in consumption and the scarcity of goods. African countries needed to overcome their critical food situation by increasing their food production through the modernization of the primary sector of their economies and the development of agricultural production of food stuffs aiming at a lasting food security.

Other issues raised in relation to the achievement of the MDGs included the need for effective and genuine partnership with Africa; developed countries should honour their commitment to provide 0.7 percent of their GDP in ODA to developing countries; debt cancellation for highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) that should cover all least developed countries including those who have successfully managed their debt portfolio; need to achieve greater gender parity in favour of women who are the backbone of production.

Appreciation was expressed on a number of initiatives taken by Japan including assistance to private sector development, one village one product initiative, triangular cooperation in human development bringing together Japan, a Northern African country and other recipient African countries and the creation of Hideyo Noguchi Prize awarded for the first time to Professor Miriam Were a national of Kenya.

The European Union, through its Commissioner in charge of development and humanitarian assistance, welcomed TICAD IV and the focus on African development. Taking place at the mid-term of 2015 which is the deadline agreed upon for the realization of the MDGs, TICAD IV was also being held a few weeks before the 2008 G-8 Summit in Hokkaido Toyako which augured well. The announcement by Japan to double its aid to Africa would not fail to inspire other donor countries. Development and security were inextricably linked and globalization brought about a duty of universal solidarity. Common values were faced with dangers including climate change, access to water and migration and there was need to mobilize assistance for post-conflict countries. The objective of development assistance was accompaniment and not substitution to the political will of countries. The European Union had reaffirmed its financial commitments of 2005. There was need for better aid coordination and to facilitate common analyses. The 2007 Europe-Africa Summit cut off with the past and adopted eight (8) concrete strategic plans. In final analysis “we all know what ought to be done, we have financial and technical means to do it, what is missing is the political will.

(b) Consolidation of peace and good governance

The Central Africa and Great Lakes regions and globally the African continent are faced with the imperative to promote a collective and concerted approach on matters regarding the life of peoples and the coexistence between states. This requires concrete programmes for prevention and peaceful

resolution of conflict, inter-state cooperation to combat illicit traffic of light weapons and organized cross-border crimes. For countries in post conflict situation, emphasis is to be made not only on programmes of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, but also on programmes for internally and externally displaced persons and for the victims of armed conflict, especially women and children.

These requirements call for important material and financial means far beyond the actual capacity of countries in post conflict situation made bloodless by war, which makes the support of the international more than necessary. In this context, the creation of the Peace Building Commission within the United Nations is a significant progress. It should be noted that, in the area of peace and security, the United Nations and the African Union have established a partnership that keeps growing stronger one year after another. This is a partnership that Africa appreciates and supports.

Africa has taken the full measure of the urgent need to maintain a durable and definitive peace on the whole continent. To that effect it has put in place instruments aimed at noble and commendable objectives: conflict prevention; maintenance or re-establishment of peace, security and stability; promotion of democracy, good governance and human rights. These instruments include the Protocol on the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union; the Pact of non Aggression and Common Defence; the African Peer Review Mechanism.

In addition to peace, Africa has made a firm commitment to the values, principles and norms that constitute the foundation of democracy, good governance and respect for human rights. As an example to illustrate this point, the Action Plan of the International Conference on the Great Lakes puts an emphasis on the setting up of regional mechanisms for reinforcing the rule of law, promoting human rights and combating impunity; the consolidation of the democratization process through the enhancement of institutional capacities, the political participation of all segments of populations; the harmonization and coordination of policies aimed at the protection and sound management of natural resources.

Dignitaries of countries who spoke on this sub-theme voiced a number of specific concerns. It was noted regretfully that the Republic of Congo was not admitted to the status of countries in post-conflict situation. The Sudan requested an immediate debt relief considered as an important element for the consolidation of peace. Efforts by the African Union, the United Nations and other international entities to bring peace in the Sudan's Darfour region were viewed as critical and appreciated though undermined by external violation of sovereignty by a neighbouring country. Only through political negotiations could the problem of this region be solved and the Sudan leadership reiterated its commitment to work with the partners on the ground.

In Liberia, maintaining peace and promoting democracy was a challenge that could be tackled through five (5) key elements: the professionalization of the armed forces; the establishment of a strong private sector economy based on sustained growth; the resolution of the youth condition especially as regards unemployment; education; good relations with neighbouring countries. In Sierra Leone, noting the strong link between peace and development with conflict striving at the instinct of poverty, the new leadership has embarked on significant measures including a broad programme of governance, the promotion of human resources. It has vowed not to depend entirely on partners, however, requested the support of the Government of Japan in the areas of electoral process, electricity power and rural development. Sierra Leone considers the role of women and civil society as crucial. The recent achievements of the country included two peaceful parliamentary and presidential elections and reviewing the constitution.

In Burundi the political situation was evolving with the last rebel movement being in discussion with the Government. As a post conflict country, Burundi was faced with a particular situation whereby accompaniment measures taken in its favour proved insufficient. The country needed further assistance in the field of education and acknowledged the need to organize a green revolution especially in face of rising prices of oil products. Côte d'Ivoire observed that progress in Africa faced multiple and important challenges among which the relatively slow rhythm of progress toward good governance, frequent internal conflict and the weak capacity of African economies to the evolution of world markets. Its Prime Minister commended the extraordinary working culture of Asian countries stating that Africa wanted to go forward with the Asian continent particularly Japan. Africa needed its children to work hard and with determination with the support of the international community.

In response to statements by African dignitaries on the sub-theme “consolidation of peace and good governance”, the Representative of France delivered a message from President Nicolas Sarkozy and made a short statement. In his message, President Sarkozy pointed out that the fourth TICAD coincided with the 150th anniversary of Japan-France relations. He welcomed accomplishments under the TICAD process and underscored the need for enterprises in Africa. In this regard, he informed the conference of the allocation by France of 2.5 billion euros to finance African enterprises. He also underscored the need to promote basic education, security and stability and to build infrastructure. As all these could not be executed at the same time, it was necessary to set up priorities. The 2008 G8 Summit will devote a debate on Africa.

The Representative of France addressed the on-going food crisis and informed the participants that 30 to 60 million euros were being released to face it. He stated that the claim for democracy was shared by all, including African countries. He welcomed the African Peer review Mechanism and noted that the line of fracture was more within States and less between States. Insecurity was fed from poverty and the plurality of inequalities. Governance had to take into account the democratic dimension and the participation of all required the respect of the State and of rights. More than ever, France was by Africa's sides.

C. Addressing Environmental issues and climate change:

The Government of Japan was commended for its “Cool Earth Partnership” initiative to which it will allocate \$10 billion over five years to sustain the efforts of developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency. Through this initiative, grants are expected to be provided to poor income countries to tackle adaptation and gain access to clean energy and funds to address mitigation. Beyond the Japanese initiative, the conference was reminded a number of proposals/initiatives relating to the environment/climate change which deserve attention:

- President Ben Ali of Tunisia's proposal that oil producing countries deduct one dollar per oil barrel to be offered as a contribution to the World Solidarity Fund established by the United Nations following the proposal to fend off the dangers of destitution, marginalization and exclusion in many part of the world;
- The establishment in Borj Cedria Technopole, Tunisia, of a high institute for environmental sciences and technologies as part of the Tunisian-Japanese cooperation;
- President James A. Michel of Seychelles' Sea Level Rise Foundation launched in September 2007 to coincide with the UN Secretary-General's High-level Event on Climate Change. The Sea Level Rise Foundation is a global platform of excellence on adaptation to sea level rise. It

gathers a team of global leaders and is aimed at galvanizing global action to address the devastating impacts of climate change on the planet and to bring together support for small island states, islands and other low-lying areas in adapting to the sea level rise;

- Democratic Republic of Congo's proposal to establish an environmental fund for the Congo Basin to cover the cost of expenditures implied in the environmental reforms imposed by the collective responsibility for the environment. DRC has carried out a number of reforms resulting from this collective responsibility, but has not if not sufficiently benefited from the existing compensatory mechanisms and would not pursue the reforms solely at its expenses.

By making "environmental issues and climate change" one of the central focuses of TICAD IV, the co-organizers have put to light the link between environment and development, but also have shown deep awareness of the crucial importance of promoting cooperation and solidarity in order to meet the great challenges currently facing humanity. Indeed, the environment is a critical variable for peace and security as well as for development and social well being. Climate change with the resulting intensification of desertification, recurrence of drought waves, scarcity of drinking water, floods and rising of sea levels, poses a serious threat to all humankind and is the source of deep concern on the international scene.

Three major points had to be considered by African countries with respect to the environment and climate change: first, only 2 percent of the Clean Development Mechanism initiatives involve Africa at present. Africa must take steps to remedy this situation. Second, the issues concerning rainforests and other forests are not included in the Clean Development Mechanism while 18 to 25 percent of all carbon emissions are a direct result of deforestation. Third, the world's climate problem is intertwined with other global issues like the decimation of biodiversity, nutrition, health poverty and development in general.

The process of reducing carbon emissions has a huge market potential for African countries. However, African countries lack projects, the expertise and international partners. Despite this handicap, they should strive to conduct systematic research into what they can offer in the areas of carbon reduction and market their potential. They should also negotiate for reforestation to become fully acknowledged within the Clean Development Mechanism. They should further negotiate with the World Trade Organization (WTO) to come up with a standard for carbon certificates and allow them to be produced and traded all over the world. Finally, African countries need to have with developed countries a new framework, a partnership for climate improvement and ecological development.

The importance of the Congo Basin in the preservation was underscored as well as the role that the Democratic Republic of Congo is playing within this Basin. The task facing this country in this respect was immense and called for support all the more so as the country is getting out from conflict and is faced with reconstruction.

An example of efforts carried out in Africa to reverse the impact of the negative effects of climate change is the building in Libya of the Great Man-Made River. This is a unique project that has brought quantities of fresh water from long distances deep in the desert South of Libya to costal cities and areas of the North. Through huge concrete tubes extending on thousands of kilometres, fresh water is provided to people not only for drinking, but also for agricultural output. The project is helping in food security, the fight against desertification and the reduction of green house gas emissions.

IX. Presentation Ceremony of the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize:

The ceremony took place on 28 May 2008 from 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm at the Queen Ballroom, Pan Pacific Hotel Yokohama Bay Hotel Tokyu. The programme included an opening, a “tamaire” (inspiration) a video – life of Dr Hideyo Noguchi, a report on the selection process and citation, presentation of the award, congratulatory remarks, a chorus, a banquet and a toast .

The report on the selection process and citation was presented by Dr Kiyoshi Kurokawa, Chairperson of the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Selection Committee. He informed the gathering that his committee received about 100 nominations from over the world. Two sub-committees were established, one on the medical research and the other on the medical services. The two sub-committees established a short list of three candidates in each category. From this short list, the main committee unanimously selected Professor Brian Greenwood of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Professor Miriam Were of the UZIMA Foundation.

Briton, Professor Greenwood has carried out research for more than 30 years on the prevention of malaria, pneumonia and meningitis in African children. He has contributed to the creation and design of effective strategies to control malaria, which claims more than one million lives a year across the African continent. He has made training and supporting of young African scientists a central objective in his research in Africa.

A national of Kenya, Professor Miriam Were has, for over 40 years, dedicated her life to advancing the health and welfare of the people of Africa, focusing on the practicalities of delivering service in the communities. She has united communities to develop and implement relevant solutions to local public needs. Professor Were has greatly contributed to the on-going battle against HIV/AIDS. Through her strong leadership as Chairperson of the National AIDS Control Council, Kenya has consistently registered a reduction of HIV prevalence and AIDS-related mortality.

In his address at the presentation ceremony, Prime Minister Fukuda congratulated the two laureates and gave an account on how the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize was conceived. The prize was conceived during the visit to Africa of former Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi and received the full endorsement of both Konaré then Chair of the African Union Commission and President Kufuor of Ghana. It was announced in the joint press conference of Japan-AU Summit meeting in July 2006.

According to Prime Minister Fukuda, Japan considers improvement of health in Africa as one of the priority agenda in global health, and both TICAD and G-8 Toyako Summit have made global health an important agenda. The Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize was a confluence of this policy as it aims to generate quality medical research and health services centring on Africa.

His Majesty King Mswati III of Swaziland made a speech on the behalf of visiting Heads of State and Government attending the presentation ceremony. The ceremony, he said, was a clear demonstration of the continuation of Japan’s commitment to Africa. He was confident that TICAD IV will come with some lasting solutions for some of the problems which threaten the very core of the human race.

His majesty King Mswati III congratulated the two laureates, Dr Brian Greenwood and Dr. Miriam Were for their inspirational achievements. He recalled these achievements and congratulated the Government and the people of Japan for establishing and sponsoring an African medical prize which has come at the most opportune time when Africa is pooling its resources and efforts in the promotion of medical research and capacity building. He deplored Africa’s heavy dependence on imported medicines which has resulted in high prices and the inability of African peoples to purchase these medicines.

In his congratulatory remark, former Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi explained how the concept of the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize came to his mind when he was in airplane on his way to Ethiopia during his official visit to Africa in May 2006. He consulted President Kufuor of Ghana and Chairman Konare of the AU Commission broaching this new idea. Both of them wholeheartedly supported the idea which now has come to fruition and was a source of overwhelming emotion for him.

An important feature of the Prize stressed by former Prime Minister Koizumi is that it is a government prize with the money being first and foremost financed by the government. However, donations to the Prize Money Fund are welcomed from those who are supportive of the ideals of the prize. A sizeable amount of donation was collected. Former Prime Minister Koizumi firmly believes that the donation process will play, in the future, an important role to maintain and ensure transparency, fairness and diversity of the Prize.

The two laureates of the Hideyo Noguchi Prize made acceptance speeches in which they expressed thanks and highlighted the importance of the prize in its recognition of the quality medical research and medical services in Africa.

His Majesty Emperor Akihito of Japan made a toast.

X. Breakout sessions:

Four breakout sessions were held concomitantly in the morning of on 29 May on the four priorities of TICAD IV: Boosting Economic Growth; Ensuring Human Security: Achieving MDGs; Ensuring Human: Consolidation of Peace and Governance; and Addressing Environmental Issues/Climate Change. Their objective was for the participants to share deeper insights into the specific priorities through active interaction. Participants to the breakout sessions were at the ministerial level and heads of international organizations. They attended the breakout session of their choice.

The deliberations of the breakout session on boosting economic growth were kicked off with an opening speech by Robert Zoellick, President of the World Bank. The active interaction centred on infrastructure, trade and investment and agriculture with Amari and Wakabayashi as special speakers from Japan and respectively Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry and Minister for Agriculture. Donald Kaberuka, President of the African Development Bank, Supachai Panitchapakdi, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, and Lemart Bâge, President of IFAD served as moderators of the discussions on infrastructure, trade, investment and tourism, and agriculture. Jean Ping made closing remarks.

Ann Veneman, Executive Director of UNICEF, made an opening speech for the breakout session on achieving the MDGs. Mashiko Koumura, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan was special speaker, while Josette Sheeran, Directive Director of WFP, Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General of WHO and Koichiro Matsuura, Director-General of UNESCO were respectively lead discussants of sub-themes community development, public health and education. Dr Frene Ginwala made closing remarks.

Antonio Guterres, UN High Commissioner for Refugees who made an opening statement the breakout session on consolidation of peace and good governance. Onodera, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan was special speaker. The lead discussants were Antonio Guterres and Cheikh Sidi Diarra for the sub-theme on consolidation of peace and reconstruction and Prof Adebayo Adedeji,

head of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) for the sub-theme on good governance. Closing remarks were delivered by Cheikh Sidi Diarra.

The deliberations of the breakout session on addressing environmental issues/climate change were opened with opening speeches by Abdoulie Janneh, Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa and Olav Kjørven, Assistant Administrator and Director of Bureau for Development Policy of UNDP. Director-General of UNIDO, Prof. Dr. Konrad Osterwarder, Rector of UNU and Dr Anna Tibaijuka, Executive-Director of UN-HABITAT served as moderators of the sub-themes mitigation/improving energy, adaptation /disaster prevention and water. Gertrude Mongella made closing remarks.

The discussions of the breakout sessions were summed up in reports to plenary session 4. There was a report for each breakout session presented by Robert Zoellick, President of the World Bank (boosting economic growth), Ann Veneman, Executive Director of UNICEF (achieving the MDGs), Antonio Guterres, UN High Commissioner of Refugees (consolidation of peace and good governance) and Kemal Dervis, Administrator of UNDP (environmental issues/climate change). These reports are given in annexes 14 to 17.

XI. Plenary Session 3: Expanding Partnership

A. The speakers on Expanding Partnership:

The plenary session 3 was devoted to the consideration of the theme “Expanding Partnership” This theme was broken down in five (5) sub-themes:

- Asia-Africa Cooperation;
- Intra-Africa Cooperation;
- Private-Public Partnership;
- African Development Frontiers;
- Partnership with Civil Society.

The interveners on sub-theme “Asia-Africa Cooperation” were: from the African side, Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika, President of Malawi; Armando Emilio Guebuza, President of Mozambique; and Prime Minister Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia. From the Asian side, Deputy Prime Minister Hoang Trung Hai of Vietnam and Amirsham Abdul Aziz, Minister in the Prime Minister’s Department, of Malaysia. Dr Sadako Ogata President of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan also made a statement on this sub-theme.

The sub-theme on “Intra-Africa Cooperation” was addressed by Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, Vice president of Nigeria, Louis Paul Motaze, Minister of Economy, Plan and Management of Land of Cameroon; Mohamed Louis Touré Ambassador of Guinea in Japan and Koji Tanami, Governor of Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).

Keynote speakers on “Private-Public Partnership” were President Hifikenye Pohamba of Namibia; Pastor Micha Ondo Bilé, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Equatorial Guinea; Yasuo Hayashi, Chairman of Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO); Hiromasa Yonekura, Chairman of the Board of Councillors, Nippon Keidanrin, President of Sumitomo Chemical Co Ltd; and Yohei Sasakawa, Chairman of the Nippon Foundation.

President Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal, Musician Bono of Ireland, Musician Youssou N’dour of Senegal, Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs of the United States, Nobel Peace Prize winner, Dr Wangari

Maathai and Dr. Tadataka Yamada, President of the Global Health Programme of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (United States) addressed the sub-theme “African Development Frontiers”.

A Representative of civil society read a statement from African and Asian NGOs and other civil society organizations on the sub-theme “Partnership with Civil Society”.

B. Asia-Africa Cooperation:

The interaction between Asia and Africa is deep and rooted. For many centuries, Africans and Asians have been visiting each other and trading between them. History has it that Africans and Asians have stopped over in each other’s continent for a diversity of purposes. Records available document these contacts with, as an example, the presence of 4 Japanese citizens, for a period of 6 months, on the Mozambique Island, in XVI century. However, the actual starting point of cooperation between Asia and Africa is the landmark Bandung Conference held in 1955 whose 50 years was celebrated at the same city with the launch of the New Strategic Partnership between Asia and Africa.

Since the Bandung Conference, the world has become a global village in which Asia and Africa play an ever-increasing important role in moulding the future of humanity. These two continents have contributed significantly to world history and policies that affect international trade, peace and security, human rights, the fight against global poverty and terrorism and the sharing of global power.

However, much remains to be done to improve trade, industrial development, investment, exchanges in information and communications technology and the application of science and technology for economic transformation and poverty reduction. Cooperation between Asia and Africa is also much needed in the areas of agriculture and food security, energy supply and generation, irrigation and water management, integrated rural development, transport infrastructure development, education and tourism development and health with the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS and nutrition disorders. Noticeable disparities between Asia and Africa exist in all these areas.

In recent years, a number of initiatives for Africa have been launched by Asian countries including: first and foremost the TICAD process itself initiated in 1993 which has emerged as a strategic mechanism for the promotion of Asia-Africa cooperation in economic and social areas and a diplomatic forum of great importance in the context of international relations; the China-Africa Forum for Cooperation launched in Beijing in 2000, culminated in a China-Africa Summit in 2006; the India-Partnership Forum for Cooperation started in 2002 as India’s Focus Africa Programme and reinvigorated recently in April 2008; the Korea-Africa Forum unveiled in 2006; the Vietnam Initiative on Africa started in Hanoi in 2003 and the Malaysian Smart Partnership that goes back to 1995.

An area of critical importance for Asia-Africa cooperation in the light of the current global food crisis facing the world is agriculture and food security. To overcome the ongoing global food crisis and boost cooperation between Asia and Africa, the following has been proposed in the deliberation on Asia-Africa cooperation:

- The superpowers should assist African and Asian countries to apply modern science and technology in agriculture and irrigation so as to increase production. This may be achieved through bilateral or multilateral arrangements;
- More financing should be channelled into new agricultural research programmes, for instance in seed multiplication and production of drought resistant crops to improve agricultural productivity;

- A new agricultural input subsidy programme in support of smallholder farmers in Asia and Africa should be established to enable them to access at affordable costs, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, agricultural implements and tractors, improved seed varieties and marketing for their produce;
- Asian and African Governments should increase investment to agricultural, irrigation and food security through budgetary allocations, donor support and private sector investment.

Vietnam has recorded significant achievements during the past twenty (20) years in this area of agriculture and food security. From a position of a country importing food, it has achieved self-sufficiency and become the second largest exporter of rice in the world. Apart from rice, Vietnam exports coffee, cashew nut, black pepper, rubber, tea, fruits, and fishery and wood products. Vietnam has shown readiness to participate in the world food security and poverty reduction programmes and to share its lessons and experience with African countries.

To date, Vietnam has undertaken technical cooperation programmes in agriculture with several African countries including Senegal, Madagascar, Republic of Congo, Benin, Mali and Guinea with the financial assistance from countries and international organizations such as France, South Africa and FAO. It is considering cooperation programmes with Rwanda, Tanzania, Namibia and Sudan and has with Mozambique a couple of projects funded by JICA. Around 400 agricultural experts from Vietnam have been working in cooperation programmes in African countries to assist African farmers applying new technologies in rice and food crop cultivation, water management, animal husbandry, bee raising, fisheries, agricultural product processing and small scale mechanization. These programmes have been considered a great success and highly appreciated by African countries and by FAO. The biggest impediment for their expansion is the lack of financial assistance from a third country or party as African countries lack resources. There is therefore need to expand tripartite cooperation with developed countries and international organizations providing financial contribution and Asian countries such as Vietnam providing technical assistance in practical manner.

Malaysia is another Asian country which has strongly promoted cooperation with Africa in the areas of investment promotion (growth triangle, development of industrial park), economic planning, banking, privatization frameworks, public sector finance, diversification of the economy, training courses in the areas of poverty alleviation and policy framework for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) development, enhancement of capacity building through sharing of Malaysian experiences and human resources development. Recipient countries of this cooperation include Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Namibia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Algeria, Tunisia and Sudan.

Malaysia has put in place a programme and institutions to promote South-South Cooperation generally and cooperation with Africa in particular. The Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP) established in 1980 has provided over 100 training courses to 138 countries with about 3,800 participants from 43 African countries. The Malaysian “Smart Partnership” between Government and the private sector ensures a “win-win” situation that can accelerate growth and development has been replicated in South Africa and Namibia. The Malaysian South-South Association (MASSA) and the Malaysian South-South Corporation (MASSCORP) promote economic and trade relations between Malaysia and other developing countries. MASSCORP is an investment arm under the umbrella of MASSA, to develop investment linkages with countries of the South.

C. Intra-Africa Cooperation:

Despite progress achieved involving, in particular, the restructuring of the regional and sub-regional cooperation infrastructure that has led to the creation of the African Union and its various

organs, Intra-Africa cooperation continues to face numerous challenges. These can be summed up as follows:

- The low level of socio-economic infrastructure, particularly inadequate energy, poor transport networks, telecommunications;
- Inadequate funding for the implementation of regional economic and trade programmes and projects to enhance trade and development;
- Divergent and low level of complementarity of national economies; Different levels of development of the countries in the region and
- Crisis situations in parts of the continent.

The establishment of an effective and sustainable mechanism for Intra-Africa cooperation is necessary for Africa to achieve any meaningful development. Such a mechanism calls for a number of necessary steps to be taken which are as follows:

- African States must demonstrate the requisite political will and commitment to integration;
- They must support good governance and the rule of law; the APRM must be encouraged for self assessment of success;
- There must be enhanced coordination with AU/NEPAD and regional economic communities, and among bilateral and multilateral donors including emerging ones;
- South-South and triangular cooperation must be supported;
- There must be promotion and support for human resources development, institutional capacity building and community empowerment;
- There must be collaboration with the private sector, especially on Public Private Partnership basis, private foundations and civil society organizations.

The TICAD process can do a lot to support intra-Africa cooperation by accelerating support for continental programmes, including funding for projects feasibility, particularly those designed to promote economic integration on the continent. In this respect, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) has initiated with the African Development Bank the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) which has enabled it to increase substantially ODA loan commitments for supporting African infrastructure. Also, JBIC has placed priority on cross border economic and social infrastructure as it offers broad regional benefits and contemplates greater partnership with the World Bank for supporting Africa. Following the pledge by Prime Minister Fukuda, JBIC plans to increase the momentum of Japan's support for African infrastructure development with ODA loans totalling \$4 billion in the next five years.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) plays an important role in African efforts to achieve regional integration and cooperation. It is a programme that benefits from an appreciable interest of African partners from Asia and is faced with a financing challenge. NEPAD shares with TICAD a number of priorities including infrastructural development, agriculture, human resources development and tourism, which should facilitate a mutually beneficial cooperation between the two programmes.

African regional economic communities are functioning at different levels, some better than others, which calls for the establishment of bridges for exchanges of experiences that would benefit the whole continent. The effectiveness of regional economic bodies such as ECOWAS, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) including institutions such as ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development, the west Africa Monetary Institute (WAMI) as well as the proposed West African Bank (WABC) will lead to greater regional economic development, cooperation and integration. At the level of Central

Africa, the Central Africa Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) was restructured in 2007 to improve its performance.

African countries should pay attention to the African Development Bank's approach based on the multiplication of on regional interconnexions and connectivities as this approach reinforces the potential of intra-African cooperation. This cooperation should draw from closed and not distant solidarities, for it is in mutually accepting each other and in opening to each other that African countries will be much stronger and viable in face their Asian partners. In this regard, it was proposed to establish sectoral polarized and planned projects open to evaluation in the long run.

D. Private-Public Partnership:

As the trade and investment arm of the Japanese Government, JETRO organized two side events to TICAD IV, the "African Fair 2008" and the "Africa Symposium".

The African Fair was aimed at creating new African exports to Japan. Exhibitors from 40 countries were at work, negotiating deals with potential buyers and partners. Among them, Ghanaians producers of shea butter soaps and Kenyan and Ethiopian growers of cut flowers were making inroads into the Japanese markets with their products. In the coming years, JETRO was planning to help more African firms succeed in exporting not only in Japan but other prospective markets as well.

The Africa Symposium was attended by over 500 business participants. Speakers and panellists included top executives of leading African and Japanese firms from various industries in the fields of natural resources, banking, ICT, plant engineering, trading house and industrial machinery. A topic addressed by the Symposium in its first session was the dynamism of African business today, its challenges and future prospects, about which it drew the conclusion that it takes more than just leading firms to enhance dynamism and let the benefits of growth be shared throughout African society; governments and the public need to play a larger role in this.

This larger role is to be played in three key areas:

- The first is improving the business environment. Despite the booming economy, doing business in Africa still means facing many difficulties. Issues to be addressed by the public sector range from the establishment of good governance and transparency to improvement of legal systems and their operation, reinforcement of infrastructure and development of human resources.
- The second is supporting corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. In Africa, there is a great need for better education, healthcare and hygiene. Foreign firms in Africa including those from Japan are engaged in various activities aimed at protecting the life and livelihood of their employees. Their efforts, implemented as part of the CSR activities extend to areas such as fighting infectious diseases, involvement in community development and assistance in education. Firms consider CSR costs necessary expenses that help make them welcomed and respected members of the local communities in which they operate. In the second session of the Symposium, representatives of Japanese and American firms have shared their CSR achievements in Africa. Their effort to stay close to Africa's needs while pursuing profits deserve positive government support.
- The third is implementing official development assistance that reflects the needs of the private sector. Most foreign companies doing business in Africa receive all-round support and encouragement from their home country governments. Such close private-public partnership is

the key to promoting investment into Africa, boosting the dynamism of the African economy and supporting African development.

In this regard, the Japanese government has announced a set of new policy measures that are worth recalling briefly. In addition to providing an array of financial instruments in its international financial operations in order to promote trade and investment activities of Japanese business firms in Africa, JBIC, acting on Prime Minister Fukuda's pledge at the opening session, plans to launch a Facility for African Investment, which primarily aims to utilize equity participation and guarantees as well as advisory service more broadly. JBIC intends to provide financial support totalling \$2.5 billion in international financial operations over the next five years under this Facility. On the occasion of TICAD IV, JBIC signed a memorandum of understanding with the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group and is prepared to further strengthen its ties with other agencies to promote Japanese firms' trade and investment activities in Africa.

Also, as part of EPSA initiative for Africa, JBIC provides ODA loans for business activities of Africa's private sector companies through the African Development Bank. In this scheme, JBIC has provided financing for the business development of the local companies through their banks and responded to the financial needs of infrastructure projects undertaken under public-private partnership. Financial support provided in this scheme amounts to as much as \$400 million.

Lastly, JBIC gives attention to microfinance. In this respect, it organized a symposium titled "Enterprise Development and Microfinance in Africa" as an official event of TICAD IV. The discussions in the symposium were held among other donors, African microfinance providers, commercial banks, Japanese academics and civil society representatives. JBIC plans to expand support to microfinance for African enterprise development in partnership with other donors.

The deliberations on private-public partnership were enriched by the contributions of the representatives of the Nippon Keidanren and the Nippon Foundation. While the Chairman of the Board of Councillors, Nippon Keidanren outlined the policies and approaches Japanese firms towards Africa, the Chairman of the Nippon Foundation focused his presentation on the importance of improving the situation of African farmers by building a better infrastructure for them to gain access to markets where they can sell their goods, thereby boosting their incomes, and the urgent need to take action about the soaring prices of fertilizers across the continent.

The Chairman of the Nippon Foundation called for an alliance to end poverty in Africa and called upon the G-8 leaders to take up the key issues facing Africa. Giving the eradication of leprosy as an example of what can be done when there is a worldwide alliance to deal with a problem, he informed the conference that, just over two decades, the disease was no more a public health problem in 122 countries but to just 2 countries.

The Nippon Foundation has donated \$180 million in 14 African countries over the past 22 years to provide technical training and human resources development. The Sasakawa Global 2000 Project aims at increasing agricultural production by promoting the use of small amounts of fertilizer and good quality seeds through local extension workers. As part of its capacity building approach, the Nippon Foundation has funded education programmes at 13 universities and colleges in 9 African countries, which has resulted in an increase of 2000 extension workers who are now helping to develop their countries through agriculture. Where this programme has been used, there has been the doubling and tripling of harvests.

E. African Development Frontiers:

Introducing the topic titled “African Development Frontiers”, President Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal first defined African development frontiers as being the new areas of development which Africa must overcome or address; he then identified a range of them which he classified in two categories: the frontiers at the internal level and those which are at the international level.

At the internal level, Africa’s development frontiers encompass the frontier of illiteracy and insufficient human resource capacity that proceeds from the realization that knowledge and know-how are the vectors bearing the progress of nations in the twenty-first century; giving high priority to infrastructures in recognition of the fact infrastructures are the basis of any credible development project; going beyond food aid by promoting assistance to agriculture; eradicating malaria and fighting AIDS; investing in ITC to overcome the digital divide; eradicating poverty; protecting the world environment; investing in alternative sources/ new forms of energy.

Protecting the world environment calls for concerted and imaginative responses. Homage ought to be paid to Nobel Prize Winner, Dr Wangari Maathai for her combat in defence of the environment. In the framework of NEPAD, Sahel-Saharan States have launched a continental project the “Great Green Wall”, the coordination of which is assumed by Senegal as a country in charge of NEPAD environment programme. The project consists of planting trees on a distance of 7,000 km, from Dakar to Djibouti in order to create a green band of 5 km width to arrest the advance of the desert. With the regeneration of biodiversity, the project will provide the planet Earth with a “new green lung” and contribute thus to combating climate change. It should interest the global international community and benefit from the Programme “Cool Earth Partnership”

The rocketing of the costs of oil products threatens the stability of economies of non oil exporting African countries. To remedy this situation, it becomes imperative to develop alternative sources of energy, especially the bio fuels and solar energy. Africa can be at the same time a tank of bio fuels and a granary of agricultural products. Its land and water resources allow it.

At the international level, President Wade of Senegal identified African development frontiers as being: Africa’s integration in world trade with the need for the continent to dramatically increase its share which currently represents only 1.7 percent of world trade; conquest by Africa of its share of FDI which presently stands at 1.4 percent; integrating globalisation which is not an option for Africa, but a must; conquest by Africa of its seat in the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, President Wade was of the view that a historical mistake was made at the inception of the United Nations Security Council where 70 percent of questions dealt with are on Africa. Africa should strive to have at least one seat with veto rights at the Security Council independently of the contemplated general reform.

President Wade’s presentation added to the vibrancy and momentum of the discussions already reached with the interventions of Musician and Africa’s activist Bono, Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Musician Youssou N’dour, Dr. Tadataka Yamada of the Global Health Programme, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and Nobel Price Winner Dr. Wangari Maathai.

Addressing the need for an urgent action to stop the uncontrollable rise of food prices, Bono said: “What could I have to offer” Well, first we are Irish. We got out from colonization, we had to face the British, and we have a lot in common with Africa”. Then he added something absolutely true: “Ireland enjoys today some of the highest salaries of the world, though twenty (20) years ago our economy faced a recession; the IMF told us what to do and the World bank lowered our pants. A century and half before, Ireland suffered from a grave famine resulting from the fact that its harvest of potatoes had gone rotten. Despite the famine, Ireland continued to export potatoes to Great Britain.

Bono praised Japan for its involvement in Africa adding that this involvement could be a turning for the continent. He uttered his sentence “we are now all Africans” viewed by some as a feeling of common interests that can be summed up in the fact that we also need Africa as much as Africa needs us.

In Bono’s footsteps, Professor Sachs gave the example of Malawi which has rapidly increased the yield of its harvest. Then he said: “It is time to invest. This could happen rapidly. Do not let anyone tell you that we have wasted our time”. Sachs mentioned a few areas of possible breakthroughs in Africa: providing farmers with inputs they need, fertilizers and seeds will help put behind the food crisis; diseases such as malaria can be brought under control; solar energy either at the level of power plants or at small scale level will contribute to solving energy crisis. “The tools are at our hands. What is required is the financing and the partnership. No more high theory, no more great study, but action” said Professor Sachs.

Musician Youssou N’dour focused his intervention on the need to reduce the distance between Japan and Africa, the world and Africa which is being increased by the poor image of the continent in the media which only show poverty, diseases and violence on the continent. He underscored the importance of micro credit which gives the opportunity to African to work with dignity to overcome poverty. He urged African leaders to invest in health and education with the view to achieving the MDGs.

Nobel Prize Winner Wangari Maathai speaking about the environment, introduced the 3Rs concept - reuse, reduce and recycle – which will form part of the discussion of the G-8 leaders in Hokkaido in July 2008 and the concept “Mottainai” which calls us to be grateful for the resources we have, to be respectful of them and how to use them and not to waste. The concept of “Mottainai” is a good concept for the planet Earth and is deeply rooted in the Japanese tradition.

Dr Maathai retained ten (10) development areas which particularly attracted her attention from the deliberation of TICAD IV and which are closely linked to the environment: water, agriculture, dams, food, energy, desertification, wildlife, tourism, global warming and climate change. There is no survival without water, agriculture and food, she said before focusing her intervention on the importance of forests. “They are indispensable but we take them for granted. They looked inexhaustible but they can perish”. “It is not by accident, she added, that Japan has about 70 percent forest cover. And you will appreciate how much the Japanese people protect their river banks, open green spaces, hills and mountains with forests and vegetation”.

In recognition of the importance of the special value of some forests such as the Congo Basin forest ecosystem, Dr. Wangari Maathai informed the conference that she accepted an invitation by ten countries in Central Africa region to be a Goodwill Ambassador for the forest. The Congo Basin Forest is the world’s second largest forest ecosystem and is considered a major lung of the planet Earth the other two major lungs being the Amazon and the Boreal forests of South East Asia. The Governments of UK and Norway have committed each \$100 million towards the establishment of a Congo Basin Forest Fund, which will be located and managed in the African development Bank.

Dr. Maathai congratulated President Wade of Senegal for his initiative of Great green Wall from Dakar to Djibouti in an effort to stop the advancing Sahara desert. She called for introducing a tree planting day or even a season for tree planting in Africa, environmental education in primary schools to ensure that citizens grow up with full appreciation about the African environment. She urged Africa to engage in massive afforestation efforts and informed the conference of the honour bestowed on her to serve as Interim Presiding Officer for African Union’s Economic Social and Culture Council (ECOSOCC).

F. Partnership with civil society:

Participants at the third plenary listened to and welcomed an important statement by Gustave Assah, Chairperson of the Civic Commission for Africa to TICAD IV and Spokesperson of African and Japanese NGOs to TICAD IV. This statement is provided in annex 11

XII. Plenary Session 4: Reports on Breakout Sessions:

The agenda of plenary session 4 was to receive the reports on the breakout sessions. There were four (4) reports submitted by the moderators of the breakout sessions:

- Breakout session A by Robert Zoellick, President of the World Bank Group;
- Breakout session B by Ann Margaret Veneman, Executive Director of UNICEF;
- Break out session C by Antonio Guterres, UN High Commissioner for Refugees;
- Break out session D by Kemal Dervis, Administrator of UNDP.

These reports are provided in annexes 14 to 17.

XIII. Closing session:

The agenda of the closing session provided for the announcement of the chair summary by Prime Minister Fukuda; a closing statement on behalf of the co-organizers by Kemal Dervis, Administrator of UNDP; a statement by President John A. Kufuor of Ghana, as a representative of participants; the adoption of the Yokohama Declaration together with the announcement of the related Plan of Action as well as the Follow up Mechanism. A press conference was held at the end of the conference.

Prime Minister Fukuda announced the chair summary and briefly presented it, stating that it was a document which, as chair of the conference, he has taken upon himself to prepare to reflect the deliberations that have taken place; he invited participants to gracefully accept it. The chair's summary is provided in annex 5.

Kemal Dervis, Administrator of UNDP, delivered closing remarks which are given in annex 12. These closing remarks are in the form of a triptych consisting of:

First volet, the global context; challenges and opportunities for Africa; in this volet, he noted the good economic performance of African countries which have started well the century with an average annual economic growth in sub-Sahara reaching 6 percent in 2007, the putting in place of policies and resources needed to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development, progress in peace and security and the strengthening of democratic governance. However, in face of new emerging dangers including the slowing down of the world economy, the financial crisis in the advanced economies, sky-high energy prices and very high food prices coupled with the long term risk that climate change poses, Africa has to redouble its efforts and keep its eyes on the 2015 target date for achieving the MDGs. These will be met only if Africa persists in its efforts, if the international community really does come through in its support.

Second volet, an important framework for Africa's development; in this volet, the Administrator of UNDP outlined the accomplishments of the TICAD process: an influential role in the development discourse through advancing concepts such as Africa's ownership of its development, strengthening international partnerships, achieving human security, promoting Asia-

Africa cooperation, promoting a high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners and a score of achievements on the ground.

Third volet, an agenda for action: the Yokohama Declaration. The Administrator of UNDP commented on the outcome of TICAD IV. He praised the African Diplomatic Corps in Japan for its admirably forward-looking role in the preparation of TICAD IV and noted that the co-organizers had worked to ensure that the “Delivering as One” framework – aimed at enhancing the coherence and effectiveness of the UN’s development activities – was a central element in the preparatory discussions for TICAD IV and will also be applied in following up on the outcomes of the conference.

Speaking as a representative of participants, especially his African peers, President Kufuor expressed Africa’s appreciation in his statement contained in annex 13 for the close cooperation and partnership which have characterized the relations between Japan and the continent. TICAD has become a trail blazer in many senses; and since its inception similar international initiative for Africa have been given birth such as the China-Africa Summit, India Partnership for Cooperation, Brazil Summit for Economic Cooperation and EU-Africa Cooperation Summit.

Japan has shown leadership among the partners of her concern about the dire situation facing many nations of Africa as evidenced by Prime Minister Fukuda’s forthright and business-like address at TICAD IV which contained a series of significant measures in support of Africa.

President Kufuor commended Japan on behalf of his colleagues African Heads of State and Government for these measures including the adoption of a comprehensive Yokohama Declaration coupled with a Plan of Action with deadlines and a Follow up mechanism to ensure timely implementation.

President Kufuor called on African partners to admit that Africa is a complex and big continent of over 50 nations at different stages of development requiring individual attention in many instances. He invited Japan to strongly advocate among the G-8 at the forthcoming Summit that partners use platforms and agencies like the TICAD to establish permanent monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure timely and efficacious targeting of ODAs and grants where and when they are most needed among the recipient nations. He also urged Japan to show leadership among the G-8 in finding rapid solutions to the current harsh and radical destabilisation of the financial and economic markets, especially of crude oil and food.

The Yokohama Declaration was unanimously adopted following President Kufuor’s closing statement. The Yokohama Plan of Action with Appendix and the Follow up Mechanism were announced. These documents which represent the main outcome of the conference are given in annexes 2 to 4.

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