No.

Project Study on the TICAD Process -Review of the Past Achievements and Implications for Future Success-

Final Report

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Preface

The Government of Japan has initiated and has been co-hosting the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process since 1993. Moreover, TICAD IV is planned in 2008.

In preparations for the next TICAD IV Conference, this project study was implemented in order to assess the impact and contributions that the TICAD process has made towards African development, and make recommendations for future African development.

The study was conducted by The Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting CO. Ltd. (MURC), commissioned by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The final report of the study is expected to be used as a reference by JICA in the preparation for the TICAD IV Conference. Accordingly, the contents of the report do not necessarily reflect the official views and opinions of JICA.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all the people and institutions for their close cooperation.

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Abbreviations

ABHS	Advisory Board on Human Security
AfDB	African Development Bank
AEC	African Economic Community
AfD	Agence Française de Développement
AfDF	African Development Fund
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
AU	African Union
CDF	Comprehensive Development Framework
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CEPGL	Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs
CHS	Commission on Human Security
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern African States
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation & Reintegration
DFID	Department for International Development
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FOCAC	Forum on China-Africa Cooperation
GCA	Global Coalition for Africa
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HSN	Human Security Network
HSU	Human Security Unit
ICA	Infrastructure Consortium for Africa
IDA	International Development Association
IDGs	International Development Goals
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ITP	Institutional Transformation Programme
JETRO	Japan External Trade Organization
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
KITA	Korea International Trade Association
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
KOTRA	Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MASSA	Malaysia South-South Association
MASSCORP	Malaysian South-South Corporation Bhd
MATRADE	Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIDA	Malaysian Industrial Development Authority
MTCP	Malaysia Technical Cooperation Program
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa’s Development
NERICA	New Rice for Africa

NGO	Non governmental Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCHA	Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSAA	Office of the Special Advisor on Africa
OSCAL	Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries
PGTF	Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund
PKO	Peace Keeping Operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
REC	Regional Economic Community
REDIP	Regional Spatial Development Initiative Programme
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADCC	Southern African Development Coordination Conference
SIPs	Sector Investment Programs
SSC	South-South Cooperation
TCDC	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
TIFA	Trade Investment Framework Agreement
UDEAC	Union douanier et économique de l'Afrique central
UEMOA	Union Economique et Monetaire Ouest Africaine
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNFSC	United Nations Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WARDA	West Africa Rice Development Association
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

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Summary

1. TICAD Process

The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) is an international conference on the theme of development for Africa. The Government of Japan has co-hosted the TICAD with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)[1], the Global Coalition for Africa (GCA) and the World Bank[2]. After the first TICAD meeting (TICAD I) was held in 1993, the TICAD had been periodically held in every five years, TICAD II in 1998 and TICAD III in 2003. In addition, TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting was held in 2001, TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference (TICAD-AATIC) in 2004 and TICAD Conference on Consolidation of Peace was held in 2005. Furthermore, TICAD IV to be held in 2008 was officially announced at the Asian-African Summit 2005 and the Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference 1955 in Indonesia on April, 2005. In these conferences, problems faced by the African countries were discussed by the participants from Asia and Africa, and Japan has implemented assistances based on the results of the conference. Considering this point, TICAD should not be deemed as the general term of several international conference held in Tokyo, but as the "process". This is the reason why it is called as "TICAD process".

2. TICAD Process and International Trend of Development Assistances

(1) TICAD I

The trend of development assistance in the international aid community, in early 1990, faced with a paradigm shift caused by the end of the Cold War, aid fatigue, failure of structural adjustment, and worsening fiscal position of donor countries, which brought a fear of 'marginalization' and 'isolation' for Africa. TICAD I held in 1993 made an important contribution to change this trend by presenting Japan's positive assistance to African countries including specific details, and conveying a message to African countries that self-reliance efforts would necessary for African development. As the background, there was a quantitative expansion of Japan's ODA through steady increase of the net disbursement to achieve midterm goals, and its effort to substantially improve ODA by formulating Japan's ODA Charter in 1992, in which humanitarian considerations, recognition of interdependence, environmental consideration and support for self-help efforts of recipient countries were added to the existing principles of Japan's aid. At the same time, development cooperation to African countries was emphasized, where issues are focused on poverty, starvation, infectious diseases, accumulated debts. TICAD I increased African countries' expectation to Japan, the largest donor country at that time.

(2)TICAD II

TICAD II held in 1998 concluded the following results: (1) it clearly defined the basic principle of ownership and partnership, (2) it confirmed as approaches to be taken to accomplish the results by a) strengthening coordination (between African countries and partners), b)

[1] Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries (OSCAL) at the time of TICAD I and II.
[2] The World Bank's participation is after 2001.

reconfirmation of regional cooperation and integration (adopted in the Lagos Plan of Action in 1980), and c) sharing of experiences of Asian countries with African countries through the South-South cooperation announced at the Asia-Africa Forums [in Bandung (1994) and Bangkok (1997)], (3) it clearly showed a) capacity building, b) gender mainstreaming, and c) environmental management, as cross-cutting themes for acquiring substantial results in the above mentioned three areas which African countries faced, (4) it specified preferential policies and activities necessary for obtaining substantial achievements with numerical goals, and (5) it formulated the "examples list" to make it the reference for formulating concrete action plans. In the latter half of the 1990s, the movement to review the quantitative expansion of ODA appeared against the backdrop of the stagnating Japanese economy. In 1997, the policy to aim for the "Change from quantity to quality" was decided based on the report by the Fiscal Structure Reform Conference, and the ODA was required to bring out substantial outcomes. It should be also mentioned that Japan played a main role in the "Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation (the DAC's New Development Strategy)" formulated in the OECD-DAC high-level meeting in 1996. This strategy set the International Development Goals (IDGs) centering on "a reduction by one-half in the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015", and at the same time, included principles for realizing the goals, such as ownership (self-reliance efforts of developing countries), partnership (collaboration between developing countries and developed countries), comprehensive work (various functionaries, fields, etc.), and approaches focusing on achievements.

(3) TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting

TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting is important because the "New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)", a development plan formulated by Africa itself, was first announced to the international community at this meeting, and this meeting has promoted the coordination between NEPAD and TICAD. At the same time, there were discussions on what kind of efforts should be done for Africa not to be left from the international community, and no real peace and prosperity in the international community will be realized until Africa's issues are solved, based on the resolution of the series of terrorist attacks on the U.S.. In the conference, the following five points were recognized as important approaches for African development: (1) strengthening the foundation of development, through promotion of peace and good governance; (2) investing in people, focus on human resource development, education and health sectors; (3) reducing poverty through economic growth; (4) South-South cooperation, particularly between Asia and Africa as well as among African countries' regional cooperation; and (5) diffusion of ICT.

(4) TICAD III

The following items can be pointed out as evaluations of TICAD III: (1) as the TICAD process cerebrated its 10th anniversary, TICAD III undertook the role as one of the world's largest forums to discuss Africa's development issues, having invited 24 heads and leaders of African countries; (2) massages were given from French President Chirac and U.S. President Bush and a number of ministers from European and Asian countries participated in the conference. It is important that, by these, TICAD took on the aspect as an international conference; (3) TICAD III consolidated Japanese aid policies to Africa into the three pillars of a) human-centered development, b) poverty reduction through economic growth, and c) consolidation of peace, and clarified the following framework. The following aid policies to Africa have been organized and executed based on the three pillars; (4) the fact that "human security", one of the important pillars of Japanese diplomatic policies, was included in the "TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration".

TICAD III was strongly influenced by the trend of aid in the international and domestic

societies. The environment surrounding Japan's ODA in the latter half of the 1990s meant that there was increasing emphasis on quality with the ODA budget gradually decreased. The Japanese government formulated the "Medium-Term Policy on ODA" in 1999 and announced; (1) "ownership" in developing countries and "partnership", (2) aid tailored to the needs and circumstances of each country, (3) emphasis on sharing of roles and coordination among each organization and the private sector, (4) human-centered development, and (5) emphasis on "visible assistance". In March 2002 the Second Consultative Committee on ODA Reform concluded three principles ("national participation", "transparency", and "efficiency"). Furthermore the Board on Comprehensive ODA Strategy was launched in June of the same year, and "the Fifteen Specific Measures for ODA Reform" were announced as its output by the MOFA. Moreover, in August 2003, the Japanese government announced the revision of Japan's ODA Charter with aims of: (1) adjusting changes of times; (2) enhancing the strategic value, (3) flexibility, (4) transparency, (5) efficiency, (6) encouraging wide public participation; in order to "contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby to help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity". This Charter set the basic policies of; (1) supporting self-help efforts of developing countries, (2) human security, (3) assurance of fairness, (4) utilization of Japan's experience and expertise, and (5) partnership and collaboration with the international community, and stated that the priority issues are (1) poverty reduction, (2) sustainable growth, (3) addressing global issues, and (4) peace-building. The Japanese government announced that, although it will consider strengthening of economic collaboration with Asia, setting it as a priority region, it will strategically put emphasis on various regions, in consideration of diversity of the economic and social situation, and the change of aid demands.

The trend of aid in the international community was succeeded by the agreement on formulating the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of developing countries, at the General Meeting of the IMF and World Bank in September 1999, that was evolved from the basic principles of the DAC's New Development Strategy. Also, the DAC's New Development Strategy and IDGs were succeeded by the "United Nations Millennium Declaration" and the "Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)" adopted in the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000. Such trend led to the discussion (the development funds should be provided for the achievement of MDGs) at the "UN International Conference on Financing for Development" (in Monterrey, Mexico). This discussion was summarized in the "World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)" in Johannesburg, South Africa. The new trend that appeared around 2000 is that the aid donor coordination has been positively executed from the viewpoint of that the aid should be effectively utilized to meet the needs responding to various development issues, in the situation that in particular bilateral aid expansion cannot be expected. Considering that originally the beneficiaries of aid were the private sector and the citizenry, the donor coordination should effectively function not only at the step of its formulation but also at the step of its execution.

(5) TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference (TICAD-AATIC)

The importance of TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference was: (1) it organized extracting "poverty reduction through economic growth" from the three pillars of Japan's policy on cooperation with Africa; (2) and focused on the cooperation between Asia and Africa that is in the basic understanding of the TICAD process, especially, it clarified the "Roles of government" in the "Chair's Summary" since the main body of trade and investment is the private sector; (3) the AATIC clarified the actual condition of the "trade and investment between Asia and Africa" quantitatively, and cleared up the points that had been disturbing trade and investment between the two regions, which was stagnate compared with other regions, as "Problems to be resolved" in the "Chair's Summary". The following 4 points of the "Way

Forward", were summarized as "Outcomes of the conference", the measures to be taken in the TICAD process; a) formulation of an appropriate policy for industry promotion, b) product development based on comparative advantage, c) empowerment of small and medium-size local enterprises, and d) promotion of social contribution by private enterprises. Moreover, creating a comprehensive network for business promotion and mutual cooperation of business promotion, and releasing the policy document of mutual cooperation for business promotion between NEPAD and TICAD were also meaningful. The AATIC promoted trade and investment with Africa: (4) by holding investment environment seminars and expositions of goods through side events, with the private sector as the main constituent; (5) it held discussions on the role of government based on the input of private enterprises and successful examples mainly in Asia, through the section meetings by industries (three meetings of a) natural resources and agriculture, b) manufacturing, and c) services.) The "TICAD-NEPAD Joint Policy Framework" approved at this conference document is important as the first document confirmed between TICAD and NEPAD, presenting the specific actions for cooperation related to the promotion of trade and investment between the two regions.

(6) Consolidation of Peace

The "Consolidation of Peace" is one of the three pillars of Japan's policy on cooperation with Africa adopted in TICAD III, and is the area requiring a comprehensive continuous effort from the promotion of the peacemaking process, to the assistance of recovery for accomplishment of sustainable peace that is the basic premise of development. For Japan, this is important because it can support peace consolidation in Africa in the 3 sectors of Security, Political governance and Transition, and Community Reconstruction and Socio-economic Development, as an area where the transfer of the experiences of Asia to African countries, which is a principle of the TICAD process, would be realized. This is also important since it declared that the priority regions would be Sudan, western Africa, and the Great Lakes Region. In this area, it confirmed that the promotion from the viewpoint of "human security" is also important.

3. Influence on the African Countries

(1) Promotion of the Development of the Ownership of Africa

The TICAD process shared the sense of crisis of 'marginalisation of Africa', which would be caused by the 'lost decade' of the African economy in the 1980s and the 'aid fatigue' of the world society, with the African countries when they were preparing for establishment of NEPAD and AU. It has called world society's attention to Africa and then led the trend of assistance to Africa thereafter. The momentum thus given by the TICAD process complemented the efforts by NEPAD and AU to revive their ownership.
In other words, the African leaders might have strengthened their consciousness of 'ownership' and 'partnership' when they were involved to the TICAD process which seriously emphasized such notions. Therefore, it would be a natural understanding that the TICAD process contributed to the formation of the NEPAD's philosophy

(2)Approaches of TICAD; Clarifications of the Contents of Assistances

TICAD III marked its 10th anniversary since TICAD I. The "TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration" pointed out the achievement of the TICAD process, namely; (1) raising awareness of the challenges facing Africa, (2) ownership and partnership, and (3) expansion of partnership, and stated that it would implement particular projects with clearly presenting its development philosophy and priority areas. Based on this, Japan expressed its initiative for assistance to

Africa under the three pillars of “human-centered development”, “poverty reduction through economic growth” and “consolidation of peace”. This made it clear that the solution of the African problems is critical for international peace and security, and indicated the direction to draw out African ownership as much as possible.

(3) Establishment of the Numerical Goals for African Development

In the “Tokyo Agenda for Action”, especially in the social development area (education, education, health and population, and assistance to the poor), it determined specific numerical goals and showed guidelines for action African countries and developed countries should follow. The establishment of the numerical goals complemented the future MDGs, in exerting efforts by the donors.

4. Influence of the TICAD Process to the International Community

(1) Influence of TICAD I in curbing aid reduction to Africa by donors in the early 1990s

TICAD I was held in the early 1990s when aid from the developed nations, especially the Western countries has seen a decline. Therefore, it has been highly appraised by African countries. For example, Ghana’s President of the time, Mr. Rawlings has commented at TICAD I that “TICAD became a trigger in making the international community turn to Africa”. In other words, TICAD I has created a momentum in the world to turn to Africa, in a period in the 1990s when western countries’ aid to Africa declined due to “African pessimism” and Eastern European countries after the end of the Cold War.

(2) The Main Themes of the TICAD Process Becoming the Mainstream Issues of the Assistance to Africa

The main themes advocated by the TICAD process, involving South-South cooperation (Asia-Africa cooperation), regional cooperation and infectious disease initiative, have become the critical issues for the world society to tackle with in the context of assistance to Africa. As regards the South-South cooperation under the TICAD process, the “New Rice for Africa (NERICA)” that has been disseminated in 29 countries throughout the Africa is a noteworthy example of the success. Business matching of African and Asian companies through the Asia Africa Business Forum (AABF), the African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) and Japan-Tunisia Triangular Technical Cooperation are also included as the main achievements in this context. The South-South cooperation has evolved to the initiatives by some Asian countries such as China, Korea and Malaysia, provided the momentum by the TICAD.

Regional cooperation towards African integration has been a main issue on African development for a long time. The TICAD process has taken up this issue for discussion, correctly recognizing its importance. As the promotion of the integration through enhancement and harmonization of regional economic communities (RECs) is one of the key missions of the AU, the Summit of its Heads of State and Government held June through July 2006 decided to further enhance information sharing, and institutionalization of a framework for dialogs among the RECs. The NEPAD has also been promoting regional integration through infrastructure development in wide areas, thus advocating the Spatial Development Programme (SDP) which links infrastructure and regional economic activities.

Furthermore, the measures against infectious diseases indicated in the (former) Japan’s ODA Charter were discussed in the TICAD process and turned to be realized as the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative (IDI) at the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit held in July 2000. This initiative led the establishment of the world fund to prevent AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria

(headquartered in Geneva) in January 2002.

(3) Contribution of TICAD Process to International Meetings

At Kyushu/Okinawa G8 Summit in 2000, the leaders of African nations were invited, for the first time, in order to center the African issues as one of major subjects to be discussed, with initiative by Japan. After Kyushu/Okinawa, the African issue has been discussed at full effect, as a global issue focused by Japan through TICAD process. These efforts led to the Genoa Summit in 2001, and then to the adoption of the "G8 Africa Plan for Action" as the basis for assistance and cooperation for NEPAD at the Kananaskis Meeting. The Japanese government's development assistance for Africa was announced in "Japan's Initiatives toward African Development" at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005. It has committed: (1) to take leadership in the discussion on African development continuously using the experience in TICAD as much as possible; (2) to strive to increase the volume of ODA by $10 billion in 5 years, while doubling ODA for Africa in the next 3 years, and implementing debt reduction of the largest size among all creditor nations for Africa; (3) to implement the initiative on " Healthcare and Development" with expected total budget of $5 billion in 5 years (contributions will be increased to $500 million for the world fund to prevent AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, for time being); (4) to expand assistance for "Establishment of Peace" in Africa, focusing on human security; (5) to assist realization of the "Green Revolution", and improve the livelihood in farm villages in Africa; (6) to implement comprehensive assistance to promote trade and investment of African nations; and (7) to enhance Asia-Africa cooperation to use Asia's experience for development in Africa.

Japan expressed the contents of support to Africa at the Asian-African Summit and Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference on April, 2005, involving: (1) economic development (provision of ODA of 0.7% of GNI for contribution to the MDGs, provision of more than US$2.5 million over the five years, holding of TICAD IV, Doubling of Japan's ODA to Africa in the three years and creating of "Asia-Africa Young Volunteers); (2) peace building (assistance of Middle East and African peace process, diffusion of rule of law and democracy); (3) international cooperation (efforts to U.N. reform); and (4) inter cultural/civilization dialogue as a course of linkage strengthening between Asia and Africa. There was also a formal announcement of holding the TICAD IV. Furthermore, Japan announced assistance measures toward Africa at the 59th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on September, 2005, and Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Conference on December, 2005. At the General Assembly, Japan declared that it had preparation of (1) strengthening of efforts and requirement of implementation toward accomplishment of MDGs and (2) peace building including support toward the U.N. Peace building Commission. At Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Conference, it announced to promote trade from the developing countries in such three pillars as PRODUCE, SELL and BUY and conduct assistances by such methods as KNOWLEDGE and TECHNOLOGY, FINANCE, PEOPLE and SYSTEMS, individually.

(4) Consolidation of Human Security

Japan established the United Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) in 1999 and the Prime Minister Mori placed this concept as one of the pillars of Japanese diplomatic policy at the occasion of UN Millennium Summit in September 2000. In addition to this, Human Security Commission, consisted of 12 key figures from the world, was established based on Japan's proposition and the Commission presented the Final Report. The idea of human security was included in TICAD 10th Anniversary Declaration at the TICAD III, where the importance of human security in African development was confirmed. Based on the Final Report of the

Commission, the guideline of UNTFHS was reviewed and articulated the contents of aid activities: now Japan and Canada provide active assistances in the area of human security. It is also worth noting that major donors contribute to a research institute on human security.

(5) Expansion of Partnership

The expansion of partnership with the African countries has been advocated since the TICAD I. As the number of the participating bodies in the Process has increased, new platforms for partnership has been emerging and developing. In this context, the TICAD process played an important role to evoke the world's attention to Africa. When we compare the major four platforms for African development, namely the Cairo Process (EU), AGOA Forum (US), FOCAC (China) and the TICAD, there is no essential differences in the basic principles and major pillars, although the participants (government or private, include civil societies or not) and the frequency of the conference are deferent in each other,. Among others, principles such as ownership & partnership, or pursuing common prosperity beyond the position of donors and recipients are supposed to be shared in every platform. The difference might exist in the aim of the platform. The TICAD process follows the same rule of globalization as EU and US, but aims to play with different strategies such as 'experience of Japan and Asia' and is sending new value of 'human security'. It should be considered whether the TICAD keeps the above mentioned aim and strategy, and how to send new value, so as to survive among various but similar characters of platforms for African development.

5. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, recommendations of Japan's future assistance toward Africa are as follows:

<Recommendation I> Induce African "ownership" to the full

The biggest factor that TICAD I had been accepted in Africa is attributable to the underlying principle that the enhancement of "ownership" by Africa was fully requested from the beginning. As shown in Chapter I, this point of view was clearly defined in the Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter (the former ODA Charter) prepared by the Government of Japan in June 1992. In addition, the principle was also introduced mainly in DAC through the process of discussing "how to achieve the stated objectives" a topic discussed in the international community from mid-1990s. The principle was universally used today in the preparation of PRSP by developing countries.

Based on the above, African ownership should be a prerequisite for the TICAD process and Japan's pursuance to enhance "partnership". It is a course of nature for Japan to reach out for enhanced "partnership" on the prerequisite has been met. That is, in order to induce Africa's ownership to the full, understanding what kind of problem is implicitly and explicitly involved, what is the most appropriate solution and what is the most efficient and effective implementation as "partnership", is vital through dialogues with Africa for the preparation of TICAD IV. From this point of view, seeking out opinions from African ambassadors in Japan on a regular basis is worth considering.

<Recommendation II> Promote further cooperation with partners/co-organisers through dialogue

From the viewpoint of strengthening ownership and partnership of/with Africa, dialogue with AU/NEPAD should be conducted more closely. As the notion of ownership and partnership is firmly established among every platform for African development, the TICAD process needs to gain full understanding by the African countries, when it tries to surpass the other platforms. The role of AU/NEPAD as a partner in this context is important. Although it is often said that the AU has a problem in being considered as the representative partner of Africa due to the non-membership of Morocco, AU and NEPAD are now apparently one body, at least in institutional aspect. NEPAD increasingly uses the notation "AU/NEPAD" to refer to itself. In this context, one must be careful in that an over emphasis of the 'TICAD-NEPAD' partnership would stress non-existence of the AU. As regards the co-organisers, they regard the TICAD process as an important pillar for assistance to Africa, and have willingness to cooperate in various projects. Considering these points, cooperation with the African partners and co-organisers through close dialogue is critical.

<Recommendation III> Clarify and advertise functional linkage between TICAD and implementation of Japan's ODA projects/programs

The number of participants of heads of state from international community, especially from African countries, had been increasing in accordance with gaining recognition of TICAD process. In fact, 24 heads of state participated in the TICAD III on September 2003. In addition, by involving more than 1,000 participants, TICAD III was called as an international conference of unprecedented scale in the history of Japanese diplomacy.

On the other hand, based on these facts, many working-level ODA practitioners have a tendency to think that the TICAD process is a high-profile political conference. Typical understanding of these people is that TICAD is an ad-hoc-based and courtesy-typed conference. This had led to remarks by some that there is no linkage between the output of TICAD and the concrete projects/programmes conducted by JICA, JBIC and/or NEXI.

As Japan's policy on assistance to Africa is based on Africa's self-sustainable development, and concrete implementation is based on the discussions at the TICAD conference every five year. From that point of view, the linkage between TICAD and projects/programs by JICA, JBIC and/or NEXI is incontestable. This fact is also clear in that Japan's cooperation for Africa in clearly defined in three pillars: (1) consolidation of peace; (2) human-centered development; and (3) poverty reduction through economic development.

Consequently, these linkages should be explicitly clarified and advertised using a form of publication or a media pack (DVD, CD-ROM, internet, etc).

<Recommendation IV> Review the full-ranged "menu" of aid activities

Japan's assistance to Africa through the TICAD process appears to have a range of "menus" because assistances provided by Japan for developing countries, especially for Asian countries, have been tailor-made based on the requests of aide receiving countries. In fact, it is Japan's strength that it can offer a full range of assistance from the "menu" for developing countries.
Nevertheless, many questions are posed whether African countries are requiring genuinely various kinds of assistances. This idea presupposes that it would be more successful if aid activity is well-selected and undertaken with an emphasis on certain areas, rather than the full

ranged “menus”. From this point of view, Japanese “three pillars” of aid for Africa could be regarded as an all-round policy. In this regard, it is worthwhile to focus on certain priority areas, which are to be deducted through substantial discussions on the agenda required for Africa. For example, it could put an emphasis on assistance towards NEPAD, which is a realisation of the idea of ownership which the TICAD process has long advocated, and focus on substantial activities that could strengthen the functions of NEPAD. For this reason, it is necessary to reconsider the wide spectrum of “menus” in Japan’s assistance towards Africa.

<Recommendation V> Implement sound “follow-up” of the TICAD process, and to actively publicise its achievements.

Japan’s assistance to Africa through the TICAD process is well recognised amongst the heads of states and aid community. Gratitude towards Japan’s effort has been expressed in international conventions or conferences, including the G8 Summits. However, there are limited means of grasping its specific and tangible achievements. The difficulties in grasping the achievements of Japan’s aid efforts towards Africa through the TICAD process has led some to question “whether Japan provides any aid to Africa”. In order to solve this incorrect understanding, one must engage in efforts deliberately and actively that will allow the wide public to be aware of the TICAD process.

In addition, in light of the TICAD process being a “*process*”, it is vital that Japan’s follow-up activities are implemented and are systematically evaluated, and a mechanism is established where the achievements are publicised. In particular, for each “initiative” project, (1) a summary of the projects implemented, (2) a summary of the past activities regarding the initiative, (3) details of the activities currently implemented (including photos of the projects), (4) introduction of success stories, etc, should be compiled into a publication or a media pack (DVD, CD-ROM, internet, etc) to clarify the efforts and the achievements of Japan.

<Recommendation VI> Differentiate from other platforms for African development and pursue comparative advantage of the TICAD

While the TICAD I held in 1993 greatly contributed to preventing the marginalisation of Africa, presently, various platforms for African development have been established not only by the Europe and US, but also by Asian countries, as the problems that Africa faces become global issues and the potential of Africa attracts global interest.

Therefore, if TICAD wants to maintain its importance for African development, it is important for TICAD to differentiate itself from other platforms. In order to do this, analysis and good use of the uniqueness or comparative advantage of the TICAD is needed. For instance, to further promote ‘Asia-Africa cooperation’ established in the TICAD process, taking initiatives for building a framework to facilitate trade and investment between the both regions (e.g., establishment of common preferential tariff for African commodities) and capacity building (e.g., WTO related technical assistance) could be considered.

<Recommendation VII> Promote coordination with major emerging donor countries in Asia

The core principle of TICAD process is that the ownership of African countries could spread partnership with the international community. In this regard, cooperation between Asia and Africa plays an important role. In order to demonstrate a uniqueness of TICAD process, one can easily envisage coordination with emerging donor countries such as China and India. In view of this, it is important to “bring” those counties in TICAD process through open discussion on aid techniques, outcome, challenges and issues.

<Recommendation VIII> Appeal to and "foster" the public opinion within Japan so that Japan can continue to provide assistance to Africa in the long term.

It is not an easy task to convince the Japanese public of the necessity of providing assistance to the far away countries of the African continent, especially at a time when Japan's public debt by central and regional governments has reached approximately 1.5 times the nominal GDP, and the government is urged to restore healthy public finances. However, it is clear that the challenges and the problems that the African countries face is a global issue, and that the international community must act to resolve this problem.

As a member of the international community, Japan must promote self-sustainable development of African countries through assistance, but firstly, it must seek understanding of the importance and necessity of providing assistance to Africa to the Japanese citizens. In order to gain such understanding, it is vital that the public opinion within Japan is "fostered" so that Japan can continue to provide assistance to Africa in the long term. TICAD process in the past has provided opportunities to feel and experience the current *true* Africa through side-events held in Japan. It is important to continue to engage in these side-events in future.

Chapter 1.
Review of TICAD Conferences

1.1 Outline of TICAD Conferences

The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) is an international conference on the theme of development for Africa. The Government of Japan has co-hosted the TICAD with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA)[3], the Global Coalition for Africa (GCA) and the World Bank[4]. After the first TICAD Meeting (TICAD I) was held in 1993, the TICAD had been periodically held in every five years, TICAD II in 1998 and TICAD III in 2003. In addition, TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting was held in 2001, TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference (TICAD-AATIC) in 2004 and TICAD Conference on Consolidation of Peace was held in 2005. Furthermore, TICAD IV to be held in 2008 was officially announced at the Asian-African Summit 2005 and the Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference 1955 in Indonesia on April, 2005.

Overview of each TICAD is as follows:

Table/Graph-1 Outline of Previous TICAD Process

(1) TICAD I: Tokyo, 1993
(a)TICAD I was held in the situation of declining interests toward Africa in the international community after the end of the cold war. The conference created the opportunity to recall the interest toward Africa.
(b)Adoption of “Tokyo Declaration on African Development”
(i)Necessity to active assistance toward Africa in the international community and, at the same time, indication that only assistance by developed countries can not solve the problems in Africa
(ii)Requirement of self-efforts in African countries (such as democratization and good governance)
(iii)Promotion of South-South Cooperation (Transfer of Asian Experience to Africa)
(2) TICAD II: Tokyo, 1998
(a)Primary theme: Poverty reduction and integration into the global economy
(b)Adaptation of "African Development Towards the 21st Century: the Tokyo Agenda for Action" including indication of prioritized policies and actions with quantitative indicators in the following three area. The importance of “ownership” by African countries as well as “partnership” in the international community as fundamental principles was also proposed.
(i)Social development: education, health and population, measures to assist the poor
(ii)Economic development: private sector development, industrial development, agricultural development, external debt
(iii)Foundations for development: good governance, conflict prevention and post-conflict development
(3) TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting: Tokyo, 2001
(a)Review of TICAD II and discussions of focused areas (foundations of development, investing in people, poverty reduction through economic growth) and focused approaches (South-South cooperation, regional cooperation, IT for development)
(b)Provision of the first-ever opportunity for the international community to meet together and thoroughly discuss the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which was the African-born initiative
(4) TICAD III: Tokyo, 2003
(a)Provision of opportunity in Discussions between African countries and donor countries in terms of international assistance for African development, NEPAD in particular, and expanding partnership within the international community especially in Asian countries
(b)Adaptation of “The TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration”, which indicated the future direction of

[3] Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries (OSCAL) at the time of TICAD I and II.
[4] The World Bank’s participation is after 2001.

the TICAD process and priority approaches and "TICAD III Summary by the Chair" specifying priority areas of challenges for solving problems in Africa's development
(c)Presentation of three pillars of (i)Consolidation of Peace, (ii)Human-centered development and (iii)Poverty reduction through economic growth as support for Africa and confirmation of importance in "Human security" and "South-South cooperation"

(5) TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference (TICAD-AATIC): Tokyo, 2004

(a)Discussion of policies for accomplishment of African development through promotion of trade and investment between Asia and Africa
(b)Proposal of Government of Japan for industrial development in Africa as (i)Formulation of an appropriate policy for the promotion of industry, (ii)Promotion of product development based on comparative advantages, (iii)Empowerment of local SMEs (small-medium size enterprises) and (d) Promotion of social contributions by private enterprises and assertion of principle to support African countries which have been struggling based on these concepts
(c)Signing of "TICAD-NEPAD Joint Policy Framework for the Promotion of Trade and Investment between Africa and Asia" as the first official document between TICAD and NEPAD

(6) TICAD Conference on Consolidation of Peace: Addis Ababa, 2006

(a)Primary theme: establishment of effective and efficient framework and process for consolidation of peace in Africa
(b)Intensive discussion in plenary meeting as well as sectional meetings in terms of (i)Security, (ii)Political governance and transition and (iii)Community reconstruction and socio-economic development
(c)assertion Japan's assistance of approximately US$60 million in total by the end of March, 2006, as an immediate action under the initiative

(Source) Written by Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting based on information from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan.

Overviews and achievement/assessment of each TICAD meetings including domestic and international aid trends are to be described in the following sections.

1.2 TICAD I

Before describing the contents and accomplishments of TICAD I, the trend of domestic and international development assistance around 1993, which was the year TICAD I took place, should be touched on. It is because the trend of domestic and international aid until the 1980s was reconsidered at the beginning of the 1990s, and subsequently a new stream appeared.

The environment of Japan's development assistance around 1990 significantly changed. Japan, which had adopted accession to the Colombo Plan at a Cabinet meeting in October 1954, and then had developed an aid implementation system through establishing and consolidating aid institutions and diversifying assistance systems, etc., had finished the postwar reparations in July 1976. Japan had enlarged the Official Development Assistance (ODA) formulating the first midterm goal in July 1978, the second midterm goal in January 1981, the third midterm goal in September 1985, and the fourth midterm goals in June 1988, and then became the largest donor country, whose net amount provided for ODA exceeded that of the U.S. in 1989. (This trend had continued also in the 1990s, as Japan's ODA amount supplied during the 10 years from 1991 to 2000 became 20% of the total ODA amount supplied by the DAC countries.)

Such quantitative expansion of Japan's ODA led to the review of the ODA principle at the start of the 1990s, accompanied with the burden of provision of USD 13 billion to the Gulf War from 1990 to 1991. Following the announcement of the 4 ODA Guidelines in 1991 stipulating how to deal with the four items of developing countries' military expenditures, etc., Japan formulated Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter (the former ODA Charter), in June 1992. In this Charter, humanitarian considerations, recognition of interdependence, environmental consideration and support for self-help efforts of recipient countries were added to the existing

principles of Japan's aid. At the same time, although Asia was described as the area to be especially supported, Japan's capacity to send messages through increasing aid by area, country, or field was strengthened. Development cooperation to African countries was emphasized, where issues such as poverty, starvation, infectious diseases, accumulated debts, and so on, are concentrated, and individual responses to various global issues like infectious diseases, environment, gender, education, and water, etc., were included.

Meanwhile, the trend of development assistance in the international aid community, in early 1990s, faced with a paradigm shift caused by the end of the Cold War, aid fatigue, and failure of structural adjustment, and worsening fiscal position of developed countries. Therefore, various discussions concerning the effectiveness of aid and focus on support for governance arose. In conjunction with this, the progress of globalization led to concerns of an increase in poverty, focusing on the relation between poverty reduction and trade and investment, and multi-stratification of development entities[5]. Actually, as described later, the ODA amount supplied per person for African countries had remained at a low level through the 1990s.

In such domestic and international environmental changes, TICAD I was held in 1993. Its main contents and accomplishments are as follows.

Table/Graph-2 Overview and Achievement/Assessment

Overview	1. Japan co-hosted the first "Tokyo International Conference on African Development" (TICAD I) in Tokyo with UN and GCA (Global Coalition for Africa) on October 5 and 6, 1993, for the purpose of supporting the political and economic reform in Africa and evoking the attention of international society towards Africa. Approximately 1,000 participants from 48 African countries (including 5 heads of states from Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Uganda), 12 donors, EC, 8 international organizations and many observers attended the conference. 2. Japan's Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa made a keynote address and hosted a reception. In addition, Minister of Foreign Affairs Tsutomu Hata made the opening remarks and policy speech. He also hosted a formal banquet. Furthermore, a junior cabinet minister co-chaired the conference and made the closing remarks. The emperor and empress of Japan invited heads of state and their companions to the tea party at the Imperial Palace. 3. The conference was amicable and in good spirit throughout, and a consensus was reached for the adoption of the "Tokyo Declaration on African Development," a guideline for African development by all participants.
Achievement/ Assessment	1. With end of the cold war, there were concerns of increased "marginalisation" of Africa in the global economy, shown by Africa's economic difficulties and decline of interest from the international community. Moreover, the conference was well-timed, as this was also a period when African countries were starting to their problems and, as a consequence, the initiative to focus on and contribute to the reinvigoration of African development was welcome. 2. Japan expressed its active position regarding for African assistance. Japan also called for the accomplishments of self-efforts, further penetration of reform and good governance. Furthermore, Japan demonstrated its seriousness of its implementation of assistance by announcing actual target figures in non-project grants, invitations of African youth to Japan, water resource development projects, and Asia-Africa seminars.

(Source) Written by Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting based on information from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan.

The "Tokyo Declaration on African Development", started by the preface "We solemnly adopt the present Declaration, in the firm belief that it will serve to strengthen an emerging new partnership for sustainable development of Africa, based on self-reliance of African countries

[5] JICA. 2003. *Enjo no Choryu ga Wakaru Hon* (Trends of ODA) [in Japanese].

and the support of Africa's development partners", described the purpose to adopt this Declaration in the "Background", and confirmed the points related to; (1)Political and Economic Reforms, (2)Economic Development through Activities of the Private Sector, (3)Regional Cooperation and Integration, (4)Emergency Relief and Development, (5)Asian Experience and African Development, (6)International Cooperation, and (7)Follow-up.

As follow-up of TICAD I, forum and workshops were held as "Asia-Africa Forum" in Bandung in 1994, "Eastern-Southern Africa Regional Workshop" in Harare in 1995 and "Western-Middle Africa Regional Workshop" in Yamoussoukro in 1996. Through these forum and workshops, some issues of African development were mutually recognized.

Evaluations of TICAD I are as follows. First, in the environmental changes related to aid in the international community described above, it presented Japan's positive assistance to African countries including specific details. Especially, the fact that TICAD I could take place with aid to African countries relatively decreasing fostered those countries' expectations for Japan's aid. Second, self-reliance efforts are at the base of the following TICAD process (named "ownership" in TICAD II), and enable teaching the importance of achieving a series of reforms and "good governance" by their own hands. For those countries to which most aid until then had been "given", it is significant that TICAD I encouraged self-reliance efforts. Lastly, Japanese public opinion supported the necessity of Japan's aid to Africa. The major newspapers' editorials, etc., clearly expressed the significance of aid to Africa.

1.3 TICAD II

As stated above, Japan's ODA in the first half of 1990s expanded in both quality and quantity, and undertook an important role also in DAC, etc. In the process the trend of aid in the international community had been changing from structural adjustment to poverty reduction. This is obvious from the fact that Japan played a main role in the "Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation (the DAC's New Development Strategy)" formulated in the OECD-DAC high-level meeting in 1996. This strategy set the International Development Goals (IDGs) centering on "a reduction by one-half in the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015", and at the same time, included principles for realizing the goals, such as ownership (self-reliance efforts of developing countries), partnership (collaboration between developing countries and developed countries), comprehensive work (various functionaries, fields, etc.), and approaches focusing on achievements[6]. These concepts influenced the aid principles of the DAC countries, and are adopted also in the Sector Investment Programs (SIPs) and its progressed form, the Sector Program (SP)[7].

However, in the latter half of the 1990s, the movement to review the quantitative expansion of ODA appeared against the backdrop of the stagnating Japanese economy. In 1997, the policy to aim for the "Change from quantity to quality" was decided based on the report by the Fiscal Structure Reform Conference, and the ODA budget was decreased gradually since 1998.
It may be no exaggeration to say that TICAD II was held in such situation reflecting the domestic and international aid trends. The outline of it is as follows.

[6] JICA. 2003. *Enjo no Choryu ga Wakaru Hon* (Trends of ODA) [in Japanese].
[7] International Development Center of Japan (IDCJ). 1998. *SIP ni Kansuru Kiso Chosa Hokokusho* (Basic Study of SIP) [in Japanese].

Table/Graph-3 Overview and Achievement/Assessment

Overview	1. TICAD II was held in Tokyo by Japan, co-hosted with UN and GCA between October 19 and 21, 1998. It was attended by participants from 80 countries, 40 international organizations and 22 NGOs (including 15 heads of state from Africa). 2. Adopted at this conference was the "African Development Towards the 21st Century: the Tokyo Agenda for Action", which was designed to guide the concrete policy implementation by African countries and their partners toward African development in the 21st century. It expressed their commitment to the agreed goals and priority actions with quantitative indicators targeted in the areas of (1) social development: education, health and population, measures to assist the poor, (2) economic development: private sector development, industrial development, agricultural development and external debt and (3) foundations for development: good governance, conflict prevention and post-conflict development. The agreement includes an “Illustrative List Of Ongoing and Pipeline Projects/Programs For African Development” including 370 projects/programs as a reference document along with contents of “Tokyo Agenda for Action”. 3. Dialogue sessions were held between African representatives and Japanese private businesses aimed at promoting trade and investment, and at sharing experiences between the two regions.
Achievement/ Assessment	1. With pessimisms towards Africa persisting, TICAD II sent important messages to the international community regarding a bright future for Africa based on improvement of political and economic climates. 2. Through TICAD II, mutual recognition that in order to achieve poverty reduction and to improve living standards, Africa must take responsibility to maximise its potential through a comprehensive approach (“Ownership”), while the donors had to assist the African countries in participating in the international community as equal partners (“Partnership”). 3. African countries expressed their gratitude towards Japan for substantial achievements such as the establishment of “Tokyo Agenda for Action” and “Illustrative List Of Ongoing and Pipeline Projects/Programs for African Development,” as well as for Japan’s leaderships in hosting the conference. 4. In order to maintain the momentum of African development, the need for concrete follow-up of “Tokyo Agenda for Action” at the country, regional and international level, through regional monitoring seminars and the promotion of Asia-Africa cooperation, was recognized. 5. Numerous bilateral talks with heads of state and foreign ministers were conducted by Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi and Minister of Foreign Affairs Masahiko Kohmura, first for Japan and Africa to hold such substantial bilateral talks, and therefore significant from a standpoint of strengthening relationship between Japan and African countries.

(Source) Written by Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting based on information from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan.

Japan proposed to host TICAD II (Tokyo in October 1998) at the occasion of 9th UNCTAD general meeting held in South Africa in April 1996. The preparatory meetings for TICAD II were held in February and October 1997, with co-host organisations (UNDP, OSCAL, and GCA), agreed the basic framework. The points taken into consideration at the agreement with co-hosts, the preparatory meeting, and at the conference were; (1) based on Africa’s ownership and international community’s partnership, (2) selecting the issues African countries face, (3) aiming for practical achievements, and (4) formulating a concrete action plan. This was remarkable as an effort that met the above mentioned domestic and international aid trend.

In the "African Development Towards the 21st Century: the Tokyo Agenda for Action," prioritized policies and actions with quantitative indicators were indicated in three area of; (1) social development (education, health and population, measures to assist the poor), (2) economic development (private sector development, industrial development, agricultural development, external debt) and (3) foundations for development (good governance, conflict

prevention and post-conflict development). In addition, approximately 370 development programs and projects were included in the “Illustrative List Of Ongoing and Pipeline Projects/Programs For African Development” as a reference document for TICAD II.

The important points for evaluation of TICAD II are as follows. First, ownership and partnership, which have been seen as basic principles in the following TICAD process, were clearly defined in the Tokyo Agenda for Action. The concept of ownership was explained first in the Cairo Agenda for Action in 1995, and it is important that TICAD II supported that concept, based on continuous dialogues between government, the private sector, and the civil society. Second, TICAD II confirmed the approaches to be taken to accomplish the results must include; (1) strengthening coordination (between African countries and partners), (2) reconfirmation of regional cooperation and integration (adopted in the Lagos Plan of Action in 1980), and (3) sharing of experiences of Asian countries with African countries through the South-South cooperation announced at the Asia-Africa Forums [in Bandung (1994) and Bangkok (1997)]. Third, it is noteworthy that TICAD II clearly showed (1) capacity building, (2) gender mainstreaming, and (3) environmental management, as cross-cutting themes for acquiring substantial results in the above mentioned three areas which African countries faced. Fourth, it specified preferential policies and activities necessary for obtaining substantial achievements with numerical goals. As stated later, the preferential policies and activities extracted in the Tokyo Agenda for Action resemble the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The setup of numerical goals followed the way of the World Summit for Social Development in 1995 (in Copenhagen, Denmark) and the DAC’s New Development Strategy. Finally, it is remarkable that formulation of the “examples list” is to become the reference for formulating concrete action plans.

1.4 TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting

The TICAD ministerial-level meeting is not the plenary meeting held every 5 years. However, why this meeting is important is because the “New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD)”, a development plan formulated by Africa itself, was first announced to the international community at this meeting with the review of TICAD II. This meeting was also significant to have promoted the coordination between NEPAD and TICAD. Moreover, the World Bank joined the group of co-hosts of TICAD at this meeting. Its contents and achievements are as follows.

Table/Graph-4 Overview and Achievement/Assessment

Overview	1. On December 3 and 4, 2001, the Government of Japan, along with the United Nations (OSCAL (Office of the Special Coordination for Africa and the Least Development Countries) and UNDP), GCA and the World Bank, hosted the TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting. More than 400 participants from 52 African countries, 28 Asian, European and North American countries and 32 international and regional organizations participated. In addition, sessions titled "Dialogue with the Business Community" and "Dialogue with the Civil Society" were held. 2. The meeting welcomed President Konare of Mali (the keynote speaker) and 44 ministerial-level participants (including one minister from Asia). Other notable participants included Mr. Mark Malloch Brown, Administrator of UNDP, Mr. Frene Ginwala, Co-Chairperson of GCA (also Speaker, South African National Assembly) and Mr. Koichiro Matsuura, Secretary-General of UNESCO. Representing the Government of Japan were Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, Minister for Foreign Affairs Makiko Tanaka, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Seiken Sugiura and Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs Taimei Yamaguchi. 3. In the meeting, substantive discussions took place on TICAD II review and on NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development), a development initiative by African people

	themselves. In addition, participants exchanged views on priority areas (foundations of development, investing in people, poverty reduction through economic growth) and on priority approaches (South-South cooperation, regional cooperation, IT for development). These discussions were eventually integrated into the Chair's Statement. 4. On the occasion of the meeting, numerous bilateral meetings took place. For instance, number of meetings involving high-ranking officials of the Japanese Government alone totalled 31, including those by the Prime Minister (with President Konare), the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Senior Vice-Minister and the Parliamentary Secretary.
Achievement/ Assessment	1. TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting took place following Africa-related events such as the dialogue with the leaders of developing countries (including heads of 3 African countries) on the occasion of the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit (July 2000), the visit to Africa of Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori (January 2001) and visits by African leaders to Japan including Nigerian President Obasanjo (May 2001) and South African President Mbeki (October 2001). The meeting impressed the international community with Japan's active diplomatic stance towards Africa. The presence of many high-level participants from Africa and elsewhere should be considered as proof of the high expectation towards Japan's efforts. 2. Participants praised the timeliness of the TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting, which called for the importance of tackling the issues that Africa is facing, in a period where the international community faces terrorism threat. Participants also recognized the contribution which had been made by the TICAD process in raising awareness and interest in Africa's issues. The validity of the Tokyo Declaration issued in TICAD I and of the Tokyo Agenda for Action adopted in TICAD II was confirmed in the meeting, thus reaffirming the continued value of the TICAD process. In this regard, the meeting contributed to maintaining the international community's momentum towards TICAD III. 3. The meeting provided the first-ever opportunity for the international community to meet together and thoroughly discuss NEPAD. Through a comprehensive briefing from South Africa which has played a key role in this African-born initiative, high-level participants from development partner countries and organizations were able to obtain up-to-date information regarding NEPAD. NEPAD shared with TICAD the underlying spirit and the goals of "ownership" and "partnership." Anticipations that the enhanced understanding of the need to support NEPAD through the further strengthening of the TICAD process could contribute to further promotion of NEPAD. 4. Some developments were seen lately on African development. These included the increasing interest in Africa at multilateral forums such as the UN and the G8 Summit and the widening scope of partner involvement as seen in the launching of ministerial-level forums hosted by EU, US and China, respectively, as well as in the efforts by traditional partners such as UK and France. Another trend was the increased interest in taking on relatively new issues that Africa is facing, such as trade and investment, conflict prevention and HIV/AIDS. Under these new developments, the next challenge for all TICAD-related parties toward TICAD III was to find new "added value" of the TICAD process, with due consideration to the TICAD's comparative advantages. Given the strong interest, which was shown by all participants in the dialogue with the business community, one idea was to further integrate the private-sector and the civil society into the TICAD process as "development partners."

(Source) Written by Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting based on information from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan.

At this meeting, the discussions were held on; (1) what the TICAD process had accomplished thus far, and (2) what could be expected from NEPAD, since the spirits and goals of NEPAD were in line with the principles of TICAD. It is important that especially the African side recognized that the appropriateness of the content gained at the “Tokyo Declaration” at TICAD I and the “Tokyo Agenda for Action” at TICAD II has been increasing further. Moreover, what kind of efforts should be done for Africa not to be left from the international community, and the realization that, based on the resolution of the series of terrorist attacks on the U.S., no real peace and prosperity in the international community will be realized until Africa’s issues are solved, are also important.

In the conference, the following five points were recognized as important approaches for African development: (1) strengthening the foundation of development, through promotion of peace and good governance; (2) investing in people, focus on human resource development, education and health sectors; (3) reducing poverty through economic growth; (4) South-South cooperation, particularly between Asia and Africa as well as among African countries' regional cooperation; and (5) diffusion of ICT.

1.5 TICAD III

The environment surrounding Japan's ODA after TICAD II in 1998 has been changed to put greater emphasis on quality due to the ODA budget gradual decrease. In fact, Japan's ODA budget had been decreased by about 30% in 7 years since 1997. The Japanese government formulated the "Medium-Term Policy on ODA" in 1999 and announced; (1) "ownership" in developing countries and "partnership", (2) aid tailored to the needs and circumstances of each country, (3) emphasis on sharing of roles and coordination among each organization and the private sector, (4) human-centered development, and (5) emphasis on "visible assistance". Along with the administrative reform of the government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs started to take a role to control and coordinate the entire management of ODA, following policies designated by ODA Charter and Medium-Term Policy on ODA. In March 2002, the Second Consultative Committee on ODA Reform concluded three principles ("national participation", "transparency" and "efficiency"). Furthermore, the Board on Comprehensive ODA Strategy was launched in June of the same year, and "the Fifteen Specific Measures for ODA Reform" were announced as its output by the MOFA. Moreover, in August 2003, the Japanese government announced the revision of Japan's ODA Charter with aims of: (1) adjusting changes of times; (2) enhancing the strategic value, (3) flexibility, (4) transparency, (5) efficiency, (6) encouraging wide public participation; in order to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby to help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity. This Charter set the basic policies of; (1) supporting self-help efforts of developing countries, (2) human security, (3) assurance of fairness, (4) utilization of Japan's experience and expertise, and (5) partnership and collaboration with the international community, and stated that the priority issues are (1) poverty reduction, (2) sustainable growth, (3) addressing global issues, and (4) peace-building. Especially, human security was positioned as one of the main pillars of Japanese diplomacy, in the speech of then Prime Minister Mori at the United Nations Millennium Summit[8]. The Japanese government announced that, although it will consider strengthening of economic collaboration with Asia, setting it as a priority region, it will strategically put emphasis on various regions, in consideration of diversity of the economic and social situation, and the change of aid demands.

The trend of aid in the international community was succeeded by the agreement on formulating

[8] *"Following Prime Minister Mori's proposal, Mr. Annan announced the establishment of the "Commission on Human Security" when he visited Japan in January 2001. Two leading figures, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Amartya Sen, were appointed Co-chairs. Among the 12 members, further appointments included Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Afghanistan Lakhdar Brahimi, Speaker of the National Assembly of South Africa Frene Ginwala, Former Director-General of GATT/WTO Peter Sutherland, and former Thai Foreign Minister Surin Pitsuwan. The Commission was mandated to develop the concept of human security and make recommendations that would serve as guidelines for concrete actions to be taken by the international community. The Commission held five meetings and a number of dialogues throughout the world as well as various researches, and compiled a final report in 2003. The content of the report was submitted to Prime Minister Koizumi in February 2003, and the Final Report was submitted to the Secretary-General in May 2003."* (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. 2006. The Trust Fund for Human Security: For the "Human-centered" 21st Century).

the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of developing countries, at the General Meeting of the IMF and World Bank in September 1999 that was evolved from the basic principles of the above-mentioned DAC's New Development Strategy. This is important also from the viewpoint of the fact that the IMF and World Bank recognized the necessity of the Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF), including not only the macroeconomic stability they had tackled until then, but also various measures contributing to broad poverty reduction, because the PRSP was originally an economic and social development plan. Also, the DAC's New Development Strategy and IDGs were succeeded by the "United Nations Millennium Declaration" and the "Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)" adopted in the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000. Such trend led to the discussion (the development funds should be provided for the achievement of MDGs) at the "UN International Conference on Financing for Development" (in Monterrey, Mexico). The development funds here were regarded as including not only the assistance funds, but also the expanding flows such as pumping of domestic funds, promotion of private investments, promotion of trade, and debt reduction of developing countries. This discussion was summarized in the "World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)" (in Johannesburg, South Africa)[9][10].

The new trend that appeared around 2000 is that the aid donor coordination has been positively executed from the viewpoint of that the aid should be effectively utilized to meet the needs responding to various development issues, in the situation that in particular bilateral aid expansion cannot be expected. Considering that originally the beneficiaries of aid were the private sector and the citizenry, the donor coordination should effectively function not only at the step of its formulation but also at the step of its execution.
The contents and accomplishments of TICAD III based on such domestic and overseas discussions of aid are as follows.

Table/Graph-5 Overview and Atonement/Assessment

Overview	1. TICAD III was convened in Tokyo between 29 September and 1 October, 2003. The conference includes a Keynote Speech by Prime Minister Koizumi of Japan, the adoption of the "TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration" and a Summary speech by the Chair of TICAD III. 2. Attended by over 1,000 participants, including 24 African heads of state including Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President of Mozambique and Chair of the African Union, approximately 20 heads of international organizations, and many ministerial-level delegates (an international conference of unprecedented scale in the history of Japanese diplomacy). 3. The emperor and empress of Japan received 19 heads of state and their companions at the tea party in the Imperial Palace. Diplomacy between Japan and African countries was conducted at the highest level. Prime Minister Koizumi met with all 24 heads of state individually. 4. Prime Minister Koizumi, former Prime Minister Mori and Foreign Minister Yoriko Kawaguchi of Japan were present at the Opening Session. Prime Minister Koizumi delivered a Keynote Address, introducing Japan's assistance to Africa. Former Prime Minister Mori, the first Japanese to make an official visit to the African continent during his term as Prime Minister, served as the Chairperson for the conference. 5. TICAD III was successful in bringing together international support for African development, NEPAD in particular, and expanding partnership within the international community. 6. The conference adopted the "The TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration", which indicated the future direction of the TICAD process and priority approaches. In TICAD III Summary by the Chair, priority challenges were specified in the various development areas, and a new initiative toward future African development was adopted. In addition,

[9] JICA. 2003. *Enjo no Choryu ga Wakaru Hon* (Trends of ODA) [in Japanese].
[10] Prime Minister Koizume participated in the WSSD.

	following calls for the continuation of the TICAD process from African heads of state, it was decided that the TICAD process would continue in a more institutionalized manner, and its outcomes would be regularly followed up.
Achievement/ Assessment	1. A consensus was obtained by Africa and the international community regarding TICAD III's main priorities, namely, in bringing together international support for NEPAD, and expanding partnership within the international community. It successfully played the role as one the biggest international political forums dedicated to African development. 2. There was participation of head of state from Northern Africa (Tunisia) for the first time. Moreover, the conference also had high-level representatives including ministerial-level participants from partner countries including G8 and Asian countries, and received messages from President Jacques Chirac of France and President George Bush of the USA. After ten years since the launch of the TICAD process, TICAD has evolved into a major international platform to discuss African development issues. The participating countries and organizations agreed to the continuation of the TICAD process as a natural progress. 3. Individual meetings by Prime Minister Koizumi with the 24 heads of state who attended TICAD III contributed greatly to the overall success of the conference. Top-level meetings reaffirmed the friendly relations between Africa and Japan, and signaled Japan's stance to treat all African countries equally. 4. At the conference, Japan was able to emphasize its active approach towards African assistance through the participation of Prime Minister Koizumi and former Prime Minister Mori, and Foreign Minister Kawaguchi, the first Foreign Minister to visit Africa in 18 years. 5. Prime Minister Koizumi's announcement to extend a total of US$ 1 billion in grant aid assistance to directly benefit the people of Africa and to promote Asia-Africa cooperation, for example, through co-hosting the TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference and other initiatives towards Africa by Japan has been welcomed to fit well with the needs of Africa. 6. "human security", which Japan advocates, was explicitly incorporated in the TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration and through a presentation by Ms. Sadako Ogata, TICAD III confirmed the importance of "human security" for African development. 7. Ministers from Asian countries including Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam participated and made remarks. In addition, Thai and China also actively contributed to the conference. Thus, the conference illustrated the enhancement of Africa-Asia cooperation through the TICAD process.

(Source) Written by Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting based on information from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan.

As a preparation of TICAD III, "TICAD III high-working-level preparatory meeting" was held in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia, on March 3 and 4, 2003, where the priority areas were discussed and the purpose and draft of the political declaration were presented and discussed. The TICAD III regional preparatory meetings were held for the "Southern African Region" in South Africa on May 22 and 23, 2003, the "Eastern and Northern African Region" in Kenya on June 5 and 6, and the "Western and Central African Region" in Cameroon in June 23 and 24. There, the understanding on the African side of the theme and purpose of TICAD III was deepened, and the present recognition of various issues in each priority area by each region and the priority issues were identified.

Also, the "TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration" declared the following four points: (1) collaboration of NEPAD and TICAD as a new challenge for African development; (2) achievement of the TICAD process ((a) raising awareness of the challenges facing Africa, (b) ownership and partnership, and (c) expansion of partnership); (3) determination of the *direction* for the future of the TICAD process ((a) leadership and people's participation, (b) peace and good governance, (c) human security, and (d) respect for distinctiveness, diversity, and identity of Africa); and (4) establishment of a new partnership based on respect and mutual trust.

Moreover, the "Summary by the Chair of TICAD III" confirmed the address by Prime Minister Koizumi, as the policies of Japan's assistance to Africa, setting the following as the three main pillars; (1) human-centered development, (2) poverty reduction through economic growth, and (3) consolidation of peace. TICAD III concentrated assistance to NEPAD by the international community and succeeded in expanding the partnership of the international community. In addition to this, 8 points were confirmed as the Development Agenda, namely, (1) consolidation of peace, (2) capacity building, (3) human-centered development, (4) Infrastructure, (5) agricultural development, (6) private sector development, (7) expansion of partnerships, and (8) dialogue with civil society, and the ownership of African countries and the partnership of international community were required. Meanwhile, TICAD III executed side events and prepared posters.

The following items can be pointed out as evaluations of TICAD III. First, as the TICAD process marked its 10th anniversary, TICAD III undertook the role as one of the world's largest forums to discuss Africa's development issues, having invited 24 heads and leaders of African countries. As mentioned above, Japan held a large-scale international conference unprecedented in the history of Japanese diplomacy. It is thought because the TICAD process for 10 years until then had a high reputation. At the same time, it can also be pointed out that Japan gave the impression of Japanese assistance to Africa through visits by then Prime Minister Mori in 2001 and Prime Minister Koizumi in 2002[11]. Second, massages were given from French President Chirac and U.S. President Bush and a number of ministers from European and Asian countries participated in the conference. It is important that, by these, TICAD took on the aspect as an international conference. Third, TICAD III consolidated Japanese aid policies to Africa into the three pillars of (1) human-centered development, (2) poverty reduction through economic growth, and (3) consolidation of peace, and clarified the following framework. The following aid policies to Africa have been organized and executed based on the three pillars. Fourth, it was significant that "human security", one of the important pillars of Japanese diplomatic policies, was included in the "TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration".

1.6 TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference (TICAD-AATIC)

The TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference (AATIC) is positioned as the first large-scale sectoral conference in the TICAD process. The contents and achievements are as follows.

Table/Graph-6 Overview and Achievement/Assessment

Overview	1. The TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference (TICAD-AATIC) was held in Tokyo on November 1 and 2, 2004. 2. As a major follow-up to TICAD III, African development through promotion of trade and investment between Asian countries and African countries was actively discussed. 3. The conference enjoyed approximately 700 participants from 78 countries including Japan, 48 African countries, 13 Asian countries and 16 countries from US and European countries as well as those in charge of trade and investment from 24 regional and international organizations. In particular, more than 10 Cabinet Officials from African countries including President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria, and President Mwai Kibaki of Kenya attended the conference. From Japanese side, Prime Minister Koizumi, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nobutaka Machimura, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Shoichi Nakagawa and Chairperson of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Sadako Ogata were present. Aide to Prime Minister Yoriko Kawaguchi chaired the conference. On the first day, Chair of House of Representatives Yohei Kono hosted a luncheon reception with the presence of Chair of House of Councilors Chikage Ohmi

[11] Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. 2002. *ODA White Paper*.

	and Former Prime Minister Mori. 4. The Prime Minister Koizumi made the opening remarks, and proposed four concepts; (1) "formulation of an appropriate policy" for establishing an industrial foundation; (2) "product development" with a focus on improving quality to increase competitiveness; (3) "empowerment of small and medium-size local enterprises" generating income and employment in local communities; and (4) "promotion of a social contribution by private enterprises" prompting equitable growth, for the promotion of industrial development in Africa. Prime Minister expressed support for African countries based on the above-mentioned four concepts. 5. After introductory presentations on the potentials for trade and investment between Asian countries and African countries, the role of government for activating development in African countries was discussed with inputs from private enterprises and using examples of successful economic development in Asian countries, through session meetings of three sectors, namely, (1) natural resources and agriculture, (2) manufacturing and (3) services. 6. At the reception co-hosted by Minister of Foreign Affairs Machimura and Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Nakagawa on the first night, the creation of a comprehensive network for trade and investment promotion between two regions was announced. The television conference system called GDLN was conducted which connected Tokyo, Ethiopia (Chairperson Alpha Oumar Konare of the AU Commission) and South Africa (NEPAD). 7. Closing remarks was made by Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Nakagawa as the Representative of the Government of Japan, explaining the substances of the four concepts suggested by Prime Minister Koizumi referring it as “Japan’s Proposal for Promoting Asia-Africa Trade and Investment.” In addition, the “Chair’s Summary” of the two day discussion was presented by Aide to Prime Minister Kawaguchi. Furthermore, “TICAD-NEPAD Joint Policy Framework for the Promotion of Trade and Investment between Africa and Asia” was jointly signed by Ambassador Masaharu Kohno (Personal Representative of the Prime Minister for Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and Representative of TICAD Co-organizers) and Mr. Wiseman Nkuhlu, Chairman of the NEPAD Steering Committee, Representative of NEPAD. 8. As a side event, four countries from Africa (Kenya, Morocco, South Africa and Egypt) and NEPAD held investment promotion seminars for private enterprises. Approximately 70 – 80 enterprises participated in the seminars. In addition, an exhibition of African commodities was held by African embassies in Japan and by international organizations.
Achievement/ Assessment	1. TICAD-AATIC is distinct in that it is the first large-scale conference focused on a particular sector. As noted by Prime Minister Koizumi at TICAD III, TICAD-AATIC was a concrete attempt to maintain the TICAD process in a more institutionalized manner. From this point of view, TICAD-AATIC was highly evaluated by the participants. 2. Promotion of trade and investment is a crucial initiative of the TICAD process, which has highlighted the idea of “Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth” as well as “Asia-Africa Cooperation.” From this point of view, the concepts have led to further value addition of the TICAD process. 3. TICAD-AATIC was originally designed as a senior official level meeting. In reality, however, there were more than 700 participants including two presidents as well as more than 10 cabinet officials. This was proof that TICAD was taking root in African countries and was highly regarded. Attendance by top-level officials, such as Prime Minister Koizumi, Minister of Foreign Affairs Machimura, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Nakagawa emphasized the active stance of Japanese cooperation towards African countries to the international community. 4. In TICAD-AATIC, discussions were based on requests from the private-businesses toward governments, who were invited from Asia as well as from Africa. This means that Asia was not only partners for development but rather business partners. The conference promoted interactive dialogue and discussions between international community including Africa and Asia on the one part, and the business community on the other. 5. Promotion of trade and investment was specified as an area of mutual benefits. Asian countries were presented with concrete incentives for forming partnership with African

	countries. This contributed to the "Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference 1955" in Bandung, Indonesia, on April 2005. 6. Initiatives for promotion of two-track partnerships, namely "from traditional donors to Asian countries" and "from ODA to trade and investment" were put forth and a consensus among participants of these initiatives were achieved for 2005, a year where global interest towards African problems were expected to increase through the Gleneagles G8 Summit and the Mid-term Review of the UN MDGs. 7. Four concepts, which were presented in the "Japan's Proposal for Promoting Asia-Africa Trade and Investment," were based on Japan's experiences of partnership with Asian countries for trade and investment promotion. Japan had to follow-up on the proposal by concrete actions. It should also promote efforts by African side and, at the same time, support African countries which allowed them to make such efforts. 8. "TICAD-NEPAD Joint Policy Framework for the Promotion of Trade and Investment between Africa and Asia" was the first document between TICAD and NEPAD, which confirmed concrete partnership between two initiatives for promotion of trade and investment between Asia and Africa.

(Source) Written by Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting based on information from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan.

The TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference was organized extracting "poverty reduction through economic growth" from the three pillars of Japan's policy on cooperation with Africa, which was announced by Prime Minister Koizumi in TICAD III, and focusing on the cooperation between Asia and Africa that is in the basic understanding of the TICAD process. Especially, it is important that the "Roles of government" were clarified in the "Chair's Summary" since the main body of trade and investment is the private sector. It is also significant that the AATIC clarified the actual condition of the "trade and investment between Asia and Africa" quantitatively, and cleared up the points that had been disturbing trade and investment between the two regions, which was stagnate compared with other regions, as "Problems to be resolved" in the "Chair's Summary". The following 4 points of the "Way Forward", were summarized as "Outcomes of the conference", the measures to be taken in the TICAD process; (a) formulation of an appropriate policy for industry promotion, (b) product development based on comparative advantage, (c) empowerment of small and medium-size local enterprises, and (d) promotion of social contribution by private enterprises. Moreover, creating a comprehensive network for business promotion and mutual cooperation of business promotion, and releasing the policy document of mutual cooperation for business promotion between NEPAD and TICAD were also meaningful.

The AATIC promoted trade and investment with Africa by holding investment environment seminars and expositions of goods through side events, with the private sector as the main constituent. It held discussions on the role of government based on the input of private enterprises and successful examples mainly in Asia, through the section meetings by industries (three meetings of (1) natural resources and agriculture, (2) manufacturing, and (3) services.)
The "TICAD-NEPAD Joint Policy Framework" approved at this conference document is important as the first document confirmed between TICAD and NEPAD. We presented here the specific actions for cooperation related to the promotion of trade and investment between the two regions.

1.7 TICAD Conference on Consolidation of Peace

The "TICAD Conference on Consolidation of Peace" is a large-scale sectoral conference in the TICAD process, as well as the "TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference". The contents and achievements of this conference are as follows.

Table/Graph-7 Overview and Achievement/Assessment

Overview	1. On February 16 and 17, 2005, the Japanese Government, along with the United Nations, GCA, the UNDP and the World Bank, held the "TICAD Conference on the Consolidation of Peace in Africa" in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. 2. The conference drew more than 400 participants from 73 countries (Ministerial-level participation such as from Minister of Foreign Affairs from 23 African countries), as well as from 38 international and regional organizations, and 20 civil society and non-governmental organizations: (1) Japan: Senior Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yasuhisa Shiozaki (Chairperson, Head of Delegation from the Japanese Government), Mr. Yasushi Akashi, former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kinichi Komano, former Japanese Ambassador to Afghanistan and Mr. Keitaro Sato, Ambassador in Charge of Conflict and Refugee-related Issues in Africa, (2) TICAD co-organizers: Co-Chairperson of GCA Frene Ginwala (former South African National Assembly) chaired a Sectional Session. Other participants included Director General-level participants from UN, UNDP and World Bank, (3) African countries and African regional organization: 51 countries and 6 organizations. Foreign Minister Jean Ping of the Gabonese Republic (Former President of United Nations General Assembly) and Commissioner for Peace and Security Said Djinnit co-chaired the Sectional Session, and ministerial-level participants from Great Lakes Region, West Africa and Sudan, (4) Major donors: G8, EU, Belgium, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark etc. From France, Mr. Pierre-André Wiltzer, High Representative for Security and Conflict-Prevention, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Former Minister Delegate for Cooperation and the Francophonie), (5) International Organization: 20 organizations such as UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, UNECA, FAO and IOM and (6) Civil Society/ NGO: Akina Mama wa Afrika, OXFAM, Save The Children, TICAD Cavil Society Forum, World Vision Japan, Association for Aid and Relief). 3. Concerning the relation between ownership and partnership, it was recognized that in principle, Africa exercises its ownership and the international community will support it based on their partnership. 4. Concerning sectors (security, development and reconciliation) and timing (from peace keeping, humanitarian aids to development), comprehensive approaches were important (high expectations on the activities of UN Peace Building Commission, in this regard). In addition, in order to take appropriate measures according to individual situations, the necessity of individual approaches was recognized. 5. It was highlighted that human security, NGOs, civil society and role of women were important in the process of peace consolidation. 6. By sharing lessons learned from examples of Peace Consolidation in Cambodia and Afghanistan, expectations for the promotion of South-South cooperation between Asia and Africa, a distinct characteristic of the TICAD process was manifested.
Achievement/ Assessment	1. African, Asian and European counties, international organizations, NGO and civil societies exchanged active discussions concerning peace consolidation, which was an urgent issue for Africa, where most of the conflicts are being brought to an end. Many participants appreciated the conference as being timely and as a precious occasion to share experiences and lessons from each region. Gratitude towards the TICAD process and the Japanese initiative was expressed. 2. The Japanese initiative announced on this occasion (such as aid of 60million US Dollars) was highly regarded and met with anticipations by participants from African countries, as strong commitments from Japan to peace consolidation in Africa. 3. Concerning the experiences and challenges of peace consolidation in Africa, Angola, Mozambique, Shier Leone, Liberia and Democratic Republic of Congo made

	presentations based on its own experiences and current situations, which deepened the discussion and contributed to strengthening and solidifying Africa's ownership. 4. The experiences of peace consolidation in Asia were presented by Mr. Akashi and Mr. Komano. Strong interests were shown from African participants and indicated a possibility of future Asia- Africa Cooperation. 5. It was clearly stated that active contributions, in partnership with the co-hosts such as the UN and the World Bank, will be made towards the activities of the UN Peace Building Commission, and towards the ongoing efforts by the AU to establish its own framework for post-conflict reconstruction and development (PCRD) based on the concrete recommendations made in the chair's summary.

(Source) Written by Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting based on information from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan.

The "Consolidation of Peace" is one of the three pillars of Japan's policy on cooperation with Africa adopted in TICAD III, and is the area requiring a comprehensive continuous effort from the promotion of the peacemaking process, to the assistance of recovery for accomplishment of sustainable peace that is the basic premise of development. For Japan, this is important because it can support peace consolidation in Africa in the 3 sectors of Security, Political governance and Transition, and Community Reconstruction and Socio-economic Development, as an area where the transfer of the experiences of Asia to African countries, which is a principle of the TICAD process, would be realized. This is also important since it declared that the priority regions would be Sudan, western Africa, and the Great Lakes Region.
In this area, it confirmed that the promotion from the viewpoint of "human security" is also important.

Chapter 2.
Influence on the African Countries

2.1 Influence of the TICAD Process on the Establishment of NEPAD and AU

2.1.1 NEPAD

(1) Background of establishment and philosophy

The mandate for NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) originated in the OAU (Organization of African Union) Extraordinary Summit held at Sirte, Libya in September 1999, and the South Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement and the G-77 held at Havana, Cuba in April 2000. These conferences mandated President Mbeki of South Africa, President Bouteflika of Algeria and President Obasanjo of Nigeria to engage Africa's creditors on the total cancellation of Africa's external debt and convey the concerns of the South to the developed countries (G-8 and the Bretton Woods institutions).

The OAU Summit held in Togo in July 2000 mandated the three Presidents to develop a constructive partnership with the developed countries for the revitalization of the African Continent, realizing the fact that debt cancellation forms but one critical aspect of the overall development agenda for Africa. The three Presidents, who attended the G8 Summit held in Okinawa, engaged in development a new plan for African development.

President Mbeki prepared the Millennium African Renaissance Project as the vision and strategy for Africa and the South Africa in the 21st Century. The three Presidents developed it into the Millennium Partnership for African Recovery Programme(MAP)to present at the Davos Convention (World Economic Forum) held in January 2001. Meanwhile, President Wade of Senegal drafted the OMEGA Plan, which was a program for African development mainly through infrastructure development. Both MAP and OMEGA Plan were presented at the 5th Extraordinary Summit of the OAU held in Sirte, Libya in March 2001. The Summit decided to integrate these initiatives, including New Global Compact with Africa (COMPACT) made by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) of the United Nations in November 2000 responding to the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

As the result of integration process, the New African Initiative (NAI) was presented to the OAU Summit of Head of State and Government in Lusaka, Zambia, providing a new strategic framework for African development. NAI was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted at the Summit, and also gained support from the G8 Summit held in Genoa, EU and Commonwealth meeting. NAI was approved at the Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee meeting held at Abuja, Nigeria in October 2001, renamed as NEPAD after the revision by the five Heads of State (Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Egypt).

The recognition by the African countries underlaid the establishment process of the NEPAD as mentioned above is clearly described in the introduction part of the NEPAD Framework document as follows:

> "This *New Partnership for Africa's Development* is a pledge by African leaders, based on a common vision and a firm and shared conviction, that they have a pressing duty to eradicate poverty and to place their countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth and development and, at the same time, to participate actively in the

> world economy and body politic…. The continued marginalisation of Africa from the globalization process and the social exclusion of the vast majority of its peoples constitute a serious threat to global stability…Historically accession to the institutions of the international community, the credit and aid binomial has underlined the logic of African development…*The New Partnership for Africa's Development* calls for the reversal of this abnormal situation by changing the relationship that underpins it. Africans are appealing neither for the further entrenchment of dependency through aid, nor for marginal concessions…The resources, including capital, technology and human skills, that are required to launch a global war on poverty and underdevelopment exist in abundance and are within our reach. What is required to mobilize these resources and to use them properly, is bold and imaginative leadership that is genuinely committed to a sustained human development effort and the eradication of poverty, as well as a new global partnership based on shared responsibility and mutual interest…We will determine our own destiny and call on the rest of the world to complement our efforts. There are already signs of progress and hope….*The New Partnership for Africa's Development* is about consolidating and accelerating these gains. It is a call for a new relationship of partnership between Africa and the international community, especially the highly industrialised countries, to overcome the development chasm that has widened over centuries of unequal relations.[12]"

It is obvious that, firstly, there was a serious fear of the "continued marginalisation of Africa from the globalization process", in other words, a fear of decreased concern about assistance to Africa, which would stem from deterioration of the African economy in 1980s, called "lost decade", and the "aid fatigue" of the world society. Secondly, an expression of awareness of ownership and partnership could be found, particularly in the phrase "We will determine our own destiny and call on the rest of the world to complement our efforts." It could be easily supposed that there were disappointment and reflection on the failure of the structural reform policy led by the IMF-World Bank, and a growing expectation of the establishment of AU, as the background of this awareness. Thirdly, there is no room for doubt that South Africa's emancipation from the Apartheid contributed to bring "signs of progress and hope". As Horiuchi (2003) said, it meant that the entire African continent had been emancipated from colonization as the OAU had been pursued for a long time, and the realization of the environment which would enable making new visions for the Continent[13]. The leading role of the President Mbeki's South Africa to establish NEPAD was already mentioned.

The principles of the NEPAD could be summarized, although it should be said that the NEPAD Framework document itself is the expression of philosophical principles, as follows[14]:

- Good governance as a basic requirement for peace, security and sustainable political and socio-economic development;
- African ownership and leadership, as well as broad and deep participation by all sectors of society;
- Anchoring the development of Africa on its resources and resourcefulness of its people;
- Partnership between and amongst African peoples;
- Acceleration of regional and continental integration;
- Building the competitiveness of African countries and the continent;
- Forging a new international partnership that changes the unequal relationship between Africa and the developed world;

[12] "The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)", October 2001.
[13] Shinsuke Horiuchi, "NEPAD: its vision, development strategy and the reality of the politics and economy in Africa", June 2003.
[14] NEPAD, 'NEPAD in Brief' (http://www.nepad.org/2005/files/inbrief.php)

- Ensuring that all partnership with NEPAD are linked to the Millennium Development Goals and other agreed development goals and targets.

The priorities of the NEPAD are as follows[15]:

a. Establishing the Conditions for Sustainable Development by ensuring
   - Peace and security;
   - Democracy and good, political, economic and corporate governance;
   - Regional co-operation and integration;
   - Capacity building.

b. Policy reforms and increased investment in the following priority sectors-Agriculture;
   - Human development with a focus on health, education, science and technology and skills development;
   - Building and improving infrastructure, including Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Energy, Transport, Water and Sanitation;
   - Promoting diversification of production and exports, particularly with respect to agro-industries, manufacturing, mining, mineral beneficiation and tourism;
   - Accelerating intra-African trade and improving access to markets of developed countries;
   - The environment.

c. Mobilizing Resources by -
   - Increasing domestic savings and investments;
   - Improving management of public revenue and expenditure;
   - Improving Africa's share in global trade;
   - Attracting foreign direct investment; and
   - Increasing capital flows through further debt reduction and increase ODA flows.

(2) Comparison with the philosophy of the TICAD process

The main notions of the TICAD process are, needless to say, 'ownership' and 'partnership'. Its principles include the 'three pillars' presented at the TICAD III, namely, 'consolidation of peace', 'poverty reduction through economic growth', and 'human-centered development'. The more comprehensive notion of 'human security' could be added as the fourth principle.

It should be said that there are many common points in the philosophies and approaches of the TICAD process and the NEPAD, recognized by the persons concerned in the TICAD, at least. For instance, the Chair's statement of the TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting said "The spirit and objectives of NEPAD are in line with those advocated by TICAD. Willingness to support NEPAD through strengthening of the TICAD process was affirmed. Regional organizations become increasingly important in the implementation process of both NEPAD and TICAD[16]". TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration announced in the final day of the TICAD III also stated "The TICAD process has constantly advocated that "ownership" by African countries of their development processes and "partnership" by the international community in support of such ownership are essential for African development. These concepts have found wide acceptance among the international community including African countries. NEPAD, in particular, shares with TICAD its emphasis on African ownership and its focus on priority areas such as peace and governance, human resources development, infrastructure, agriculture, and private sector development. The TICAD process thus welcomes the establishment of NEPAD, while NEPAD recognizes the TICAD process as a pivotal initiative in addressing the challenges of African

[15] *Ibid.*
[16] Chair's Statement of the Ministerial-level Meeting of the TICAD, December 4, 2001.

development. It is therefore a natural consequence that the TICAD process and NEPAD support and complement each other[17]".

There pointed, however, a difference in the fundamental philosophies between TICAD and NEPAD. While the NEPAD is a development plan by Africans for Africa, it remains within the category of so called 'Washington consensus' as it was drafted through elaborated consultation with the Western donor countries and institutions. On the other hand, the TICAD process involves philosophy that surpass the 'Washington consensus', due to its approach of the 'poverty reduction through economic growth' based on the experiences of Japan and Asian countries and community development[18].

(3) Influence of the TICAD process on the establishment of the NEPAD

It is obvious that TICAD shared the sense of crisis of 'marginalisation of Africa' which would be caused by the 'lost decade' of the African economy in 1980s and the 'aid fatigue' of the world society, as this sense has come through clearly in every speech and declare in the TICAD. Moreover, the TICAD process has called world society's attention to Africa and then led the tide of assistance to Africa thereafter. This recognition has been shared as common understanding among the persons concerned in the TICAD and NEPAD, as stated in the TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration: "It is noteworthy to recall that each TICAD conference has contributed toward maintaining the focus of the international community on African development during periods when global attention to Africa was about to be diverted to other regions. TICAD I was convened in 1993 after the end of the Cold War; TICAD II in 1998 coincided with the Asian financial crisis; and the TICAD Ministerial-level Meeting in 2001 was held immediately after the September 11 terrorist attacks in the United States. At those critical moments, The TICAD process, together with other regional and international initiatives, continually highlighted African development and provided the advocacy momentum to mainstream African issues on the international agenda in a series of international forums, including the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, G8 Summits, the WSSD, and the Third World Water Forum. This momentum successfully led to the concerted cooperation of the international community through the United Nations and the G8 process and complemented Africa's own efforts as manifested by NEPAD and the AU[19]". It would be possible to say that the momentum provided by the TICAD process has promoted various initiatives for Africa not only by the traditional partners as Britain, France, EU and US, but also by a new partner such as China.

As regards the philosophy of TICAD and NEPAD, it should be appreciated, in particular, that the TICAD emphasized 'ownership' and 'partnership'. These notions were not set forth at first by the TICAD, and were "already circulated among the aid society in the 1990s", according to an official of the NEPAD secretariat who knows well about the beginning stage of the NEPAD. He mentions that the most influential external factors for the NEPAD were the Cairo Agenda for Action of 1995 and a series of EU-Africa meetings and various international conferences including TICAD and G8 had given certain impact as well[20]. However, the African leaders who were dissatisfied with the progress of development under the rule of the developed countries with the rhetorical principles of 'ownership' and 'partnership' might have strengthened

[17] TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration, 1 October 2003.

[18] Horiuchi (2003) and "Ten years' footprints of the TICAD", February 2004. It could be said that the recognition that the NEPAD relies on the 'Washington consensus' or 'neo liberalism' is widely shared among pros and cons of NEPAD. See Horiuchi (2003) (2004) and Minoru Obayashi (ed), *Africa's Challenge-NEPAD,* March 2003. It is noteworthy that while many negative comments on NEPAD criticize its reliance of the 'Washington consensus', affirmatives also recognize the same problem but strongly expect the ownership of Africa.

[19] TICAD Tenth Anniversary Declaration, *op., cit.*

[20] Based on the interview survey at the NEPAD Secretariat in February 2007.

the consciousness of real 'ownership' and 'partnership' when they were involved to the TICAD process which seriously emphasized such notions[21]. Therefore, it would be a natural understanding that the TICAD process contributed to the formation of the NEPAD's philosophy in transforming the rhetorical notions into the lively ones.

(4) Evaluation of the TICAD process by the NEPAD

According to the interview survey conducted with the officials of the NEPAD Secretariat, the TICAD process is highly recognized by them on the whole, with some differences in acknowledgement by persons.

The comments obtained from the NEPAD Secretariat officials included as follows[22]:

- Although TICAD may reflect the priorities of the NEPAD, its implementations of the programs under TICAD are not known, due to the lack of monitoring.
- There are no monitoring activities after TICAD III, for which preparation meetings at the regional level were conducted.
- Consultation with African countries is the key for the TICAD to be differentiated from other donors' platforms. The TICAD process has an advantage to include south-south cooperation.
- The TICAD process needs to focus on social development issues.
- It would be highly appreciated if the TICAD contribute to following technical and vocational trainings which the NEPAD have plans to strengthen:
  - Training of teachers through open and distance learning
  - Training of nurses and midwifes
  - Training of teachers on mathematics and science technology

2.1.2 AU

(1) Background of establishment and philosophy

The OAU, forerunner of the AU, was established in May 1963 on signature of the OAU Charter by the representatives of 32 African governments. A further 21 states, including South Africa, have joined gradually over the years, the OAU have grown to have 53 membership[23].
In order to streamline the organization to adapt to the rapidly changing world, review of the OAU Charter was started in the 1970s. Despite numbers of meetings of the Charter Review Committee held, no substantive amendments have been formulated. Main reasons for the Charter review were as follows[24]:

- The Charter was 'amended' by being augmented through ad hoc decisions of Summit such as the Cairo Declaration Establishing the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, etc;
- A growing realization that the need for greater efficiency and effectively of the Organization required urgent action;

[21] Horiuchi (2004). The same point can be found in Kyoko Tomoda, "Outline and Present Situation of the NEPAD and its partnership with the TICAD" in Obayashi (ed., 2003).
[22] Interviews were conducted with briefing about the TICAD Process when the interviewees were not familiar with the TICAD.
[23] Including Western Sahara. Morocco, one of the establishing members, withdrew the OAU in 1984 to oppose the accession of the Western Sahara.
[24] 'Transition from the OAU to the African Union', Official web site of the South African Chairmanship of the African Union (http://www.au2002.gov.za/docs/background/oau_to_au.htm)

- The need to integrate the political activities of the OAU with the economic and development issues as articulated in the Abuja Treaty.

The Abuja Treaty was adopted by the OAU in 1991 to establish the African Economic Community (AEC), came into force in 1994. Since then, the OAU had been operating on the basis of two legal instruments: the OAU Charter and the Abuja Treaty. The heads of states and governments of Africa adopted the Sirte Declaration, which set out the transition of OAU to AU, at the Extraordinary Summit held at Sirte in September 1999 with the invitation from Colonel Muhammar Ghadafi, and adopted the Constitutive Act of the African Union at the Lome Summit in July 2000. The Act came into force on May 26, 2001 and the OAU was officially established after the Durban Summit in July 2002.

The Constitutive Act stipulates the objectives and principles of the AU as follows[25]:

Objectives (Article 3)

(a) achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa;
(b) defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States;
(c) accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent;
(d) promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples;
(e) encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
(f) promote peace, security, and stability on the continent;
(g) promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance;
(h) promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments;
(i) establish the necessary conditions which enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations;
(j) promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies;
(k) promote co-operation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples;
(l) coordinate and harmonize the policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union;
(m) advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology;
(n) work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent.

Principles (Article 4)

(a) sovereign equality and interdependence among Member States of the Union;
(b) respect of borders existing on achievement of independence;
(c) participation of the African peoples in the activities of the Union;
(d) establishment of a common defence policy for the African Continent;
(e) peaceful resolution of conflicts among Member States of the Union through such appropriate means as may be decided upon by the Assembly;
(f) prohibition of the use of force or threat to use force among Member States of the Union;
(g) non-interference by any Member State in the internal affairs of another;
(h) the right of the Union to intervene in a Member State pursuant to a decision of the Assembly in respect of grave circumstances, namely: war crimes, genocide and crimes

[25] African Union, The Constitutive Act (http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/AboutAu/Constitutive_Act_en.htm)

against humanity;
(i) peaceful co-existence of Member States and their right to live in peace and security;
(j) the right of Member States to request intervention from the Union in order to restore peace and security;
(k) promotion of self-reliance within the framework of the Union;
(l) promotion of gender equality;
(m) respect for democratic principles, human rights, the rule of law and good governance;
(n) promotion of social justice to ensure balanced economic development;
(o) respect for the sanctity of human life, condemnation and rejection of impunity and political assassination, acts of terrorism and subversive activities;
(p) condemnation and rejection of unconstitutional changes of governments.

The major differences between OAU and AU can be summarised as follows:

- Increase of efficiency in the field of peace and security: based on the reflection of OAU's failures to solve a large number of regional conflicts, AU approved itself the right to intervene in member states based on the decision by the Summit, and provided the newly established Peace and Security Council with the right.
- Transition from a political organization to an organization for economic integration and social development: whereas the OAU was in principle 'a political organization that also discussed matters of economic and social concern[26]', the AU is deemed as 'a technical organization[27]' for economic integration and social development. As Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are, in particular, considered as critical pillars for economic integration, strengthening and consolidation of RECs is one of the major tasks for the AU.
- Greater importance to the civil participation (including NGOs): whereas the OAU had excessively state-centric character, the AU puts greater importance to the civil participation, and considers the participation of various civil society groups such as NGOs, labor organizations and business associations are essential to achieve AEC. From this view point, the AU established the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) for the participation of the above mentioned actors.

(2) Influence of the TICAD process to the establishment of the AU

The factors promoted establishment of the AU would be categorized into three levels: at the political level, struggle for initiative in African integration between Libya and South Africa gave a momentum; at the institutional level, there seemed to be internal dynamism toward the evolution of OAU as already mentioned; at the perceptional level, there might have been some motives such as strong fear of marginalization, anxiety for negative political conditions (frequent coup d'etat and violation of human rights, etc.) eroding the initiatives for sustainable development, and confidence in promotion of regional integration as a critical catalyst of Africa's renaissance[28]. In other words, it should be said that African initiative by itself has more contributed to establish the AU and its principles and missions, than the inputs and influences from the development partners including TICAD.

In the Strategic Plan of the AU Commission, the TICAD process is mentioned as an international forum which shared the above mentioned recognition of African political

[26] 'Transition from the OAU to the African Union', *op., cit.*
[27] The expression by an executive official of the AU Commission at the meeting with the study team in February 2007. It should be understood that the word of 'a technical organization' does not necessarily mean that the AU provides technical assistance to member states and RECs, but rather emphasizes apolitical or technocratic character of the AU in comparison with the political character of the OAU.
[28] AU Commission, "Strategic Plan of the African Union Commission, Volume 1: Vision and Mission of the African Union", May 2004.

situation[29]. As one executive official of the AU Commission stated that the TICAD could be appreciated as it attracted world's attention again to Africa in the circumstance where the interest of the Europe had shifted to the Eastern Europe in the fast half of the 1990s, the TICAD process may have contributed to the environmental setting which facilitated establishment of the AU.

(3) Evaluation of the TICAD process by the AU

According to the interview survey conducted with the officials of the AU Commission, the TICAD process is hardly recognized by them, except for some executive officials in the Peace and Security Division and the Trade and Industry Division. The major comments were "we are not familiar with the TICAD process".

The comments obtained from the AU Commission officials included as follows[30]:

- Although the 'three pillars' of the TICAD contribute to African development, they were made without consultation with the AU. AU should be involved to the TICAD process as a full partner.
- The TICAD process lacks a review mechanism on the implementation of the announced programs. It is difficult for AU to evaluate TICAD process without reviews by the TICAD.
- Priority areas are to be established through consultation with the AU. As other partners have put greater importance to the partnership, Japan is recommended to make more efforts to develop dialogues with Africa[31].
- 'Poverty reduction through economic growth' based on the 'Asian experience' is quite interesting.
- The notion of the 'human security' is very well known. The next TICAD should take up the peace and security issue as critical one.

2.2 Influence TICAD process gave to the Developing policies and Developing plans of African Countries

In this section, the developing policy and plans of African countries and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), which plays an important role in establishing these developing plans, are examined in order to assess the impact of TICAD process on African countries (Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Senegal, Ghana, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia and South Africa). On that basis, we discuss how much the action plans and Japanese initiative elaborated in the course of TICAD process are implemented in Africa.

2.2.1 Developing policy/plan of African countries and TICAD priority areas

Table 9 shows how TICAD priority (See the table/graph 8) areas are included in the development plan/policy of each country.

[29] As other fora, China-Africa Forum, US-Africa Conference and Africa-Europe Partnership are mentioned.
[30] Interviews were conducted with briefing about the TICAD Process when the interviewees were not familiar with the TICAD.
[31] The other partners have been making effort to strengthen the relation with the AU not only through dialogues, but also through direct financial support. See section 3.3.5 of this report for more details.

Table/Graph-8 TICAD Priority Area

	Priority areas for Development	Details
Consolidation of Pease	Security	Prevention of Conflict, Demining, Control of small-sized arm
	Political Governance, Transition of Regime	Democracy, Rule of law, Administration, Justice, Legislation, Respect of Human Rights, Accountability of Administration, Culture of Tolerance, Promotion of Social Justice
	Reconstruction/Social and Economic Development	Confidence Building Measures for Prevention Strategy, Security of Refugees and internally displaced people, Disarmament, Support for DDRR
Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth	Trade and Investment	Promotion of Trade and Investment, Development of Private Sector, Small and Medium sized Enterprises
	Industrial Development	Productivity, Competitiveness
	Agriculture・Rural Development	Development of Agricultural productivity, Deterioration of Natural Resources, Agriculture and Rural infrastructure, Technical Cooperation, Human Resource Development
	Infrastructure	Energy, Road, Communication etc.
	Debt Assistance	Reduction of Debt
Human-centered Development	Health and Medical care, Population	Maternal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Measures for HIV/AIDS, Sexually infected diseases, Malaria, Tuberculosis
	Human Resource Development	Primary Education, Literacy Rate, Gender Disparity in Education, Development of Quality of Education, Capacity Development in the field of science and technology
	Water	Sanitation/Environment, Conflict over the use of Water, Sustainable Use of water
	Food	Diversification of income resources, Development of Survival Capacity of vulnerable

(Source) Compiled by Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting based on Materials of Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Table/Graph-9 Comparison between Development Plans and TICAD Priority Area

Country	PRSP/ Development Plan	Contents/Characteristics	Overlapping with TICAD
Kenya	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Preparation Status Report (September, 2003)	(a)Economic Management: Maintain stable macro economy, Sound state finance, Increase private investment, etc. (b)Production/Competitiveness/Income Increase: Modernization of agriculture, Conservation of natural resource, Infrastructure development (Road, electricity, railway, etc) Skill and capability development of private sector, etc. (c)Security/Conflict solution /Disaster management: Termination of conflict between anti-government force, strengthen assistance to internally displaced people, strengthen measures against kidnapping by anti-government force etc (d)Good governance: Human Rights, democratization, development of legal system, transparence/accountability, measures against corruption etc. (e)Human Development: Primary/secondary education, improvement of health indicators, promotion of family programme, empowerment of communities including improvement of adult literacy, etc. In the 3rd PEAP, 8 issues are set as cross cutting issues common to all priority areas: G gender, environment, HIV/AIDS, employment, population, social security, Income distribution, correction of regional divides	Maintain stable macro economy Increase private investment Modernization of agriculture Conservation of Natural resource Infrastructure development Skill and capability development of private sector Good governance Primary/Secondary Education Improvement of health indicator Promotion of family programme Improvement of adult literacy
	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy 2003－2007:IP-ERS	(a)Economic Growth (Macro economy performance, management of public expenditure, infrastructure, productive sector) (b) Fairness and reduction of poverty (Education, labour, gender, agriculture) (c)Strengthen governance(Public security, reform of civil service, decentralization and reform of regional governments)	Accomplishment of economic growth Fairness and reduction pf poverty Strengthening of governance
Ethiopia	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program: SDPRP 2003/2004 (March, 2005)	(a)The top priority on agriculture (industrial development through agriculture) (b)Creation of employment through private sector development (c)Promotion of export (development of high-value added agricultural products, development of export industry such as leather processing and garment production) (d)Strengthening primary education and capability developments (e)Development of decentralization (f)Improvement of governance(legal system, empowerment of poverty group, framework for private sector development) (g)Development of water resource	Promotion of agriculture Private Sector development Promotion of Export Strengthening primary education and capability developments Improvement of governance Development of water resource

Tanzania	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2000)	(a)Reduction of low income poverty (Stable macro economy, development of regional sectors, promotion of export, development of private sector) (b)Capability, improvement of survival and social welfare (Education, health, social welfare, vulnerability of the poor group, environment) (c) Assistance to most vulnerable among the poverty group <Objectives> Reduce infant mortality rate from 99 per 1000 in 1999 to 50 by 2010 and 20 by 2025. Contain seropositive rate in pregnant women from 5.5-23 %(1996) to 6-27% in 2010. Reduced maternal mortality by half from 529 per 100,000 to 265 per 100,000 by 2010 Restored life expectancy to 52 years by 2010. Malaria inpatient case fatality rate for under-five children decreased from 12.8 %(1997) to 8% by 2010	Development of regional sectors Promotion of export Private Sector development Education Health Social welfare Vulnerability of the poor group Environment Assistance to vulnerable
	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty: NSGRP (July, 2005)	NSGRP is five-year comprehensive policy framework whose aim is poverty reduction. Its approach is cross cutting, focuses on ownership and result-oriented. 3 elements that contribute to poverty reduction: (a)Growth and reduction of income poverty (b)improvement of quality of life and social welfare (c)Governance and accountability NSGRP also focuses on growth to achieve sustained poverty reduction <Objectives> Promotion of sustained growth with a very broad wide <Strategy> Private sector development including small and medium sized enterprises, increase of productivity such as technological innovation, reliable and moderate-price energy supply. Monitoring system of NSGRP progress: The MKUKUTA Secretariat(NSGRP is MKUKUTA in Swahili) and 3 multi-stakeholder Technical Working Groups: Research and Analysis, Surveys and Routine Rata, Communications	Focus on ownership Growth and reduction of income poverty Improvement of quality of life and social welfare Governance and accountability Private sector development Increase of productivity Reliable and moderate-price energy supply

Senegal	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2002)	(a)Creation of wealth (b)Promotion of capacity building concerning basic social services (c)Improvement of life condition of vulnerable groups (d)Participatory monitoring and evaluation approach based on decentralized management and execution <Objectives> (a)Double the income per person by 2015 under strong and well-balanced growth (b)In order to strengthen human resource of the State, disseminate the access to necessary social services through establishment of basic infrastructure by 2010 (c)Eliminate any form of exclusion in the country by 2015. Especially, secure the gender equality in primary/secondary education	Creation of wealth Promotion of capacity building concerning basic social services Improvement of life condition of vulnerable groups
Ghana	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (February, 2003)	Reduction of extreme poverty, social and human development, environment sustainability, democratic accountability, Human Rights and rule of law (a)Macro economy stability(international trade) (b)Production and employment (Rural development, production and employment in agro-processing, energy, environment and natural resource management, non-traditional export development, increasing employment opportunities) (c)Human development and supply of basic services (Education, skills and entrepreneurial development for the youth, population management, health, safe water and environmental sanitation) (d)Special programmes for the vulnerable and excluded(Delivery of basic service, social justice, respect for Human Rights, improve the quality of life of the physically handicapped) (e)Governance(Public policy, capacity of the public sector, public sector reforms for poverty reduction)	International trade Rural development Production and employment in agro-processing Energy Environment and natural resource management Increasing employment opportunities Skills and entrepreneurial development for the youth HIV/AIDS Population management Health Safe water and environmental sanitation Delivery of basic service Social justice Respect for Human Rights
Malawi	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (April, 2002)	(a) Pro-Poor Growth which contribute to sustainable reduction of poverty (b) Human resource development (c) Improvement of life quality of the vulnerable (d) Good governance (e) Cross cutting issues(HIV/AIDS, gender, environment, science technology)	Improvement of life quality of the vulnerable Good governance HIV/AIDS Gender

	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy:MGDS 2006-2011	(a)Agriculture and food safety (b)Irrigation and water development (c)Development of transport infrastructure (d)Production and supply of energy (e)Rural development (f)Nutrition (g)HIV/AIDS	Agriculture and food safety Irrigation and water development Development of transport infrastructure Production and supply of energy Rural development Nutrition HIV/AIDS
Uganda	Poverty Eradication Action Plan PEAP (1997) The 1st revision(2000)	(a)Establish a framework for Economic growth and economic reform (b)Secure good governance and safety (c)Actions which directly increase the ability of the poor to raise their incomes (d)Actions which directly improve the quality of life of the poor Concerning poverty, it points out the importance of health (supply of health care package) and education as well as empowerment of poor community. <Objective> (a)Population management: Decrease birth rate (b)AIDS: 25% drop in prevalence (c)Water: 100% or maximum feasible' access to safe water by 2015 (d)Education: Primary education: Net enrolment 100 % by 2003, PTR 50 by 2000, 41 by 2009 (e) TCR stabilizes at 1.6 in 2003/4 (d)Adult literacy :85% after 5-year programme	Good governance Safety Improvement of quality of life Health Education
	3rd PEAP (December, 2004)	(a) Economy management (b) Enhancing production, competitiveness and in crease income (c) Security, conflict-resolution and disaster management (d)Good governance (e)Human development * In order to review PEAP, National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NEMS) was officially established whose secretary is the office of the prime minister (OPM). NEMS monitors uniformly the policy matrices of PREP: from the point of policy level, service delivery on regional level and fiscal level	Economy management Productivity, competitiveness increase income Security, conflict resolution, disaster management Good governance, Human Development

Zambia	PRSP2002－2004 (March, 2002)	Realize poverty reduction through sustainable economic growth and creation of employment (macro economy, governance, cross cutting issues, economic sector, social sector, development of infrastructure)	Macro economy Governance Cross cutting issues Economic sector Social sector Development of infrastructure
South Africa	Reconstruction and Development Programme: RDP (1994)	Reduction of poverty and assistance to vulnerable Execution of Redland Promotion of Liberalization of Economic Policy	Reduction of poverty Assistance to vulnerable
	Growth, Employment and Redistribution: GEAR(1996)	Execution of RDP and promotion of liberalization of economic policy	
	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa:AsgiSA (2004)	<Objective> Halve the poverty and employment by 2014 (a) Investment to Infrastructure (b) Investment to Private Sector, Tourism, Agriculture (c) Education, Upskilling (d) Governance	Infrastructure Investment to Private Sector Agriculture Education Governance

(Source) Compiled by Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting based on the materials listed above and Ministry of Foreign Affairs "Country Data book (*Kuni betsu deta book*)" (2005) [in Japanese]

(1)Priority Areas of Development Policy and TICAD Priority Areas

As mentioned earlier, many priority areas of the African countries' development overlaps with those of TICAD. In the area of social development, especially, a large number of the countries regard HIV/AIDS as an important issue, which reflects the high rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence in Africa. From the point of human resource development, education sector is accorded an importance. In addition to this, concerning economic growth, agricultural infrastructure is attached a great importance as well as increase of productivity in agriculture. At the same time, the African countries strive to reduce poverty through private sector development, for example, development of small and medium sized enterprises, trade and investment. For every country, importance of governance is stressed and it is recognized that establishment of democracy and rule of role should be focused on.

(2)Development policy in Africa and MDGs

The PRSPs elaborated after MDGs deal with poverty reduction strategy as taking into account of MDGs. For example, in the case of Ethiopia (SDPRP), Tanzania (NSGRP) and Malawi (MGDS), it is pointed that MDGs lap over the goals set in PRSP and that each poverty reduction strategy should be in accordance with MDGs.

Taking into account the fact that TICAD and MDGs have many points in common, it could be assumed that TICAD priority areas occupy an important position in the poverty reduction plans of the African countries.

(3)Relation between TICAD and Development policy in the African countries

To assess a direct impact that TICAD process gave on development plan of the African countries proves difficult because TICAD priority areas covers main development issues. It can be confirmed, however, that the same contents as TICAD priority areas are included in African countries' development plan.

2.2.2 State of Implementation of TICAD Process in Africa

This section examines how the action plans and Japanese initiatives elaborated in the course of TICAD process are implemented in Africa. Since the overlapping between TICAD priority areas and African Development plan and the PRSP are confirmed in the previous section, in this section, the state of implementation is analyzed through PRSP Progress Report and Budget of each African country's government

Table/Graph-10 Efforts of Economic and Social Development by African Countries

Country	Documents/Content
Kenya	Budget Outlook Paper(December, 2005)
	ERS: Economic growth, equity and poverty reduction, strengthening governance *Economic growth: (a) macro economic stability (b) Administrative reform (c) Promotion of private sector *Equity and poverty reduction: education, health care, increase the allocation of resources in agriculture sector *Governance: improve law and order systems and institutions, set indicators to monitor the progress in implementing the anti corruption elements and execute monitoring using them
Ethiopia	Budget Chart
	(a)Economic service: Agriculture and natural resource occupy a large place. Increase of budget for transport and communications. (b)Social service: Education area accounts about 92%. Health: 3%.
Tanzania	Macroeconomic Policy Framework for the Plan/Budget
	(a)GDP growth rate 5.9%(2006), 7.3%(2007), 7.7 %(2008), 7.9%(2009) (b)Control CPI(Consumer price inflation) at below 4.5% (c)Increase domestic revenue collection to the equivalent of 14.5% of GDP in 2006/07, 14.7 % in 2007/08, 14.8% in 2008/09 (d)Contains the growth rate of M2 within a band that is consisted with GDP growth and inflation targets (e)Maintain adequate official foreign reserves (f)Maintain a market determined realistic exchange rate, with Bank of Tanzania's interventions exclusively limited to smoothing wide fluctuations and/or liquidity management purposes (g) Accelerate reforms to the requisite legal and regulatory framework for enhancing access to credit by the private sector
Senegal	PRSP Progress Report (2004)
	In 2003, it was observed that measures for PRSP were executed. Efforts by the government realized the budget allocation which was decided by the PRSP to attain sustainable development and poverty reduction
Ghana	2006 Budget Statement and Economic Policies of the Government
	Reference to NEPAD and MDGs. Budget of the year 2006 focuses on growth and employment ->development of private sector (Development of investment market, micro finance, tax benefits to venture capital, National Reconstruction Levy, corporation tax, enhancement of competitiveness)
Malawi	PRSP Progress Report: 2004/2005 Annual Report (2006)
	Budget allocation (2004/2005)Administration:29.7%, social economic service:23.6%(education:11.3%, health:6.9%, social welfare:3.5%), others:25.6%(agriculture:8.2%), Debt repayment:20.4% Improvement of quality of life: Targeted Input Programme and Public Works Programme, Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF) etc.
Uganda	JICA Expert Periodic Report [in Japanese]
	(a)Economic growth (improvement of life standard and income through production of merchandises and service delivery and poverty reduction) (b)Macro economy management(Stability, improvement of competitiveness control of inflation) (c)Delivery of public goods and service (Security, legal order, infrastructure such as road, health services, etc.) * Since the fiscal year 2005/06, the budget for agriculture increased (especially for rural activities). Necessity to enrich infrastructure (roads in rural area) and basic social service (education, health and water sanitation)

Zambia	Attendum to the Second PRSP Implementation Progress Report 2004(2005)
	GDP growth(PRSP target: 4%) 3.3%(2002), 5.1%(2003),5.0%(2004) Improvement in funding to Poverty Reducing Programmes (2003: K212 billion - > 2004: K532.6 billion) Budget Allocation(2004) (% of total national budget): Social sector: 24.7% (Education: 15.5%, Health: 8.1%, Water and sanitation: 0.4%, others, 1.5%)
South Africa	Division of revenue(2006)
	1. Redress the legacy of historical injustice 2. Provide for the progressive realization of base social lights 3.address economic disparities 4. ensure that future generations will enjoy the fruits of broad-based development and robust economic growth <medium term priorities> Promoting economic growth through an increase in the rate of productive investment in the economy; improving the quality of livelihoods for the marginalized by encouraging employment and enterprise development; maintaining a social security net; improving the state's capacity by enhancing public administration; promoting international and regional partnerships for growth and development <Priority Area> (a)Education and labour (b)Welfare services (c)Improving the built environment (d) Investment in economic infrastructure (e) Industrial development and employment creation (f) Support for the integrated justice system (g) Matters of national interest: presence in the African continent (h) Strengthening service delivery capacity of public administration

(Source) Compiled by Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting based on materials and Ministry of Foreign Affairs "Country Data book (*Kuni betsu deta book*)" (2005) [in Japanese]

In this way, each government allocates its budget and then set a framework for development plan in accordance with the PRSP or its national development plan. It can not be assumed, however, that the all these countries possess sufficient budget to execute development plan. For example, because of the budget constraints, Uganda's budget scale is not so large although it designs a rural development project for agriculture promotion. In the point of feasibility of actual project, situations defer according to countries. In Senegal, for example, the implementation of the PRSP's measure and the effort by the government are highly appraised. On the other hand, in the case of Kenya, it is pointed out that "it is remains to be seen if feasible or not" about a monitoring plan although according to the plan, certain indicators for governance are established[32].

In addition to this, even if projects are operable, taking into consideration the fact that African countries are still vulnerable to natural disaster, in many countries, achievements are affected by external factors such as impact of dry weather on agricultural productivity or steep rise in energy resource price.

[32] JICA Expert in Kenya, Progress Report.[in Japanese]

2.3 Analysis of the achievements of the numerical goals for African development

TICAD II held in 1998 set (1) social development (education, health and population, and assistance to the poor, etc.), (2) economic development (promotion of the private sector, industry, and agriculture, external debt problems, etc.), and (3) basic foundations for development (good governance, and conflict prevention and post-conflict development) as its three priority areas. Especially in the social development area, it determined specific numerical goals and showed guidelines for action African countries and developed countries should follow. The eight items with specific numerical goals in the "Tokyo Agenda for Action" adopted in TICAD II are as follows.

Table/Graph-11 Numerical goals in the Tokyo Agenda for Action

1. By 2005, ensure that at least 80 percent of children complete primary education, with universal primary education by 2015.
2. By 2005, reduce adult illiteracy to half of the 1990 level, emphasizing improvements in female literacy.
3. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005.
4. By 2005, reduce maternal mortality to half of the 1990 level, and half again by 2015.
5. By 2015, reduce the mortality rates for infants and children under the age of five years to one-third of the 1990 level.
6. By 2005, provide access to safe water supply and sanitation for at least 80 percent of the population.
7. By 2015, reduce by half the number of people who are malnourished.
8. By 2015, reduce by at least two-thirds the number of women currently living in poverty.

If TICAD is a "framework of African development, which plays a role of a *catalyst*[33]", then it can be said it plays an important role in that the issues Africa faces and its goals are shared through the establishment of the guidelines for action. Meanwhile, since these numerical goals were announced at TICAD II, follow-up of the achievement of those numerical goals is essential in order to show that the TICAD process is *not* "all words but without action". From such viewpoint, this section attempted to "evaluate" the achievement of the eight numerical goals. However, because the definitions of specific indices are unclear in the "Tokyo Agenda for Action", the collection of data to conduct such follow-up proved difficult and inadequate. Considering this point, we collected the corresponding easily available objectives data for 9 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, and compiled the matrix below. However, in addition to the above-mentioned problem of data availability, there is an inherent subjectivity to the assessments, especially for cases of no attainment. Therefore, further evaluations will be required in the future.

[33] Horiuchi, S. (2004), "TICAD's Ten Year Footprints", February, in Japanese

Table/Graph-12 Achievement Levels of the Numerical goals in the “Tokyo Agenda for Action”

Area		Goals	Index	Ethiopia	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Malawi	Zambia	South Africa	Ghana	Senegal
Social Development and Poverty Reduction: Promoting Human Development	(1) Education	1. By 2005, ensure that at least 80 percent of children complete primary education, with universal primary education by 2015.	Primary education completion ratio (MDGs data)	1999: 34% =>2005: 55%	2004: 91.8%	1991: 61.2% =>2005: 54.2%	2001: 58.2% =>2004: 57.1%	1991: 28.5% =>2004: 58.5%	1999: 58.9% =>2004: 66.2%	1991: 75.5% =>2003: 95.6%	1991: 62.8% =>2005: 72.1%	1999: 39.3% =>2004: 45.2%
				Goals for 2005 NOT achieved	Goals for 2005 achieved	Goals for 2005 NOT achieved	Goals for 2005 NOT achieved	Goals for 2005 NOT achieved	Goals for 2005 NOT achieved	Goals for 2005 achieved	Goals for 2005 NOT achieved	Goals for 2005 NOT achieved
		2. By 2005, reduce adult illiteracy to half of the 1990 level, emphasizing improvements in female literacy.	(1) Literacy rate 15~24 year olds (2) Literacy rate 15~24 year old female (MDGs data)	(1) 1990: 43% =>2005: 41.5? (2) 1990: 34.1%	(1) 1990: 89.8% =>2004: 80.3% (2) 1990: 86.7% =>2004: 80.7%	(1) 1990: 83.1% =>2004: 78.4% (2) 1990: 77.2% =>2004: 76.2%	(1) 1990: 70.1% =>2004: 76.6% (2) 1990: 60.5% =>2004: 71.2%	(1) 1990: 63.2% =>2004: 76.0% (2) 1990: 51.2% =>2004: 70.7%	(1)1990: 81.2% =>2004: 69.5% (2) 1990: 76.2% =>2004: 66.2%	(1) 1990: 88.5% =>2004: 93.9% (2) 1990: 88.4% =>2004: 94.3%	(1) 1990: 81.8% =>2004: 70.7% (2) 1990: 75.4% =>2004: 65.5%	(1) 1990: 40.1% =>2004: 49.1% (2) 1990: 30.2% =>2004: 41.0%
				Achievement level unknown	Worsened from 1990 level	Worsened from 1990 level	Improved from 1990 level	Improved from 1990 level. Notable for female literacy rate.	Worsened from 1990 level	Improved from 1990 level	Worsened from 1990 level	Improved from 1990 level
		3. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005.	Parity Index: (1) Primary education (2) Secondary education (MDGs data)	(1) 2005: 0.86 (2) 2005: 0.65	(1) 2004: 0.94 (2) 2004: 0.93	(1) 2005: 0.96	(1) 2005: 1.00 (2) 2005: 0.79	(1) 2004: 1.02 (2) 2004: 0.81	(1) 2004: 0.96 (2) 2004: 0.79	(1) 2003: 0.97 (2) 2003: 1.07	(1) 2005: 0.96 (2) 2005: 0.85	(1) 2004: 0.95 (2) 2004: 0.72
				Inequality persist especially in secondary education	Goals nearly achieved	Goals nearly achieved	Achieved for primary education. Inequality persist in secondary education	Achieved for primary education. Inequality persist in secondary education	Achieved for primary education. Inequality persist in secondary education	Goals achieved	Nearly achieved for primary education. Inequality persist in secondary education	Nearly achieved for primary education. Inequality persist in secondary education
	(2) Health and Population	1. By 2005, reduce maternal mortality to half of the 1990 level, and half again by 2015.	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 people (MDGs data)	1990: 1,400 =>2000: 850	1990:650 =>2000: 1,000	1990: 770 =>2000: 1,500	1990: 1,200 =>2000: 880	1990: 560 =>2000: 1,800	1990: 940 =>2000: 750	1990: 230 =>2000: 200	1990: 740 =>2000: 540	1990: 1,200 =>2000: 690
				Goals not achieved Improvements from 1990 level	Goals not achieved Worsened from 1990 level	Goals not achieved Worsened from 1990 level	Goals not achieved Improvements from 1990 level	Goals not achieved Worsened from 1990 level	Goals not achieved Improvements from 1990 level	Goals not achieved No change from 1990 level	Goals not achieved. Improvements from 1990 level	Goals nearly achieved
		2. By 2015, reduce the mortality rates for infants and children under the age of five years to one-third of the 1990 level.	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) (MDGs data)	1990: 204 =>2004: 166	1990: 97 =>2004: 120	1990: 161 =>2004: 126	1990: 160 =>2004: 138	1990: 241 =>2004: 175	1990: 180 =>2004: 182	1990: 60 =>2004: 67	1990: 122 =>2004: 112	1990: 148 =>2004: 137
				Improvements from 1990 level Achievements of goals for 2015 troublesome	Worsened from 1990 level Achievements of goals for 2015 troublesome	Improvements from 1990 level Achievements of goals for 2015 troublesome	Improvements from 1990 level Achievements of goals for 2015 troublesome	Improvements from 1990 level Achievements of goals for 2015 possible	Worsened from 1990 level Achievements of goals for 2015 troublesome	Worsened from 1990 level Achievements of goals for 2015 troublesome	Slight improvements from 1990 level Goals for 2015 troublesome	Improvements from 1990 level Achievements of goals for 2015 troublesome
		5. By 2005, provide access to safe water supply and sanitation for at least 80 percent of the population.	(1) Water supply (2) Sanitation (MDGs data)	(1) 2004 tot. population: 22% urban: 81% rural: 11% (2) 2004 tot. population: 13% urban: 44% rural: 7%	(1) 2004 tot. population: 61% urban: 83% rural: 46% (2) 2004 tot. population: 43% urban: 46% rural: 41%	(1) 2004 tot. population: 62% urban: 85% rural: 49% (2) 2004 tot. population: 47% urban: 53% rural: 43%	(1) 2004 tot. population: 60% urban: 87% rural: 56% (2) 2004 tot. population: 43% urban: 54% rural: 41%	(1) 2004 tot. population: 73% urban: 98% rural: 68% (2) 2004 tot. population: 61% urban: 62% rural: 61%	(1) 2004 tot. population: 58% urban: 90% rural: 40% (2) 2004 tot. population: 55% urban: 59% rural: 52%	(1) 2004 tot. population: 88% urban: 99% rural: 73% (2) 2004 tot. population: 65% urban: 79% rural: 46%	(1) 2004 tot. population: 75% urban: 88% rural: 64% (2) 2004 tot. population: 18% urban: 27% rural: 11%	(1) 2004 tot. population: 76% urban: 92% rural: 60% (2) 2004 tot. population: 57% urban: 79% rural: 34%
				Goals not achieved. Very low access.	Goals not achieved.	Goals not achieved.	Goals not achieved.	Goals not achieved.	Goals not achieved.	Goals achieved for access of water supply. Goals not achieved for sanitation.	Goals nearly achieved for access to water supply. Very low access to sanitation.	Goals nearly achieved for access to water supply. Goals for sanitation not achieved.
		6. By 2015, reduce by half the number of people who are malnourished.	Undernourished population (1,000 people) (MDGs data)	1996: 35,800 =>2002: 31,500	1991: 950,000 =>2002: 970,000	1991: 9,900 =>2002: 16,100	1991: 4,200 =>2004: 4,600	1991: 4,8000 =>2002: 4,000	1991: 4,000 =>2002: 5,100	-	1991: 5,800 =>2002: 2,400	1991: 1,800 =>2002: 2,200
				Improved	Increase in undernourishment	Increase in undernourishment	Increase in undernourishment	Improved. Achievement of goals possible.	Increase in undernourishment	Unknown	Goals achieved	Increase in undernourishment
	(3) Other Measures to Assist the Poor	1. By 2015, reduce by at least two-thirds the number of women currently living in poverty.	Gender-related development index (GDI) (2004)	0.380 (170th)	0.487 (152nd)	0.426 (162nd)	0.498 (145th)	0.395 (166th)	0.396 (165th)	0.646 (121st)	0.528 (136th)	0.451 (156th)
				Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

(Source) Compiled by Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting using data from UN MDGs website, etc.

In the education field, indices were set on (1) enrolment and completion of primary education, (2) literacy rate, and (3) gender disparity in education. First, regarding (1) enrolment and completion of primary education, only two of the nine countries, Kenya and South Africa, had achieved the goal, 80% completion rate, by 2005. Except for these two countries, there is concern over the achievement of the goal, "achieve enrolment of primary education for all children" by 2015. Regarding (2), the illiteracy rate, there is no country that has accomplished the numerical goal, "50% reduction of the 1990 level by 2005". The case of Malawi, where the female literacy rate has risen is particularly notable, but on the other hand, the levels from 1990 to 2004 in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Ghana have become worse. As for (3) elimination of gender disparity, in primary education, almost all countries have achieved the goal except for Ethiopia. In the secondary education level, there are many countries where disparity remains, but Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa can be said to have nearly achieved the goal.

Secondly, in the health and population area, indices of were set on (1) maternal mortality rate, (2) infants and small children mortality rate, (3) safe water supply, and (4) malnutrition. First, only Senegal has nearly achieved the goal of (1) maternal mortality rate, "50% reduction from the 1990 level by 2005". Other countries have not achieved a 50% reduction by 2005. There are many countries that have rather become worse (Malawi, Tanzania, etc.). There is concern over the achievement of the goal by 2015 (further reduction to half of the 2005 level).

As for (2), the infants and small children mortality rate, although the goal is "two-thirds reduction of the 1990 rate by 2015", every country has discouraging results at present. For example, in Kenya, the mortality rates for infants and children under the age of five years was 97 per 1,000 in 1990, but had risen to 120 in 2000. The achievement of the goal by 2015 is forecasted to become difficult. Also for (3) provision of access to safe water supply and sanitation for 80% of the population, almost all countries have not achieved the goal by 2005. For instance, in Ethiopia, the rate of access to a safe water supply was only 22% in 2004. Also in Ghana, the rate of access to sanitation was just 18% in 2004. Although the goal "(4) to reduce by half the number of people who are malnourished by 2015" was set, there is concern over its achievement by 2015. There are countries reducing the number of people who are malnourished, such as Ethiopia, but in 5 countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Senegal), the number of people who are malnourished has rather increased.

Finally, regarding the goal as a measure to assist the poor "to reduce by at least two-thirds the number of women currently living in poverty by 2015", evaluation is very difficult because of lack of direct data, but the rank of indices related to gender of the 9 surveyed countries compared to the rest of the world is low. South Africa is ranked 121st, and other countries are even lower than 150. From purely the results of these indices, one is forced to say that the goals set in the "Tokyo Agenda for Action" have not been achieved. However, since TICAD is not a conference aimed at promising new assistance or funds, but is rather the place for devising the "framework for development", it can be argued that the evaluation of the achievements of the goals themselves would be unsuitable, so excessive focus should not be placed on the achievement of those indices.

Chapter 3.
Influence of the TICAD Process to the International Community

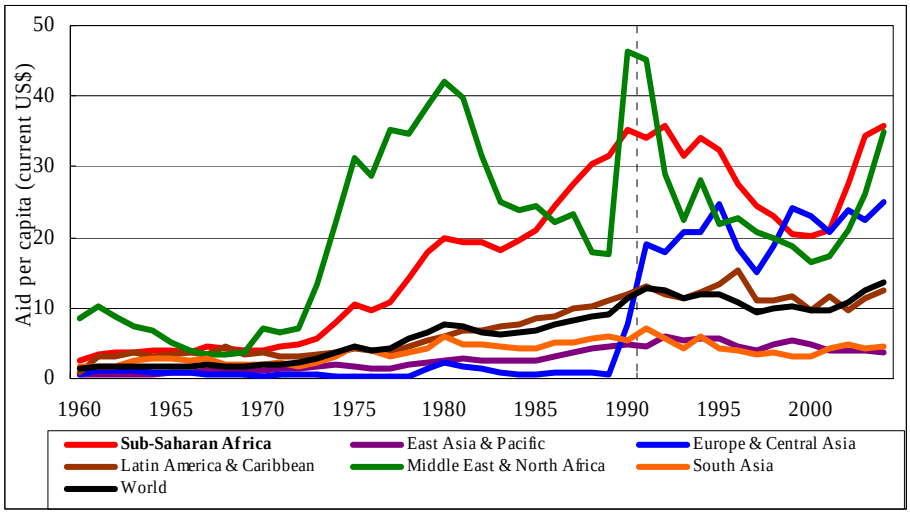
3.1 Influence of TICAD I in curbing aid reduction to Africa by donors in the early 1990s

TICAD I was held under the situation of the marginalization and isolation of Africa, that is, a decrease of the geopolitical value[34] of Africa, as developed countries shifted their interest to the Former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries after the end of the Cold War. In this regard, the report of the "Commission for Africa" led by U.K. Prime Minister Blair, pointed out that with the end of the Cold War, there was a renewed interest in reviewing aid from superpowers that went into the hands of the corrupt African dictators, who had manipulated the wealth of the African continent without respect to the poor and to economic development. The view that "aid is useless and cannot go well" had spread to the public[35]. The ODI, a U.K. think-tank, pointed out the lack of donor countries that planned increases of their aid expenditures during the first half of 1990s[36]. Especially in the U.S., aid fatigue appeared, and in Canada, the amount of aid decreased because political moves to promote domestic expenditure pushed aside the funds for aid. For example, Mr. Moose, Assistant U.S. Secretary of State (in charge of Africa), stated that "The future budget for aid to Africa will likely be decreased." in the interview of Nihon Keizai Shimbun[37]. In Europe, although support for aid is relatively strong, there is little movement to address it by the political leadership, and there is the tendency of aid fatigue. Mr.Choker, U.K. Secretary of State for International Development, said that the budgetary condition of the U.K. was very tight, and therefore, aid for Africa cannot be increased[38]. It was pointed out that Japan[39] ran counter to this trend in the U.S. and Europe, by holding TICAD I. Japan had been deepening its involvement in international peacekeeping activities, aid, etc., public interest in ODA is high, and not only ODA but also assistance to developing countries through NGOs became more active. It is clear that these unique circumstances have led to the holding of TICAD.

The graph below shows the amount of aid per person by regions from all donors from 1960 to 2004. It shows that, although aid for Sub-Saharan Africa had increased from 1960 to 1990, it steeply decreased during the 1990s, and has increased again drastically since 2000.

[34] Under the Cold War, United States tried to manage the Communist power through "reverse Domino Theory" in many Asian countries. This was strategic moves by the US and others can be seen also in the African continent, particularly in the Nothern parts.
[35] Commission for Africa (2005), "Our Common Interest – An Argument", Penguin Books
[36] ODI(1994), "Aid in Transition", Briefing Paper 4/94, http://www.odi.org.uk/Publications/briefing/odi_aid.html
[37] Horiuchi, S. (2004), "TICAD's Ten Year Footprints", February, in Japanese
[38] Ibid.,
[39] ODI(1994), "Aid in Transition", Briefing Paper 4/94, http://www.odi.org.uk/Publications/briefing/odi_aid.html

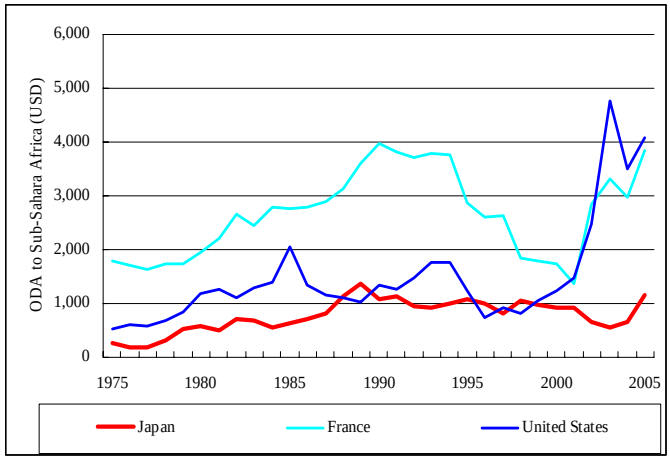
Table/Graph-13 Per-capita aid by region



(Source) World Bank "World Development Indicators"

Meanwhile, the total ODA amount of DAC members in 1992 was US$ 60.8 billion, 2% less than that of the previous year, and it decreased to US$ 54.8 billion in 1993[40]. In particular, comparing the aid of France, the largest donor in bilateral aid to Africa, the U.S., a large donor, and Japan; Japan had increased the amount of aid to Africa since the middle of 1980s to 1989, which can be seen as a preparation period for TICAD, and had kept a certain level of aid to Africa even in the situation where the total aid decreased due to domestic economic stagnation. On the other hand, France had increased its aid to Africa year after year, but suddenly turned to decreasing it at the end of the 1980s, and this trend had continued until 2001. The U.S. had gradually decreased the amount of aid since its peak in 1985, but turned to increasing it again during the first half of the 1990s. After that, the amount that had decreased from 1994 to 1996 has been increasing again until now.

Table/Graph-14 Aid to Sub-Sahara Africa from Japan, France and the United States



(Source) OECD, DAC database

Based on this, it can be assumed that TICAD I influenced the international community's aid to Africa. "The aim of aid to Africa until the end of the Cold War was a turf battle between the East and West camps, rather than for economic development of African countries, and the game's rule was defined by both camps. Along with the change of such power rivalry, the

[40] ODI(1994), "Aid in Transition", Briefing Paper 4/94, http://www.odi.org.uk/Publications/briefing/odi_aid.html

Africa's geopolitical importance had declined relatively and thus Europe and the U.S. started changing the plan of the game. On the other hand, TICAD gave a chance to revive the interest in Africa[41]." Actually, Ghana President Rawlings said in the interview with Yomiuri Shimbun after TICAD I that "TICAD became a trigger in making the international community turn to Africa[42]."

3.2 Influence TICAD process gave to setup of MDGs

The UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) determine specific goals based on the "United Nations Millennium Declaration" adopted at the UN Millennium Summit held in September 2000, as the goals of the international community in the 21st century. The MDGs set eight goals that the international community should achieve by 2015, 18 targets showing concrete numerical goals and deadlines, and 48 indices for measuring the condition of progress. Although the contents of MDGs are not necessarily new, they are regarded as epoch-making because they are the development goals focusing on results, setting a deadline of year 2015 and concrete numerical goals, and they were committed to achievement of the goals through activities by both sides, that is, the developing countries' own efforts and assistance by developed countries.

The direct basis of MDGs is the already described "DAC's New Development Strategy"[43][44]. Japan insisted in the IDGs formulation process that IDGs should set quantitative goals which development assistance should aim for[45]. Japan also insisted that the contents of development goals should (1) be set objective and feasible, and able to be accepted by both aid donors and recipients, (2) require developing countries' ownership, and moreover, (3) include not only economic numerical goals but also social goals such as reduction of infant mortality rates, etc. The IDGs reflected Japan's opinion, and these contents were adopted by the MDGs formulated in the UN.

Japan addressed TICAD II taking into consideration African development along with IDGs development goals and strategy for which Japan played a leading role. This is obvious in the three preparatory meetings, and from that the basic principle and numerical goals of the DAC's New Development Strategy were reflected in the "Tokyo Agenda for Action" of TICAD II, while accepting opinions from African countries[46].

The "TICAD Tokyo Agenda for Action" is the agreement on the preferential policies and activities including concrete numerical goals, in the three development areas of (1) social development such as education, health and population, and assistance to the poor, etc., (2) economic development such as development of the private sector, industry, and agriculture, and external debt, etc., and (3) good governance, and conflict prevention and post-conflict development. Meanwhile, the 8 goals as the MDGs' basis are to (1) eradicate extreme poverty

[41] Horiuchi, S. (2004), "TICAD's Ten Year Footprints", February, in Japanese
[42] Ibid.,
[43] OECD (2006) "DAC in Dates: The History of OECD's Development Assistance Committee"
[44] In addition to the IDGs, the 1992 UN Conference on Environment (Environment sector), 1994 International Conference on Population Development (Health sector: mortality rate of infants, maternal mortality rate), 1995 Social Development Summit (Human development sector), 1995 Fourth World Female Conference (Gender), 1996 World Food Summit (poverty reduction), 1998 Sixth CSD Conference (Water sector) are said to have influenced the establishment of MDGs. In addition, as for the G7/G8 Summits, the agreed texts of the 1993 Tokyo Summit, 1994 Naples Summit, 1995 Halifax Summit, 1996 Lyon Summit, 1999 Cologne Summit, 2000 Okinawa Summit have been incorporated in the MDGs.
[45] MOFA (2005) "2005 White Paper on ODA"
[46] Horiuchi, S. (2004), "TICAD's Ten Year Footprints", February, in Japanese

and hunger, (2) achieve universal primary education, (3) promote gender equality and empower women, (4) reduce child mortality, (5) improve maternal health, (6) combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, (7) ensure environmental sustainability, and (8) develop a global partnership for development. It is obvious that these goals are similar to those of the TICAD Tokyo Agenda for Action. The first 7 of the MDGs are related to social development, and many of them closely resemble the (1) plans and goals related to social development of the Tokyo Agenda for Action.

For example, the "education" area in the Tokyo Agenda for Action has goals of "(1) by 2005, ensure that at least 80 percent of children complete primary education, with universal primary education by 2015" and "(2) eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005". This (1) is the same as with "Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling" of "Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education" of MDGs, and (2) is the same as "Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015" of "Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women" of the MDGs.

Goal 8 of the MDGs is set as a comprehensive and cross-cutting goal such as ODA, market access, and sustainability of debts, etc., related to overall economic growth including development, investment, and trades. This part resembles "the plans and goals, based on partnerships on the donor side to promote establishing a foundation that fosters the private sector" that is the basis of (2) economic development area of the Tokyo Agenda for Action. Actually, the Tokyo Agenda for Action stated about external debt that "(1) The main objectives should be to achieve durable solutions to the external debt problems of African countries, including debt cancellation and debt service relief where appropriate". This is similar to "Target 15: Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt in order to make debts sustainable for the long term, through domestic and international measures" of the MDGs.

When one connects the same or similar goals with arrows in order to illustrate the relation between the TICAD Tokyo Agenda for Action and the MDGs, 18 arrows can be drawn. One can conclude that these 15 targets out of 18 targets of MDGs are build from the Tokyo Agenda of Action.

Table/Graph-15 Mutuality between Tokyo Agenda for Action and MDGs

Tokyo Agenda for Action (1998)

1. Social Development and Poverty Reduction: Promoting Human Development	(1)Education	(i) by 2005, ensure that at least 80 percent of children complete primary education, with universal primary education by 2015;
		(ii) by 2005, reduce adult illiteracy to half of the 1990 level, emphasizing improvements in female literacy;
		(iii) eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005;
		(iv) improve the quality of education, and strengthen linkages between education and employment;
		(v) enhance national and regional capacities in the area of science and technology.
	(2)Health and Population	(i) by 2005, reduce maternal mortality to half of the 1990 level, and half again by 2015;
		(ii) by 2015, reduce the mortality rates for infants and children under the age of five years to one-third of the 1990 level;
		(iii) provide access to reproductive health services for all individuals of appropriate ages by the year 2015;
		(iv) strengthen preventive measures to reduce the incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases, including HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), malaria, tuberculosis, and polio;
		(v) by 2005, provide access to safe water supply and sanitation for at least 80 percent of the population;
		(vi) by 2015, reduce by half the number of people who are malnourished.
	(3)Other Measures to Assist the Poor	(i) by 2015, reduce by at least two-thirds the number of women currently living in poverty;
		(ii) create employment opportunities and diversify the sources of income for the poor by increasing their access to productive assets such as land and credit, as well as markets for goods and services;
		(iii) enhance the survival capacity of the most vulnerable, and provide assistance to those affected by social and natural calamities.
2. Economic Development : Promoting the Private Sector	(1)Private Sector Development	(i) ensure a sound and conducive environment for the development and expanded activity of the private sector, with a particular emphasis on the development of domestic entrepreneurs
		(ii) promote and substantially increase foreign direct investment and trade, with a particular emphasis on exports;
		(iii) develop micro, small and medium enterprises, including the informal sector.
	(2)Industrial Development	(i) increase the production, competitiveness, and diversification of the domestic private sector, especially in the agro-industrial, mining and manufacturing sub-sectors, with potential for exports and employment creation.
	(3)Agricultural Development	(i) improve the productivity of agriculture with particular attention to small-scale and women farmers;
		(ii) ensure food security for all people and increase the poor's access to adequate food and nutrition;
		(iii) promote measures against natural resource degradation and encourage production methods that are environmentally sustainable;
		(iv) integrate the rural poor in the market economy and provide them better access to input and output markets.
	(4)External debt	(i) the main objectives should be to achieve durable solutions to the external debt problems of African countries, including debt cancellation and debt service relief where appropriate.
3. Basic Foundations for Development	(1)Good Governance	(i) strengthen constitutional legitimacy and democratic systems based on the principle of separation of executive, legislative, and judicial powers;
		(ii) strengthen institutions that are essential components of good governance and democracy;
		(iii) promote respect for human rights and the rule of law;
		(iv) enhance accountability, transparency and efficiency in public administration;
		(v) promote a culture of tolerance, and promote broader participation in the decision-making process, particularly participation by women and civil society;
		(vi) promote social justice by encouraging equitable development across different ethnic groups and geographic areas.
	(2)Conflict Prevention and Post-conflict Development	(i) strengthen African structures and capacities for conflict prevention, management and resolution;
		(ii) develop and implement effective confidence-building measures at national, regional and sub-regional levels as part of preventive strategies;
		(iii) provide a smooth and early transition from emergency relief in conflict situations through rehabilitation and reconstruction, to post-conflict development
		(iv) ensure the security of refugees and internally displaced persons.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (2001)

Target 1: Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day	Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Target 2: Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	
Target 3: Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling	Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015	Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women
Target 5: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five	Goal 4. Reduce child mortality
Target 6: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio	Goal 5. Improve maternal health
Target 7: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
Target 8: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources	Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability
Target 10: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	
Target 11: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020	
Target 12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally	Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development
Target 13. Address the special needs of the least developed countries. Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPCs and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	
Target 14. Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States	
Target 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.	
Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth.	
Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	
Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	

(Source)Compiled by Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting

3.3 Achievements and Influence of the Development Approaches Proposed in the TICAD Process

3.3.1 Asia and Africa Economic Linkage and International Conferences

(1) South-South Cooperation in the TICAD Process

The frameworks for South-South Cooperation realized in the TICAD process include followings:

1) Asia Africa Forum
Following the adoption of the “Tokyo Declaration” of the TICAD I, Asia Africa Forum was launched to promote policy dialogue between the both regions with making use of Asian experience to be referred for African development. The Forum was held in 1994 (Bandung), 1997 (Bangkok) and 2000 (Kuala Lumpur) and adopted “Bandung Framework for Asia-Africa Cooperation” (1994), “Bangkok Statement”, “Message to the G8 Denver Summit” (1997) and “Kuala Lumpur New Millennium Statement” (2000).

2) Africa Asia Business Forum (AABF)
As a follow-up project of the TICAD II, AABF was started to provide companies in Asia and Africa with opportunities for business meeting and provide Asian countries with information of business environments in Africa, with a view to promote trade and investment between Asia and Africa. AABF was held in 1999 (Kuala Lumpur), 2001 (Durban), 2004 (Dakar) and 2007 (Dar es Salaam).

3) The Asia-Africa Investment & Technology Promotion Project
As a follow-up project of the TICAD II, Asia-Africa Investment & Technology Promotion Centre (AAITPC) was established in Kuala Lumpur in 1999 to develop private sector in Africa through promotion of business linkages in the form of investment, trade and technology transfer from Asia to Africa. The project is implemented by United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and it has been initiated and fully funded by the Government of Japan. AAITPC provides investors with information through internet, dispatches Asian investors’ mission to Africa, and conducts trainings for staffs of investment promotion authorities in Africa. AAITPC has now moved to UNIDO headquarter in Vienna.

4) TICAD Exchange Network
As a follow-up project of the TICAD Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference, an internet portal site was established and is operated by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with the technical assistance of UNIDO. It aims to provide exhaustive information of trade and investment between Asia and Africa (http://www.ticadexchange.org/)
.

5) Japan-France-Malaysia Trilateral Cooperation
In 1997, Prime Minister Hashimoto of Japan, President Chirac of France and Prime Minister Mahathir of Malaysia put forward an initiative to set up a trilateral framework for assistance to Africa. The actual direction of this cooperation has been decided at a meeting of special government representatives appointed by the countries' leaders. Each country was to make proposals for specific projects, with Japan concerned with human resources development, France with the sustainable development of forests, and Malaysia with agricultural development (but the development after 2000 is not known).

(2)Situation of economic collaboration in Asian countries with Africa

Next, we would like to mention the cases of three countries, China, and Korea that have been aggressively promoting substantial economic collaboration between Asia and Africa, even without direct relations with the TICAD process. Malaysia also has strong ties with the TICAD process and the Asia-Africa Conference, which is the largest collaborative conference between Asia and Africa in recent years.

(a) China

Traditionally, China has positively promoted cooperation with Africa. During the 1960s and 1970s, competing with the influence of the former Soviet Union in African countries just after their independence, China implemented assistance mainly in infrastructure construction, educational exchange, offers of weapons, and so on. The Tanzam Railway that was opened between Tanzania and Zambia in 1975 is famous as a typical project of Chinese cooperation with Africa.

Since the reform and opening up policy in 1976, China's assistance to Africa had slowed down compared to before, due to its policy focusing the domestic economy, but it changed drastically in both quality and quantity in the wake of then President Jiang Zemin visits to 6 African countries in May 1996, which were the first visits by a Chinese President. President Jiang announced that China would shift the relationship with Africa to one centering on the economy, eliminating the ideology of the Cold War period. It is clear that, against the backdrop of the announcement, there was an intention to ensure the energy supply from Africa by deepening economic relations, in the expectation that Africa has undeveloped resources.

China held the first Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) in October 2000, and has held three forums since then, steadily enhancing its presence.

<u>The First Ministerial Conference of FOCAC (October 2000, held in Beijing)</u>
Leaders and government officials from 44 African countries participated in the conference. It released the "Beijing Declaration" that made an appeal of strengthening of alignment and cooperation with the third world, and the "Programme for China-Africa Cooperation in Economic and Social Development" consolidating China's development assistance measures to Africa as part of South-South Cooperation.

" Programme for China-Africa Cooperation in Economic and Social Development"
(a)From"aid"to"mutually beneficial economic partnership"
(b)Promotion of imports of African made products and Chinese business expansion in Africa
(c)Positive assistance for African development of resources and infrastructure
(d)Establishment of the"China-Africa Joint Business Council"
(e)Relief and cancellation of debt to China of heavily indebted African countries
(f)Establishment of the"African Human Resources Development Fund"
(g)Strengthening influence in the Unites Nations and WTO as developing countries

<u>The Second Ministerial Conference of FOCAC (December 2003, held in Addis Abeba)</u>
Government representatives from 44 African countries participated in the conference. Cooperation for the future in priority areas of human resource development, agriculture, infrastructure development, investment, and trade, etc., was discussed. China proposed (1) zero-tariff treatment to some commodities for import from Africa to China, (2) increasing fund injection to the African Human Resources Development Fund and development of 10,000

personnel in three years, and (3) support for investment in Africa by Chinese companies, etc. The conference adopted the "Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, Addis Ababa Action Plan" featuring a specific cooperation plan from 2003 to 2006.

The Third Ministerial Conference of FOCAC (Beijing Summit) (November 2006)
Government representatives from 48 African countries (including national leaders from 42 countries) and the Secretary General of the African Union, etc., participated in the conference. China offered five proposals of strengthening mutual trust and political relationships on the basis of equality, development of economic cooperation based on mutual benefit and win-win results, expanding cultural exchange, promotion of world development keeping equilibrium and coordination, and strengthening international cooperation based on mutual support. It also proposed eight support measures to (1) double the support for Africa by 2009, (2) provide US$ 3 billion preferential credit and US$ 2 billion buyer's credit to Africa over the next 3 years, (3) set up a China-Africa Development Fund whose amount is US$ 5 billion for increasing investment to Africa by Chinese companies, (4) construction of the AU conference rooms, (5) cancellation of the non interest-bearing debts whose repayment term is 2005 held by heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs) and least developed countries (LDCs) having diplomatic relations with China, (6) increase from 190 to over 440 the number of export items to China eligible for zero-tariff treatment from the least developed countries in Africa having diplomatic relations with China, (7) set up three to five overseas economic and trade cooperation zones in African countries in the next three years, and (8) conduct the Human Resource Development Plan to train 15,000 professionals for African countries in the next three years, etc. Based on these, the conference closed after adopting the "Declaration of the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation", whose main point was that China and Africa establish and develop a new strategic partnership, and the "Beijing Action Plan", which detailed specific action plans from 2007 to 2009.

In parallel with the Beijing Summit, the "Second Conference of Chinese and African Entrepreneurs" was held. A total of 12 Chinese enterprises and organizations participated in the conference, and concluded the cooperation agreements of 16 projects, worth US$ 1.9 billion in total. About 1,500 businesspersons from both Chinese and African companies attended, discussing strengthening relationships in each area of industry of agriculture, manufacturing, mining, energy, services, etc., as well as specific businesses. In addition, at the signing ceremony on the final day of the conference, the establishment of the China-Africa Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry was also signed.

Moreover, the Chinese government announced the "China's African Policy Paper" in January 2006. The purpose of announcing the Paper was to clarify the objectives of China's policy towards Africa and the measures to achieve them, make its proposals for cooperation in various fields in the coming years, promote the growth of China-Africa relations in the long term, and bring the mutually-beneficial cooperation to a new stage. It consists of the Preamble, (1) Africa's Position and Role, (2) China's Relations with Africa, (3) China's African Policy, (4) Enhancing all-round cooperation between China and Africa, (5) Forum on China-Africa Cooperation and its follow-up actions, and (6) China's relations with African regional organizations. This paper pointed out that enhancing solidarity and cooperation with African countries has always been an important component of China's independent foreign policy of peace, and that the general principles and objectives of China's African policy are sincerity, friendship and equal exchange, mutual benefit and reciprocity, common prosperity, mutual support, close coordination, learning from each other, and common development[47] .

[47] Website of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, "Chinese government published China's African Policy Paper", January 13, 2006.(http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/ce/cejp/jpn/xwdt/t230845.htm)

Chinese president Hu Jintao has made a round of visits to African countries for three consecutive years since 2005. Particularly, he visited three countries in April 2006, when the Beijing Summit was held, and 8 countries in February 2007. Chinese premier Wen Jiabao visited 7 countries each time of June 2006 and January 2007. The frequency of their visits has been increased.

Against China's approach to Africa, there is arising wariness and a backlash in Europe and the U.S. This is because a large amount of relatively cheap Chinese products and goods are flowing into the area, which Europe had traditionally kept as its own market, and China has obtained oil and mineral resources in exchange for grants and low-interest credit. China has been opening a diplomatic offensive to Africa, while ignoring both the human rights problems, which Europe and the U.S. see as serious issues in some countries, and the debt reduction measures, which international financial institutions are considering. Also in African countries, it can be said that the wariness and backlash against the massive inflow of cheap Chinese products and laborers are increasing at the private sector level, although they are hardly expressed at the governmental level.

The Chinese government has countered this wariness and backlash of Europe and the U.S., while expressing contributions for solution of the Darfur conflict in Sudan, during president Hu's visits to 8 countries in February 2007. It shows an extraordinary stance in a series of the country's African Policies, whose basis has been noninterference in internal affairs. The government seems to struggle to improve its image by emphasizing to African countries the China-Africa relationship is absolutely based on mutual benefit and reciprocity in the already described China-African Policy Paper and Beijing Summit. It is pointed out that the business advancement of Chinese companies into Africa does not seem to have progressed as the government expected, as there are cases where some companies which entered into Africa by support from the government could not adapt to the local environment, being bewildered by the climate, living conditions, and business environment. It is forecasted that, in order for China to keep its profit in investments and commerce, it will not be able to ignore the governance problems of African countries in the future.

(b) South Korea

South Korea's aid for Africa officially started after the establishment of a governmental aid organization, the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), in 1991. Grant aid and technical assistance are implemented by KOICA under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and loan assistance is implemented by the Export-Import Bank of Korea under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance and Economy. In promotion of trade and investment, the Korean Trade-Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA) which has offices in 5 African countries, and the Korean International Trade Association (KITA), a private economic organization operated through the membership fees of exporting companies, have led support for enterprises. The advance of large companies such as LG, GS, Hyundai, and Samsung, etc., and also smaller enterprises whose actual conditions are not known, has progressed, but there has been no forum with African countries such as Japan's TICAD or China's FOCAC.

However, South Korea held the first "Korea-Africa Forum" in Seoul, from November 7 & 8, 2006, right after the Beijing Summit, attended by national leaders and representatives from over 20 African countries. This forum had long been requested by the industrial sector to be established, and was held after President Roh Moo-hyun's visits to Africa in Nigeria, Algeria, etc., in March. At the forum, Korea promised to increase its ODA for Africa to US$ 100 million,

which is three times the present ODA amount, by 2008. It also announced it would contribute to Africa's sustainable growth through assistance for transfer of industrial technology, public projects, health care, and governance. The forum is also planned to play a supplemental role for achievement of the MDGs, and will be held every two years for the next 10 years[48] .

(c) Malaysia

The Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA) has already implemented technical assistance through the framework of South-South Cooperation, for investment promotion organisations in developing countries, including organizations in African countries. This aims for the "sharing of experiences" between Malaysia and such organizations. The program invites 50 participants to Malaysia each time from the countries determined by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Malaysia (MITI), MIDA's upper governmental organization. For the participants from LDCs, MIDA covers the participation expenses. MIDA is mainly in charge of promotion of foreign investment to Malaysia and domestic investment, but in recent years, it has started positive approaches for outward investment by Malaysian private enterprises to emerging markets, including Africa. It is assumed that the network through South-South Cooperation will be helpful also for future investment promotion.

In addition, the Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE), the foreign trade promotion organization under MITI whose mission is developing and promoting exports of Malaysian products, recently has been focusing on expansion of exports to emerging markets and diversification of such exported products. MATRADE has offices in 31 cities in the world, has put offices in Johannesburg and Nairobi, targeting southern and eastern Africa.

The Exim bank of Malaysia provides mid and long term credit for promotion of exports of Malaysian products and services to the nontraditional market (developing countries market). Its accumulated amount of loans and guarantees provided for Africa occupied more than 10% of its outstanding credits and guarantees (as of the end of 2004).

There is a program of South-South Cooperation, the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Program (MTCP) that was started in 1980. MTCP conducts human resource development through training programs at universities and public organizations in Malaysia (the Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department, is in charge of these programs) based on the policy that a country's development depends on the quality of its human resources. At the beginning, the main recipient countries were ASEAN countries, but they became expanded to African countries. Recently, the program accepts about more than 100 participants from Africa every year.

Moreover, there are original Malaysian South-South Cooperation organizations, the Malaysian South-South Corporation Bhd (MASSCORP), and its sister organization, the Malaysia South-South Association (MASSA). The former is a company established in 1992 at the initiative of the former President Mahathir, whose stockholders are 85 Malaysian companies. It conducts promotion of trade and investment (research, formulation and capital participation of investment projects for following inter-governmental initiatives, information provision, mission dispatch, and so on) for developing countries including Africa, and has placed its Malaysian Business Center in Uganda. The latter, as a nonprofit organization, plays a role as an information-providing organization for the member companies, or as a place for business forums and dialogues between member companies and the and companies of developing

[48] The Chosun Ilbo (chosun com.), "First Korea-Africa Forum Sketches Mutual Growth", Nov. 9, 2006 (http://english.chosun.com/w21data/html/news/200611/200611090020.html).

countries.

Although it does not have any special forum like Japan, China, or South Korea, based on such initiatives as stated above, Malaysia is regarded as achieving the same kind of results as in the above-mentioned TICAD process.

4) Asian-African Summit

In April 22 and 23, Asian-African Summit was held in Jakarta. It was followed by the Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference 1955, attended by Heads of State/Government from 104 countries of Asia and Africa, UN Secretary-General and representatives from 18 international/regional organizations. Out of the G8 and DAC countries, only Prime Minister Koizumi attended the Conference with full status.

The Summit adopted a Declaration by the leaders, "New Asian-African Strategic Partnership" which included principles to strengthen comprehensive cooperation between Asia and Africa, namely, a) promotion of Asia-Africa cooperation, b) promotion of human rights and democracy, c) respect of the rule of law, d) strengthening multilateralism, and mentioned significance of linkage initiatives between Asia and Africa, such as TICAD[49].

Prime Minister Koizumi mentioned in his speech Japan's contribution to Asia-Africa cooperation (human resource development, infrastructure development, etc) and declared Japan's determination to implement peaceful international cooperation for the future. He mentioned that Japan will tackle a) economic development, b) building of peace, c) promotion of international cooperation, and d) inter cultural/civilization dialogue as a course of linkage strengthening between Asia and Africa. Prime Minister Koizumi made a speech at the 'Asia Africa Business Summit' held along with the plenary session as well, to announce Japan's new effort to promote Asia and Africa through strengthening economic relation including; a) launching TICAD Exchange Network, b) holding the 4th Africa Asia Business Forum, and c) further promotion of Asia Africa economic relation toward the TICAD IV.

3.3.2 Performance of economic partnerships between Asia and Africa

(1) NERICA Rice

The "New Rice for Africa (NERICA)" is a new brand of rice (upland rice) that was created by hybridization of rice plants of an African existing brand resistant to diseases and drying and an high-yielding Asian brand, and it can be said as a noteworthy example of the success of Asia-Africa cooperation. NERICA was developed in western Africa by the joint study of 25 research institutions from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe and the U.S., such as the Africa Rice Center (WADRA), the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), and so on; supported jointly by the Japanese government, UNDP, the African Development Bank, the United States Agency for International Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

18 varieties of NERICA types (upland rice) have been developed until now, and they have been disseminated in 5 eastern, 5 central, and 2 southern African countries, in addition to 17 western African countries. The area under cultivation over the whole Sub-Saharan Africa has reached 200 thousand hectares including 75 thousand hectares (Guinea), 60 thousand hectares (Nigeria),

[49] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, "About the Prime Minister Koizumi's Attendance at the Asian-African Summit: Outline and evaluation", April 24, 2005.

and 20 thousand hectares (Cote d'Ivoire and Rwanda). Paddy rice varieties that yield more per crop than upland rice have been developed. 60 varieties have been developed so far, and they are being tested in 20 countries and disseminated in 6 countries. The present restrictions and issues for NERICA rice are lack of seeds, high cost of fertilizers, repellent, and water, etc., quick response to undeveloped rice markets by national policies, more resistance to drought, insect damage, etc., and increasing crop yields, etc.

The Japanese government and UNDP have supported this joint development since 1997 through the "Japan Human Resources Development Fund" funded by the Japanese government. And the Japanese government has conducted direct fund assistance to WARDA for "NERICA Rice" development (US$ 5.04 million until 2005), and in addition, has implemented dispatch of JICA specialists (to Benin, Uganda, etc.), holding seminars on technology of rice cropping, and accepting participants of training programs from African countries. Pilot projects are now implemented in Rwanda and Kenya with the help of JICA and the NEPAD agricultural units. These are also to be developed in western Africa, but dissemination of the project results to common farmers is a present issue. For example, although a Pan-Africa Rice Institute is planned to be established as an organization directly controlled by NEPAD, the plan cannot be implemented, so it remains at the concept stage because the capacity of human resources of the NEPAD secretariat and implementing organization is currently insufficient. The World Bank and the African Development Bank are very interested in participation in the dissemination project of NERICA Rice[50] .

(2) Africa Asia Business Forum (AABF)

Results of the past 4 forums are as follows[51]:

- AABF I: 110 companies from Africa (23 countries) and 120 companies from Asia (6 countries) participated in the forum. 27 transactions were completed (on the basis of memorandums of understanding. Hereinafter the same.)
- AABF II: 108 companies from Africa (17 countries) and 60 companies from Asia (6 countries) participated in the forum. 104 transactions were completed.
- AABF III: 120 companies from Africa (15 countries) and 37 companies from Asia participated in the forum. 55 transactions were completed.
- AABF IV: 129 companies from Africa (17 countries) and 30 companied from Asia (7 countries) participated in the forum (the first participation of northern African countries and Japan). 118 transactions were completed.

(3) The African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD) [52]

AICAD was established in 2000 with Japan's assistance through the JICA, as a concrete measure of "The idea of Base for African Human Capacity Building" hammered out at TICAD II in 1998. It became an international organization to which Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda jointly conduct financial support, operations, and maintenance, placing its headquarters in the campus of Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) in Juja, 35 km northeast from Nairobi City.

It is developing activities of support for research and development, training and dissemination,

[50] WARDA Africa Rice Center, NERICA at a glance (http://www.warda.cgiar.org/warda/nericas-at-a-glance.asp)
[51] Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan, "Outline of Africa Asia Business Forum (AABF)", December 2006; UNDP, "Outcomes of the Fourth Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABFⅣ) 12-14 February 2007"
[52] AICAD website(http://www.aicad.or.ke/japanese/index.html)

formulation of information networks, preparation of documents and data, and promotion of business for NERICA Rice for the purpose of enhancing poverty reduction and human resource development to contribute to African development. It is expected to function as a base of Asia-Africa Cooperation on the African side, and has already exchanged research groups with Indonesia, studying the possibility of coordination.

(4) Japan-Tunisia Triangular Technical Cooperation[53]

Tunisia had long been trying to undertake a role as a bridge in political, economic, and social fields between the African continent and other regions, utilizing its historical and geographical characteristics of being between the European and Arabian world, and Arab and Sub-Saharan Africa. In the 1970s, Tunisia started accepting training participants from the African region, taking the opportunity of the establishment of l'Agence tunisienne de coopération technique (ATCT). But it is pointed out that, especially President Ben Ali's participation in the TICAD process (TICAD I and TICAD II) strengthened the cooperative relationship with Japan and accelerated the technical assistance to Africa and the South-South Cooperation activities.

Against this backdrop, in March 1999, Japan and Tunisia agreed on the framework document on the "Japan-Tunisia Triangular Technical Cooperation Programme for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation in Africa" which calls for Japan and Tunisia to jointly conduct technical assistance for mainly the French-speaking areas of Africa.

The results of its activities up to December 2005 include; the Third Country Group Training Course ("IEC capacity development in the reproductive health field", "Development of IEC competence in Reproductive Health (Audio-Visual Communication)", "Technologies on Waste Treatment and Environmental Pollution Control", "Seminar for Debt Management", and so on), and the third-country specialist dispatch program (dispatched to Mauritania and Niger), etc. Although the framework document was scheduled to be reviewed in fiscal 2004, it has not been reviewed yet.

(5) Others

Other programs such as the training course on promotion of agriculture for Africa (jointly formulated by Japan and Thailand), Malaysia's assistance to the improvement of the investment promotion environment in Zambia, the agricultural village community development sub-program of the "Asia-Africa Knowledge Co-Creation Program" for sharing the knowledge and experiences of Asia and Africa, and so forth, have been implemented.

3.3.3 Regional Development Trends of the Regional Economic Community and NEPAD, etc.

(1)Trends of the Regional Economic Community

Current status of regional economic community in Africa is as follows.

[53] JICA Tunisia Office, "Japan's Assistance for South-South Cooperation in Tunisia (Triangular Cooperation Partnership between Japan and Tunisia)", December 2002; JICA Task Force for South-South Cooperation Issue, "Outline of the Triangular Technical Cooperation Plan Between Japan and Tunisia to Promote South-South Cooperation in Africa", December 2005.

Table/Graph-16 Regional Economic Community in Africa

Name	Type	Member Nations	Popula -tion	GDP	Established	Remarks
Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)	Economic community	Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania	81.9	223.3	February 1989	Its objectives are to implement common policies in diplomacy, defense, and economic and cultural areas to protect solidarity, progress and rights of the member nations. At its initial stage, it aims at establishment of regional common markets such as a customs union and free trade agreements. However, it ceased functioning after 1994 due to a continuing confrontation between Morocco and Algeria on the West Sahara issue, and a confrontation between Mauritania and Libya.
Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)	Economic community	Benin, Burkina Faso, Central Africa, Chad, Cote d ' Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia			February 1998	Established under the leadership of Qaddafi (Libya). It aims at establishment of a comprehensive economic union to realize free movement of people, goods, and services, through unification of development plans of the member nations. It maintains summit meetings, an executive committee, economic, social and cultural committee, secretariat, and in addition, Sahel-Sahara Investment and Trade Bank, etc., but its actual activities are unknown.
West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Economic community	Cote d ' Ivoire, Mali, Senegal, Niger, Guinea-Bissau, Burkina Faso, Benin, Togo	86.7	44.8	January 1994 (Date treaty signed. Became effective in August 1994)	It was established on the foundation of the West African Monetary Union (it has the central bank and uses a common currency, the CFA franc, which is fixed to the Euro), which was established in 1962. In 2000, external common tariffs became effective, and regional free trade was established. The member nations are also members of ECOWAS, and it functions as a monetary and customs union in ECOWAS.
Economic Community Of Western African States (ECOWAS)	Economic community	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d ' Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Cape Verde	260.6	160.4	May 1975	Its objectives are to establish a common market and currency to develop the economy through promotion of movement of people and goods in the region. It is striving to establish a customs union in ECOWAS, through the adoption of external common tariffs by the nations that were former British colonies, which are non-UEMOA, by the end of 2007. Currently, it is being coordinated step by step, as a transition period. Five former-colony nations introduced the common currency, the ECO, and it plans eventually to consolidate it with the CFA franc of UEMOA. However, the introduction of the ECO has now been postponed from the original plan

						of 2003 to 2009. In 2003, EU-ECOWAS Economic Partnership was agreed to.
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	Economic community	Burundi, Rwanda, Congo (Democratic), Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo (Republic), Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea			October 1983	Established by the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa(UDEAC), Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries(CEPGL), and Sao Tome and Principe; Angola joined in 1999. It didn't work well soon after its establishment due to budgetary difficulty and disputes among the Great Lakes Countries, etc., but it announced reopening at the second special summit meeting in 1998. It aims at securing peace, security, and stability, and establishing an economic and monetary union, integration of culture and people, and a self-controlled financial system.
Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)	Economic community	Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea	36.0	40.2	March 1994 (Date treaty signed. Became effective in May 1999)	Formerly the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC). It is comprised of the Economic Union of Central Africa and the Monetary Community of Central Africa (A common currency, the CFA franc, fixed to the Euro, is used. The central Bank was established in 1972). The members maintain good cooperation but the UEMOA is better in terms of economic exchange among members, as they are located in tropical rainforest areas.
East African Community(EAC)	Economic community	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	101.4	38.8	November 1999 (Date treaty signed. Became effective in July 2000)	The Community was dissolved in 1977, but was reestablished after 1996. Prevention of double taxation, simultaneous announcement of budgets, exchange of currencies of members without dollars used as an intermediary, common passport, etc., are implemented. A customs union was established by introducing common external tariffs in January 2005. The establishment of a political union is aimed at by 2013, and the cooperation relationship is developed in foreign policies, etc. Monetary union is aimed at in the future. Official membership for Burundi and Rwanda was approved (effective July 1, 2007).
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	Economic community	Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Mauritania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Libya, Angola, Sudan, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar, Egypt,	404.9	261.3	December 1994	Established by reorganizing the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA), which was established in 1981. The largest economic community in Africa. 9 regional nations (Djibouti, Egypt, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Sudan, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) established free-trade area in October 2000, and Burundi and Rwanda joined in January 2004, and Comoros and Libya joined in 2006. It aims at forming a framework for a customs union, establishing an external common tariff by 2008. Eventually, it aims at establishing a common market, and developing liberalization of regional trade, capital and labor movements. Lesotho,

		Congo, (Democratic)				Mozambique, and Namibia seceded to solve double membership with SADC. Angola suspended its membership. Libya joined in 2005.
Southern African Customs Union(SACU)	Customs union	South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland	51.9	259.8	December 1969 (Date treaty signed. Became effective in March 1970)	Measures are taken, such as circulation of South African rand, distribution of non-taxable regionally produced goods, free distribution of goods without quantity restriction, and imposition of external common tariffs. Negotiation for a new treaty began when the democratic government was established in South Africa (in 1994). It was signed in 2002, effective July 2004.
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	Economic community	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Mauritania, Congo (Democratic), Madagascar,	240.9	337.7	August 1992	SADC was established by dissolving the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in a positive manner, which was established in 1980 to reduce economic dependency on South Africa. South Africa joined in 1994. It was agreed in 1996 to establish a free trade area in the future. It currently aims at establishing a free trade area by 2008, a customs union by 2010, a common market by 2015, and a common currency by 2016. Seychelles seceded in 2003, partially due to solve double membership with COMESA. Madagascar joined in 2005.
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	Intergovernmental Authority	Somalia, Djibouti, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda			March 1996	It was established by reorganizing the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) which was established in 1986. It aims at maintenance and enhancement of food security, environmental protection, peace and security, and to cope with humanitarian issues, economic cooperation and integration.

※Population: Million, GDP：Billion dollars
(Source) Prepared by Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting based on various data.

As mentioned earlier, enhancement and harmonization of regional economic communities is one of the key missions of the AU. A new decision was made at the Summit of African Union Heads of State and Government (Banjul Summit) in Banjul, Gambia, which was held June through July 2006 on this point. The summary of such decision is as follows[54]:

One of the themes of the Banjul Summit was the harmonization of regional economic communities, and a special session was held for this theme. At the special session and the general meeting, it was decided to further enhance information sharing, and institutionalization of a framework for dialogs, etc., to enhance harmonization. There are many differences in the functions and abilities of each regional economic community, therefore it is deemed important to develop the work based on this decision.

The following is a partial summary of the decisions made by the general meeting and the ministerial executive board meeting.

[54] Based on the report by Yasuhiro Murakami, Project Formulation Advisor, JICA Ethiopia Office, dated on September 18, 2006.

(a)Decision on Budgetary Rules of the African Union(Assembly/AU/Dec.111(Ⅶ))
The general meeting is to adopt the new rules and regulations on the AUs budget. The general meeting is to request the chairman of the AU Committee to take necessary actions to implement the rules and regulations.

(b)Decision on the Moratorium of Regional Economic Organization's Approval (Assembly/AU/Dec.112 (Ⅶ))
With regard to the harmonization of regional economic communities, in consideration of the first regional integration-related ministerial meeting, it is requested to closely cooperate with the member nations, regional economic communities, United Nations system, and development partners, towards the implementation of a harmonization process. Also, approval was suspended for the regional organizations other than the organizations of the ECOWAS, COMESA, ECCAS, SADC, IGAD, AMU, SEN-SAD, and EAC. With and among these 8 regional organizations, and for the promotion of African integration, policy coordination and harmonization with the AU Committee are developed.

(c)Decision on the Institutionalization of the African Ministerial Conference on Integration (Assembly/AU/Dec. 113(Ⅶ))
With regard to the streamlining of regional economic communities, we are in support of the report and declaration by the first African Ministerial Conference on the integration in Ouagadougou in March 2006. Also, a report shall be submitted at the general meeting in July 2007, implementing the streamlining process, working with the UNECA, ADB, and regional economic communities. Furthermore, a decision shall be made for the institutionalization of the ministerial conference on the integration through annual regular meetings, and special meetings if necessary.

(2) Trends of Regional Development by NEPAD

One of the main priorities of NEPAD is the promotion of regional integration in the continent, and bridging the infrastructure gap has been identified as an important element of promoting regional integration. Infrastructure is defined in this context as energy, water, transport, and information and communications technology (ICT). The development of regional infrastructure is critical for sustaining regional economic development and trade. The potential for promoting regional integration in Africa through the sharing of the production, management and operations of infrastructure facilities and through hubs, development corridors or poles is considerable[55].

As regards providing new infrastructure, linkage with regional economic activities such as mining, agriculture and tourism, etc. is considered critical, to increase the stock of infrastructure in a sustainable way. In this context, application of successful cases of Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) conducted in the Southern African region (for instance, Maputo corridor) to the other areas of the Continent has been considered[56].

SDI was originally commenced in 1996, as a part of South Africa's domestic industrial development strategy (IP strategy). Since 1999, SDI has developed into bilateral cooperation programs between South Africa and a country in Southern Africa and East Africa. It is called as Regional SDI or RSDIP (Regional Spatial Development Initiative Programme). The Character (definition) of Regional SDI is; a) inherent economic potential, b) investment distribution to ensure the viability of infrastructures by way of sustainable revenues, c) concentrated

[55] NEPAD, *A Summary of NEPAD Action Plans*, Jan 2003.
[56] Based on the interview with a NEPAD Secretariat staff in charge of infrastructure development.

investments by PPP, d) political commitments, e) expeditious planning and implementation (momentum), and f) employment promotion and creation of wealth. The present plans of Regional SDI are as follows[57]:

Table/Graph-17 Regional SDI Programme

SDI	Participating Countries	Status
Maput Development Corridor	Mozambique, South Africa	Implementation
Gariep SDI	South Africa, Namibia	Complete
Cost-2-Coast	South Africa, Botswana, Namibia	Complete
Limpopo Valley SDI	Mozanbique	Implementation
Walvis Bay SDI	Namibia	Complete
Beira Development Corridor	Mozambique	Suspended
Zambezi Valley SDI	Mozambique	Implementation
Nacala Development Corridor	Mozambique, Malawi	Implementation
Mtwara Development Corridor	Tanzania, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia,	Implementation
Central Development Corridor	Tanzania, Rwanda	Implementation
Malange Development Corridor	Angola	Preparation
Lobito Development Corridor	Angora(DRC＆Zambia？)	Preparation
Namibe Corridor	Angola	Preparation
Bas Congo SDI	DRC(Angola)	Implementation

(Source) DTI(2006)

NEPAD regards SDI (Regional SDI) as a development tool applicable to a wide range of developments (application of SDI to NEPAD Short Teem Action Plan), and proposes 12 possible SDIs. It is called “NEPAD SDI Programme” or “Spatial Development Programme (SDP)”. NEPAD introduces these plans to RECs and foreign countries as indicative plans, with explaining the concept, possibility of public-private financing, and bottlenecks to be solved, to promote these indicative plans to be elaborated into concrete projects.

Table/Graph-18 NEPAD SDI Programme

Region	SDI	Countries
North Africa	Maghreb Coastal Red Sea-Nile	Morroco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt Egypt, Sudan
West Africa	Niger (Dakar-Port Hacourt) Conakry-Buchanan Sekondi/Takoradi-Ouagadougou Gulf of Guinea	Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria Guinea, Liberia, Cote D’ivoire Ghana, Burkina Faso Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Cote D’ivoire, Libelia
Central Africa	Douala-N’djamena Libreville-Lomie Bas-Congo	Cameroon, Chad Gabon, Republic of Congo, Cameroon DRC, Republic of Congo, Angola
East Africa	Monbasa Djibouti	Kenya, Uganda, DRC, Sudan Djibouti, Ethiopia, (Kenya)
Southern Africa	Madagascar	Madagascar

(Source) DTI(2006)

[57] NEPAD, *A Summary of NEPAD Action Plans*, Jan 2003. There are also several domestic SDI programs inside the South Africa.

3.3.4 International Conferences for Regional Cooperation

As an example of international conference aiming at promotion of regional cooperation/integration, following forum is introduced:

Infrastructure Consortium for Africa: ICA[58]

ICA was launched on October 6, 2005 in London, after the Gleneagles Summit, mainly promoted by the Government of Japan and Britain, with the aim to develop large-scale infrastructure in the African region. Having the African Development Bank as host (secretariat), the AU Commission and NEPAD participate as members, and RECs join as observers from African side. From the donor side, aid agencies of G8 countries, World Bank, European Commission and European Investment Bank participate in the Consortium.
ICA functions as a platform to promote financing by donors to infrastructure development projects/programs in Africa, and is planned to provide following services: capacity building, advocacy, handbooks on financing support tools risk mitigation tools for donors, project preparation (on-line guide and handbook), donor coordination, analytic work (study on NEPAD's Middle and Long Term Strategic Framework, country diagnosis, etc.).

3.4 Impact of TICAD Process to International Conference

3.4.1 G8 Meeting

When we review the history of the discussions on the African issues at the international conferences, the first important point is the efforts made by the developed nations concerning a relief and reduction of debts held by the developing nations which has been discussed before the TICAD process began. The reason why it is important is that the subject of such efforts includes many African nations, although these efforts are not only for African nations but also any developing nation. Major discussion issues at G7／G8 meetings were as follows.

Table/Graph-19　Debt Relief and Reduction by G8 Meeting (after Toronto Meeting on 1988)

(1) Toronto Summit (Canada) on June 19 - 21, 1988 Agreed on debt relief to countries in middle-income country mainly dependent on public finance facing difficulties from private finance and applied under structural adjustment. Applicable to country based on debt indicators. Implemented to 20 countries including Senegal, Burkina Faso, Niger, Guyana and Zambia.
(2) Houston Summit (U.S.) on July 9 - 11, 1990: Agreed on debt relief to erase debt burden in middle-income country mainly dependent on public finance facing difficulties from private finance. Applicable to country based on debt indicators. Implemented to 17 countries including Nigeria
(3) London Summit (U.K.) on July 15 - 17, 1991: Extended of Toronto scheme with expansion of concessionality. Applicable to same country as Toronto Scheme. Implemented to 23 countries including Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone, Central Africa, Cameroon and Cote d'Ivoire
(4) Naples Summit (Italy) on July 8 - 10, 1994:

[58] ICA website(http://www.icafrica.org/en/). Regarding recent ICA Meeting in Berlin (3rd Senior Level Meeting, Jan 17-18, 2007), see following:
http://www.icafrica.org/en/news-events/article/view/first-year-results-presented-at-icas-berlin-meeting/

Agreed toward extremely debt-burdened country based on recognition to secure additional implementation beyond previous Toronto Scheme. Applicable to country with less than US$755 per capita GNI. Determined by case by case based on debt indicators. Implemented to 33 countries including DRC, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Ethiopia
(5) Lyon Summit (France) on June 27 - 29, 1996: Agreed to insecure countries even though debt reduction is to be introduced. Applicable to 41 HIPCs. Implemented to 5 countries of Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Guyana, Bolivia and Uganda
(6) Cologne Summit (Germany) on June 18 - 20, 1999: Implemented based on Enhanced HIPC Initiative. Additional conditionality of increased ratio of debt reduction, debt-service ratio and others. Applicable to 41 HIPCs. Implemented to 20 countries including Zambia, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Ethiopia.
(7) Evian Summit (France) on June 1 – 3, 2003: Agreed on individual review focusing on debt sustainability than ever before in low-income and middle-income countries in non-HIPCs
(8) Sea Island Summit (U.S.) on June 8 – 10, 2004: Reconfirmed that developed countries had to fully complete HIPCs Initiative and secure "Debt Sustainability for the Poorest"
(9) Gleneagles Summit (U.K.) on July 6-8, 2005: Agreed on 100% reduction of debt for HIPCs' debt on IMF, IDA and AfDF on Gleneagles Summit as well as G8 Finance Minister's Meeting on June, 2005

(Source) Written by Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting based on information from Japan Center for International Finance.

These debt relief and reduction efforts by the developed nations were settled by the scheme made by the Cologne Conference in 1999. Based on this fact, the African Issue has become a global issue to be discussed individually at the G8 after the Kyushu/Okinawa Summit in 2000. Topics discussed on Africa at G8 were as follows.

Table/Graph-20 Discussion of African Issues at G8 Meeting after Kyushu-Okinawa Summit on 2000

(1) Kyushu-Okinawa Summit (Japan) on July 21 – 23, 2000: Heads of State of South Africa, Algeria and Nigeria were invited for the first time to the G8 Summit and discussed about African issues among African participants and G8 members. Especially, Japan's support of US$3 billion in the five years was declared through Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative (IDI).
(2) Genoa Summit (Italy) on July 20 – 22, 2001: Seven Heads of state from developing countries (Algeria, Senegal, Nigeria, Mali, South Africa, Bangladesh and El Salvador) as well as heads of international organization (United Nations, World Bank, WHO, WTO and FAO) came to Genoa Summit and discussed about poverty alleviation. Based on the discussion, Genoa Plan for Africa was announced. In the plan, concrete action plan was to be established at the G8 Summit next year under the leadership of Canada. Development issues especially of poverty alleviation in African countries were mainly discussed. The main discussions were review of debt relief and importance of ODA as well as ownership by developing countries and good governance. Importance of health and education was also discussed. Especially in the area of health, On the beforehand of G8 Summit, commitment of more than US$1.3 billion by G8 countries was announced to the Global AIDS and Health Fund for tackling HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. (Contribution of Japan was US$200 million.)
(3) Kananaskis Summit (Canada) on June 26 – 27, 2002: Heads of G8 Countries had meetings with heads of Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa as well as Secretary General of the U.N. and adopted action framework to support NEPAD and "G8 Africa Action Plan" and confirmed that G8 countries would establish partnership with African countries which followed NEPAD commitments. At the same time, if Africa assumed strong policies' commitments, half or more of our new development assistance committed at the Montray could be concentrated on African countries that govern justly, invest in their own people and promote economic freedom.

Indicating that malaria, tuberculosis and/or HIV/AIDS introduced negative impact for African development, G8 countries promised the existing commitments to respond these diseases and committed to provide anti-polio resources. In order to promote peace keeping operation in Africa, G8 countries conformed to establish joint plan as well as dialogue with African partners. Coincidentally, G8 countries promised to review progress of "G8 Africa Action Plan" at the next Evian Summit.
(4) Evian Summit (France) on June 1 – 3, 2003: Meeting and dialogue of G8 countries with major heads of state (Nigeria, Algeria, South Africa, Senegal and Egypt) in NEPAD and Secretary General of the U.N. were continuously set. (Egyptian President participated in only dialogue with developing countries.) Based on Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 countries and NEPAD representatives discussed evaluation of previous year's progress of "G8 Africa Action Plan" and confirmed mutually of continuity of partnership together with non-G8 countries and international organizations. In addition, understanding that millions of people faced shattering famine, G8 countries adopted G8 Action Plan entitled "Action against Famine, Especially in Africa" to introduce appropriate policy measures. Japan made presentation to support reconstruction of Algeria with reference to experience of Kobe earthquake. In addition, Japan made remarks in terms of holding the 1st TICAD ten years ago and enhancing some kinds of initiatives to African issues until then although there is long distance between Japan and Africa and historical ties are relatively weak. In addition, Japan extended invitations not only to African countries but also to G8 countries with strong expectation. At the joint press conference, President Obasanjo appreciated TICAD III held by Japan.
(5) Sea Island Summit (U.S.) on June 8 – 10, 2004: There were participants from six heads of state from Africa (Algeria, Uganda, Ghana, Senegal, Nigeria and South Africa). The African participants appreciated G8 countries in terms of commitments to Africa after Kananaskis Summit and explained individual reform efforts. At the same time, these participants requested promotion of trade with developed countries, support to infrastructure and improvement of peacekeeping capacity for accomplishment of MDGs. G8 countries accomplished arrangement of emergency assistance and improvement of early-warning system in the Horn of Africa. Based on the results, G8 countries launched new initiatives of Ending the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa, Raising Agricultural Productivity and Promoting Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries. Many participants from African countries stated high appreciation of Japan's cooperation through TICAD process.
(6) Gleneagles Summit (U.K.) on July 6-8, 2005: Based on clarification that African countries themselves played their primary roles to develop individual country, G8 countries agreed wide range of supports in terms of increase of financial resources, peace consolidation, human resource development, good governance and economic development and accorded with continuous and stronger assistances. Japan announced double ODA to Africa in the next 3 years. In addition, Japan intended to increase its ODA volume by US$ 10 billion in aggregate over the next five years. Furthermore, Japan expanded its support to protect African people's health, human resource development, support of entrepreneurship and agricultural development by supporting African ownership.
(7) Saint Petersburg Summit (Russia) on July 15 – 17, 2006: Confirming individual efforts of development in Africa, G8 countries agreed on additional discussions in the next year's G8 Summit. Introducing foundation of "Hideo Noguchi Prize for Africa" and Prime Minister's visit in Africa in April, Japan explained holding of the 4th TICAD on 2008 and strengthening toward African development especially in the area of combating infectious diseases.

(Source) Written by Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting based on information from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan.

As mentioned above, the efforts for the African Issue at G8 meeting became full-fledged after the Kyushu/Okinawa Summit in 2000. Ever since Japan presented the African Issue for the first

time in G8 meeting history, inviting the leaders of the African nations to the Kyushu/Okinawa Summit, it has become a regular routine to discuss the African Issue, inviting African leaders to G8. It is important that Japan made it customary to discuss African Issues at G8[59].

At the following meeting in Genoa, the African Issue was taken as a "development issue", specifically focusing on the reduction of poverty in Africa. In particular, it was significant that broad issues were discussed based on CDF. At the meeting, time was spent to discuss specifically on poverty reduction in the developing nations, and "the Genoa Plan for Africa" was announced. It was decided to formulate specific action plans toward the Kananaskis Meeting in 2002, contacting closely with African nations. At the Kananaskis Meeting, the "G8 Africa Plan for Action" was adopted, which was the G8's response measures as the basis for assistance and cooperation for NEPAD. Under the plan, it was decided to implement assistance for the nations under partnership with NEPAD and the nations similar to such nations in a selective manner, and also promised to use any development funds committed by the Monterey Meeting held in March 2002 in an effective manner. It was confirmed that half the amount of an increased portion of assistance ($12 billion) or more will be used for the African nations. In addition, there are specific efforts such as (1) securing peace and safety, (2) strengthening of governance mechanism/governance, (3) promotion of trade, investment, economic growth, and sustainable development, (4) implementation of debt relief, (5) expansion of knowledge (improvement and enhancement in education, expansion of digital opportunity), (6) improvement in health care and assistance to fight HIV/AIDS, (7) improvement in efficiency in agriculture, and (8) improvement in water resource management. These efforts were followed up at the Evian Summit in 2003, and it was adopted to review the action plans at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005. At the Sea Island Summit (in 2004), the leaders from Africa expressed appreciation for the efforts by G8, and explained the reform efforts by the African side, showing their ownership. At the same time, these leaders requested for assistance to promote trade with the developed nations, assistance in infrastructure areas, and improvement in peacekeeping capability. It is also important that the new development initiative in the "African Horn" region was adopted.

At the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, it was confirmed that there were progress in the ownership of the African nations in areas such as; (1) democratic elections, (2) economic growth, (3) good governance, etc., although there were concerns for achieving the MDGs targets, and it was decided to implement the efforts in the areas such as; (1) new commitment for African nations (sharing successful experiences in economic development, mainly in Asian nations, and promotion of South-South Cooperation), (2) expansion of assistance in peace and security, (3) enhancement of good governance/governance with good response, (4) investment for people, (5) assistance for promotion of growth, (6) raising funds for development, (7) partnership and mutual responsibility (in particular, acknowledging productive roles of the personal representatives of the African leaders (APR) and the Africa Partnership Forum (APF)), and (8) a successful UN general meeting and Hong Kong WTO ministerial meeting. The Japanese government's development assistance for Africa was announced in "Japan's Initiatives toward African Development" which committed to; (1) take leadership in the discussion on African development continuously using the experience in TICAD as much as possible, (2) strive to increase the volume of ODA by $10 billion in 5 years, while doubling ODA for Africa in the next 3 years, and implementing debt reduction of the largest size among all creditor nations for Africa, (3) implement the initiative on "Healthcare and Development" with expected total budget of $5 billion in 5 years (contributions will be increased to $500 million for the world fund to prevent AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, for time being), (4) expand assistance for

[59] Kataoka, Sadaharu. 2006. "*Afurika Mondai to Nihon*" [in Japanese]. (http://www.asahi.com/ad/clients/waseda/opinion/opinion185.html)

"Establishment of Peace" in Africa, focusing on human security, (5) assist realization of the "Green Revolution", and improve the livelihood in farm villages in Africa, (6) implement comprehensive assistance to promote trade and investment of African nations, and (7) enhance Asia-Africa cooperation to use Asia's experience for development in Africa.

In addition, it was confirmed at the Sankt-Petersburg Summit in 2006 that the G8 members would check the implementation status of assistance to developing nations, particularly to African nations, and the progress of assistance would be discussed at the G8 meeting in 2007. Also, Japan committed to host the TICAD IV in 2008, and to establish the Hideo Noguchi award, hosting the first award ceremony at the TICAD IV.

3.4.2 Other Conferences

(1) Asian-African Summit and Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference

Japan expressed the contents of support to Africa at the Asian-African Summit and Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference on April, 2005, which was formerly of G8 Gleneagles Summit. The contents are as follows:

Table/Graph-21 Contents of Asian-African Summit and Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference, April, 2005

1. Asian-African Summit and Asian-African Business Summit were held in parallel on April 22 and 23, 2005, and Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference was held on April 24, 2005. 2. 104 Heads of State and Cabinet Officials from Asia and Africa as well as U.N. secretary general and 18 international and regional representatives were participated in the Asian-African Summit. (Japan was an only participant from G8 countries.) At the summit, "New Asian-African Strategic Partnership," declaration by leaders in terms of strengthening comprehensive partnership between Asia and Africa, was adopted including (1) promotion of Asia-Africa cooperation based on resuscitating of spirit established by Bandung Conference on 1955, (2) promotion of human rights and democracy as well as rule of law, (3) strengthening of multilateralism as well as citation of significance in TICAD and cultural cooperation and (4) adoption of "Joint Asian-African Leaders Statements on Tsunami and Earthquake Disasters" based on recognition of earthquake and tsunami in Sumatra on December, 2004. 3. (1) Disclosure of Japan's determination for peaceful international cooperation as follows: (a) Economic development (provision of ODA of 0.7% of GNI for contribution to the MDGs, provision of more than US$2.5 million over the five years, holding of TICAD IV, Doubling of Japan's ODA to Africa in the three years and creating of "Asia-Africa Young Volunteers); (b) Peace building (assistance of Middle East and African peace process, diffusion of rule of law and democracy); (c) International cooperation (efforts to U.N. reform); and (d) Cultural Assistance for Asia and Africa. (2) Confirmation of promotion of economic relationship between Asia and Africa declared at the Asian-African Business Summit as follows: (a) Establishment of "TICAD Exchange Network); (b) Holding of "4th Africa-Asia Business Forum"

(Source) Written by Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting based on information from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan.

(2) General Assembly of the United Nations and Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Conference

Japan announced assistance measures toward Africa at the 59th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on September, 2005, and Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Conference on December, 2005. The contents were as follows:

Table/Graph-22 59th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (September, 2005)

1. As follow-up of U.N. Millennium Summit held on 2000, the 59th Session of the General Assembly was held on September 14 to 16, 2005. 170 heads of state participated and dissertated in the Session and Resolution adopted by the General Assembly was adopted. Prime Minister Koizumi participated in the session and made a speech. At the same time, the Prime Minister engaged in talks with Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the U.N., and signed treaty to deal with nuclear terrorism. 2. Prime Minister Koizumi appealed in a public speech that the U.N. should exert leadership toward development, peace building and fight against terrorism and, at the same time, respond the reality in the world. In concrete terms for support of Africa, the Prime Minister declared that Japan had preparation of (1) strengthening of efforts and requirement of implementation toward accomplishment of MDGs and (2) peace building including support toward the U.N. Peace building Commission. 3. Kofi Annan asked strongly to the Government of Japan for transferring Japan's experiences in Asian countries to African countries, especially in the areas of promotion of private businesses and SMEs as well as subcontracting systems from a standpoint of creation of employments.

(Source) Written by Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting based on information from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan.

Table/Graph-23 Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Conference (December, 2005)

1. Announce of "Japan's New Development Initiative for Trade" by Prime Minister Koizumi at beforehand of Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Conference from December 9, 2005. Based on understanding that establishment of framework is to be required for developing countries to get benefits from free trade, required policies and institutions were summarized for promotion of trade. Therefore, such three pillars as PRODUCE, SELL and BUY were divided and assistances were to be conducted by such methods as KNOWLEDGE and TECHNOLOGY, FINANCE, PEOPLE and SYSTEMS, individually. 2. In concrete terms, there are some targets as follows: (1) Duty-free and quota-free access for LDCs; (2) Composite approach by promoting linkage between Japan's assistance scheme and other resources including international organization, NGO and/or private entity; (3) Financial assistance of US$10 billion for three years from 2005 through cooperation of trade, production and logistics; and (4) Human resource exchange of 10 thousand people from/to Japan

(Source) Written by Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting based on information from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan.

3.5 The Influence of TICAD Process on the International Donor's Assistance for Africa (including Japan)

3.5.1 Assistance by the Japanese Government

At each TICAD meeting, the Japanese government clearly indicated the amount of assistance it was providing. Implementation of such assistance is examined in this section.

(1)TICAD I

At TICAD I, Japan expressed its positive attitude towards supporting African development, and at the same time requested Africa to proceed with self-help, reform and good governance. Prime Minister Hosokawa expressed three points that Japan considered of great importance in its future relations with Africa. These were: (1) assistance for reform; (2) human resource development ("begins with people and ends with people"); and (3) "good friendly relationships" beyond the donor-recipient relationship. More specifically, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hata explained that assistance would be implemented under the 5 pillars of (1) assistance for democratization, (2) assistance for structural adjustment, (3) focus on assistance for human capacity development, (4) focus on environmental cooperation, and (5) effective and efficient assistance. The active stance of Japan's assistance for Africa was presented in more details through specific target figures for non-project type grants, invitation of the youth, water resource development projects, and Asia/Africa seminars, etc.

The Assistance amount announced at the TICAD is as follows.

Table/Graph-24 Aid Amount Presented at TICAD I

Aid Type	Outline of Assistance	Objective
Non-project type grant assistance	Totalling $650 million to $700 million over the three years starting 1993	To assist African countries which are pursuing economic reform programmes.
Grant aid	$250 million to $300 million over the three years starting 1993	To develop underground water resources in various parts of sub-Saharan Africa.

(2)TICAD II

At TICAD II, Japan's assistance measures were announced in "Japan's New Assistance Program for Africa in line with the TICAD II Action Plan (Tokyo Agenda for Action)" on the six major themes of social development, economic development, basic foundations for development, South-South Cooperation, strengthening coordination, and follow-up activities. The key points of these assistance measures are as follows.

(1) The grant aid of approximately ¥90 billion will be provided in the next 5 years for education, health and medical services, water resources, etc. (social development).
(2) Establishment of an Asia-Africa Investment Information Service Center, hosting an Asia-Africa Business Forum, assistance for capacity building of debt administration, and study on expanded debt relief grants cooperation, etc. (economic development).
(3) Landmine removal assistance in Southern Africa, and assistance in the area of governance, and disputes in cooperation with UNDP, OAU, UNHCR, etc. (basic foundations for development).

(4) Training program for 2,000 Africans in the next 5 years (South-South Cooperation).
(5) Establishment of facilities for African capacity building, and initiative for development research organization networks, etc. (strengthening coordination).
(6) Implementation of follow-up activities by TICAD facility (follow-up).

Assistance and its amount announced at TICAD I is as follows.

Table/Graph-25 Aid Amount Presented at TICAD II

Aid Type	Outline of Assistance	Objective
Grant aid	Assistance of approximately ¥90 billion ($750 million) particularly in the field of primary education, health and medical services, and water resources over the next five years	To provide new educational facilities for more than 2 million children and will improve living conditions for more than 15 million people.

(3)TICAD III

At TICAD III, Japan announced the strategy of assistance for Africa based on the 3 pillars of development focused on (1) human-centred developments, (2) poverty reduction through economic growth, and (3) consolidation of peace.

Assistance amount announced at TICAD is as follows.

Table/Graph-26 Aid Amount Presented at TICAD III

Aid Type	Outline of Assistance	Objective
Grant aid	Assistance in education, water supply and health and medical areas including measures for Aids epidemic, and food assistance of $1 billion over the next five years	To further promote support that directly benefits the people of Africa
Overseas investment loans	$300 million over the next five years	To facilitate investment by Japanese companies in Africa
Debt cancellation for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries and other eligible countries of Africa	Over $3 billion	Relief of heavy debt burden, which has been a barrier for economic growth.

(4)TICAD Conference on Consolidation of Peace

At TICAD Conference on Consolidation of Peace, a new initiative was announced to materialize the expansion of assistance for consolidation of peace in Africa, which was announced in the G8 Summit in 2005. The key points are as follows.

(1) To actively promote financial and technical assistance for DDR and countermeasures for small arms, enhanced political governance, national reconciliation, enhancement in return/reintegration of refugees/domestic evacuees, community development focused on

human security (water, sanitation, and education areas, etc.) and others, mainly in Sudan, the Great Lakes region, and West Africa.

(2) As a first step for the above mentioned, assistance of approximately $60 million will be implemented by the end of March 2006 (see Table below). Also, importance will continue to be placed on cooperation with AU, RECs, international institutions, and NGOs. In addition, the efforts to share the experience of consolidation of peace in Asia/Africa will be made (e.g., experience shared on land mines in Cambodia, and countermeasures for small arms).

(3) With regard to the activities of the UN Peace Building Commission, Japan will play a comprehensive and active role toward the promotion of international cooperation and coordination, based on its experience up to now.

(4) It will pay about 20% of costs of the UN PKO's activities conducted in Africa (more than $750 million of UN budget for fiscal 2005/2006).

The breakdown of assistance of about $60 million (about ¥6.4 billion) up to the end of March 2006 is as follows.

Table/Graph-27 Japan's Support for the Consolidation of Peace in Africa

Country/Region	Outline of Assistance	Amount/via-organisation
Sierra Leone	Community and Empowerment Development Project	$2.11 million, UNDP
Liberia	Reintegration of Demobilised Children from Fighting Forces and Community Support	$6.78 million, UNICEF
	Community-based Reintegration projects of IDPs	$2.15 million, UNHCR
	Infectious Disease Prevention for Children	$2.21 million UNICEF
DRC	Disarmament, Demobilisation, and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants	$5.06 million, UNDP
	Education and Child Protection for Peace-building	$10.95 million, UNICEF
	Food Assistance	$3.55 million
Great Lakes Region (DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda)	Reintegration of Ex-Child Soldiers	$2.00 million, UNDP/AU
Sudan	Hospital Care Programme in Sudan	$2.00 million, ICRC
	Emergency Development Survey in Juba	$4.5 million
Burundi	Mine Action	$0.55 million, UNMAS
	Primary Education	$7.27 million, UNICEF
	Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Poverty Reduction Programme	$0.98 million, UNDP

(5)ODA Implemented

Concerning these commitments, the Japanese government announced a bilateral ODA implemented in Africa which amounted to about $12 billion over the 10 years from 1993 through 2003. The breakdown of assistance amount for each area is as follows[60].

Table/Graph-28 Assistances implemented by Japan

Sector	Aid Amount
Agriculture	approx ¥334 billion
Water	approx ¥204 billion
Education	approx ¥98 billion
Health and Medical	approx ¥82 billion
Infrastructure	approx ¥522 billion
Debt Relief	approx ¥36 billion

According to the follow-up paper of TICAD II announced in August 2002, the grant aid of ¥70.2 billion was implemented (exchange of notes basis) in the areas of education, health and medical care, and supply of safe water in the 5 years after TICAD II. These grants provided education opportunities for about 2.4 million school children, and safe water to approximately 2.9 million people. In addition, the beneficiaries of assistance in the area of health and medical (development of hospitals and clinics, establishment of EPI cold chain, provision of polio vaccine, and contraceptives, etc.) are expected to reach 215 million people[61].

Furthermore, at TICAD III, it was announced that such assistance implemented provided improvement in health and medical care for about 240 million people (provision of, and improvement in access to health and medical services), supply of safe water for about 4.6 million people (provision of drinking water and sanitary facilities), provision of educational opportunity for about 2.6 million children through development of school houses, expansion of irrigated area of about 57,000 Hectares through development of irrigation facilities, and assistance of ¥750 million in the areas of education, water, health and medical care[62].

Assistance provided by Japan for consolidation of peace in Africa during 2003 through 2005 was more than $350 million. This amount includes the assistance package of about $60 million in total implemented for 14 African nations in March 2005, and the assistance for Sudan of $100 million in progress, which was announced in April 2005 with about 70% of the usage of such funds determined in the same year. In addition, Japan provided the contributions of $920 million to assist the UN PKO activities in Africa during the period above (UN budget for fiscal 2003/2004 and 2004/2005). Particularly, in Sudan PKO (UNMIS), assistance in supplies for the armies from African nations participating in such PKO was implemented, in addition to contributions in personnel[63].

The materials which enable us to examine the status of implementation of the amount committed by the Japanese government in the TICAD process so far are those of TICAD II only. We therefore have to rely on comprehensive data, and the results of Japan's assistance for Africa by sector, published by the OECD, are as follows. For example, with regard to the debt relief of

[60] "Japan's Initiative for Assistance to Africa," document distributed at TICAD III
[61] MOFA "Major Examples of Japan's Follow-up Measures to the Second Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD II)," November 2001
[62] MOFA website
[63] MOFA "Japan's Support for the Consolidation of Peace in Africa," February 2006

yen loans totalling approximately $3 billion committed at TICAD III, it is understood that Japan fulfilled its commitment as it implemented the action relating to debt in the amount of $2.99 billion for Africa in 2004 and 2005.

At the forthcoming TICAD IV, Japan will be requested to review the assistance it expressed and committed to at TICAD III and the sector-specific meetings that were held afterwards.

Table/Graph-29 Japan's Assistance towards Africa(Actual)

(million US$)

	Sector	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	cumulative total
Africa	All Sectors	525.1	957.2	854.5	1,071.5	369.1	451.1	1,172.7	811.2	986.4	1,091.5	1,091.0	783.1	604.0	906.4	2,372.8	2,263.4	16,310.9
	Action Relating to Debt		38.1		51.2	5.0	106.2	67.2	53.8	128.2	109.1	234.3	71.7	83.2	71.0	1,596.2	1,391.6	4,006.8
	Emergency Assistance & Reconstruction			0.8	0.3			35.0		7.5	9.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2			54.4
	Social			95.7	169.9	14.1	30.6	346.6	219.3	252.8	295.0	254.0	123.6	151.1	289.6	335.8	424.0	3,001.9
	Education			28.5	52.7	10.5	30.6	47.9	37.0	48.8	106.6	78.5	14.8	44.3	108.6	119.0	117.2	844.8
	Health			22.7	41.3			44.9	43.1	42.9	39.2	15.1	22.6	35.7	61.6	58.3	77.2	504.5
	Population Programme			1.9	8.6										1.0	7.8	3.3	22.6
	Water Supply & Sanitation			36.0	63.8	3.6		143.3	136.9	157.3	144.7	110.1	76.5	68.5	90.8	129.6	170.7	1,331.8
	Government & Civil Society			2.4	2.8			103.9				48.5	6.0	0.2	15.4	8.3	15.2	202.7
	Economic Infrastructure		51.6	61.7	177.7	121.1	130.2	187.3	125.8	225.8	303.0	255.0	252.1	151.2	193.8	167.2	183.5	2,587.1
Total	All Sectors	4,695.2	6,773.2	7,601.1	7,153.5	6,584.6	7,423.9	8,558.6	6,755.6	8,269.4	10,297.8	8,941.4	7,129.6	6,866.1	9,776.8	12,510.2	15,088.3	134,425.1

(Source) OECD・IDS & CRS

3.5.2 International Community's efforts for TICAD Priority Area

(1) International Community's Efforts for Human Security

According to the Final Report submitted by the Commission on Human Security (CHS) in May 2003, human security is a human-centered idea and could supplement "State Security" because it deals with risk factors that traditional concept of security, whose actors are States, have not regarded as threats.

(a)Japan

Japan addresses actively human security and established United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) in 1999 with contributions of 5 hundred million yen.When the UNTFHS was established, its conceptual framework had not been established yet so that the projects financed by this fund was those categorized into development priority areas such as health, education and agriculture. In November 2003, Guideline of the UNTFHS was reviewed based on the Final Report of HSC. By the fiscal year 2005, the Japanese Government has provided about 31.5 billion yen (about 279.2 million USD) and held a number of symposiums on human security.

(b)Canada

Major donor countries attach a high value to MDGs in development assistances and carry out various projects for health, education and poverty reduction. Although those projects concern with human security, donor countries do not necessarily select, form and execute the projects as expressing that there are linkage with human security. On the other hand, the principles and priority areas of their executing agencies consist of social development and good governance, which are necessary to realize the elements of human security. Therefore it can be said that their principles have a linkage with human security

Table/Graph-30 Efforts of Countries for Human Security

Country		Development Priority Area	human security	MDGs' Impor-tance
UK	DFID	Reduction of poverty and hunger, primary education, proportion of sexual equality, reduction of child death rates, improvement of the health of mothers, combat to HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, protection of environment, partnership for those work for development	X	high
France	AfD	Economic growth, economic development	X	high
Germany	GTZ	Rural development, economic development and employment, Environment and Infrastructure, Good governance, social development, Cross-sectoral themes	X	high
Canada	CIDA	Reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world.	O	high
Sweden	SIDA	・Right perspective ・Perspective of the poor 1.Democracy and Good governance 2. Respect for Human Rights 3. Equality of gender 4. Sustainable use of natural resources and protection of environment 5. Economic growth6. Social development and security 7. Conflict and security 8. Common global resource	X	high

(Source) Compiled by Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting based on the websites of each agency

Canada placed human security as an important pillar of diplomatic policy and Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada [64] established Human Security Programme. This programme finances projects for promotion of human security as well as the Human Security Centre in University of British Colombia[65]. The Human Security Centre carries out researches on human security, holds workshops and publishes Human Security Report and Human Security Brief. The centre has received funding from CIDA, DFID, the Norwegian Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SIDA, the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and the Rockefeller Foundation, which shows the heighten awareness of human security in the world.

Table/Graph-31 Partners of Human Security Centre

Partner	Affiliation
International Development and Conflict Management	Maryland University (U.S.A)
Center for Systemic Peace	George Mason University (U.S.A)
Political Instability Task Force	George Mason University (U.S.A)
International Peace Research Institute	Independent Research Institute (Sweden)
Political Science Department	North Carolina University (U.S.A)
Uppsala Conflict Data Program	Uppsala University(Sweden)

(Source) Compiled by Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting based on websites of Human Security Centre and others

Canada is also a major member of Human Security Network (HSN) which established in 1999 in Norway. The following countries are members of the HSN; Austria, Canada, Chili, Costa Rica, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Mali, Netherlands, Norway, Swiss, Slovenia, Thailand and Observer country, South Africa. This network has not only strong inter-state relations but also relations with civil society and academics. Since 1999, ministerial meetings have been held in Switzerland (2000), Jordan (2001), Chile (2002), Austria (2003), Mali (2004), Ottawa (2005) and Thailand (2006).

(c)Organizations in the United Nations System

The Human Security Unit (HSU) was established in May 2004 in the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) with the aim to integrate human security in the activities of the UN. The HSU, stressing the value of human security proposed by the Human Security Commission, has a role to put the projects of human security into practice. Among UN activities for human security, below is reviewed the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) managed by Advisory Board on Human Security (ABHS).

(i)United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

The objective of the UNTFHS is to finance the projects carried out by organizations in the UN system, and in some cases, the projects in partnership with non-UN entities. Based on the comparative advantage of the organizations and the inter-organizational collaboration, the UNTFHS gives importance on promotion of multi-sectoral projects and projects carried out by inter-agency. Projects financed by the UNTFHS are implemented throughout the world; however priorities are accorded to projects in the least developed countries and the countries of conflict affected region, where the securities of people are in jeopardy, or sub-regional projects such as carried out in more than one country.

[64] http://geo.international.gc.ca/
[65] http://www.humansecuritycentre.org/

Table/Graph-32 Key Funding Criteria of the UNTFHS

a) Providing concrete and sustainable benefits to people and communities threatened in their survival, livelihood and dignity. b) Implementing the "Protection and Empowerment" framework by comprehensively including both top-down protection and bottom-up empowerment measures. c) Promoting partnerships with civil society groups, NGOs, and other local entities and encouraging implementation by these entities. d) Advancing integrated approaches that preferably involve more than one organization in planning and implementation. e) Addressing the broad range of interconnected issues that take into account the multi-sectoral demands of human security, for example, conflict and poverty, displacement and health, education and conflict prevention. f) Concentrating on those areas of human security that are currently neglected and avoiding duplication with existing programmes and activities.

(Source) MOFA "The Trust Fund for Human Security, For the Human-centered 21st century"

Among the elements raised in the following table, the UNTFHS places a priority on the projects that address more than one element. In addition to this, emphasizes are placed on children, women and vulnerable.

Table/Graph-33 Target of the UNTFHS

a) Protecting and empowering people who are exposed to physical violence, discrimination, exclusion and whose situation derives from inequalities in treatment. b) Supporting and empowering refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), economic migrants and others on the move. Particular attention should be given to the socio-economic impact on the displaced and their host communities. c) Protecting and empowering people in conflict situations and in transition from war to peace through the integration of humanitarian and development assistance; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); reconciliation and coexistence; and other processes. These activities shall also contribute to preventing recurrence of conflicts. d) Realizing minimum living standards, including assisting community-level efforts to establish mechanisms to protect people exposed to extreme poverty, sudden economic downturns and natural disasters. e) Enhancing health care and service coverage to those whom other initiatives have not reached successfully. f) Improving educational opportunities, especially for girls, emphasizing universal primary education (including the emphasis on safe school environment and respect for diversity). g) Promoting and disseminating the human security concept and deepening its understanding and acceptance worldwide, including studies on key aspects of human security.

(Source) MOFA "The Trust Fund for Human Security, For the Human-centered 21st century"

(ii)Number of Projects

The UNTFHS have supplied the funds to 160 projects. Among them, the largest number of projects has been conducted in Asia/PacificArea. Except those included in Global/Regional areas, 47 projects has been carried out in Africa.

Table/Graph-34 The Number of Projects by UNTFHS

Areas	1999-2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Africa	1	3	5	10	9	10	9	47
Asia/Pacific	12	8	16	10	10	10	5	71
Central/East Asia	7	3	0	1	1	1	3	16
Caribbean/South America	0	2	2	2	1	1	5	13
Middle East	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Global/Regional	1	1	1	2	4	1	0	10
Total	21	17	24	25	26	23	24	160

(Source) OCHA home page

Organizations in the UN system have carried out various projects through the UNTFHS. In regards of the TICAD, examples are “Dissemination of NERICA and Improved Rice Production Systems to Reduce Food Deficit and Improve Farmers' Income in Ghana” and “Dissemination of NERICA and Improved Rice Production Systems to Reduce Food Deficit and Improve Farmers' Income in Sierra Leone”. The project in Sierra Leone support about 1,500 poor farmers and the community through increase of food production and agricultural income.

Table/Graph-35 Examples of Projects by the UNTFHS

Country	Executing Agency	Title of Project	Total Budget (USD)	Year of Final Approval
Uganda	FAO	Emergency Provision of Agricultural Inputs and Investigation on Micro-Irrigation in Kasese and Kabarole Districts (2001-2002)	574,472	2001
Sudan	FAO	Assistance to small-scale subsistence fishery in Southern Sudan (2002-2003)	446,589	2002
Senegal	UNFPA	Community-based Reproductive Health/Family Planning Services at Health and Reproductive Service Delivery Pointe	709,779.18	2003
Nigeria	UNICEF	Malaria control with an emphasis on ITNs and household management of malaria by mothers	997,052.15	2003
South Africa	UNDP	Establishment of Model Communities for Prevention and Mitigation of HIV/AIDS in KwaZulu Natal	1,030,000	2003
Sudan	UNIDO	Revitalization of Agricultural Productive Capacities in Post-Conflict Zones by Promoting Participation and Community Building For Good Security and Poverty Alleviation	1,258,256	2003
Democratic Republic of Congo	FAO	Reinforcement of food security and fight against malnutrition through the supply of agricultural inputs and the support to revival of agricultural activities through the training in vegetable material multiplication	1,047,537	2004

Ethiopia	FAO	Expansion of the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) in Support of Human Security	1,281,412	2004
Sierra Leone	FAO	Dissemination of NERICA and Improved Rice Production Systems to Reduce Food Deficit and Improve Farmers' Income in Sierra Leone (2004-2007)	923,010	2004
Ghana	FAO	Dissemination of NERICA and Improved Rice Production Systems to Reduce Food Deficit and Improve Farmers' Income in Ghana	925,914	2004
Angola	WFP	Support to primary education in Huambo and Kuanza Sul provinces: school feeding programme including HIV/AIDS awareness	1,138,601	2005

(Source) MOFA" The Trust Fund for Human Security, For the Human-centered 21st century"

As described earlier, large scale projects that focus on human security are not observed except the projects by the UNTFHS financed by Japan and the projects by Canada. Though Canada addresses actively human security as Japan, the former focuses rather on prevention of conflict and humanitarian affairs. In contrast, Japan places emphasis on development issues and human dignity and is critical to prevention of conflict and humanitarian affairs because it regards them as humanitarian intervention[66].

The reason why there is not a large number of projects from the point of human security could be attributed this difference of attitude toward human security. In addition to this, since Canada had established Human Security Network on its initiative in 1999, which was before the TICAD included human security, it is difficult to gage the direct impact by TICAD process.
Furthermore, TICAD promotes human security and this concept was included in the TICAD 10th Anniversary Declaration. It is observed that many projects by the UNTFHS lapping over TICAD priority area. Though the amount of funding are not significant, measures against poverty though NERICA rice in Sierra Leone and Ghana t

(2)International Community's Efforts for South-South Cooperation

The UNDP, which is actively engaged in South-South Cooperation, explains South-South Cooperation as follows.
(a)A broad framework for collaboration among countries of the south in the political, economic, social environmental and technical domains.
(b)South-South Cooperation takes place on bilateral, regional, sub-regional and inter-regional basis.
(c)Partner nations in the north and international organizations enhance assistance and South-South Cooperation through Triangular Cooperation.

Meanwhile, the JICA South-South Cooperation Issue Task Force defines it as "mutual cooperation implemented towards self-development, implementing technical and economic cooperation while developing mutual coordination by the developing nations (including those nations graduated from assistance)"[67].

[66] Andrew Mack, 'The Concept of Human Security' in Brief 30, Promoting Security: But How and For Whom?' Contributions to BICC's Ten-year Anniversary Conference, October 2004 pp. 47-51.
[67] JICA, "Sector Guiding Principle (SouthSouth Cooperation) (Kadaibetsu Shishin (Nannan Kyoryoku)", January, 2005.

South-South Cooperation at TICAD is regarded as Asia-Africa cooperation, therefore in this article, discussion is limited to South-South Cooperation involving Africa, but the South-South Cooperation framework and the project`s details which focus on Latin America and Asia are not discussed.

(a)Japan

Japan is actively engaged in South-South Cooperation: major examples are the Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference and assistance in NERICA Rice (see 3.3.2, (1) NERICA Rice).
Japan's assistance is evaluated so that the UN Secretary General Report on South-South Cooperation 2003[68] mentioned Japan's activities for NEPAD and South-South Cooperation in ASEAN. In addition to Japan's assistance to UNDP on South-South Cooperation, such activities as the TICAD process since 1993, the Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference in Malaysia and South Africa, and third-country training, are mentioned in the Report.

(b)USAID

USAID is engaged in South-South Cooperation in the projects it implements. The objectives of the Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Program (IMCAFS-SUCCESS) are to promote sustainable resources management through welfare of the people living in coastal areas, sound ecosystems preservation of coastal areas, and good governance.

In this SUCCESS program, activities involving resources, water resources, fishery management of coastal areas in the Latin America, the Caribbean Basin, and East African regions are carried out, to promote sustainable coastal environments through establishment of regional networks and training programs. Also, a target of USAID is to establish regional networks for efficient knowledge management, and to this end, improvements in South-South Cooperation, and North-South Cooperation are regarded as the key factor.

(c)UNDP (Special Unit for South-South Cooperation)

At UNDP, the unit in charge of the South-South Cooperation activities is the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation (SSC). The History of the SSC dates back to the Bandung Conference in 1955, but it is the unit whose name was changed from the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) in 2004, which was established in the UNDP by the UN General Assembly in 1974. TCDC as its name shows, focused on technical cooperation, particularly among developing nations; however, currently the SU/SSC places also importance on economic cooperation, engaging in promotion, coordination, and assistance of South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation in the UN system. It also engages in activities in cooperation with a number of international development organizations such as NGOs, the private sector and civil society. In addition, UN reviews the progress of South-South Cooperation as a whole, by hosting a high-level meeting on South-South Cooperation every other year, and SU/SSC acts as a secretariat for such meetings. Furthermore, it manages the United Nations Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSC), the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF), and other programs supported by the UNDP.

[68] A/58/319

(a)UNFSC(United Nations Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation)
This Fund is set to assist the SU/SSC to carry out its mandate. In 2005, China contributed 700,000 USD, Japan 1,786,585USD as cost-sharing for programmes in 2005 2006. In addition to this, for the tsunami-affected countries, 3,510,445 USD from Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Comoros and Egypt was received.
(b)Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF) SU/SSC manages this fund on behalf of the G-77. Over the past year, PGTF approved 11projects, in addition to the 60 ongoing projects, which requires financial support amounting to 315,300 USD.
(c)South-South Grants Facility
In partnership with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and UNDP country offices in Asia Pacific countries and United Nations Office of Project Services, the SU/SSC implements aid activities through local NGOs and civil society to promote livelihood rehabilitation.

December 19th is the UN South-South Cooperation Day[69], and on this day in 2006, the South-South Partnership awards were given in each category of South-South Alliance, South-South Solidarity, and South-South Triangular Partnership. The India-Brazil-South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation received an award in the category of South-South Alliance, the International Ocean Institute received an award in South-South Solidarity, and the WARDA's activities on NERICA Rice development received an award in South-South Triangular Partnership. The African Development Bank, the Rockefeller Foundation, and USAID are providing support for WARDA, in addition to Japan's assistance.

(d) UNIDO

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established by the UN in 1966, and its important area of activities is "poverty reduction through productive activities", "Trade capacity building" and "environment and energy" under long-term strategic plans.

UNIDO is engaged in South-South Cooperation, and at the Eleventh UNIDO general assembly on November 28, 2005, the benefits of South-South Cooperation were stressed, and a resolution was made that "promotion of South-South Cooperation will be a key factor of the UNIDO activities in the future", showing a positive stance towards promotion of South-South Cooperation.

Also, the EU-UNIDO-UEMOA Quality Program, which has been conducted by UNIDO in cooperation with the EU since 2001, is regarded as part of South-South Cooperation. Under this program, initially, 60 kinds of activities were conducted for the development of quality-related infrastructure and capacities; but they were changed to a trade-capacity building program focused on specific trade products in the beginning of 2003. In December 2003, it was decided to include capacity building focused on the cotton industry. The initial budget for this program was 82 million Euros, but the EU contributed 14 million Euros, and UNIDO contributed 12 million Euros from the second phase. Under this program, importance is placed on cooperation among UEMOA nations, and the experts on North African nations are dispatched to UEMOA nations, and training is conducted in MERCOSUR and ASEAN, in addition to developed nations such as the EU.

(3)South-South Cooperation and TICAD

South-South Cooperation has been conducted in various forms, and the promotion of South-South Cooperation by UNDP has been conducted since 1978. Therefore it is difficult to

[69] UNDP Website (http://tcdc1.undp.org/Documents.aspx?docId=21)

assess the direct impact of the TICAD process. However, with regard to Japan's engagement in TICAD and NEPAD, the UN Secretary General Report A/58/319 mentioned about the change of name of the TCDC in the UN General Assembly Resolution No. 58/220 in 2004, therefore it was confirmed, although indirectly, that the TICAD's engagement in South-South Cooperation played a certain role in the international community.

(4)International Community's Involvement in NEPAD

(a) Japan

Japan stressed importance of the assistance for NEPAD in the TICAD process, and it is actively conducting such assistance closely related to the TICAD process. As mentioned earlier, it is providing assistance directly and indirectly through the adoption of the "TICAD-NEPAD Joint Framework concerning Policies for Promotion of Trade and Investment between Asia and Africa" at TICAD-AATIC, joint development of the NERICA Rice Pilot Project, and setting up a meeting for an infrastructure consortium for Africa, etc., and is making efforts to form specific assistance projects by dispatching JICA's experts.

(b) Canada

Canada contributed $500 million to the Canada Fund for Africa, to cope with the Africa Action Plan of G8 and NEPAD. The Canada Fund for Africa is providing assistance in the development areas of Africa such as peace and security, good governance, HIV/AIDS, economic growth, agriculture, water, environment, and young people.

(c)USAID

USAID is providing assistance for an agricultural development program called CAADP (Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program), which was initiated by NEPAD in June 2005, to eradicate famine, reduce poverty, expand food security, trade, and wealth. The target of CAADP is to achieve an annual growth rate of 0.6% in the agricultural sector. USAID announced its plan to provide an assistance of US$200 million in fiscal 2006, as it is the first year of the 5-year program between 2006 through 2010.

(d)UN Agencies

Other nations also are providing assistance for NEPAD, and DFID is providing assistance for CAADP mentioned earlier[70]. Also, GTZ is providing assistance for the secretariat of NEPAD, and is providing funds and materials so that the NEPAD offices can function smoothly.

(e)UN Agencies

UN agencies evaluate NEPAD as a framework for the African nations to work on poverty and under-developed conditions, and various agencies are providing assistance for NRPAD through funds and programs[71].

The UN General Assembly Resolution (57/2) on September16, 2002 regarded NEPAD as the initiative led by the African Union, and affirmed that international cooperation was essential for assistance for Africa. The UN General Assembly Resolution (57/7) on November 4 reaffirmed the UN Resolution (57/2), and urged the international community and UN system to organize

[70] DFID Website (http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/caadp-au.pdf)
[71] E/AC.51/2006/6

support for African countries in accordance with the NEPAD's principles, objectives, and priorities. It also strongly encouraged that the private sector and civil society participate in assistance for NEPAD, as it is important. It also called on the developed nations to provide funds and technical assistance that fit to the objectives of NEPAD. Similarly, the UN General Assembly Resolution (57/7) recommended assistance for South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation, as South-South Cooperation contributed to NEPAD, while recognizing the importance of South-South Cooperation. It also said that South-South Cooperation should be viewed rather as a complement to, not as a substitute for, the support provided by the developed countries

As a framework of assistance for NEPAD by the UN agencies, the Office of the Special Advisor on Africa (OSAA) should be noted. OSAA was established as a unit to coordinate and enable UN agencies to work on assistance for NEPAD in a uniform manner, and to prepare reports concerning Africa, etc., under the UN General Assembly Resolution (57/300) in December 2002. On a regional level, the UN Economic Council for Africa (ECA), which is a subordinate agency of the UN Economic and Social Council, implements the coordination activities, but the UN Country Team, implements coordination among nations. Also, a cluster system by development issue is adopted in actual assistance. In addition, in improving governance of African nations, ECA is expected to play a leading role in the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), which plays an important role in NEPAD. ECA established an APRM assistance unit, and implemented such assistance activities at an APRM workshop in February 2007.

(f) World Bank

The World Bank has been continuously providing assistance and cooperation for NEPAD since 2002. The World Bank's assistance and cooperation largely overlaps with the NEPAD's focus areas. As an example of the cooperation relationship between the World Bank and NEPAD, certain African organization designated by NEPAD can request the World Bank for assistance, etc. Other than that, assistance for CAADP can be noted.

(g) EU

EU regards AU and NEPAD as important initiatives established by the African nations, and they are sometimes indicated as AU/NEPAD side by side. EU regards NEPAD as the socioeconomic initiative by AU, and it expresses hope that NEPAD be integrated into the AU from the pan-African principle point of view[72]. Also, EU highly regards such core concept as the NEPAD's ownership, sympathy for values of the core of democracy, regional integration and partnership, and mutual accountability. In addition, the EU is criticized for lack of simplified procedures for providing development assistance under the Cotonou Agreement concluded with the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries; therefore it is expecting that its activities in NEPAD will be able to use the Cotonou Agreement to meet the needs of Africa.

Also, the EU Parliament pointed out the necessity of participation by the civil society in NEPAD, while confirming the importance of NEPAD[73].

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[72] " NEPAD – African aspirations and European perspectives" Conference organized by Hanns Seidel Stiftung and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, Brussels, 17.03.2004, Speech by Koos Richelle, Director General for Development, European Commission(http://ec.europa.eu/development/ICenter/Pdf/Richelle_040317.pdf)

[73] Jean-Pierre Bébéar, Report on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Committee on Development and Cooperation(October 8, 2003)(A5-0329/2003) (http://www.europarl.europa.eu/omk/omnsapir.so/pv2?PRG=CALDOC&FILE=20040114&LANGUE=EN&TPV=PROV&LASTCHAP=8&SDOCTA=6&TXTLST=1&Type_Doc=FIRST&POS=1)

(5)NEPAD and TICAD

As discussed so far, there are various types of donors that are assisting NEPAD. However, such donors as the World Bank and EU, etc., link their assistance for NEPAD with the assistance for Africa they have been conducted, therefore it is difficult to assess the direct impact of TICAD on their assistance for NEPAD.

3.5.3 Comparison Between Various Platforms on African Development and the TICAD

In this section, platforms on African development promoted by EU and US are outlined. The TICAD process is compared with these two, as well as the Chinese one.

(1)EU

The most comprehensive dialogue between EU and Africa at present is called the “Cairo Process” started from EU-Africa Summit held in Cairo in 2000[74]. The dialogue was conceived as a forum for political dialogue where the whole of Africa could speak to Europe on issues of mutual interest. Although it remains an EU-Africa dialogue, it is now recognized that the AU is the principal interlocutor, since its establishment in 2002, on the African side. The outline of the dialogue is as follows[75]:

(a) Basic principle of EU-Africa relationship
- Equality, partnership and ownership

(b) Structure of the Cairo Process
- A small group of Ministers of the EU and AU, from the so-called 'troika countries', meets every six months. Every other time the meeting is held in the EU and every other time in Africa.
- The European Commission and the AU Commission have been mandated to prepare the ministerial meetings and to ensure follow-up. The Commissions interact at several levels. The top level consists of annual meetings between the respective College of Commissioners. Every six months, senior officials meet in a Joint EC-AUC Task Force and there are also numerous, regular working-level contacts between various departments of the two Commissions.
- The Heads of Mission of the European Commission's Delegation and of the Embassies of EU Member States in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where the AU Commission has its Headquarters, engage in regular contact and dialogue with the African Union.
- The next Summit is planned to be held in November 2007 in Lisbon.

(c) Areas for dialogue
- Peace and security
- Governance (including human rights and democracy, and the African Peer Review Mechanism)

[74] It is pointed out that the framework for the EU-Africa relationship is fragmented by regions and issues. (European Center for Development Policy Management, "The EU-Africa Partnership in Historical Perspective”, Towards a Joing Africa-Europe Partnership Strategy / Issue paper I, Dec. 2006) For instance, EU-Africa Business Forum has been recently set up. Although this forum has the potential to grow up to become one of the main platforms between EU and Africa, the Cairo Process is still recognized as the most comprehensive platform at the present time, due to its partnership with the AU, extensive area to be covered, and constant mechanism for dialogue.

[75] Europe cares: European Union Development Policy, Dialogue with the African Union (http://ec.europa.eu/development/Geographical/europe-cares/africa/dialogue_en.html)

- Regional integration and trade (amongst other, the role of the AU in the Economic Partnership Agreements and in the framework of the WTO)
- Key development issues (including items such as debt, environment, food security, but also the return of stolen cultural goods)

(d) Priority areas (strategic pillars)

- Prerequisite conditions to achieve MDGs and good governance: peace and security, legitimate and efficient governance
- Creation of good economic environment: promotion of economic growth, infrastructure development to bridging missing-link and cross-border connectivity
- Direct support for MDGs: education, health & sanitation, labor, conservation of cultural diversity
- Creation of sustainable environment: maintenance of environmental diversity, prevention of desertification, conservation of bio diversity, dealing with climatic fluctuation, etc.

(2)US

Following the establishment of African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) in May 2000, "U.S.-Sub-Saharan African Trade & Economic Cooperation Forum" (so-called "AGOA Forum") was set up. The Forum started as a high-profile cooperation platform where the ministerial level officials of US and African countries directly discuss on commerce, economic growth, democracy & governance and HIV/AIDS, etc. The forums for business and civil society have also been held since the second AGOA Forum. During the 1st Forum in October 2001 and the 5th Forum in June 2006, the Forum has been held almost every year.

(a) The 1st AGOA Forum(October 29-30, 2001, Washington D.C.)

Ministers of Commerce, Trade & Industry, Foreign Affairs and Finance from 35 Sub-Saharan countries participated. President Bush announced the following three initiatives:

- Establishment of a Trade and Development Agency (TDA) regional office in Johannesburg
- Creation of a $200 million Overseas Private Investment Corporation support facility(Sub-Saharan Support Facility)
- Establishment of TDA Trade for African Development and Enterprise Program

The President also signed the US-Nigeria Joint Declaration on e-commerce, and Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) with COMESA.

(b) The 2nd AGOA Forum (January 13-17, 2003, Mauritius)

Ministers, Ambassadors and senior officials from 32 Sub-Saharan countries participated. Business meetings and exhibitions, civil society programs were also held. President Bush (appeared via video system) announced the extension of AGOA after 2008 and 50% increase of the development assistance expenditure for three years.

(c) The 3rd AGOA Forum (December 9-10, 2004, Washington D.C.)

(d) The 4th AGOA Forum (July 18-20, 2005, Dakar)

Representatives from 37 Sub-Saharan countries participated and discussed on the theme "trade diversification and enlargement for growth and competitiveness". The US announced the establishment of the "AGOA Diversification Fund".

(e) The 5th AGOA Forum (June 6-7, 2006, Washington D.C.)

Representatives from more than 35 Sub-Saharan countries participated and discussed on the theme “private sector and trade”, business opportunities in the private sectors and improvement of business environments.

(3)Comparison with the TICAD Process

The Cairo Process, AGOA Forum and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) are compared with the TICAD process in some points as follows.

Table/Graph-36 Comparison between TICAD Process and other platforms

	TICAD Process	Cairo Process	AGOA	FOCAC
Participants	Government and private (including NGO)	Government *Other forum for private(business) dialogue	Government and private(including NGO) *private forum in parallel with AGOA	Government *private forum in parallel with FOCAC
Frequency	Every 5 years *related single-issue conferences timely held	Every 7 years？ *practical meetings at various levels held in every 6 months-1 year	Almost every year	Every 3 years
Basic principles	Ownership and partnership	Equality, ownership and partnership		Sincerity, friendship and equal exchange, mutual benefit and reciprocity, common prosperity, mutual support, close coordination, learning from each other, and common development
Major pillars	Consolidation of peace, poverty reduction through economic development, human-centered development	Peace and security, good governance, economic growth, infrastructure development, MDGs, environment	Commerce, economic growth, democracy and governance, HIV/AIDS	Strengthening political relationships, development of economic cooperation, expanding cultural exchange, and strengthening international cooperation *not including governance
Aim of the platform	Change of Strategies under the certain rule, or sending new value?	Confirmation and determination of the rule	Confirmation and determination of the rule	Change of the rule, or sending new value?

Although the participants (government or private, include civil societies or not) and the frequency of the conference are deferent in each other, it seems that there is no essential differences in the basic principles and major pillars. Among others, principles such as ownership & partnership, or pursuing common prosperity beyond the position of donors and recipients are

supposed to be shared in every platform, in spite that no clear principles are recognized on the AGOA Forum.

The difference might exist in the aim of the platform. According to Horiuchi (2004), the functions of international conference could be categorized into following four:

1) Confirmation, determination and change of the rule
2) Exchange of information about the best strategy under the certain rule
3) Acquisition of capacity for fight under the certain rule
4) Raising questions on the current purpose and/or rule of the game to change that rule in the future

The above categorization would be applied to the comparison, with modifying the 'function' of the conference into 'aim' of the platform. The aims of the platforms of EU and US are obviously the determination and confirmation of the rule of the game called 'globalization', which they have made. African countries had a serious fear of their 'marginalization' in the game of 'globalization'. On the other hand, it should be said that the TICAD process and the FOCAC have different aims from EU and US. As for the FOCAC, it applies apparently different rule from the Western globalization, due to its ignorance of governance issue. It might try to send a new value by promoting its own South-South cooperation without influence of the developed countries. However, there is no guarantee for China to keep its unique rule, as already mentioned.

The TICAD process follows the same rule as EU and US, but aims to play with different strategies such as 'experience of Japan and Asia' and community development, etc. It even sent new value of assisting Africa by evoking world's attention to Africa at the beginning of the Process. It could be also said that the TICAD is sending new value when it introduced the notion of 'human security' and try to widen the traditional notion of security.

Based on this recognition, it should be considered whether the TICAD keeps the above mentioned aim and strategy, and how to send new value, so as to survive among various but similar characters of platforms for African development. Furthermore, the TICAD process has a unique aspect that it is co-organized by the UN, GCA and the World Bank. Although it is co-organized, it is not a mere 'international conference held in Tokyo', but a 'platform substantially organized by Japan'. When this fact is recognized, strategy or value to co-organize the conference with international organization should be seriously considered.

Chapter 4.
Recommendations of Japan's Future Assistance toward Africa

Based on the findings of this study, recommendations of Japan's future assistance toward Africa are as follows:

<Recommendation I> Induce African "ownership" to the full

The biggest factor that TICAD I had been accepted in Africa is attributable to the underlying principle that the enhancement of "ownership" by Africa was fully requested from the beginning. As shown in Chapter I, this point of view was clearly defined in the Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter (the former ODA Charter) prepared by the Government of Japan in June 1992. In addition, the principle was also introduced mainly in DAC through the process of discussing "how to achieve the stated objectives" a topic discussed in the international community from mid-1990s. The principle was universally used today in the preparation of PRSP by developing countries.

Based on the above, African ownership should be a prerequisite for the TICAD process and Japan's pursuance to enhance "partnership". It is a course of nature for Japan to reach out for enhanced "partnership" on the prerequisite has been met. That is, in order to induce Africa's ownership to the full, understanding what kind of problem is implicitly and explicitly involved, what is the most appropriate solution and what is the most efficient and effective implementation as "partnership", is vital through dialogues with Africa for the preparation of TICAD IV. From this point of view, seeking out opinions from African ambassadors in Japan on a regular basis is worth considering.

<Recommendation II> Promote further cooperation with partners/co-organisers through dialogue

From the viewpoint of strengthening ownership and partnership of/with Africa, dialogue with AU/NEPAD should be conducted more closely. As the notion of ownership and partnership is firmly established among every platform for African development, the TICAD process needs to gain full understanding by the African countries, when it tries to surpass the other platforms. The role of AU/NEPAD as a partner in this context is important. Although it is often said that the AU has a problem in being considered as the representative partner of Africa due to the non-membership of Morocco, AU and NEPAD are now apparently one body, at least in institutional aspect. NEPAD increasingly uses the notation "AU/NEPAD" to refer to itself. In this context, one must be careful in that an over emphasis of the 'TICAD-NEPAD' partnership would stress non-existence of the AU. As regards the co-organisers, they regard the TICAD process as an important pillar for assistance to Africa, and have willingness to cooperate in various projects. Considering these points, cooperation with the African partners and co-organisers through close dialogue is critical.

<Recommendation III> Clarify and advertise functional linkage between TICAD and implementation of Japan's ODA projects/programs

The number of participants of heads of state from international community, especially from African countries, had been increasing in accordance with gaining recognition of TICAD process. In fact, 24 heads of state participated in the TICAD III on September 2003. In addition, by involving more than 1,000 participants, TICAD III was called as an international conference of unprecedented scale in the history of Japanese diplomacy.

On the other hand, based on these facts, many working-level ODA practitioners have a tendency to think that the TICAD process is a high-profile political conference. Typical understanding of these people is that TICAD is an ad-hoc-based and courtesy-typed conference. This had led to remarks by some that there is no linkage between the output of TICAD and the concrete projects/programmes conducted by JICA, JBIC and/or NEXI.

As Japan's policy on assistance to Africa is based on Africa's self-sustainable development, and concrete implementation is based on the discussions at the TICAD conference every five year. From that point of view, the linkage between TICAD and projects/programs by JICA, JBIC and/or NEXI is incontestable. This fact is also clear in that Japan's cooperation for Africa in clearly defined in three pillars: (1) consolidation of peace; (2) human-centered development; and (3) poverty reduction through economic development.

Consequently, these linkages should be explicitly clarified and advertised using a form of publication or a media pack (DVD, CD-ROM, internet, etc).

<Recommendation IV> Review the full-ranged "menu" of aid activities

Japan's assistance to Africa through the TICAD process appears to have a range of "menus" because assistances provided by Japan for developing countries, especially for Asian countries, have been tailor-made based on the requests of aide receiving countries. In fact, it is Japan's strength that it can offer a full range of assistance from the "menu" for developing countries.
Nevertheless, many questions are posed whether African countries are requiring genuinely various kinds of assistances. This idea presupposes that it would be more successful if aid activity is well-selected and undertaken with an emphasis on certain areas, rather than the full ranged "menus". From this point of view, Japanese "three pillars" of aid for Africa could be regarded as an all-round policy. In this regard, it is worthwhile to focus on certain priority areas, which are to be deducted through substantial discussions on the agenda required for Africa. For example, it could put an emphasis on assistance towards NEPAD, which is a realisation of the idea of ownership which the TICAD process has long advocated, and focus on substantial activities that could strengthen the functions of NEPAD. For this reason, it is necessary to reconsider the wide spectrum of "menus" in Japan's assistance towards Africa.

<Recommendation V> Implement sound "follow-up" of the TICAD process, and to actively publicise its achievements.

Japan's assistance to Africa through the TICAD process is well recognised amongst the heads of states and aid community. Gratitude towards Japan's effort has been expressed in international conventions or conferences, including the G8 Summits. However, there are limited means of grasping its specific and tangible achievements. The difficulties in grasping the achievements of Japan's aid efforts towards Africa through the TICAD process has led some to question "whether Japan provides any aid to Africa". In order to solve this incorrect understanding, one must engage in efforts deliberately and actively that will allow the wide public to be aware of the TICAD process.

In addition, in light of the TICAD process being a "*process*", it is vital that Japan's follow-up activities are implemented and are systematically evaluated, and a mechanism is established where the achievements are publicised. In particular, for each "initiative" project, (1) a summary of the projects implemented, (2) a summary of the past activities regarding the initiative, (3) details of the activities currently implemented (including photos of the projects), (4) introduction of success stories, etc, should be compiled into a publication or a media pack (DVD, CD-ROM, internet, etc) to clarify the efforts and the achievements of Japan.

<Recommendation VI> Differentiate from other platforms for African development and pursue comparative advantage of the TICAD

While the TICAD I held in 1993 greatly contributed to preventing the marginalisation of Africa, presently, various platforms for African development have been established not only by the Europe and US, but also by Asian countries, as the problems that Africa faces become global issues and the potential of Africa attracts global interest.

Therefore, if TICAD wants to maintain its importance for African development, it is important for TICAD to differentiate itself from other platforms. In order to do this, analysis and good use of the uniqueness or comparative advantage of the TICAD is needed. For instance, to further promote 'Asia-Africa cooperation' established in the TICAD process, taking initiatives for building a framework to facilitate trade and investment between the both regions (e.g., establishment of common preferential tariff for African commodities) and capacity building (e.g., WTO related technical assistance) could be considered.

<Recommendation VII> Promote coordination with major emerging donor countries in Asia

The core principle of TICAD process is that the ownership of African countries could spread partnership with the international community. In this regard, cooperation between Asia and Africa plays an important role. In order to demonstrate a uniqueness of TICAD process, one can easily envisage coordination with emerging donor countries such as China and India. In view of this, it is important to "bring" those counties in TICAD process through open discussion on aid techniques, outcome, challenges and issues.

<Recommendation VIII> Appeal to and "foster" the public opinion within Japan so that Japan can continue to provide assistance to Africa in the long term.

It is not an easy task to convince the Japanese public of the necessity of providing assistance to the far away countries of the African continent, especially at a time when Japan's public debt by central and regional governments has reached approximately 1.5 times the nominal GDP, and the government is urged to restore healthy public finances. However, it is clear that the challenges and the problems that the African countries face is a global issue, and that the international community must act to resolve this problem.

As a member of the international community, Japan must promote self-sustainable development of African countries through assistance, but firstly, it must seek understanding of the importance and necessity of providing assistance to Africa to the Japanese citizens. In order to gain such understanding, it is vital that the public opinion within Japan is "fostered" so that Japan can continue to provide assistance to Africa in the long term. TICAD process in the past has provided opportunities to feel and experience the current *true* Africa through side-events held in Japan. It is important to continue to engage in these side-events in future.

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