

The Fourth Tokyo International
Conference on African Development

TICAD IV

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**Towards a Vibrant Africa:
A Continent of Hope and Opportunity**



Fifteen years of the TICAD process



www.ticad.net

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TICAD IV

Towards a Vibrant Africa: A Continent of Hope and Opportunity

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Front Cover

1. © TICAD IT Project/UNDP Cameroon
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WHAT IS TICAD?

TICAD stands for the Tokyo International Conference on African Development. The organization of the first TICAD conference was announced by the Government of Japan in December 1991 at the United Nations General Assembly which adopted the UN New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990's (UN-NADAF).

The first TICAD conference was organized in 1993 to promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners. It has since evolved into a major global framework to facilitate the implementation of initiatives for promoting African development under the principle of Africa's "ownership" and "partnership" between Africa and the international community. The main feature of this framework is the cooperation between Africa and Asia.

The TICAD process is currently promoted by the Co-organizers, namely the Government of Japan, the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UN-OSAA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank. The Global Coalition for Africa (GCA), one of the TICAD Co-organizers from its inception, successfully completed its mandate and African leaders decided that its function would be transferred to both the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA). TICAD is an open forum and its stakeholders comprise all African countries and development partners, including Asian countries, other donor nations, international agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector. TICAD Co-organizers work together to keep Africa's development agenda in the forefront of the world's attention.



Market place in Chad © John Isaac

FIFTEEN YEARS OF THE TICAD PROCESS

The TICAD process has significantly contributed to the mobilization of the international community's interest in African development.

The first conference (TICAD I) took place in 1993. The Co-organizers were determined to reverse the decline in development assistance for Africa, which had followed the end of the Cold War. Participants adopted the Tokyo Declaration on African Development, committing to the pursuit of political and economic reforms in Africa, increased private sector development, regional cooperation and integration, and the harnessing of Asian experience for the benefit of African development.

Held in 1998, the second conference (TICAD II) renewed the commitment to help Africa face its development challenges through poverty reduction and integration of the continent into the global economy. These approaches were adopted in the Tokyo Agenda for Action (TAA). The TAA outlined a framework of cooperation and underlined the need to adopt specific goals and targets in such critical areas as human development, including education and health; economic development, including private sector development and agriculture; and foundations of development such as governance, conflict prevention and consolidation of peace.

In 2003, the third conference (TICAD III) made an explicit commitment for TICAD to support the African Union's (AU) New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), a blueprint for Africa's socio-economic growth and development. TICAD III was held in Tokyo with high-level participation of African leaders, including 23 heads of State and 20 heads of international organizations. It was heralded as one of the largest international conferences on African development. A political statement "TICAD 10th Anniversary Declaration" that renewed the commitment of leaders for African development was announced at the conference. The TICAD process continues to promote its agenda in collaboration with the African Union and NEPAD.



TICAD III (29 September to 1 October, 2003, Tokyo) © UNDP Japan

OBJECTIVES OF TICAD IV

Africa has sustained steady improvements in democratic governance, socio-economic growth and development over the past few years. The continent's recent growth performance, which improved significantly from just fewer than 3 per cent in 1999 to 5.2 per cent in 2006, and to a projected 6 per cent in 2007, has been quite impressive.

If Africa maintains the groundbreaking political transformations that are taking place as illustrated by the African leaders' vision of the United States of Africa as well as recent positive economic trends, the continent has the potential to make irreversible progress towards peace, stability and prosperity. TICAD IV endeavors to continue mobilizing laudable efforts by the international community to support Africa in fulfilling its promise.

Under the overall objective to foster a vibrant Africa, TICAD IV will address the following three priority areas:

- 1) Boosting economic growth;
- 2) Ensuring "human security", including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the consolidation of peace and democratization; and
- 3) Addressing environmental issues and climate change.

Results from TICAD IV are expected to be fed into the G-8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit scheduled to be held from 7 to 9 July, 2008.

It is worth noting that the Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize established in 2006 to recognize outstanding achievements in the field of medical research and services will be awarded for the first time during TICAD IV. Dr. Noguchi was a famous Japanese researcher who died some eighty years ago in Ghana, where he lived and carried out research on yellow fever.



A mother brings her child for immunization to a new clinic in Sauri, Kenya © Millennium Villages Project

GEARING UP FOR TICAD IV

Preparations for TICAD IV are characterized by wide-ranging meetings and conferences, including consultations with African leaders, the African Union Commission, NEPAD, African regional organizations, TICAD Co-organizers, major international and regional organizations, partners among developed countries, Asian and other developing countries, as well as civil society and non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Regional Preparatory Meetings for TICAD IV were held from 30 to 31 October, 2007, in Lusaka, Zambia, for Southern and Eastern African countries; and from 21 to 22 November, 2007, in Tunis, Tunisia, for North, West and Central African countries.

The Ministerial Preparatory Meeting will be held from 20 to 21 March, 2008, in Libreville, Gabon. These meetings are expected to kick-off the preparatory process and build up the momentum towards the May 2008 Conference in Yokohama.

“I believe that self-reliance and mutual cooperation are the fundamental principles governing countries’ development. Development assistance should be based on self-help efforts by developing countries. As a basic principle we work to assist in cooperation and with mutual respect to enable self-reliance. I will be sharing the results of TICAD IV with other G-8 Leaders at the Hokkaido Toyako Summit. Moreover, in the autumn at the United Nations General Assembly, as the chair of the G-8 Summit and the host of TICAD, I will be reporting on the results of these two meetings so as to share them with the rest of the world.”

H.E. Mr. Yasuo Fukuda, Prime Minister of Japan
Chair of TICAD IV and Chair of the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

The TICAD process has spurred a wave of innovative activities in the framework of the three priority areas that African leaders and their partners will tackle at TICAD IV:

Boosting Economic Growth

The TICAD process underscores the importance of South-South cooperation, especially the development of trade and investment between Asia and Africa.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure development, including road networks construction and energy sector development, is critical to economic integration and support to the promotion of trade and investment in Africa. The Medium to Long Term Strategic Framework (MLTSF) will, from 2008 onwards, form the basis for a coherent strategic approach to the development of infrastructure in Africa.

The TICAD IV conference intends to present future development perspectives whereby African institutions will work in close collaboration with donor countries for the development of infrastructure on the continent -- making use of the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa, which was initiated in 2005 as a platform to promote coordination efforts.

Trade and Investment

Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference (AATIC)

A major follow-up to TICAD III was held in November 2004 in Tokyo and promoted the idea of "Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth" as well as "Asia-Africa Cooperation". The Japanese Government proposed four key concepts at AATIC:

- 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 (SMEs)" generating income and employment in local communities; and the
- 4) "Promotion of a social contribution by private enterprises" prompting equitable growth.

<http://www.ticad.net/aatic-2.html>

Additionally, two products from AATIC are:

Sub-Sahara Africa-Asia Business Directory

A key output of the conference is the creation of this electronic directory of business leaders in various sectors in Asia and Africa. Produced by the World Bank, Africa Private Sector Development Unit, this directory provides information customized by country and sector with the goal of promoting trade and investment between Africa and Asia.

BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Patterns of Africa-Asia Trade and Investment -Potential for Ownership and Partnership

The main objective of this World Bank report, which was widely disseminated during AATIC, is to build a basic understanding of the potential of Africa-Asia trade and investment relations, a priority area recognized in the TICAD process.

<http://www.ticadexchange.org/pdf/pattern-overview.pdf>

http://www.worldbank.org/rped/index.asp?page=ticad_1104

Africa-Asia Business Forum (AABF)

Following TICAD II in 1998, a face-to-face business negotiation process between selected qualified Asian and African firms was organized under the TICAD process through three Africa-Asia Business Forums. Two major meetings were held between TICAD II and TICAD III -- one in October 1999 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, drawing together 110 African and Asian business people, and the other one in July 2001 in Durban, South Africa, where over 140 participants represented over 120 African and 60 Asian companies. AABF III was held in 2004 in Dakar, Senegal. AABF I, II, and III fora, which aimed at creating more favorable conditions for identifying partners in future joint ventures, and attracting greater flows of foreign direct investment and trade between Asia and Africa, led to business prospects worth US\$152.9 million.

Held in February 2007 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, AABF IV witnessed for the first time in the history of the series the participation of companies from Japan and North Africa. About 212 business people representing 160 companies, including 130 African and 30 Asian companies, participated in the forum, which was held back-to-back with a symposium on financing SMEs titled "Windows of Opportunity: A Symposium on SME Financing in Africa" organized by the Africa-Asia SME Network, a South-South cooperation project of UNDP. Sixteen per cent of the participating companies were headed by women and about 22 per cent of all participants were women. AABF IV led to business prospects worth US\$156 million - more than the US\$152.9 million in declared value of the three previous combined fora.

A sectoral analysis revealed that the Agro-processing industry was the sector with the highest number and value of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) followed by Medical equipment/pharmaceuticals and Textiles/garments sectors. Eleven Japanese companies participated in AABF IV. Their deals were valued at US\$8.6 million with the largest deal worth US\$6.5 million in the energy sector.

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Establishing a financing mechanism for SMEs to carry out business deals made at various fora is being sought by TICAD Co-organizers. In light of the AfDB's management of the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) funds for Africa worth US\$1 billion, which was extended by the Government of Japan to the AfDB, UNDP has initiated consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), ECOBANK, the Bank of Industry of Nigeria and the AfDB itself to come up with a viable financing facility for African SMEs that participated in previous AABF fora.



AABF IV (12 to 14 February, 2007, Dar es Salaam) © UNDP Tanzania

Africa-Asia SME Network (TECHNONET Africa)

Established in June 2004 in South Africa, TECHNONET Africa is a network of SME supporting organizations which aim at promoting Africa-Asia and intra-Africa exchange of knowledge on policy and information, trade and investment in SME development. The Governments of Japan and South Africa provide financial assistance to the programme through UNDP. Ten organizations from the public and private sectors in seven countries, namely Cameroon, Ghana, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda, are members of TECHNONET Africa.

Based on the successful experiences and best practices of TECHNONET Asia, which has accumulated over 30 years of industrial experience, TECHNONET Africa focuses on policy and institutional reforms to create an enabling environment for SMEs, capacity development of SME supporting organizations, and the promotion of technology transfer, trade and investment among African and Asian SMEs. Training sessions in the area of “Entrepreneurship development” are conducted in many African

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countries by resource persons identified by TECHNUNET Asia. The Governments of Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam are actively involved in sharing their experiences in SME development and a partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is being developed to disseminate the concept of “One Village One Product”.

The 2007 Symposium on SMEs Financing in Africa sought to explore innovative approaches and mechanisms that have resulted in efficient financial markets in Asia and can be successfully applied to Africa. It was organized following a series of studies conducted by JICA in collaboration with TECHNUNET Africa, which revealed that 85 per cent of African entrepreneurs experienced serious challenges in accessing financing opportunities.

TICAD Exchange Network

Developed and managed by UNDP with technical support from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) through the UNIDO Exchange Programme, the TICAD Exchange is a Web-based portal aimed at providing a readily usable information on trade and investment, facilitating the identification of new business opportunities, and providing an on-line facility for information exchange among users. Based on three pillars, namely a marketplace, an investment environment, and a resource centre, it was first introduced by H.E. Mr. Junichiro Koizumi, the former Prime Minister of Japan, during the Asia-Africa Business Summit that was held as a parallel event to the Bandung Conference in April 2005. The TICAD Exchange was instrumental in the organization of AABF IV.

<http://www.TICAExchange.org>

BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

TICAD: Africa IT Initiative

A TICAD initiative to support information and communications technologies policy development and connectivity in Cameroon, Benin, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia over the past few years led to the development of an IT policy framework and training conducted through the Cisco Networking Academy. A US\$1.5 million contribution from Japan, channeled through UNDP, and in collaboration with UN Volunteers (UNV), was used to fund this initiative.

In June 2007, UNDP, along with Cisco, the Cisco Learning Institute (CLI), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), announced the results of a commissioned study that examined how the Cisco Networking Academy is affecting IT development in Africa. The study, which examined six African nations, namely Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia, that are part of the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Initiative, found that the programme fueled job readiness, boosted IT career skills, promoted self-confidence in women entering the IT field and enhanced the overall education level in communities.

One of the first public-private partnerships of its kind, the LDC Initiative was launched in July 2000 as a response to the call for more private sector organizations to address the digital divide, following the Kyushu-Okinawa G-8 Summit hosted by the Government of Japan.

“UNDP is a partner in TICAD initiatives in areas such as private sector development, governance, peace building, and the environment. These are essential for enabling Africa to share the benefits of globalization and make progress towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. TICAD IV will set the agenda for further progress and help mobilize global support for meeting the challenges ahead.”

Kemal Derviř, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme

BOOSTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Agriculture

Growth of the agricultural sector is key to food security and poverty reduction in African countries all the more as approximately 70 % of the population resides in rural areas and relies on agriculture for most of their income. The TICAD process supports the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) developed by NEPAD and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and especially underscores the importance of technical assistance to raise agricultural productivity.

Food security in African countries has been given a boost through an innovative experiment which originated from Africa. NERICA, the “New Rice for Africa”, a crossbreed of Asian and African rice varieties that combines the resilience of West African rice and the high productivity traits of Asian rice, was widely disseminated under the TICAD process. Intended to serve the needs of resource-poor small farmers, including women farmers, NERICA has a shorter growing cycle than traditional rice varieties.

The new varieties are expected to generate rice import savings of several million US dollars per year. NERICA's protein-rich, weed-competitive and pest and disease-resistant features are being explored through research by the Africa Rice Center (WARDA), one of the 15 International Agricultural Research Centres supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). WARDA, whose geographic mandate was expanded as it admitted Eastern and Central African countries, namely the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo and Uganda, is primarily based in Côte d'Ivoire. Its operations moved to Benin after a crisis erupted in 2002 in Côte d'Ivoire.

In addition to the development of new rice varieties, WARDA has embarked on another innovative way of disseminating its research findings. Against the traditional pattern of one-way flow of knowledge and technology from research institutions to farmers, it adopted a participatory approach to fully utilize the indigenous knowledge of local farmers. The Participatory Varietal Selection (PVS) and Community-Based Seed Production System (CBSS) are two main tools to enhance the multiplication process of NERICA seeds.

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The development and dissemination of NERICA has been supported by many donors and partners, including the Government of Japan through JICA, which has dispatched agricultural experts to African countries and organized training and technical seminars, UNDP, FAO, the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Rockefeller Foundation. The AfDB provided a loan worth US\$34 million to seven pilot countries to spur wider use of the NERICA seeds. As part of the process to accelerate the dissemination of NERICA, the African Rice Initiative (ARI) was launched in 2002 in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire's political capital. Such partner organizations as the International Rice Research Institute and the FAO support the ARI's research activities. Originally developed as an up-land rice variety, NERICA is now being applied to low-land areas.

Eighteen NERICA varieties have been developed to date and NERICA has been tested in 31 countries on the continent. The production of NERICA exceeds 10,000 hectares in Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, and Uganda, whereas it comes up to between 5,000 and 10,000 hectares in Mali, Togo, Nigeria, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Kenya.

“TICAD IV provides a key framework for stronger African integration with the global economy, poverty reduction and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Africa's economic performance has improved significantly, strengthened by peace building, governance reform, and social stability. The TICAD process contributes to these gains, and is helping create a brighter future for the continent.”

Robert Zoellick, President of the World Bank



Harvested NERICA rice © CBSS Project UNDP Côte d'Ivoire

ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY

Ensuring “Human Security”, including the achievement of the MDGs and Consolidation of Peace

Human Security

Japan positions the “Human Security” concept as one of the key perspectives of its diplomacy and basic policy on Official Development Assistance (ODA) in order to respond effectively to the diverse and inter-connected threats, including poverty, environmental degradation, and infectious diseases. Japan has contributed US\$33.5 billion to the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund (UNHSTF) established in 1999 and supported approximately 180 projects implemented by UN agencies, including more than 50 projects in Africa.

Friends of Human Security and Human Security Network (HSN)

Created during the Eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Human Security Network held in June 2006 in Bangkok, Thailand, the Friends of Human Security is an informal support group whose work focuses on concrete steps and projects with the potential to have a real impact on the lives of vulnerable people. The Friends collaborate with interested governments, organizations, and members of the civil society to mainstream the “Human Security” approach in UN activities related to the MDGs, humanitarian assistance, climate change, peace-building, and the protection of children. Both the Friends and the HSN are effective advocates of a holistic, people-centered approach to security issues that embraces the right of individuals to live in freedom and dignity.

Community Development

Millennium Villages Project

The Millennium Villages project, financed partly by the UNHSTF, offers a bold, innovative model for helping rural African communities lift themselves out of extreme poverty. Simple solutions like providing high-yield seeds, fertilizers, medicines, drinking wells and materials to build school rooms and clinics are effectively nourishing communities into a new age of health and opportunity. Improved science and technology such as agro-forestry, insecticide-treated bed nets, antiretroviral drugs, the Internet, remote sensing and geographic information systems enrich this progress.

To date, the project has reached nearly 400,000 people in 79 villages. Clustered into 12 groups across 10 African countries, namely Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda, the villages, comprised of approximately 5,000 people per village, are located in different agro-ecological zones that reflect the range of farming, water, and

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disease challenges facing the continent. The Government of Japan, through the UNHSTF, has contributed to the financing of villages in nine countries (except Ethiopia) managed by UNDP to kick-start the project in 2005.

African Village Initiative (AVI)

The Japanese Government developed an “African Village Initiative” based on the “Human Security” concept to support self-sustained community livelihood. AVI aims at supporting rural community development so that communities can stand on their own by such means as infrastructure development, capacity building of local people, and ensuring food security by introducing agricultural methods suitable to local conditions. Project models range from building schools in rural areas to building wells or water facilities on school campuses and distributing free school meals.

Achieving the MDGs

The TICAD process presents important opportunities for achieving progress toward the Millennium Development Goals compiled as a result of the United Nations Millennium Summit held in the year 2000 in New York. The objectives and the specific targets set by the Tokyo Agenda for Action for key development areas broadly coincide with the MDGs. The MDGs, which comprise clear, time-bound targets on key development priorities -- ranging from halving extreme poverty and hunger to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS -- are to be achieved by 2015.

TICAD Co-organizers support efforts by the United Nations MDG Africa Steering Group chaired by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon with the membership of leaders of the major multilateral and inter-governmental organizations working for development in Africa, to follow through on existing commitments and address the following three challenges to support development in Africa: identify effective mechanisms for implementing commitments in the areas of health, education, agriculture and food security, infrastructure, and statistical systems; improve aid predictability, following the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness; and strengthen joint efforts at the country level in support of the MDGs.

“TICAD IV is a vital forum for promoting African development within the framework of African – Asian cooperation and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. The TICAD process promotes economic growth, human security, and environmental sustainability. Through the MDG Africa Steering Group, the United Nations and key partners are spurring progress towards achieving these very goals. I am happy that both the UN and TICAD share this vision of hope and opportunity for Africa.”

Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General

ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY: ACHIEVING THE MDG

Education

Japan plays an active role in Africa's efforts to achieve access to primary education. Japan has implemented a project on "Improving school management through community participation" in Niger in order to improve and expand primary education. This project aims at making community members the central actors in school management by giving them responsibility in planning, provision of text books, and raising awareness. Based on the successful outcome of this pilot project, the Ministry of Education of Niger now plans to scale it up throughout the country with financial support by the World Bank.

Empowering Rural Women in Ghana and Liberia

Established by the Government of Japan in 1995, the UNDP/Japan Women in Development Fund (JWIDF) supports UNDP's efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in developing countries. Its purpose is to build women's capacities through innovative initiatives. It has funded numerous projects in the amount of US\$4.5 million in 14 African countries. Two high-impact projects feature one aiming at empowering rural women involved in shea butter production in northern Ghana and the other one targeting women in the counties of Nimba and Bong in Liberia through a micro-loan programme.

It is estimated that over 600,000 women in Sagnarigu in the Tamale metropolis and Walewale in West Mamprusi district depend on incomes from the sales of the shea butter and related products to improve their living standards, including supplementing family food budgets, meeting children's educational and nutritional needs and paying for medical expenses. The two-year project is implemented in cooperation with JICA, which has produced a 'butter production manual' to help raise the overall quality of the product. Other partners are the AFRASIA Business Council, Africa 2000 Network as well as local women's producer groups – pooling their expertise and human resources together in efforts geared toward improving the women's working conditions and exploring new markets and teaching improved management skills and techniques. In addition to supplying the domestic Ghanaian market, UNDP and its partners are exploring ways and means to export shea butter products and related commodities such as oil and soap, to neighboring countries and abroad.

The project in Liberia emerges from collaborative efforts between the UNDP Country office's Gender and Human Rights and the Community-Based Recovery (CBR) programmes. The CBR programme is carried out in cooperation with the District Development Committees, and fosters the promotion of livelihood and income generating activities for women. Training in basic micro-enterprise management and administration, including loan disbursements, is part of the highly-acclaimed programme.

ENSURING HUMAN SECURITY: CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE & DEMOCRATIZATION

Health

Programmes focusing on mitigating the spread of malaria, measles and HIV/AIDS transmission from mother to child have proven very effective for the past few years in many African countries. A recent announcement in the significant decrease in child deaths was hailed as a monumental step towards achieving the MDGs and improving public health in countries plagued by extreme poverty. Scaling-up interventions that have proven successful poses a great challenge. In this context, Japan has provided anti-malaria bed-nets in rural communities and millions of long-lasting insecticidal-treated nets in response to “Quick Win Actions” featured in the Millennium Project Report. Support has also gone especially to maternal and child health programmes; family planning; information, education and communications as well as the empowerment of women and the fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria, and other infectious diseases.

Consolidation of Peace and Democratization

Armed conflicts in Africa have resulted in major human suffering, including the disruption of economic activities and civilian life. The TICAD process has provided support to a wide range of initiatives in assistance to refugees and internally displaced people; Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants and other war-affected constituents; mine action; and collection and destruction of small arms and other light weapons.

For the past few years, support for peace-building efforts has become a new pillar of Japan’s international cooperation with the recognition of the need for peace and stability as a pre-requisite for sustainable development in Africa. Responding to several peace processes underway in Africa, Japan has for the past four years, disbursed more than US\$550 million in assistance to peace consolidation in Africa, including emergency humanitarian aid, DDR, community rehabilitation and election support. On the multilateral front, Japan bears about 17 per cent of the total cost of global UN peacekeeping operations.

The Government of Japan announced a new initiative at the TICAD Ministerial Conference on Consolidation of Peace in Africa held in February 2006 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Through this new initiative, Japanese assistance efforts will be carried out in three strategic areas of peace consolidation, namely security, political governance and transition, and community reconstruction and socio-economic development. The Conference drew more than 400 participants from 73 countries, as well as from 38 international and regional

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organizations, and 20 civil society and non-governmental organizations, and ended amid signs of increasing optimism as the Government of Japan pledged US\$60 million in new assistance to African countries. Furthermore, the Government of Japan announced an additional US\$45.7 million assistance for consolidation of peace in Africa to be disbursed from January to March 2007.

Support to Democratization in Sierra Leone

One of the tangible examples of the Government of Japan's assistance to post-conflict countries in Africa is drawn from the West African State of Sierra Leone, where the lack of a representative and functioning government was one of the key causes of a decade-long civil war. The first general elections held in 2007 since the departure of UN peacekeepers in 2005 were credible, peaceful and well-organized as power was handed over from one civilian government to another. UNDP provided policy, legal and management advice to the National Election Commission so that it could register voters and recruit and train over 37,000 poll workers. Financial contribution by the Government of Japan supported the procurement of polling materials, including ballot papers, voting screens, indelible stain, thumbprint ads, and the building of the NEC's warehouse.

The Arms for Development project, a joint initiative of the Government of Sierra Leone and UNDP, which is supported by the Government of Japan, aims at promoting living conditions for lasting peace, human security and socio-economic development. Main areas of interventions include community arms collection through the voluntary surrender of weapons in exchange for development projects. Partners in the project include the Sierra Leone Police, the Districts Councils, the District and Provincial Security Committees, and the Office of National Security.



A Police Officer poses with collected weapons stored in a sea container at the Magburaka Police Station © UNDP Sierra Leone

ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Addressing Environmental Issues and Climate Change

Climate change poses one of the greatest risks to the environment in Africa. It affects natural resources conservation and their sustainable use and its impact threatens to reverse decades of socio-economic development efforts on the continent. According to analysts, what is more urgent in this area is to pay due respect to adaptation as a climate change measure and develop renewable and alternative energy with appropriate technology.

The TICAD Ministerial Conference on Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development held in March 2007 in Nairobi, aimed at exploring ways and means to enhance cooperation among African countries, donor countries, and other international institutions by analyzing best practices in access to energy and environmental protection and looking for the best policy-mix measures for the future. Efforts toward African energy and environment development were divided into three categories: (a) establishing ownership, represented by local and central government initiatives; (b) promotion of regional cooperation; and (c) deepening of partnership, including public-private cooperation, by making the best use of the private sector's advanced technology.

Concrete examples by the Government of Japan in supporting African development in energy and environment include the following:

Assistance for Building Ownership:

A study on desertification prevention measures in Segou, Mali; Technical cooperation in intensification of farm forestry activities in semi-arid areas in Kenya; Grant aid in water supply in coastal regions in Guinea; and Construction of a wind power plan project in Zafarana on the Red Sea coast in Egypt.

Support for Promoting Regional Cooperation:

Groundwater development and water supply training project in Ethiopia; Technical cooperation program at the African Institute for Capacity Development, a joint venture between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania with the participation of 15 schools; and Energy for poverty reduction in Africa, a multi-functional diesel-based power plant system in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, and Senegal.

**ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL
ISSUES AND CLIMATE CHANGE****Support for Deepening Partnerships:**

A study on rural electrification in Zambia; Project for Biogas development and environmental sanitation in Ethiopia; Support for the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership Fund to the UN Environment Programme; and Projects in the field of environment, climate change and energy through the UNDP-Japan Partnership Fund.

Japan is the world's largest bilateral donor to Africa in the field of the environment and energy. More specifically, the Government contributed approximately US\$592 million in environment and US\$411 million in energy in ODA during the five years from the year 2001. The amount of ODA contributed by Japan to the world in 2005 in the field of environment reached about US\$3 billion, which accounts for 29.4 per cent of the country's entire ODA. Japan's ODA Chapter stipulates that development should be compatible with environmental protection.

ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Japan's Cool Earth initiatives

Climate change has become a serious challenge, which can have a significant impact on our day-to-day lives and economic activities. To address this pressing issue, an effective international framework is needed following the expiration of the Kyoto Protocol in 2012. Japan therefore proposed the “Cool Earth 50” initiative in 2007, calling for halving of global greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, with three principles for a post-Kyoto framework:

- All major emitters must participate, leading to the global reduction of emissions;
- The framework must be flexible and diverse; and
- The framework must achieve compatibility between environmental protection and economic growth.

Japan's Prime Minister Fukuda built on this initiative at the World Economic Forum in Davos in January 2008, presenting the “Cool Earth Promotion Programme”, which proposes: (1) Japan and other major emitters will set a quantified national target for the greenhouse gas emissions reductions; (2) A global target of 30% improvement in energy efficiency by 2020, and Japan will establish a new financial mechanism, the Cool Earth Partnership, to provide US\$10 billion to support developing countries' climate change mitigation and adaptation activities; and (3) Japan will develop innovative technologies and a shift to a low-carbon society, investing approximately US\$30 billion in R&D in the fields of environment and energy.



Farmers learning how to raise seedlings in a semi-arid region in Kenya © MoFA Web site

TICAD and NEPAD

The UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa ensures that TICAD reinforces the implementation of NEPAD projects and programmes through inter-governmental and inter-agency processes. The central tenets of TICAD, “ownership” and “partnership”, are also the core principles of NEPAD. Taking full account of the progress made in articulating African ownership, TICAD III was organized under the overall intent of supporting NEPAD. A major outcome of AATIC was a conclusion of a TICAD-NEPAD Joint Policy Framework for the Promotion of Trade and Investment between Africa and Asia.

TICAD is committed to creating synergy between its own work and NEPAD. UNDP, a TICAD co-organizer, bolstered NEPAD in 2003 with nearly US\$2 million in financial contribution which is part of a broader US\$3.5 million project expected to draw funding from additional international partners. NEPAD has for the past few years devoted increasing attention to priorities such as peace and security, good governance, human rights, education and health care, and implemented the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), which enables African countries to evaluate each other’s governance performance and has received enormous attention from the international community.

UNDP was designated a strategic partner by the APRM heads of State and was mandated to set up a Trust Fund to support the implementation of the mechanism. The APRM Trust Fund was established in 2005 with a US\$2.75 million contribution from UNDP. UNDP has also put at the disposal of the APR Panel, the Africa Governance Forum, a flagship programme for policy dialogue and exchange of experiences.

TICAD works in cooperation with NEPAD to promote regional integration, strengthen the African Union’s peace, security and governance organs, and boost the private sector, including mobilizing domestic and international private sector support and foreign direct investment. Priority areas for co-operation in the framework of the Japan-NEPAD policy dialogue include infrastructure, agriculture, trade and investment promotion, human development encompassing health and education, and environment.

TICAD IV

Towards a Vibrant Africa: A Continent of Hope and Opportunity

TICAD IV

For further information on TICAD and the MDGs,
see the following Web sites:

<http://www.ticad.net>

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals>

<http://www.mdgmonitor.org/>

<http://www.undp.org/mdg/basics.shtml>



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