My heartfelt thanks to the World Bank Tokyo office for giving me this wonderful opportunity to address these honorable participants to the last session of the seminars series hosted in preparation of TICAD VI
THEME OF DISCUSSION

THE ROLE OF TICAD IN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT

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Summary

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I. History

Meaning and main goal of TICAD

• Tokyo International Conference for Africa Development

• Goal of TICAD:

• Promote Africa’s development, peace and security, through the strengthening of relations in multilateral cooperation and partnership, particularly with the country.

• It was first organized with the cooperation of the United Nations through the Office of the Specials Advisors to the Secretary General, in Charge of Africa, the United Nations Development Program, the Global Coalition for Africa and the World Bank.
History

International environment in the 1990s

• Severe political and economic reforms led by the IMF
• Conflicts and instability
• Collapse of the Wall of Berlin/triumph of liberalism over socialism and communism
• Poor performances of Africa as a whole
• Distorted image of Africa in international media
• Despair on Africa ability to raise through poverty
History

Spirit of TICAD at its establishment in 1993

• Reject the prevailing perception on Africa
• Raise awareness on Africa potential
• Mobilize partnerships network to join hands for Africa
• Provide resources to tackle key challenges for good governance, peace and conflict resolution and appropriate economic planning
• The launch of TICAD was catalytic for refocusing international attention on Africa’s development needs.
History

Implemented programmes
The TICAD process has been focused since its inception on Africa development

TICAD I

• Initial document was a declaration
• Political and Economic Reforms
• Economic Development through Activities of the Private Sector
• Regional Cooperation and Integration
• Emergency Relief and Development
• Asian Experience and African Development
• International Cooperation
History

• Implemented programmes
  
  • **TICAD II**: adopted Action Plan with clear goals and objectives
  
  • **TICAD III**: was organized after the adoption of the MDGs. The conclusions have taken on board the Goals set forth in this development agenda.
  
  • **TICAD IV**: met for the first time in Yokohama and adopted the Yokohama Declaration
  
  • **TICAD V**: also met in Yokohama and further to the Yokohama Declaration, adopted the Yokohama Plan of Action and subsequently its matrix of Implementation
History

The key principles of TICAD

• African ownership
• International partnership
II. African initiatives

• landmark initiatives and priorities
  • Africa has seriously taken up TICAD process as development opportunity through partnership with International Community and experience sharing with Asian countries.
  • The participation to the process has been at the highest level since TICAD I at all levels.
  • African countries, in their quest for unity, economic and social development under the banner of the OAU, have taken various initiatives and made substantial progress in many areas which paved the way for the establishment of the AU. Noteworthy among these are:
    • Cairo Agenda for Action (1995): a programme for relaunching Africa’s political, economic and social development.
African initiatives

• The Algiers decision on Unconstitutional Changes of Government (1999) and the Lome Declaration on the framework for an OAU Response to Unconstitutional Changes (2000).
• The 2000 Solemn Declaration on the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation: establishes the fundamental principles for the promotion of Democracy and Good Governance in the Continent.
• Responses to other challenges: Africa has initiated collective action through the OAU in the protection of environment, in fighting international terrorism, in combating the scourge of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, malaria and tuberculosis or dealing with humanitarian issues such as refugees and displaced persons, landmines, small and light weapons among others.
• The New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) : adopted as a Programme of the AU at the Lusaka Summit (2001).
• Adoption of programmes such as CARMMA, CAADP, PIDA, etc.
III. Relations to African development

• Common elements of TICAD process
  
  • Focus on development
  • Boosting private sector to generate growth and prosperity
  • Supporting infrastructure development
  • Social stability through peace and security promotion
  • Capacity building through education, health, gender and youth support, etc.
Relations to African development

Contribution of TICAD to the African Agenda

- TICAD contributes to the facilitation and promotion of high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and Africa’s development partners on issues pertaining to economic growth, trade and investment, sustainable development, human security, peace and stability and government. Being a multilateral partnership, TICAD process also actively promotes South-South and triangular cooperation, in addition to traditional cooperation.
Relations to African development

Impact

• Besides their strong focus on trade, investment and technical cooperation, Africa’s partnerships, including TICAD, have paid growing attention to the issues of peace and security, including peacekeeping, terrorism and organized crime.

For instance, at the last TICAD-V in Yokohama in 2013, the Government of Japan pledged 32 billion USD for five years, with an emphasis on infrastructure and human resource development. $26 million of this amount was used to support the consolidation of peace and stability in the Sahel Region and $3.5 billion in ODA to support the implementation of the matrix, representing 25% of the total of $14 billion in ODA committed.

• TICAD process has inspired eighth strategic partnerships with Africa from individual countries and Regional groupings.

• Africa has registered the strongest economic growth from late 1990s until 2014.

• GDP has increased, resulting in poverty reduction in most countries.
Build on past experience

• TICAD VI will build upon all these past and current targets. The main focus will be on Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.
• The role of the private sector will be strengthened through a direct dialogue between its Japanese and African representatives and the Head of State and Government with the aim to identify area of win-win partnerships in support of the Continent first ten year goal that is the transformation of the African economy through industrialization.
TICAD VI

Expectation of Africa for TICAD VI

• To reaffirm the Yokohama plan of Action and its full implementation
• To tackle the new challenges such as the commodities price slowdown, the violent extremism and pandemics such as Ebola, Zika, etc.
• To ensure that TICAD is centered to Agenda 2063
• To boost the role of the private sector on TICAD agenda
• To support major programmes such as African Free Trade Area
TICAD VI

• Role of African Diplomatic Corps in Tokyo
• Implementation activities such as business forums at the Continental and regional levels and other follow up activities
• Evaluation of the implementation of the Action Plan of Yokohama
• Recommendation
• Coordination of views with Japanese stakeholders including the private sector, the public sector and the civil society
• Coordination of the views with the African Union
• Consultations with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan at a regular basis through the TAC
• Participation to the preparatory meetings
V. Conclusion

- TICAD has strongly impacted on African development through its specific programmes, and prevailing mechanism of implementation and evaluation.
- This impact will growth further in the years to come when the private sector get fully involved in the process.
• I THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION