What is TICAD?
Tokyo International Conference on African Development

Background
In the early 1990s, Africa was “marginalized” in the international community and “aid fatigue” was prevalent among the Western donors in the aftermath of the fall of the Berlin Wall. To redirect international attention on the importance and urgency of African development, Japan took the leading role in the international community in organizing TICAD in 1993.

The Features of the TICAD Process

1. Pioneer Forum
   Over the course of more than 20 years since TICAD I in 1993, the forum has been contributing to achieving debate on social and economic development in Africa by setting the region’s development agenda and mobilizing public and private resources for its development.

2. Open and Inclusive Forum
   TICAD is a multilateral forum that includes Japan and African countries as well as international organizations, development partner countries, private companies, and civil society organizations engaging in Africa’s development.

3. Ownership and Partnership
   TICAD has advocated the importance of supporting African ownership and promoting international partnerships for development with Africa. It provides open and broad opportunities to hear voices from Africa and act together with Africa.

4. Steady Fulfillment of Promises
   The implementation of the pledges announced at the summit-level meetings is monitored and confirmed at TICAD ministerial meetings. TICAD Progress Reports in English, French, and Japanese are submitted to the TICAD ministerial meetings and published on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

Tokyo Declaration on African Development
October 5-6, 1993, Tokyo

- Japan’s new initiative for Africa and the post-Cold War world

Commitment of the Tokyo Declaration on African Development
- The pursuit of political and economic reforms in Africa
- Increased private-sector development
- Regional cooperation and integration
- The harmonizing of Asian experience for the benefit of African development

Participants:
- About 3,000 people from 48 African countries, 12 donor countries, the EC, eight international organizations, and many observers, with five heads of state and government from Botswana, Ghana, Uganda, Burkina Faso, and Benin
- Co-organizers: Japan, the UN, GCA
- Japan’s prime minister at the time: Masayoshi Ikeda

African Development Toward the 21st Century:
The Tokyo Agenda for Action
October 19-20, 1998, Tokyo

- Ownership and Partnership agreed upon as TICAD basic principles
- Social Development and Poverty Reduction as top priorities

Goals and Priority Actions of the Tokyo Agenda for Action
- Social development: education, health and population, measures to assist the poor
- Economic development: private-sector development, industrial development, agricultural development, external debt
- Foundations for development: good governance, conflict prevention and post-conflict development

Participants:
- 80 countries, including 51 African countries, 11 Asian countries, and 18 donor countries; 40 international organizations, 32 NGOs, and 33 heads of state and government from Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, and Tanzania
- Co-organizers: Japan, the UN, UNDP, GCA
- Japan’s prime minister at the time: Kazuo Obuchi
Tenth Anniversary Declaration
September 29–October 1, 2003, Tokyo

- Supporting NEPAD and Africa’s ownership for development
- Human Security for consolidation of peace

The TICAD 10th Anniversary Declaration
- Verification of achievements of the TICAD process
- Providing the impetus for a future containing “human security”
- firm political commitment of the international community to support NEPAD

Participants: Over 1,000 people from 50 African countries; 19 Asian and donor countries; 47 organizations, including 20 heads of international/regional organizations; with 26 heads of state and government from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and the chair of the AU Commission

Co-organizers: Japan, the UN, UNDP, USA, the World Bank
Japan’s prime minister at the time: Junichiro Koizumi

Yokohama Declaration Toward a Vibrant Africa
Towards a Vibrant Africa: A Continent of Hope and Opportunity
May 28–30, 2008, Yokohama, Japan

- Doubling Japanese ODA to Africa
- Boosting economic growth as a top priority
- Monitoring mechanism for the TICAD process

The Yokohama Declaration
- Commitment toward African development
- Outlines measures to be implemented for the next five years
- TICAD Follow-Up Mechanism to monitor the implementation of the action plan

Participants: Over 4,200 people from 51 African countries, 51 development partner and Asian countries, 27 international/regional organizations and representatives of the private sector, academic institutions, and civil society, with 26 heads of state and government of African countries

Co-organizers: Japan, the UN, UNDP, USA, the World Bank
Japan’s prime minister at the time: Shinzo Abe

Yokohama Declaration in 2013
Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa
June 1–3, 2013, Yokohama, Japan

- Africa as an equal business partner for Japan and the World
- Inviting AUC as a new TICAD Co-organizer

The Core Themes of TICAD V
- Robust and Sustainable Economy
- Inclusive and Resilient Society
- Peace and Stability

Announcement of Prime Minister Abe in Keynote Speeches
- Boost the growth of Africa through trade and investment by the private sector
- Promote “human security” through Japan’s unique assistance. Therefore, Japan will contribute to the growth of Africa, utilizing private and stable means for a total of approximately JPY 3.2 trillion (US$ 32 billion), including ODA of approximately JPY 1.4 trillion (US$ 14 billion), in the next five years.


These two documents indicate the following six key strategic approaches as the direction of development in Africa for the coming five years:
- Promoting private sector-led growth
- Accelerating infrastructure development
- Empowering farmers as mainstream economic actors
- Promoting sustainable and resilient growth
- Creating an inclusive society for growth
- Consolidating peace, stability, and good governance

Participants: Over 4,500 people from 51 African countries, 51 development partner and Asian countries, 72 international/regional organizations and representatives of the private sector, academic institutions, and civil society, with 26 heads of state and government of African countries

Co-organizers: Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations; Dr. Yoza Kazambara, Director of the African Union Commission (AUC); Dr. Jeong Young Kim, President of the World Bank; and Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Co-organizers: Japan, the UN, UNDP, USA, the World Bank
Japan’s prime minister at the time: Shinzo Abe

TICAD VI
August 2016, Nairobi, Kenya