



# Tokyo International Conference on African Development アフリカ開発会議と科学技術



## ■ ナイロビ宣言 — 実施計画

### 1 経済多角化・産業化を通じた経済構造改革の促進

広域開発、フード・バリューチェーン、質の高いインフラを活用した都市開発やエネルギー開発、生産性向上、ビジネス環境整備、産業人材育成、官民パートナーシップ等

### 2 質の高い生活のための強靱な保健システム促進

サーベイランス能力向上含む公衆衛生危機への対応強化、ユニバーサルヘルスカバレッジに向けた政策策定支援、医療人材・保健政策人材育成、母子継続ケアの推進、栄養改善、予防接種・研究開発を含む医療サービスの質向上等

### 3 繁栄の共有のための社会安定化促進

若者、紛争状況下の女性、難民などの脆弱な人々への支援・エンパワーメント、国家等の基礎能力向上、気候変動・防災、食料安全保障、海洋安全保障、国連安保理決議の遵守等



In 1993, Japan launched the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in order to promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners on the issues facing Africa under the dual principles of African “ownership” and international “partnership” .

TICAD is co-organized by the government of Japan, the World Bank, UNDP, UN and the African Union Commission (AUC). Its stakeholders include all African countries and development partners including international / regional organizations, donor nations, Asian countries, the private sector and civil society organizations.

On 27-28 August 2016, Kenya hosted the sixth conference, which was the first occasion that TICAD was hosted in the African continent.

## ■ Nairobi Implementation Plan

- 1 Promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization
- 2 Promoting resilient health systems for quality of life
- 3 Promoting social stability for shared prosperity

## ■ Science, Technology and Innovation

The purpose of the workshop was to gather high-level speakers from Africa and Japan from various fields such as government, private sector, academia and science institutions, especially the research funding agencies.

The speakers provided inputs on how best Africa and Japan can collaborate with each other in the field of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI).

A notable notion from the both sides was that in order to address the current societal and environmental challenges within the African continent and globally, science was key to finding solutions.

It was further noted that the use of science should form a fundamental base in the deliberation for collaboration between Africa and Japan, considering that Japan’s economy is founded on knowledge.

In the Prime Minister Abe’s speech at the workshop, “the important role that science and technology played in the history of Japan’s modernization” and expressed his conviction that “science and technology are now literally bringing quantum leaps to Africa’s development.” He explained that he believed “Japanese science and technology are certain to contribute to enhancing the happiness of the people of Africa.”

Furthermore, the Minister of S&T from SA, Mrs Pandor addressed that skills development in Africa must be at the highest levels with a specific focus on doctoral and post-doctoral training programmes.

Mr Omi, the founder and chairman of the STS Forum, reminded the audience that it was through science that the world modernised to what it is today. However, these advances have come at a cost to the world’s ethical and environment. .

He argued that many of the problems we face today are complex and beyond the confront of a single country. Therefore, it is critical for leaders in the private and public sectors, academia and funding agencies all over the world, notable Africa and Japan, to meet and discuss how collaboration can be enhanced for mutual benefit.